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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1887.

BOSTON :

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

During the year just closed the school has been attended with a good degree of prosperity and success. In all efforts to promote its welfare the Superintendent and other officers have worked in entire harmony with the Trustees. No serious epidemic has visited the school, and the rate of mortality has not exceeded the average of former years. From about the first of December until April tenth, scarlet fever and diphtheria prevailed, but in so mild a form that only two deaths resulted from these diseases. A few cases of sickness were of such a threatening nature that Dr. Holbrook, of Palmer, was called to counsel with the resident physician. As a rule, however, the latter has found no occasion to call for outside aid.

Under the recent changes in the settlement laws, and the plan of boarding children away from the school, the population has continued to decrease, the average for the current year being 332, or 59 less than that of last year. In view of the fact that the average age of the children boarded in private families is much below that of those remaining at the school, it is not easy to estimate correctly the comparative expense of their support, but there can be no doubt that the advantages accruing to those who are so fortunate as to be placed in good families will more than compensate for any pecuniary loss that may be sustained. Among the obvious benefits growing out of the school are those which result

from taking so many of the children from the cities and large towns, and the associations which in their neglected condition they are certain to form, and subjecting them to the restraints and discipline of the school while conferring upon them the educational advantages which are there afforded. Add to the benefits which the school is intended to confer, the influence of a good home, and the object sought has been in a great measure attained.

Regarding the employment of the children there has been no essential change. The only labor they are called upon to perform is that pertaining to the school and farm. In the various departments, many of them are required to render services by which they become more or less accustomed to work, and some of them to kinds of work which will help them to become self-supporting when they are no longer maintained at the public expense.

The only special appropriation for the school the current year was a sum not exceeding \$1,000, for the purchase of machinery and for certain repairs in the laundry. A considerable part of this appropriation has been used for the purchase of two washing machines, designed to supply a long-felt need. These machines were made by the A. M. Dolph Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. They were highly recommended by those who had given them a trial, and during the time they have been in operation at the school, have given entire satisfaction. The balance of the money will soon be expended in needed repairs on the laundry. The ice-house has been rebuilt during the past season and will require no further outlay for some time.

The main building occupied by the school was erected in 1853-4. It is constructed of wood, and, including wings, is some 478 feet long by 37 feet wide, and three and four stories high. Its capacity is ample for the accommodation of more than double the present population of the school, and greatly in excess of any probable future need. It is in a good state of repair, but having been constructed so long ago, and for a purpose so entirely different from that for which it is now used, it lacks adaptation for school purposes, even under the present system. Besides the fact that a large expense is being constantly incurred in the preservation of a

building, the size of which greatly exceeds the demands of the school, is the further fact that, owing to the age of the building, this expense is sure to be materially increased from year to year.

Again, while every precaution is taken to guard against fire, it must be admitted, considering the nature of the exposures, and the limited force that could be made available in any emergency which is liable to arise, that the danger from this source is altogether too serious to be wholly overlooked.

The system of school government which prevails at Westborough and at Lancaster, of dividing the schools into families, each under a separate head, possesses such obvious advantages as to leave no reasonable doubt of the desirability of introducing it at this school. The age and condition of the children here, and the great benefit which they derive from the money annually appropriated for their care and training, always excite a deep interest in their welfare, and insure a liberal expenditure in their behalf.

In view of these facts, the Trustees venture to suggest that the time has come when the wisdom and propriety of so arranging the present building, and constructing new ones, as to bring about an early reorganization of the school upon the basis referred to, is deserving of careful and serious consideration.

For the facts and statistics regarding the school, in detail, the Trustees respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of the Superintendent, Physician and other officers.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

WESTBOROUGH.

It is now two years since the old Reform School at Westborough was reorganized into the Lyman School, and established in its present quarters. The reorganization consisted in more than a change in location. The old congregate system, with its rule of bolts and bars, was changed into the family system in open houses, and the age of admission limited at fifteen, instead of seventeen as previously.

Three family houses were at first provided, but it was soon found that the numbers in the school were increasing, and that to properly maintain the family system another house was necessary. Accordingly in February the Trustees purchased with \$3,000 of the Lyman fund the Willow Park estate,—an estate adjoining the farm, and consisting of three acres of land and an old house. This house temporarily accommodated the overflow. In March the Legislature, that the whole property of the Lyman School might be owned by the Commonwealth, voted \$7,000,—\$3,000 to purchase the property from the Lyman fund, and \$4,000 to alter and repair the building. This \$4,000 will not be quite enough, and a small appropriation will have to be asked to complete the alterations. The house promises, when done, to be substantial and convenient.

The school now consists of a farm of ninety-nine acres, on which stand farm buildings and four houses, entirely apart from each other. A family consisting of master, matron, teacher, laundress, and about twenty-five boys, live in each house. Boys of separate families are allowed to have no intercourse. They work when out of doors, each family

under the supervision of its own master; and each house has its own play-ground. The boys rise at five, have an hour in school from half-past five to half-past six, then breakfast, and work at housework, or on the farm, or in shops, from seven to half-past eleven. Dinner is at twelve. From one to half-past two is work again, then recreation for half an hour, and school from three to six. After that supper, recreation and prayers, and bed-time at eight o'clock. In winter they get up at half-past five, instead of five. Thus the division of the day is six hours for work, four for school, five for meals and recreation, and nine for sleep. The housework is done entirely by the boys, the officers doing little but supervise; and the prevailing order and cleanliness, and the cheerful faces of the little workers, are always pleasant to see. The boys are as efficient in the laundry and sewing room as in the kitchen. During the year 108,778 pieces have been washed and ironed, and 15,646 garments have been made in the sewing room, besides much mending. Eight or nine boys are usually employed in this inside work; they prefer it to outdoor work, and consider it a place of honor. But no boys are kept at inside work for more than three months.

The farm work is no play done seriously for education. Thirty acres are under cultivation, and besides the ordinary work of hoeing, planting, caring for cattle, etc., there has been much work in making roads, digging trenches, grading, etc. Where a year ago was a rough hillside are now good roads, pretty flower beds, and a generally tidy appearance. Much work has also been done by the boys on the Willow Park house. The greater part of the pulling down was done by them. They have dug the cellar one and a half feet deeper, and filled it in with stone and gravel. They primed with paint the whole outside of the house. They dipped the shingles (over 40,000), carried and helped nail them on the roof; two boys helped the carpenters to lay the floors, and two others helped in the lathing. They have dug trenches for sewerage and water pipes 700 or 800 feet long and from 4 to 6 feet deep; and two boys have all summer, usually without supervision, worked with oxen carting stone for the foundation of the avenues.

It is good for the boys to be employed at such real necessary work, and there has been such a pressure of such work that less has been accomplished than the Trustees had hoped in the way of mechanical education. During the winter months the boys not employed in the house and barn work in the chair shop. The Trustees have wished to give instruction in other industries, especially carpentry, but the work of repairing and building has had to take precedence. Instruction in the carpenter shop will be begun this autumn, and the Superintendent plans to teach other industries, probably printing, tailoring and cobbling. In another year we shall hope to have done much in that direction.

The schools (*i. e.*, book instruction) are not graded, but are on the family system. This necessarily makes them less efficient, but we believe that the evil of mixing boys from the separate families would be great. The boys are mostly rough street lads, many of whom have been truants. Of those who have been in the school this year, 41 had not attended school within the year before their commitment, 27 within two years and 12 within three years: one had never attended school and eight could not read or write. It is difficult to teach from books children of such mental habits. They are more capable of being reached by industrial education, which also is a better training for the work they are apt to do in after life. Accordingly the stress of education is laid on industrial and farm work, and on the moral acquirements of obedience, energy and truthfulness. We expect all the boys who leave us to know the three Rs., and as much more as possible. But the school-room is up-hill work, and the Trustees feel that they must submit to a lower standard there than they would expect in ordinary schools.

As a whole the life on the farm is pleasant and free. There is no suggestion of restraint or of compulsion. The boys look happy and healthy, and they frequently volunteer the remark that the school is a good place and they are glad they were sent there. The listless dogged faces which prevail in some institutions are unseen here. There is no serious trouble about runaways; it is found they can be trusted with their freedom to a quite unexpected degree. Individual boys are often trusted about the grounds alone, and

sometimes squads of boys work without supervision. There is a smaller proportion of runaways than in the old days of bolts and cells. During the year only five boys have been lost in that way, though a number of others have escaped and been caught, and three have voluntarily returned.

The officers as a rule feel a real interest in and often affection for their charges. One master writes and receives letters almost once a month from as many as eight boys, and writes occasionally to a number of others. On winter evenings the family collects in the play-room and the master or matron reads aloud or plays games with the boys. The Trustees feel that the main hope of reformation rests with the officers, and they try to maintain the standard that an officer should have such faith in his work that he shall be disappointed at each failure. The Superintendent well exemplifies this standard. He writes as much as once in six months to every boy who goes out from the school, and oftener to boys who answer. Two boys write about once a month; one in a recent letter spoke of the many letters he had received from the officers, and of the help they had been to him. The Superintendent has co-operated heartily with the Trustees in inaugurating the new system, and has served the best interests of the school with untiring zeal.

It is not found difficult to secure good conduct in the school. The chief punishment is marks. It is really surprising how much can be accomplished by slight punishments and firmness. Whipping and imprisonment* in the punishment room are resorted to only for grave offences, — for running away, or for gross impertinence or indecency. Whippings are always administered in the presence of the Superintendent, and both whippings and imprisonments are recorded in the punishment book at the office. Imprisonments often last only a few hours, and the longest time has been fifty-four hours. During the whole year there have been but 33 whippings and 57 imprisonments; certainly a very small number for a school which has averaged 104 inmates.

The boys are sentenced to the school for their minority :

* The punishment room is well aired and lighted.

but after a year or eighteen months it is expected that they will be fit to go out on probation. There are plenty of applications from farmers for Lyman School boys, but there are too few places offering where we feel that our boys will receive the care and consideration which they need. If, when the school influences are removed, no other good personal influences can be substituted, the lessons of the school will too often be quickly unlearned. Owing to the disuse of the apprentice system, places can seldom be found for boys who wish to learn a trade, unless they go home. Therefore, though on general principles the policy of the Trustees is when placing out to remove boys from their old temptations, as a matter of fact, whenever the boy's home is a decent one, he is generally allowed to go to it. But in each case of release on probation to the home, the report on the home by the State agent is submitted to the Trustees, and they consult the Superintendent as to the character and tendencies of the boy.

The number of boys this year released was	73
---	----

Of these there were —

Sent to places other than their homes.	42
Allowed to go home.	31
	<hr/>
	73

Of the 42 placed out —

There have been returned,	13
Run away,	8
Done well (or, at least, kept their places),	21
	<hr/>
	42

It is not possible to ascertain accurately the conduct of those who have gone home. Only three have been returned, but parents do not return as employers do, and the police only re-arrest for offences against the law.

If the Visiting Agency could provide for more frequent visiting of the boys out on probation, it would remove one difficulty; but the ground to be covered is large, and visiting to be fully effective must be more frequent than is really practicable from paid agents.

There were —

In the School, Sept. 30, 1886,	90
New commitments,	93
Recommitted,	1
Returned from places,	14
" by police,	7
" by parents,	4
" voluntarily,	4
" by State Board,	1
	— 30
	— 124
Total in the School during the year,	214*

The disposition of these boys is as follows :—

In the School, Sept. 30, 1887,	118
On probation to parents,	35
" to others,	45
Discharged to U. S. Navy,	2
" to Mass. Reformatory,	3
" to State Workhouse,	1
" to leave the State,	1
Runaway (4 returned),	9
	— 96
Total,	214*

It will be observed that there were 28 more boys in the school at the end of the year than at the beginning. This is due to the increased number of commitments. As the Lyman School is commending itself to the approval of the public, a larger number of juvenile offenders are being sentenced by the courts to Westborough. The officers who bring in the boys often remark that the disposition to send boys there is increasing. It was to meet this increase that Willow Park was bought. The four houses are already overcrowded, for as the number in a family rises above twenty-five the bad effects are quickly seen. If the increase in commitments continues, a new house must before long be provided.

As regards the boys *in* the school, the new system may be considered an entire success. It is too soon to follow them during their years of probation or in after life. A most sincere belief in the importance of the work might co-exist with

* This represents 193 individuals

a very moderate expectation of success. It must be remembered that we deal with bad material: most of the boys are worse than vicious,—they are weak, and some are really below par mentally.

Of the 193 boys who have this year been in the school:—

93 were born of parents one or both of whom were intemperate.

39 belong to families other members of which have been arrested.

90 have been themselves arrested before or in other institutions.

“How can a man escape from his ancestors” is the problem the Lyman School is trying to solve. Education can do much: but these boys come to us at from 11 to 15 years old, too often with a bad education having been added to a bad inheritance. Something we can do to check evil dispositions through disuse and disapprobation: something by teaching by sharp consequences the inexpediency (and, if possible, the essential evil) of wrong doing: something to develop latent powers and form good habits: and something by starting the boy in the world again removed from vicious surroundings and exceptional temptations. But when all is said and done, we must expect only slow growth, not revolution. Natural processes are gradual, and work through long generations. In the individual life, nature is stronger than nurture: but in the race, nurture is stronger than nature. Thus we must work in the faith that we build not for to-day but for the ages, and not let many failures discourage our belief in the possibility and the necessity of this work.

The Trustees look forward to improvements in their methods, especially in industrial education: but they view the present condition of the school with satisfaction, and consider its tendencies to be enlightened and progressive.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER.

The Industrial School has cost the State this year \$11,167.94 for its current expenses, and \$7,245.81 for salaries and wages, making a total of \$18,413.75.* The net cost is not much less than the gross cost, because only a small amount was returned to the State treasury from the sale of farm produce, and nothing from so-called "Industries." The one aim and object of this school is to prepare the girls to become, as soon as possible, self-supporting; first, by housework in private families; later, whenever their characters become established, by any worthy occupation they may choose. After a year, more or less, in the school, a girl will be placed out on trial, provided she has not forfeited the privilege by unsatisfactory conduct. If she stays out and continues to behave well, the State will thenceforward be relieved of her support. Even if she is returned to the school and placed again, several times, she is likely to form more self-reliant habits than by a continuous stay in an institution. If her conduct while on probation is such as to make close restraint necessary for her safe keeping, or such as to show that she does not intend to lead a decent life, the commissioners of prisons will be petitioned for her transfer to Sherborn Prison.

* The greater expenditure this year has been for solid improvements. Better stock was needed for farm work as well as for a fair supply of milk. The appraisal will show an increase in value in horses and cows; also in dry-goods and ready-made clothing. The old and soiled cotton comforters have been replaced by woollen blankets, which can be kept fresh and clean. The transportation and outfits of one hundred and two girls, most of whom were sent to places in the country, are no small items.

While the average number in the school this year has been only $67\frac{87}{100}$ per cent., there have been nearly double that number supporting themselves, mostly by housework, outside. Suppose all these who are still in the custody of the school should be retained there during minority, and employed at contract or piecework while their board and clothing were furnished by the State, the per capita cost would stand at a much lower figure than now (\$5.21 a week), but the actual cost to the community would be greater. Ninety-three are supplying an unflinching demand for help in housework, especially in our country towns; while for the time being, at least, they are off the list of recipients of State charity. The thorough outfit provided for them when they take their first place, secures for them a fair start in life, and enables them, in most instances, to comply with the rule that they shall deposit a quarter of their very moderate wages in the hands of the Treasurer of Trust Funds, to be put at interest against the time when the girl is discharged or married; and it will be seen by the Treasurer's report that the quarter of their earnings sent him for deposit this year has amounted to over \$1,000. Some of the auxiliary visitors have shown much energy in collecting for the Treasurer the quarter of the girls' wages, and inducing them to make the remaining three-quarters suffice for their clothing.

The labor of the girls in the school also has its appreciable value, for in addition to the housework and sewing, the whitewashing, painting, papering and upholstering,* they have accomplished an unusually large amount of work upon the farm and vegetable garden. During harvest time alone the girls cut over ninety tons of standing corn and prepared it for the chopper; they have done more than half the work of raising thirty tons of beets, and have gathered several tons of leaves in and about the grounds and woods to be used for farm use.

* The old and much-worn hard pine floors of the halls, school-rooms, sewing-rooms and laundries have been both cleansed and polished by the application of beeswax dissolved in turpentine, at which the girls have become quite skilful; by renewing this three or four times per year, and by a daily rubbing with dry cloth or hard brush, the wet scrubbing has been dispensed with, thus doing away with the "institution smell" which is so apt to hang about the water-soaked boards of an old building.

This out of door exercise has, at the same time, added to their stock of health and strength, and there is a noticeable alacrity about their more varied industrial work, while at the same time there has been a decided diminution in the number and degree of punishments. Quarrelsome or impertinent girls are sent to their rooms to remain by themselves for a few hours or days, but longer restraint has seldom been found necessary, except for girls returned for bad conduct. A few decide that they “can’t be good,” but most of them are learning self-control by their efforts to win a place upon the roll of honor. The Superintendent has patiently striven to interest the house officers to carry out the system described above, and in many cases has been able to recognize marked improvement, while in others she has had to suffer keenly from the ingratitude of girls whose fair promises were broken as soon as temptation presented itself. A few had evidently planned a return to an evil life. The Superintendent would gladly follow each one into her new home, visit her and correspond with her; but since this is not possible, she devotes her energy and her strong practical sense to making the work of the school effective, and impresses upon the girls the importance of preparing themselves to become self-supporting, without a moment’s anxiety as to whether the school will diminish too fast upon her hands. The following tables may interest those who care for statistics:—

During this year there have been within the school for more or less time,		152
In the school Sept. 30, 1886,		70
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,		44
New commitments,		38
		— 152

The following disposition was made of these girls:—

In the school Sept. 30, 1886,	58
In place,	57
With friends, behaving well,	5
“ “ behavior doubtful,	1
Married,	5
Almshouse, or at board,	2
Reformatory Prison for Women (one committed by court),	4
Runaway,	11

Discharged,	5	
Died,	1	
Of age,	3	
Total,	—	152

During the year there have been sent out from the school, 112

There have been returned (including the 44 from former years' placing),		*72
for illness,	13	
“ change of place,	16	
“ a visit (during absence of employer),	2	
“ unsatisfactory conduct,	26	
“ theft,	3	
“ other bad conduct,	12	
	—	72

Whole number who have been in custody of the school during the year, 273

Of whom there have attained their majority,	24	
Discharged by vote for good conduct,	5	
“ nearly 21 years of age,	4	
“ as unfit subjects for the school,	4	
Died,	1	
Total who have come of age, been discharged, or died,	—	38

Remaining in the Industrial School,	58	
At work in families,	91	
With friends,	19	
Married in former years, not yet 21,	11	
Married this year,	14	
At board or in almshouses,	3	
In State Primary School,	1	
In prison former years, and not yet of age,	5	
Sent to prison this year,	4	
Runaway former years and not recovered,	16	
Runaway former years, said to be doing well,	1	
Runaway this year,	12	
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1887,	—	235

Of these there may be said to be behaving well outside,	122
Doubtful,	14
Badly,	41
	—
	177

In the school, returned,	23
In the school all this year and not yet placed out,	8
Committed during the year and remaining,	27
	—
	58—235

* Of the above there have been sent out once, 85
 “ “ “ “ twice, 15
 “ “ “ “ three times, 11
 “ “ “ “ four times, 1

It will be noticed that the salaries have been increased by the addition of \$50 for each of the housekeepers, who now receive an equal amount with the school teachers, *i. e.*, \$300 per annum. The object of making this change is to secure more intelligent instruction in the cooking department. It is unquestionably an easier task for the housekeeper to make the more complicated dishes with her own hands, while the girls peel potatoes, cut up onions and wash the kettles and pans. When the Trustees have, from time to time, urged the necessity for training the girls to prepare the whole meal, they have been met with the objection that material would be wasted and dinner spoiled, to the great discomfort of the household. Meantime, complaints too often come from employers that *their* material is wasted and *their* dinner spoiled by girls whose training had been limited to that of a kitchen maid without including responsible cooking. It is so well recognized that intelligent handwork develops the brain power as well as the muscles,—that the scholar becomes interested in work that calls for skill, and not for mere drudgery,—that the Trustees are convinced of the importance of securing the services of instructors who will give occasional object lessons, and then allow the scholar, awkward or undisciplined as she may be, to mix and cook and take the risk of spoiling the dish for once. Such an instructor must be a proficient not only in the art of cooking but also in that of teaching, and her work is worth \$300 per year. The following is a specimen of the daily reports sent in by the several housekeepers:—

HOUSEKEEPER'S BLANKS FOR DAILY RECORD.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LANCASTER, OCT. 8, 1887.

How many girls have been under your charge?—Four.

Report the names of those who have lost marks, also the names of those who have been reported to the Matron, and for what reasons.

Report the names of those who are learning to cook, and with what success; also those who succeed in personal neatness when in the kitchen.

C. C. made pies, apple and custard; baked beans, brown bread and white bread.

E. K. made rice pudding and prepared ladies' dinner, nearly alone.

M. McD. canned four cans of fruit.

(Signed)

J. N. MCINTYRE, *Housekeeper.*

Please fill out this blank at the close of each day, and send it to the office before eight o'clock on the following morning.

L. L. BRACKETT, *Sept.*

Since the discussion several years ago with regard to the most desirable limit to the age for commitment to this school, three lists have been compared showing the following results :—

Of 140 girls who were committed to the school during two years and a half ending Sept. 30, 1886, 91 were committed when under sixteen years of age. Of these, 60 per cent. have behaved well or fairly well; 20 per cent. have behaved badly; while 20 per cent. cannot yet be counted on either list. Of those committed when over sixteen years of age a much smaller proportion has proved satisfactory, but it should be remembered that seventeen of these had first been placed on probation under the best influences that the State Board could provide for them, and were transferred to the school because they had proved to be unmanageable in private families. Of these, 44 per cent. are behaving well; 50 per cent. badly; 6 per cent. not counted. Of those who were committed directly from the courts when over sixteen years of age a larger proportion is doing well (48 per cent.), and a smaller proportion badly (26 per cent.); 26 per cent. not counted on either list.

While only one quarter of these last mentioned are to be considered failures, the trustees would not exclude girls of sixteen from the school, and recommend no change in the law; nor do they ask to have any one committed to the school who can be removed from temptation and cared for in a good private family. They do earnestly protest against the policy of allowing a girl, who is found to be in danger, to remain on probation in her home, within reach of the allurements of bad companions or among the hiding places of our large cities. The present careful classification within the school, and the seclusion of each family, has so nearly done away with the danger of contamination there, that we find by analyzing these lists that the sixteen girls committed for stubbornness or larceny, and not known to have been guilty of any other offence, have passed through the school without injury, and with marked benefit, and with one exception have been free from immorality since leaving.

The provision allowing the discharge of unfit subjects to parents or guardians has relieved the Industrial School of

certain feeble-minded girls, but the burden has fallen upon the town or state almshouses; and in one instance the court would doubtless have recommitted the girl had not the State agent advised to the contrary. A committee of the Trustees was appointed to consult with the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, and by invitation of the latter a conference was held at which the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded were also present to hear Mrs. Lowell's statement as to the provision made for this class in New York State, an account of which will doubtless be given in full in the report of the State Board, and is therefore omitted here. The necessity for such provision was set forth by the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded in their report of 1885, in the following words: "In these reports the Trustees have frequently called attention to the necessity for making provision for the protection of adult female idiots. The danger of their becoming the victims of the lust of profligate men is too apparent to require more than mere mention. Not only should the imbecile woman be protected for her own sake, but we must guard against the curse of her offspring. Idiocy and imbecility depend to a large degree upon hereditary and pre-natal causes."

A special appropriation of \$7,000 for furnaces and water supply at the State Industrial School was granted by the last Legislature, and approved by His Excellency the Governor on June 8, 1887. The furnaces are nearly ready, but the work upon the water supply has been delayed in order to expend the money in the wisest manner. After consultation with three engineers, it has been decided to attach the new water-pipes to the reservoir as it stands, and thus test the capacity of the spring which supplies it, without enlarging the reservoir. The more pressing demand for the present moment is that for renewal of the water-pipes in the family houses, which must be done before connecting these houses with the new system of supply-pipes. The State Board of Lunacy and Charity, as well as the State Board of Health, have agreed in condemning the sanitary condition of both the cottage and farmhouse, and in recommending better water-closets and plumbing in all the houses. The work upon the

cottage can be postponed for the present, but any increase in the number of inmates will make it necessary to have that building available also. The plumbing of the three brick houses will be begun without further delay, and continued until the appropriation is exhausted. An additional appropriation will be respectfully requested to complete these very necessary sanitary improvements.

Very respectfully submitted by the Trustees,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *President*.
SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, WORCESTER, *Treasurer*.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON, *Secretary*.
MILO HILDRETH, NORTHBOROUGH.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON.
JAMES J. O'CONNOR, HOLYOKE.
CHARLES L. GARDNER, PALMER.

SEPT. 30, 1887

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in Account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

		DR.	
1886.			
Sept.	27.	Balance brought forward,	\$651 22
Oct.	1.	Interest on note town Marlborough,	206 25
	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	220 00
	1.	Dividend Citizens National Bank,	120 00
Nov.	6.	Interest on note town Northborough,	30 00
	30.	Cash drawn from Peoples Savings Bank,	1,060 80
	30.	Borrowed of Central National Bank,	1,115 00
1887.			
Jan.	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	228 00
	3.	Dividend Fitchburg R. R.,	207 00
	31.	Interest B. & A. R. R. bonds,	70 00
	31.	Rent Willow Park estate one month,	25 00
March	31.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	228 00
	31.	Interest note town Marlborough,	206 25
	31.	Dividend Citizens National Bank,	120 00
April	2.	Rent Willow Park estate two months,	50 00
May	2.	Rent Willow Park estate one month,	25 00
	5.	Dividend Fitchburg R. R.,	138 00
	19.	Interest note town Northborough,	30 00
	20.	Interest Old Colony R. R. bonds,	30 00
	31.	Rent Willow Park estate one month,	25 00
	31.	State Massachusetts for Willow Park estate,	3,000 00
July	1.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	228 00
	9.	Return insurance premium Willow Park estate,	10 50
Aug.	1.	Interest B. & A. R. R. bonds,	70 00
Sept.	15.	Interest Central National Bank,	29 90
	28.	Interest town Marlborough note,	206 25
	30.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	228 00
	30.	Interest O. C. R. R. bond,	30 00
			\$8,588 17

Paid by order of Trustees.

1886.		CR.	
Oct.	25.	Ten rights B. & A. R. R.,	\$65 50
Nov.	5.	H. E. Swan, expenses to Lancaster, O.,	76 98
	8.	G. A. Clough, architect,	250 00
	26.	Postage,	3 00
	30.	E. T. Harrington, for Willow Park estate,	3,000 00
	30.	Examining title for Willow Park estate,	3 00
	30.	Recording deed for Willow Park estate,	70
1887.			
Jan.	4.	Central National Bank,	400 00
Feb.	22.	J. W. Fairbanks, insurance on Willow Park buildings,	30 00
	22.	Safe Deposit and Trust Company,	15 00
April	2.	Central National Bank,	600 00
	20.	Cutting & Bishop, on account Lyman School buildings,	89 00
May	6.	Central National Bank,	129 57
June	28.	H. E. Swan, Superintendent, celebration Fourth July.	25 00
Aug.	11.	F. J. Barnard, making deed Willow Park estate,	5 75
Sept.	29.	Postage,	2 00
	30.	Balance forward to new account,	3,892 67
			\$8,588 17

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1887.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER,
MILO HILDRETH.

MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in Account with* INCOME OF MARY
LAMB FUND.

1886.		DR.	
Sept.	27.	Balance brought forward,	\$322 20
Nov.	11.	Drawn from Peoples Savings Bank,	1,000 00
1887.			
Jan.	1.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	10 00
April	2.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	10 00
	21.	Drawn from Peoples Savings Bank,	100 00
	26.	Drawn from Peoples Savings Bank,	225 00
July	1.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	10 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend B. & A. R. R.,	10 00
			\$1,687 20

Paid by order of Trustees.

1886.		CR.	
Nov.	10.	Five shares B. & A. R. R. stock,	\$981 25
	18.	Jacob Manning, for trees,	214 00
Dec.	17.	H. E. Swan, Superintendent, Christmas festi- vities,	30 00
1887.			
April	20.	F. G. Leet, on account chapel,	174 77
	20.	Stationery and postage stamps,	3 25
	27.	S. G. Chickering & Co., piano for chapel,	252 00
Sept.	30.	Balance forward,	31 93
			\$1,687 20

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1887.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, LYMAN FUND.

1887.		Par value.	Market value.
Sept.	30.	114 shares B. & A. R. R.,	\$11,400 00 \$22,686 00
		92 shares Fitchburg R. R.,	9,200 00 8,924 00
		Two \$1,000, 7 per cent. B. & A. R. R. bonds,	2,000 00 2,200 00
		One \$1,000, 6 per cent. O. C. R. R. bonds,	1,000 00 1,120 00
		Note town Northborough,	1,500 00 1,500 00
		Note town Marlborough,	10,000 00 10,000 00
		40 shares Citizens National Bank, Cash in Central National Bank,	4,000 00 4,500 00 3,892 67 3,892 67

MARY LAMB FUND.

5 shares B. & A. R. R.,	500 00	995 00
Peoples Savings Bank, deposit,		414 65

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1887.

Examined and found correct: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

TRUST FUND STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in Account with* INCOME OF MARY
LAMB FUND OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

1886.

DR.

Sept. 27.	Balance brought forward,	\$6 43
Oct. 1.	Dividend on 13 shares Boston National Bank,	39 00

1887.

March 31.	Dividend on 13 shares Boston National Bank,	39 00
Sept. 15.	Interest from Central National Bank,	5 10

 \$89 53

Paid by order of Trustees.
1886.

CR.

Nov. 5.	Mrs. C. S. Crouch, magic scale and books,	\$13 03
Dec. 18.	Superintendent Christmas festivities,	25 00

1887.

Feb. 17.	J. E. Pratt, M.D., medical advice A. M. S.,	10 50
April 20.	J. M. Combs, M.D., medical advice N. M.,	21 00
June 28.	Superintendent celebrating Fourth of July,	20 00

 \$89 53

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,

Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1887.

 Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
 MILO HILDRETH.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in Account with* INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

1886.		DR.	
Sept.	30.	Balance brought forward,	\$59 05
1887.			
Jan.	23.	Drawn from Peoples Savings Bank, M. A. S.,	5 00
Aug.	8.	Drawn from Peoples Savings Bank, M. A. S.,	12 00
			\$76 05

Paid by order of Trustees.

1886.		CR.	
Nov.	5.	W. O. Johnson, dentistry for sundry girls,	\$27 00
1887.			
Jan.	26.	M. A. S.,	5 00
Aug.	8.	M. A. S.,	12 00
Sept.	3.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, dentistry for sundry girls,	32 05
			\$76 05

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1887.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

FAY FUND.

1887.		DR.	
Sept.	15.	Interest from Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$40 40
		CR.	
Sept.	16.	For highest grade department to eight girls, \$5.05 each,	40 40

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1887.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, MARY LAMB FUND.

1887.		Par value.	Market value.
Sept. 30.	13 shares Boston National Bank,	\$1,300 00	\$1,612 00

FAY FUND.

Sept. 30.	Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,000 00
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SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1887.

Examined and found correct: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

ROGERS FUND.

1887.	Sept. 30.	One bond State of Maine 6 per cent. in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00
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1887.	Sept. 30.	Cash received from Superintendent and others for deposit to credit of sundry girls from Oct. 1, 1886, to Sept. 27, 1887,	\$1,036 97
		By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	1,036 97
		Cash drawn from savings banks on account of sundry girls, from Oct. 1, 1886, to Sept. 27, 1887,	900 17
		By paid sundry amounts drawn from savings banks,	900 17

Memorandum of Savings Bank Deposits for Girls.

1887.	Sept. 30.	102 depositors in Westborough Savings Bank,	\$1,812 55
		3 depositors in Clinton Savings Bank,	29 70
		1 depositor in Peoples Savings Bank,	14 50.
		27 depositors in Boston Five Cents Savings Bank,	374 43
			\$2,231 18

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
MONSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools :

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of the condition of the State Primary School, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887.

It will be seen by a reference to the table marked "E," in the following tabular statements, that there has been expended during the year for all purposes, including repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, the sum of forty-eight thousand four hundred twenty-five dollars and forty-eight cents (\$48,425.48). This does not include the amount paid for boarding out children, nor the amount expended for special repairs. Under the head of ordinary repairs is included the slating of a portion of the hospital roof, the relaying of several floors, the painting of the chapel, the boys' basement and a portion of the barns. The extraordinary repairs have been the finishing of the cellar, under the straw barn, for the storing of vegetables, at a cost of one hundred eighty-two dollars and thirty cents (\$182.30); the moving and thorough repairing of the ice house, at a cost of five hundred fifteen dollars and fifty-three cents (\$515.53); the laying of some new walks, and the repairing of those already laid, at a cost of one hundred thirty-four dollars (\$134). These figures do not include the work of the teams or of the farmer and his assistants. The new gas machine was in operation a year ago, but payment for the same was not made until February of this year. An allowance of twenty-five dollars was made for the old machine, leaving eleven hundred fifty dollars (\$1,150) to be paid the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company. This amount is included in the expenses for

extraordinary repairs, although the work was done last year. All of these things seemed to be real improvements when they were made, and experience has proved them to be so. In addition to these repairs, the expenses for which have been met from the regular appropriation, two new washing-machines made by the A. M. Dolph Company of Cincinnati, have been put in the laundry, and other repairs have been made therein, all at an expense of eight hundred forty-one dollars and thirty-three cents (\$841.33). This expenditure has been from a special appropriation of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), made for the purpose of repairs in the laundry. I am happy to say that these machines are doing the work for which they were designed very satisfactorily.

The number of persons as pupils or inmates Oct. 1, 1886, was 368. The admissions for the year have been 240. The number placed out on board or on trial has been greater than during the previous year, and has reached as high a figure as 220. The number of discharges during the year has been 48, while 17 have been removed to other institutions, 6 have died and 1 has eloped and not returned, leaving 316 as the number now in the institution. The greatest number during the year was in its beginning, when there were 370. The least number was in July, when there were 289. The average number for the year has been 332. This is a smaller average than during any previous year. As a consequence, all have had greater freedom, and the officers and teachers have been enabled to do more for those under their care. These children come as neglected, dependent, or are rescued from possible evils at the courts. Many of these are not cases needing punishment so much as restraint. Most of them accept the situation without complaining, and try to make such use of their opportunities as will better prepare them for the duties of life when the school gives up its hold. I have observed several cases where there has been a complete change for the better, apparently, in the child's life, after a few months' residence here. It is not so, however, with all. A few are placed out, after a comparatively good course here, who show after a few weeks of service that they have not given up the bad ways into which they had fallen before coming here. The school must receive such addition

to its numbers again for a period, and then they pass on to another trial, which too often results in a second failure.

No applicant is permitted to take a child on trial or to board until an investigation of the home and surroundings of the applicant shall be made by a designated agent of the Board of Lunacy and Charity. In this way most of the children are placed in good homes, where they are well treated. I fear, however, that in some cases too little attention is given to the education of the children thus placed out, and their usefulness in the future very much impaired as a consequence. There are now 33 children out on board. These all seem to be in good families and are doing well.

The school-room work for the year has been well done, and the teachers are deserving of commendation for the earnestness and zeal shown in the prosecution of their work. Some changes have been made during the year, and some substitutions, also, have been made because of needed rest. A great majority of the pupils have been attentive to their studies, and have made good progress. The removal of most of the feeble-minded from the school has been accomplished, and a better standing has been reached in the lower classes as a consequence. I refer you to the report of the Principal for a fuller and more detailed statement of the work in the school-rooms.

The work done by the children on the farm and in the institution has been considerable. Statements "H" and "I," forming a part of this report, show what has been done in the sewing-rooms. The work done in other departments is of equal importance, and if it could be enumerated would show that all had done well. Statement "K" shows how many children are now employed. This number is considerably short of the whole, but it must be borne in mind that there are many little ones and some diseased ones who are unfitted for work.

The general health of the inmates is good. The hospital records show that the number of admissions to the hospital during the year has been much greater than during the previous year. Cases of severe sickness have not been very numerous, except during the winter, when scarlet fever and diphtheria prevailed, but many individuals have been treated

for slight ailments, which might have proved serious except for their early treatment. We have great cause for gratitude to our Heavenly Father that the number of deaths has been so small, and that disease which stood over us so threateningly in December was abated with so little loss of life. I refer you to the report of the Physician, giving additional information of interest and value concerning the mortuary and health record for the year.

The harvest of crops from the farm has been quite satisfactory. The hay crop is a little larger than last year, and much of it was gathered under cloudy skies and threatening weather. Most of it, however, was in good condition when it was gathered. The growth of fodder corn was great, and the amount required to fill the silo was grown on less than eight acres of ground. The potato crop was also great, but so many have decayed that the amount gathered will not be more than half enough for our needs. Other vegetables, not yet gathered, promise well. The farm is in good condition and ought to yield an abundant harvest for years to come with ordinary care. This condition is due, in a large measure, to the care bestowed by Mr. George Fisherdeek, who has had its management for so many years. He retired to a less active life last April, and Mr. Walter H. Williams was appointed as his successor. Some work has been done in the way of repairs on the stone-wall fences, but much more needs to be done. The stock of cattle on the farm has been improved by the introduction of more grade Holsteins. The annual exhibit at the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Fair was such as to receive the commendation of prominent agriculturists who were present.

No material changes have been made in the plan of work for the year. In all that has been done, the thought as to what was best has been uppermost. It would be strange if something were not left undone that ought to have been done. Efforts have been made to teach the children to love the good and hate the evil, — to be honest and faithful in all things. They have been urged to break away from habits of vice and form habits of truth and virtue. If we have turned only a few into the right path, and made the many comfortable, our labor has not been wholly lost.

We hope the good seed sown may bear fruit in abundance in the years to come. The children have found enjoyment in the freedom afforded them, and we have found pleasure in their enjoyment. The future is full of hope and encouragement, because we are dealing with youthful minds; to that future we are now to bend our energies. We shall need persistence and patience. We shall need our annual appropriation in due time, and I hope it may not be lessened because of our diminished numbers. The school-room work may be made more effective if there is a fuller supply of outline maps and a few simple reference books. The books in the children's library are many of them very much worn, and new ones are needed if we would keep the library in good condition. The buildings are needing frequent repairs, and those that have not been painted this year will need painting in the year to come. I trust these things will not be forgotten when the annual appropriation is considered.

I have to thank the Hospital Newspaper Society of Boston, and other friends, for books, magazines and papers; various persons for sundry articles; the teachers and officers for their faithfulness and interest in the work; you, as individuals and trustees for help and counsel; and an overruling Providence for the blessings so abundantly bestowed in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

AMOS ANDREWS,

Superintendent.

OCTOBER 1, 1887.

STATEMENT A.

Summary of Admissions and Discharges.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Oct. 1, 1886,	258	99	11	368
Received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	36	28	12	76
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as juvenile offenders,	32	2	-	34
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as neglected children,	11	12	-	23
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as dependent,	5	3	1	9
Received from Bridgewater,	5	-	-	5
Returned, placed out in previous years,	34	12	-	46
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1886,	35	11	-	46
Returned, having eloped,	1	-	-	1
Born,	-	-	-	-
Totals,	417	167	24	608
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	21	22	5	48
Placed out on trial,	133	52	-	185
Removed to Lyman School,	2	-	-	2
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	1	2	2	5
Removed to Mass. School for Feeble-Minded Children,	6	1	-	7
Removed to Clark Institution at Northampton,	1	-	-	1
Removed to Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	-	1	-	1
Boarded out in families,	22	13	-	35
Transferred to Hospital Cottages for Children,	1	-	-	1
Eloped, and not returned,	-	-	1	1
Died,	2	4	-	6
Totals,	189	95	8	292
Remaining Oct. 1, 1887,	228	72	16	316

STATEMENT B.

*Comparative Statistics.**Number of Persons in the Institution.*

Sept. 30, 1883,	. . . . .	440
“ 30, 1884,	. . . . .	398
“ 30, 1885,	. . . . .	393
“ 30, 1886,	. . . . .	368
“ 30, 1887,	. . . . .	316
Average for 5 years,	. . . . .	383

Average Number of Persons in the Institution.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	. . . . .	436
“ “ 30, 1884,	. . . . .	425
“ “ 30, 1885,	. . . . .	416
“ “ 30, 1886,	. . . . .	391
“ “ 30, 1887,	. . . . .	332
Average for 5 years,	. . . . .	400

Largest Number of Persons in the Institution.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	. . . . .	475
“ “ “ “ 30, 1884,	. . . . .	458
“ “ “ “ 30, 1885,	. . . . .	450
“ “ “ “ 30, 1886,	. . . . .	418
“ “ “ “ 30, 1887,	. . . . .	370
Average for 5 years,	. . . . .	434+

Smallest Number of Persons in the Institution.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	. . . . .	386
“ “ “ “ 30, 1884,	. . . . .	384
“ “ “ “ 30, 1885,	. . . . .	368
“ “ “ “ 30, 1886,	. . . . .	367
“ “ “ “ 30, 1887,	. . . . .	289
Average for 5 years,	. . . . .	359

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Juvenile Offenders.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	. . . . .	32
“ “ “ “ 30, 1884,	. . . . .	28
“ “ “ “ 30, 1885,	. . . . .	33
“ “ “ “ 30, 1886,	. . . . .	40
“ “ “ “ 30, 1887,	. . . . .	34
Average for 5 years,	. . . . .	33+

*Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as
Neglected Children.*

Year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	30
" " 30, 1884,	15
" " 30, 1885,	27
" " 30, 1886,	32
" " 30, 1887,	23
Average for 5 years,	25+

*Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as
Dependent Children.*

Year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	19
" " 30, 1884,	31
" " 30, 1885,	29
" " 30, 1886,	11
" " 30, 1887,	9
Average for 5 years,	20—

Number received from State Almshouse.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	87
" " 30, 1884,	69
" " 30, 1885,	99
" " 30, 1886,	27
" " 30, 1887,	76
Average for 5 years,	72—

Number of Children born in the Institution.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	2
" " 30, 1884,	1
" " 30, 1885,	1
" " 30, 1886,	0
" " 30, 1887,	0
Average for 5 years,	1—

*Number of Children returning from place, having been placed out in
previous years.*

Year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	40
" " 30, 1884,	29
" " 30, 1885,	49
" " 30, 1886,	47
" " 30, 1887,	46
Average for 5 years,	42+

Number of Children returned from place, having been placed out in current years.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	. . . . .	44
“ “ 30, 1884,	. . . . .	31
“ “ 30, 1885,	. . . . .	38
“ “ 30, 1886,	. . . . .	34
“ “ 30, 1887,	. . . . .	46
Average for 5 years,	. . . . .	39—

Number of Children released on trial, and boarded in families.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	. . . . .	216
“ “ 30, 1884,	. . . . .	186
“ “ 30, 1885,	. . . . .	186
“ “ 30, 1886,	. . . . .	171
“ “ 30, 1887,	. . . . .	220
Average for 5 years,	. . . . .	196—

Number of Elopers not returned.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	. . . . .	0
“ “ 30, 1884,	. . . . .	2
“ “ 30, 1885,	. . . . .	1
“ “ 30, 1886,	. . . . .	1
“ “ 30, 1887,	. . . . .	1
Average for 5 years,	. . . . .	1

Number of Deaths.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1883,	. . . . .	13
“ “ 30, 1884,	. . . . .	3
“ “ 30, 1885,	. . . . .	9
“ “ 30, 1886,	. . . . .	3
“ “ 30, 1887,	. . . . .	6
Average for 5 years,	. . . . .	7—

STATEMENT C. — *Nativity of Inmates.*

The nativity of the 240 persons received during the year is as follows:—

Native born,	. . . . .	168
Foreign born,	. . . . .	41
Unknown,	. . . . .	31

Of the foreign born, there were born in—

Canada,	. . . . .	3	New Brunswick,	. . . . .	2
Cape Breton,	. . . . .	1	Nova Scotia,	. . . . .	3
England,	. . . . .	6	Prince Edward Island,	. . . . .	1
Germany,	. . . . .	1	Scotland,	. . . . .	1
Ireland,	. . . . .	18	Western Islands,	. . . . .	3
Italy,	. . . . .	1	At sea,	. . . . .	1

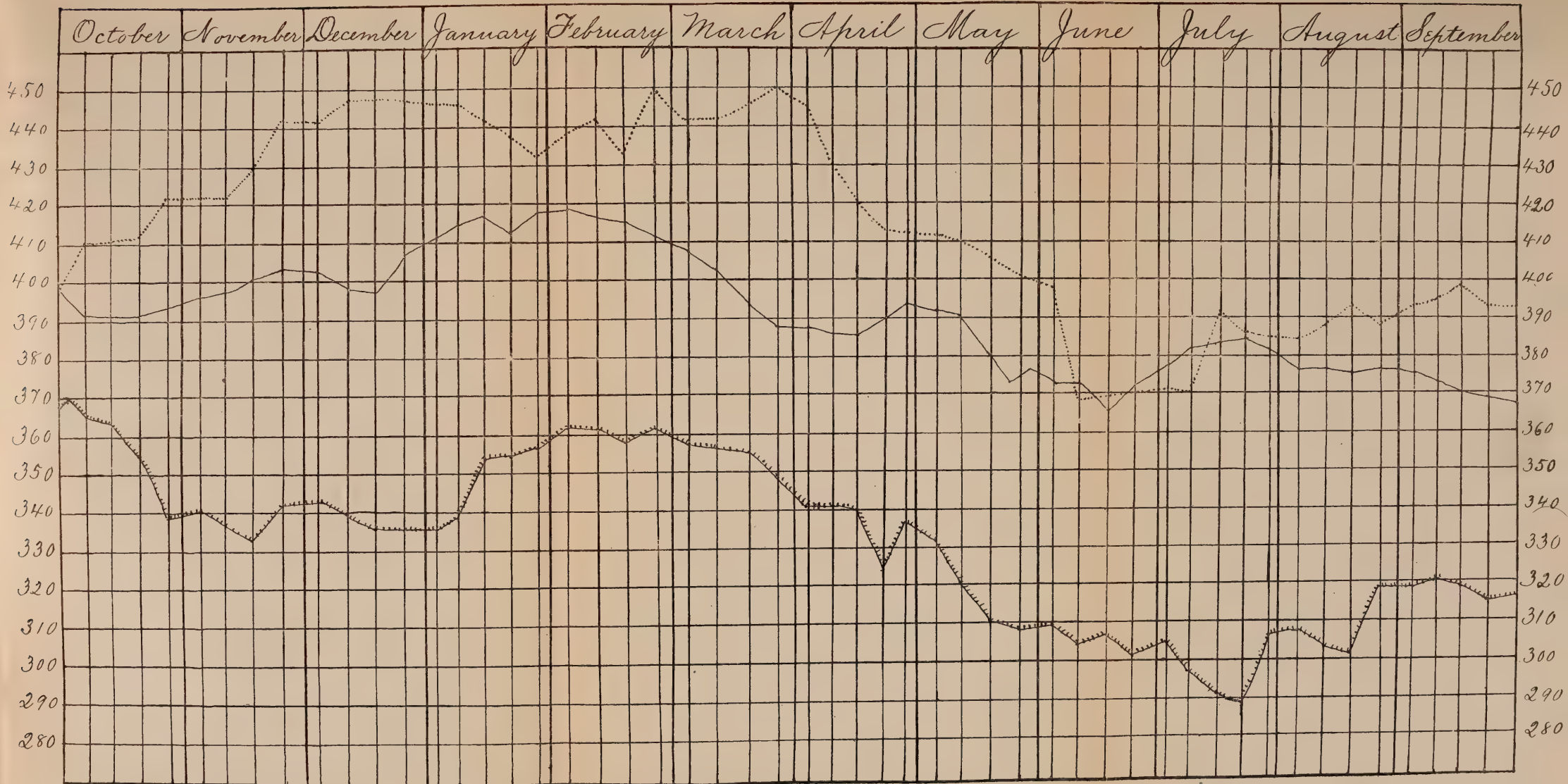
Of those born in the United States, there were born in—

Connecticut,	3	North Carolina,	2
Massachusetts,	140	Pennsylvania,	3
Maine,	4	Rhode Island,	4
New Hampshire,	3	Vermont,	4
New York,	5		

Of those born in Massachusetts, there were born in—

Alford,	1	Montague,	6
Ayer,	1	New Bedford,	3
Boston,	24	North Adams,	2
Bridgewater,	1	North Andover,	1
Brighton,	1	North Billerica,	1
Cambridge,	3	North Brookfield,	2
Charlestown,	7	North Lee,	1
Chelsea,	1	Peabody,	4
Chicopee,	1	Petersham,	1
Deerfield,	1	Pittsfield,	2
Dracut,	1	Salem,	1
East Boston,	3	Somerville,	2
Fall River,	10	Southbridge,	1
Fitchburg,	1	Springfield,	3
Gay Head,	1	Stoughton,	1
Grafton,	1	Tewksbury,	6
Haverhill,	1	Taunton,	1
Holyoke,	2	Unknown,	5
Lawrence,	2	Waltham,	2
Lowell,	4	Wareham,	1
Lynn,	3	Watertown,	1
Marlborough,	3	Webster,	1
Melrose,	2	Williamstown,	1
Milford,	1	Woburn,	1
Monson,	1	Worcester,	13

DIAGRAM~SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.



SHOWS MOVEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th 1885.
 " " " " " " " " 1886.
 " " " " " " " " 1887.

STATEMENT D. — Arrivals and Departures for Ten Years.

Year ending Sept. 30,	Present at the beginning of the year.	Afterward received.	Whole number under care.	Average population.	Percentage of arrivals to average population.	Discharged by Board of L. and C.	Died.	Eloped.	Placed on trial and on board.	Percentage of deaths to average population.	Percentage of placing out to average population.
1878,	525	249	774	537	46 ⁴ / ₁₀ pr. ct.	138	13	17	137	2 ⁴ / ₁₀ pr. ct.	25 ⁵ / ₁₀ pr. ct.
" " " " " "	531	144	675	501	28 ⁷ / ₁₀ "	77	14	6	153	2 ⁷ / ₁₀ "	30 ⁵ / ₁₀ "
" " " " " "	475	233	708	448	52 "	64	5	7	193	1 ¹ / ₁₀ "	43 ¹ / ₁₀ "
" " " " " "	437	256	693	424	60 ⁴ / ₁₀ "	46	5	3	203	1 ² / ₁₀ "	47 ⁹ / ₁₀ "
" " " " " "	435	328	763	448	73 ² / ₁₀ "	78	5	8	197	1 ¹ / ₁₀ "	44 "
" " " " " "	475	254	729	436	58 ² / ₁₀ "	54	13	—	216	3 ² / ₁₀ "	49 ⁵ / ₁₀ "
" " " " " "	440	173	613	425	40 ⁷ / ₁₀ "	50	3	2	186	7 ⁰ / ₁₀ "	43 ⁸ / ₁₀ "
" " " " " "	398	276	674	416	66 ³ / ₁₀ "	80	9	1	186	2 ¹ / ₁₀ "	44 ⁷ / ₁₀ "
" " " " " "	393	194	587	391	49 ⁶ / ₁₀ "	36	3	1	171	7 ⁰ / ₁₀ "	43 ⁶ / ₁₀ "
" " " " " "	368	240	608	332	72 ² / ₁₀ "	48	6	1	220	1 ⁸ / ₁₀ "	66 ² / ₁₀ "
Average for ten years,	447 ⁷ / ₁₀	234 ⁷ / ₁₀	682 ⁴ / ₁₀	435 ⁸ / ₁₀	54 ⁷ / ₁₀ pr. ct.	67 ¹ / ₁₀	7 ⁶ / ₁₀	4 ⁶ / ₁₀	186 ² / ₁₀	1 ⁷ / ₁₀ pr. ct.	43 ⁸ / ₁₀ pr. ct.

STATEMENT E.
Current Expenditures in Detail.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.
Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	\$1,413 92	\$1,406 78	\$1,409 81	\$1,400 99	\$1,361 89	\$1,360 08	\$1,394 30	\$1,374 48	\$1,374 18	\$1,390 88	\$1,377 00	\$1,385 76	\$10,656 77
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	28 00	54 00	-	122 30	151 14	123 81	58 49	54 00	50 00	67 15	110 63	46 00	865 74
Fruit and vegetables,	8 10	8 30	8 63	2 18	3 28	4 75	3 08	24 00	17 19	34 51	-	42 97	152 98
Meat and fish,	325 35	460 82	94 89	276 52	199 71	215 02	235 76	235 64	315 54	346 45	310 17	323 45	3,838 32
Flour,	-	-	-	1,008 50	-	-	-	1,012 50	-	-	49 00	225 00	2,295 00
Grain, feed and meal,	58 25	264 85	99 61	64 76	110 73	344 67	69 10	58 33	274 09	55 50	57 71	84 62	1,542 22
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	-	75 70	55 93	20 16	30 00	91 18	-	6 50	52 93	-	46 60	71 90	450 90
Sugar and molasses,	35 75	111 23	108 12	93 85	89 24	44 63	73 19	58 21	170 98	50 89	49 20	53 08	933 37
Milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	210 09	243 07	208 12	233 12	243 60	195 08	254 71	271 15	226 95	199 95	176 70	131 13	2,594 57
Other groceries and provisions,	48 08	76 97	101 00	54 66	82 84	36 87	110 14	80 91	80 36	38 70	53 50	71 91	836 14
Clothing, boots and shoes,	1,159 34	359 93	426 52	280 33	393 43	387 85	261 77	554 54	341 75	223 26	618 90	220 70	5,228 32
Furniture, beds and bedding, kitchen and table ware,	136 54	306 70	67 62	56 41	118 43	76 10	87 04	116 48	119 80	19 00	62 81	27 30	1,194 23
Hospital supplies,	14 89	20 37	10 81	50 29	58 93	78 23	14 54	24 62	33 08	13 00	14 36	5 78	338 40
Fuel and lights,	105 85	-	255 39	-	236 03	96 31	2,964 32	6 49	-	89 79	53 42	-	3,808 50
Books and school supplies,	43 59	19 63	36 14	54 93	7 95	34 62	21 60	25 56	73 36	4 90	26 80	70 35	419 43
Blacksmithing and repairs of tools, wagons and harness,	8 55	14 53	21 07	24 66	9 40	17 42	7 95	15 00	19 70	29 05	34 20	51 20	252 73

Repairs, ordinary,	55 26	161 40	17 63	165 97	204 04	59 44	209 23	321 02	317 17	200 99	446 54	256 62	2,415 31
Express, freight and passenger fares,	80 86	58 27	40 60	32 62	43 77	55 85	59 94	49 78	123 08	87 20	23 67	59 25	664 89
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	21 61	33 79	41 39	71 22	16 03	11 73	24 53	22 06	19 17	35 75	-	19 50	316 80
Expense of Sunday services,	25 00	20 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	260 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 25	63 85	4 80	4 77	8 95	-	110 62
Pasturage,	30 00	-	80 40	50 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166 40
Live stock,	-	-	92 50	-	-	210 00	23 00	-	-	-	60 00	129 00	514 50
Expense of inventory,	80 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
Medical attendance on children placed out,	2 50	8 50	126 00	-	-	58 57	-	14 85	-	-	94 20	-	305 52
Miscellaneous,	36 33	77 26	89 86	31 47	37 08	24 02	80 43	32 50	102 74	107 81	20 16	57 33	606 99
Repairs, extraordinary,	167 65	14 65	404 06	1,150 00	-	-	5 00	-	170 35	70 12	-	-	1,981 83
Totals,	\$4,090 91	\$3,796 25	\$3,827 50	\$5,270 14	\$3,418 44	\$3,346 83	\$6,001 37	\$4,453 56	\$3,907 42	\$3,045 67	\$3,714 54	\$3,352 85	\$48,425 48

STATEMENT F.
Showing Persons Employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	N. A. M. E.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$1,600 00	AMOS ANDREWS,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$1,600 00
1,000 00	JOHN N. LACEY,	Engineer,	"	1,000 00
600 00	SARAH M. WILBUR, M.D.,	Physician,	"	600 00
500 00	JAMES J. PRENTISS,	Clerk,	"	500 00
516 00	FRANK DUFFY,	Baker,	"	516 00
420 00	ELON G. BUSS,	In charge of dining-hall,	"	344 37
480 00	CHARLES H. BRADLEY,	Supervisor,	"	480 00
420 00	A. W. MANSUR,	"	"	420 00
360 00	S. J. Baker,	"	6 "	180 00
360 00	JOHN M. SEARS,	"	6 ⁴ "	183 87
360 00	J. M. SISK,	Expressman,	12 ³¹ "	360 00
400 00	MRS. M. A. ANDREWS,	Matron,	"	400 00
300 00	MISS A. SWINERTON,	Assistant Matron,	"	300 00
250 00	Mrs. A. S. Daniels,	"	"	67 87
250 00	MRS. M. C. BRADLEY,	"	3 ⁸ / ₃₁ "	250 00
250 00	MISS ETA J. LENT,	"	12 ³¹ "	182 13
300 00	MISS M. A. CLARK,	"	8 ³³ / ₃₁ "	300 00
500 00	MISS E. M. FULLINGTON,	Housekeeper,	12 "	500 00
250 00	MISS N. J. RICE,	Principal and teacher of first class,	12 "	196 91
250 00	Miss G. A. Cheney,	Teacher of second class,	91 ⁴ / ₃₁ "	53 09
250 00	Miss Cora A. Underwood,	" of second class,	2 ¹⁷ / ₃₁ "	41 66
250 00	Miss Annie N. Lewis,	" of third class,	2 "	164 65
250 00	MISS G. A. CHENEY,	" of third class,	7 ²⁸ / ₃₁ "	41 67
250 00	Miss E. S. Foster,	" of third class,	2 "	92 26
250 00	MISS HARRIET LACEY,	" of fourth class,	41 ²⁸ / ₃₁ "	157 74
		" of fourth class,	7 ¹³ / ₃₁ "	

360 00	Miss G. A. Mosher,	of fifth class (music),	7 ⁶⁴ / ₁₀₀	233 23
360 00	Miss S. E. Crane,	of fifth class (music),	3 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀	109 55
250 00	Mrs. H. E. Darte,	of sixth class,	12	250 00
250 00	Miss Flora J. Dyer,	of seventh class,	4 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	89 28
250 00	Miss E. S. Foster,	of seventh class,	2 ³³ / ₁₀₀	58 27
250 00	Mrs. S. E. Prentiss,	of seventh class,	4 ³¹ / ₁₀₀	99 47
250 00	Mrs. L. J. Blaisdell,	of eighth class (kindergarten),	12	250 00
200 00	Miss Clara A. Leal,	Nurse,	7	116 66
250 00	Miss FLORENCE A. RAMSAY,	“	4 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀	101 48
250 00	Miss TENAH PORTER,	Instructor in sewing,	12	250 00
250 00	Miss L. E. Preston,	Assistant Instructor in sewing,	5 ²⁶ / ₁₀₀	122 21
250 00	Mrs. A. B. Payne,	“	4 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀	118 05
250 00	Mrs. J. A. Buss,	Tailoress,	11 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀	245 30
250 00	Miss Elta J. Leal,	Assistant Tailoress,	3 ⁸¹ / ₁₀₀	67 87
250 00	Miss J. Addie Preston,	“	1	20 73
70c pr. day,	Miss LILLIAN E. BUSS,	“	70 ¹ / ₂ days,	49 35
\$250 00	Mrs. J. M. Mansur,	Substitute,	10 ²² / ₁₀₀ months,	223 73
250 00	Miss Lucy F. Kingham,	Supervisor,	12	250 00
250 00	Miss Lizzie A. Kingham,	“	12	250 00
204 00	Mrs. E. J. Barnes,	Substitute,	5 ²² / ₁₀₀	12 06
180 00	Miss Kate Campbell,	Assistant in dining-hall,	5	75 00
204 00	Mrs. E. J. Barnes,	“	1 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀	25 77
204 00	Miss L. E. Preston,	“	4 ³¹ / ₁₀₀	87 18
240 00	Miss Ellen Hanley,	“	11 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	226 45
175 00	Miss E. B. Hooper,	Cook,	6 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀	97 22
180 00	Miss Clara A. Lent,	Hospital Cook,	5	75 00
156 00	Mrs. E. J. Barnes,	Assistant in Superintendent's department,	1 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀	25 44
250 00	Miss Belle McKinnon,	Laundress,	12	250 00
192 00	Mrs. Annie Gibbons,	Assistant Laundress,	12	192 00
132 00	Miss Emma Gibbons,	“	6 ⁶⁶ / ₁₀₀	75 23
144 00	Miss Mary Dupe,	“	4	48 00
180 00	Mrs. E. J. Barnes,	“	—	—

STATEMENT F. — Concluded.

Rate of Compensation.	N A M E.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$420 00	SAMUEL C. ROGERS,	Shoemaker,	12 months,	\$420 00
324 00	WILLIAM M. PAYNE,	Watchman,	12 "	324 00
600 00	<i>George H. Fisherdick,</i>	Farmer,	6 "	300 00
480 00	W. H. WILLIAMS,	"	6 "	240 00
300 00	EDWARD E. WALKER,	Gardener,	12 "	300 00
252 00	<i>W. H. Williams,</i>	Teamster,	6 "	126 00
300 00	FRED S. BARNES,	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	140 00
246 00	JOSEPH MERRIAM,	Assistant Farmer,	12 "	240 00
240 00	ALVAH H. JENKINS,	"	6 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	126 31
240 00	<i>Walter E. Rogers,</i>	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	110 81
240 00	<i>L. G. Loomis,</i>	"	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	64 19
240 00	F. H. ALDRICH,	"	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	118 00
200 00	<i>R. H. Magwood,</i>	Hospital Attendant,	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	23 88
240 00	WILLIAM M. WATSON,	"	9 $\frac{9}{16}$ "	174 84
360 00	JAMES SKEVINGTON,	Fireman,	12 "	360 00
240 00	<i>H. E. Royce,</i>	Night Fireman,	5 $\frac{9}{16}$ "	105 99
180 00	WILLIAM FRANKLIN,	Assistant in kitchen,	12 "	180 00
180 00	THOMAS J. FLYNN,	Laborer,	12 "	180 00
96 00	WILLIAM KELLEY,	Hostler,	12 "	96 00
	Total,			\$16,656 77

NOTE.—The names of officers and employees serving now are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of those who have completed service in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. Names of persons employed on repairs, extra help in haying, etc., are not given.

STATEMENT G.
Products of the Farm.

1887.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, early,	38 bushels, .	\$57 00
" cider,	400 "	40 00
" winter,	200 barrels, .	350 00
Asparagus,	15 bushels, .	37 50
Beans,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	43 50
Beef,	6,632 pounds, .	464 24
Beets,	86 bushels, .	38 70
Cabbage,	2,450 heads, .	196 00
Carrots,	850 bushels, .	382 50
Celery,	480 bunches, .	48 00
Corn fodder,	9 tons,	72 00
Crab-apples,	5 bushels, .	5 00
Cucumbers,	47 "	188 00
Currants,	30 quarts,	1 50
Eggs,	233 dozen,	58 25
Ensilage,	125 tons,	625 00
Grapes,	150 pounds,	10 50
Hay,	150 tons,	2,550 00
Ice,	200 "	600 00
Indian corn,	150 bushels,	112 50
Lettuce,	500 heads,	15 00
Mangolds,	2,000 bushels,	600 00
Manure,	300 cords,	1,200 00
Milk,	128,250 quarts,	5,130 00
Oats,	12 tons,	189 00
Onions,	117 bushels,	87 75
Pears,	5 "	10 00
Pease,	20 "	50 00
Pork,	5,575 pounds,	362 37
Parsnips,	30 bushels,	13 50
Potatoes,	520 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	520 50
Poultry,	182 pounds,	45 50
Quinces,	3 bushels,	6 00
Radishes,	125 pounds,	5 00
Rhubarb,	2,000 "	30 00
Rowen,	23 tons,	391 00
Raspberries,	35 quarts,	4 20
Strawberries,	384 "	46 08
Squash, summer,	850 pounds,	12 75
" winter,	2 tons,	80 00
Sweet corn,	42 bushels,	21 00
Tomatoes,	42 "	21 00
Turnips,	350 "	70 00
Veal,	385 pounds,	38 50
Wood,	40 cords,	160 00
Total,		\$14,989 34

STATEMENT II.

Work done in Sewing-Room No. 1.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	489	163	652
Bibs,	72	—	72
Bed ticks,	—	546	546
Bed spreads,	—	14	14
Blankets,	—	14	14
Blouses,	—	7	7
Capes,	—	77	77
Chemises,	242	—	242
Cloaks,	92	—	92
Coats,	6	18	24
Curtains,	26	—	26
Drawers,	209	—	209
Dresses,	320	46	366
Eye-shades,	14	—	14
Hoods,	—	49	49
Night-dresses,	136	—	136
Pants,	—	15	15
Pen-wipers,	108	—	108
Pillow cases,	422	167	589
Pillow ticks,	—	38	38
Sacques,	20	—	20
Scrub pads,	20	—	20
Sheets,	507	174	681
Shirts,	37	1,521	1,558
Shirt waists,	36	—	36
Skirts,	195	4	199
Stockings,	—	3,938	3,938
Table cloths,	3	9	12
Table napkins,	60	22	82
Tea bags,	9	—	9
Towels,	709	675	1,384
Waists,	205	—	205
Wash cloths,	167	—	167
Totals,	4,104	7,497	11,601

STATEMENT I.

Work done in Sewing-Room No. 2.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Blouses,	—	52	52
Caps,	375	—	375
Jackets,	249	1,632	1,881
Kitchen aprons,	14	—	14
Pants,	857	2,583	3,440
Shirts,	600	—	600
Suspenders,	382	—	382
	2,477	4,267	6,744

Total number of articles made,	6,581
“ “ “ repaired,	11,764
	<u>18,345</u>

STATEMENT J.

AMOS ANDREWS, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with the State Treasurer.*

DR.	
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1886,	\$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1886,	11,714 66
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1886,	1,037 99
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1887,	26,710 82
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1887,	2,397 17
received from appropriation for machinery and repairs in laundry,	841 33
received from sales,	88 00
	\$52,889 97
CR.	
Disbursements for three months ending Dec. 31, 1886,	\$12,752 65
Disbursements for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1887,	39,949 32
Payments to State Treasurer,	88 00
Cash on hand,	100 00
	\$52,889 97

[NOTE—This institution has no “fund” from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. It derives its support wholly from the State Treasury by annual legislative appropriations.

The per capita cost for the year, including ordinary expenses only, is \$2.69. This sum shows the cost of clothing, food and lodging, medical attendance, teaching and supervision,—in brief, the entire expense of maintaining all the inmates of the institution,—together with all ordinary repairs, such as must constantly be made to keep the buildings and appliances in good condition; including also the cost of heating and lighting the buildings, and of furnishing an outfit for all pupils going away from the school, and their travelling expenses.

Children placed out on trial are provided with two complete suits of clothing, with an overcoat extra in cold weather, the whole outfit costing on an average \$16.00.

The State appropriations are made for *calendar* years, while the reports of institutions are made for years ending *September 30*.

It will, therefore, readily be seen that while the expenditures are kept within the yearly appropriations, the expense for the *institution* year may be larger or smaller than the appropriation, including, as it does, parts of two calendar years.]

STATEMENT K. — *Employment of Children.*

There are employed in the —

Dormitories and other parts of the house,	15 girls.
Sewing-room No. 1,	21 “
Sewing-room No. 2,	15 boys.
Dining-hall,	19 “
Kitchen,	6 “
Shoe-shop,	3 “
Bakery,	6 “
Laundry,	8 “
Hospital,	2 “
On the farm and at the barns,	41 “
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	31 “

Girls, 36; boys, 131; total, 167.

STATEMENT L. — *Children boarded in families.*

Children boarded in families Sept. 30, 1887, paid for from appropriation of State Primary School,	33
Number of days' board paid for,	12,459
Amount paid during the year,	\$3,435 16
Weekly per capita cost,	\$1 93

This sum does not include expense of investigation of places, nor of visiting the children after being located, which is paid by the Department of Indoor Poor, and increases the cost to the State.

STATEMENT M. — *Recapitulation of Inventory.*

Taken by Enos Calkins and James B. Shaw of Palmer, Mass., as of Sept. 30, 1887.

Land,	\$22,664 81
Buildings,	99,500 00
Live stock,	7,363 70
Products of farm,	7,415 00
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,441 30
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	9,333 64
Beds and bedding (inmates),	4,959 74
Other furniture,	5,452 94
Clothing,	5,381 96
Superintendent's department,	6,463 05
Dry goods,	2,160 28
Groceries and provisions,	1,332 55
Drugs and medicines,	252 14
Fuel,	3,339 10
Library and school supplies,	1,363 05
Heating, water, and gas (with fixtures),	22,300 00
Miscellaneous,	1,333 19
Total,	\$204,056 45

STATEMENT N. — *Receipts.*

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year,	\$100 00
received from unexpended appropriation of former calendar year,	11,714 66
received from appropriation for the present calendar year,	36,710 82
received from special appropriations for boarding out children,	3,435 16
received from special appropriation for machinery, and repairs in laundry,	841 33
received from sales,	88 00
	<hr/>
	\$52,889 97

STATEMENT O. — *Expenditures.**Current Expenditures.*

For salaries, wages and labor,	\$17,522 51
meat,	2,808 13
fish,	530 19
fruit and vegetables,	152 98
flour,	2,295 00
grain, feed and meal,	1,542 22
tea, coffee and chocolate,	450 90
sugar and molasses,	938 37
milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	2,594 57
other groceries and provisions,	836 14
clothing, boots and shoes,	5,228 32
fuel and lights,	3,808 50
medical supplies,	338 40
furniture, beds and bedding, kitchen and table ware,	1,194 23
transportation,	664 89
ordinary repairs,	2,415 31
extraordinary repairs,	1,981 83
other current expenses,	3,122 99
	<hr/>
Total,	\$48,425 48

Extraordinary Expenditures.

Payments to State Treasurer,	\$88 00
For board of children in families,	3,435 16
For machinery and repairs in laundry,	841 33
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1887,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$52,889 97

STATEMENT P. — *Resources and Liabilities.**Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$100 00
Unexpended appropriations,	14,950 68
	<hr/>
	\$15,050 68

Liabilities.

Miscellaneous bills,	\$370 22
	<hr/>
	\$14,680 46

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools:

I have the honor of presenting you with the annual report of the medical department of the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887:—

Number in hospital Sept. 30, 1886,	25
“ admitted during the year,	378
“ of deaths,	6
“ discharged,	368
“ remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1887,	29

Un'til July 1, 1887, no name was placed on record unless in the hospital for twenty-four consecutive hours. Up to that date 286 patients had been admitted. Since then, record has been kept of all cases entering and notes made of symptoms and treatment. The following facts in regard to each patient have also been recorded so far as they could be ascertained, viz. : name, date of birth, birthplace, name and residence of parents, family history, personal history (health previous to present illness) and present condition.

Statistics of Deaths.

NAME.	Date of Death.	Age.	Cause of Death.
Timothy Quill, . . .	Dec. 13, 1886,	4	Scarlet fever.
Florence Clayton, . . .	Feb. 19, 1887,	2	Scarlet fever.
Etta Lewis,	March 2, 1887,	11	Congestion of brain.
George Chappelle, . . .	March 5, 1887,	17	Pneumonia.
Thomas Driscoll, . . .	March 25, 1887,	13	Paralysis.
Frank Cheeseman, . . .	July 25, 1887,	10	Consumption.

Late in October, 1886, a case of scarlet fever appeared in our midst, but it proved to be a mild one and made a good recovery. In December, others were taken with the same disease, and we were not free from it until the following April. Two cases proved fatal, one in December and the other in February.

In December, diphtheria appeared, and we had one case after another until April. Some cases were very severe, while others were mild in character. Two cases were complicated with mumps. Each case as soon as diagnosed was isolated to our Hospital Cottage, which we were very glad to have at our disposal, as to this is probably due the small extent to which the two diseases spread through the school, — as there were only twenty cases of scarlet fever and nine of diphtheria.

At my request for a consulting physician through this severe sickness, Dr. William Holbrook, of Palmer, was called in and aided us by his advice and counsel.

Search for the cause of the epidemic was not successful, although earnest efforts were made by Dr. S. W. Abbott of the State Board of Health, the Superintendent and myself. The sewerage and ventilating shafts in the department where the epidemic began and from which most of the cases came were inspected and tested, but no defects were found.

Through the winter there were over sixty cases of tonsillitis, so sick as to require retaining in the hospital for a time, while of those coming to the daily clinic for treatment no record was kept, but they were very numerous.

George Chappelle, a paralyzed cripple, who had not walked for years, died after a severe attack of pneumonia. Frank Cheeseman had been sick for over a year with consumption, to which he finally succumbed.

There have been four cases of pneumonia and two of meningitis, one stubborn case of eczema and a few cases of facial erysipelas, chicken pox and German measles. One fracture of the forearm has occurred.

The hygienic condition of the school at present is very gratifying.

I wish to thank those friends who, by gifts of games and toys, have increased the happiness of our hospital children, and the Superintendent for his kindness and assistance during my connection with the school.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH M. WILBUR,

Resident Physician.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School:

The school this year has been unusually small, a fact that may point to the greater prosperity of the State, indicating a smaller number of unemployed hands than usual, and a smaller need of charity.

In December, Miss Cora A. Underwood resigned, and Miss Annie N. Lewis was appointed to the vacancy thus occasioned. Miss Georgia A. Mosher, in December, was obliged, on account of ill health, to relinquish her charge for nearly two terms to the care of Miss Susan E. Crane, now Mrs. James J. Prentiss. Miss Flora J. Dyer resigned in February, and Miss Evelyn S. Foster was placed in charge of the school as substitute. In May, Mrs. Prentiss took the school. Miss Georgia A. Cheney, in May, took the place of Miss N. J. Rice, who was granted leave of absence for a term, in pursuit of health. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Lewis, in August, was filled by Miss Cheney.

So many changes within a year, it would be natural to suppose, would affect the school, as a whole, most seriously; but its discipline was unimpaired and its harmony undisturbed.

During the winter the schools were broken somewhat by sickness, a number of the pupils being attacked with scarlet fever and diphtheria. Few lives were lost, and the remainder of the year, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the summer months, was a period of health and profitable work.

A new course of study, similar to the one followed in the Boston schools, has been adopted during the year. The one previously used was found to be defective, particularly in arithmetic. While it may be impossible to accomplish all that is now marked out, it is hoped that by having a higher standard the tone of the school may be elevated, and excellent results are confidently expected.

In judging the teachers' work one needs to keep in view the hindrances that baffle them. Pupils are constantly entering the schools and constantly leaving them. Many enter with little or no experience of school life. They naturally cannot take up the work as easily as children would, with better preparation. Pupils in outside schools, at the close of the session, go home to parents, who are generally interested in their progress, and who, by words of encouragement or censure, spur their ambition. The teachers here are wholly without this help. The short vacations are also a hindrance to the teachers in their work. They have little time to visit other schools, to compare methods with other teachers, or to attend conventions. The national educational meetings held in the summer are a great stimulus to many teachers. It is hoped that an opportunity to attend these meetings may sometimes be granted to our teachers. The new ideas gained in this way would, doubtless, more than compensate for the week of school lost to the pupils.

The pupils have shown great interest in the examinations held at the close of each term, — many of them wishing to work during play-hours in order to secure high per cents. While the results of these examinations have not always been all that could be desired, they have shown in many cases that real progress has been made. The letters sent by the pupils to parents and friends outside the school are, on the whole, much better than those received, thus showing that the pupils have been lifted by the school above the ignorance of their early surroundings.

While the teachers may desire much that has not yet been attained for the good of the school, still as they look back upon the year's work they find many reasons for gratitude and encouragement.

The library is appreciated by a large number of pupils

and much interest is manifested in the current topics of the day. There is a constant labor to be performed in getting those who have not formed habits of reading to do so, and to teach discrimination between good and bad books and so form a correct taste. The library compares well with the average library, containing histories, biographies, books of travel and description, — presenting to view the life and surroundings of other people of other climes, — and tales of adventure for boys, in which much real instruction is conveyed in connection with exciting incidents, and in a way oftentimes not to be forgotten. The number of books given out during the year is not less than 2,600. The largest number distributed any one day is on Sunday, the average being about fifty. In addition to the books in the library, the following well-known periodicals are furnished: two copies each of “St. Nicholas,” “Wide Awake,” “Treasure Trove” and “Temperance Banner;” four copies each of “Youth’s Companion,” “Harper’s Young Folks,” “Our Little Ones” and “Babyland;” three copies of “Golden Days;” and one copy each of “The Pansy” and “Our Little Men and Women.”

There are no books of reference in any of the school-rooms. I would suggest that a collection of books which will greatly aid school work, and materially assist teachers in their efforts to cultivate among their pupils habits of reading, be placed in the first, second, third and fifth school-rooms. In this way, much more benefit will be derived from them than if collected into the central library. The supplementary reading you so generously supplied is greatly appreciated by the teachers and pupils, the latter having been greatly benefited thereby.

Despite the many perverse circumstances of the year, it is but just to state that the high standing of the classes has been maintained through the excellent management of the teachers; their willingness, energy and zeal are worthy of highest commendation, while the moral influence exerted by them, as well as untiring efforts to accomplish high intellectual results, cannot be too fully appreciated.

The following general statistics are presented in the usual form for convenient comparison with previous reports, also

a list of the text-books used in the schools and a school calendar for the ensuing year.

I desire to express my appreciation of your kindness to me and the generosity with which you have supplied the wants of the school.

Very respectfully,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,
Principal.

MONSON, MASS., Oct. 1, 1887.

TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOL.

Appleton's Reading Chart.
 Appleton's First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers.
 Badlam's Number Cards.
 Parker's Arithmetical Chart.
 Ray's New Primary Arithmetic.
 Ray's New Elementary Arithmetic.
 Ray's New Practical Arithmetic.
 Hyde's Practical Lessons in the Use of English.
 Swinton's Grammar.
 Swinton's Introductory Geography.
 Swinton's Grammar School Geography.
 Higginson's Young Folks' History of the United States.
 Elementary Physiology.
 Meleney and Griffin's Selected Words.
 Worcester's New Pronouncing Spelling Book.
 Cowperthwait's Writing Books.
 Webster's Dictionaries.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

American Chart.
 Modern Series Primary Reading.
 Parker's Supplementary Reading.
 Barnes's Readers.
 Sheldon's Fourth Reader.
 Anderson's Historical Reader.

SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1887-8.

Fall term began . . . Monday, Aug. 15; ends Nov. 4 = 12 weeks.
 Winter term begins . . . Monday, Nov. 14; ends Feb. 3 = 12 weeks.
 Spring term begins . . . Monday, Feb. 13; ends May 4 = 12 weeks.
 Summer term begins . . . Monday, May 14; ends July 27 = 11 weeks.

Number of school weeks in the year, 47
 Number of school days in the year, 235

HOLIDAYS. — February 22, Washington's Birthday, one half day.
 April —, Fast Day.
 May 30, Decoration Day.
 July 4, Independence Day.
 Sept. —, Labor Day.
 November —, Thanksgiving Day.
 December 25, Christmas Day.

TABLE No. 1.

TEACHERS.	SCHOOLS.	Enrolled Oct. 1,	Newly admitted.	Re-admitted.	Received by pro- motion.	Received by transfer.	Whole number enrolled.	Left.	Discharged by promotion.	Discharged by transfer.	Died.	Number under instruction a part of the year.	Number under instruction the entire year.	Number in at- tendance Sept. 30, 1887.
		1886.												
Miss E. M. Fullington, .	First, .	42	5	29	27	-	103	70	-	-	1	94	9	32
Miss N. J. Rice, .	Second, .	43	4	14	32	1	94	33	27	-	-	87	7	34
Miss G. A. Cheney, .	Third, .	34	4	15	33	-	86	18	32	1	1	84	2	34
Miss H. E. Lacey, .	Fourth, .	37	10	3	32	1	83	14	33	-	-	79	4	36
Miss G. A. Mosher, .	Fifth, .	52	7	15	15	-	89	52	-	-	1	71	18	36
Mrs. H. E. Darte, .	Sixth, .	39	4	1	38	-	82	8	47	1	-	76	6	26
Mrs. J. J. Prentiss, .	Seventh, .	34	11	4	35	-	84	13	38	-	-	80	4	33
Mrs. L. J. Blaisdell, .	Eighth, Kindergarten,	44	52	1	5	-	102	27	35	-	-	96	6	40
			21	21	-	-	-	42	21	5	-	1	38	4	15
Total,	8	346	118	82	217	2	765	256	217	2	4	705	60	286

TABLE No. 2.

SCHOOLS.	Largest No. reached.	Smallest No. reached.	Average daily attend- ance.	Average age.		ILLITERACY AT ENTERING.								NOW STUDYING.					
				Yrs.	Mos.	Could not read or write.	Could read only.	Could both read and write.	Never studied Arithmetic.	Never studied Geography.	Never studied Language.	Never studied Physiology.	Never studied History.	Reading, Writing and Spelling.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Language.	History.	Physiology.
First School,	47	26	36	13	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	32	32	32	32	12	32	32
Second School,	47	24	36	12	3	-	4	-	-	-	4	34	34	34	34	-	-	34	34
Third School,	40	27	34	12	1	-	4	-	-	-	4	34	34	34	34	-	-	34	34
Fourth School,	37	28	33	11	2	-	10	-	9	-	10	36	36	36	36	-	-	36	36
Fifth School,	55	34	45	11	10	-	7	-	2	-	7	36	36	36	28	36	36	36	36
Sixth school,	39	25	30	9	11	-	4	-	4	-	4	26	26	26	-	26	26	26	26
Seventh School,	35	21	28	9	3	-	7	-	11	-	7	33	33	33	-	33	33	33	33
Eighth School,	44	14	38	7	7	34	11	7	52	32	52	52	52	39	39	-	-	39	39
Kindergarten,	20	6	12	4	-	21	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	364	205	292	10	2	55	11	48	71	99	53	105	117	270	270	128	270	12	270

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

—————

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :— I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Lyman School for Boys, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number Received and Discharged, and General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1887.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1886,	90
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	93
Recommitted,	1
Returned from places,	14
by police,	7
by parents,	4
voluntarily,	4
by S. B. of L. & C.,	1
	124
Whole number in school during the year,	214
DISCHARGED. — On probation, to parents,	35
On probation, to others,	45
To State Workhouse,	1
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
To enlist in navy,	2
By elopement (4 returned),	9
To accompany parents out of the State,	1
	96
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1887,	118

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number Discharged, and Average Number of each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1886.			
October,	20	7	94.61
November,	10	5	105.96
December,	3	4	107.90
1887.			
January,	8	11	102.80
February,	8	7	105.03
March,	4	6	103.07
April,	9	12	101.76
May,	11	5	102.12
June,	9	9	106.46
July,	8	14	104.16
August,	19	9	104.03
September,	15	7	113.96
Totals,	124	96	104.32

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	—	47	47
Berkshire,	5	202	207
Bristol,	10	520	530
Dukes,	2	9	11
Essex,	9	963	972
Franklin,	1	51	52
Hampden,	6	322	328
Hampshire,	1	71	72
Middlesex,	34	995	1,029
Nantucket,	—	16	16
Norfolk,	3	927	930
Plymouth,	—	107	107
Suffolk,	7	1,190	1,197
Worcester,	15	641	656
Totals,	93	6,061	6,154

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys Committed during the Year.

Fathers American born,	12
Mothers American born,	7
Father Foreign born,	8
Mother Foreign born,	13
Both parents American born,	15
Both parents Foreign born,	43
Unknown,	25

Showing Nativity of Boys Committed during the Year.

American born,	80
Foreign born,	13
Unknown,	—
Total,	93

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	3
Police Court,	24
District Court,	50
Trial Justices,	4
Municipal Court,	2
Total,	93

TABLE NO. 6. — *Showing Age of Boys when Committed.*

AGE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	—	5	5
Seven years,	—	25	25
Eight years,	—	116	116
Nine years,	—	234	234
Ten years,	—	438	438
Eleven years,	5	622	627
Twelve years,	14	690	704
Thirteen years,	19	814	833
Fourteen years,	44	1,007	1,051
Fifteen years,	8	887	895
Sixteen years,	2	928	930
Seventeen years,	—	280	280
Eighteen years and over,	—	59	59
Unknown,	1	29	29
Total,	93	6,134	6,227

TABLE NO. 7. — *Showing the Domestic Condition of Boys who have been Inmates of the School during the Year.*

CONDITION.	Number.
Had parents,	112
no parents,	11
no father,	35
no mother,	33
step-father,	10
step-mother,	11
intemperate father,	46
intemperate mother,	19
both intemperate parents,	18
parents separated,	7
attended church,	148
never attended church,	7
never attended school,	1
Could not read or write,	8
Had not attended school within one year,	41
“ “ “ two years,	27
“ “ “ three “	12
been arrested before,	66
been inmates of other institutions,	24
Other members of family had been arrested,	39
Had used intoxicating liquor,	28
used tobacco,	134
Were employed in mill or otherwise when arrested,	122
idle,	40
attending school,	35
Parents owning residence,	24

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the length of time the Boys have spent in the School since Commitment, who have left the past Year.

3 months or less,	5	2 years, 3 months,	2
4 "	—	2 " 4 "	2
5 "	—	2 " 5 "	—
6 "	1	2 " 6 "	—
7 "	—	2 " 7 "	2
8 "	—	2 " 8 "	3
9 "	—	2 " 9 "	—
10 "	—	2 " 10 "	—
11 "	2	2 " 11 "	—
1 year,	5	3 years,	—
1 " 1 month,	8	3 " 1 month,	—
1 " 2 months,	11	3 " 2 months,	—
1 " 3 "	7	3 " 3 "	—
1 " 4 "	3	3 " 4 "	—
1 " 5 "	2	3 " 5 "	—
1 " 6 "	13	3 " 6 "	—
1 " 7 "	13	3 " 7 "	—
1 " 8 "	14	3 " 8 "	—
1 " 9 "	2	3 " 9 "	—
1 " 10 "	6	3 " 10 "	1
1 " 11 "	4	3 " 11 "	—
2 years,	—	4 years and more,	—
2 " 1 month,	—		
2 " 2 months,	—	Total,	96

List of Articles made in the Sewing-Room during the Year.

Aprons,	34
Bags,	2
Caps,	132
Collars,	108
Curtains,	1
Dish cloths,	2
Jackets,	4
Ironholders,	38
Napkins,	42
Overalls,	15
Pillow slips,	35
Pants,	19
Shirts,	192
Sheets,	65
Suspenders,	1
Towels,	104
Table covers,	13
Total,	807

List of Articles repaired in the Sewing-Room during the Year.

Aprons,	175
Blankets,	51
Bed ticks,	206
Collars,	226
Carriage robe,	1
Curtains,	2
Caps,	75
Jackets,	1,638
Napkins,	2
Overalls,	11
Organ case,	1
Pants,	3,902
Pillow slips,	112
Stockings,	5,723
Shirts,	2,971
Sheets,	284
Spreads,	9
Suspenders,	16
Towels,	209
Table cloths,	23
Vests,	9
Total,	<u>15,646</u>

LAUNDRY WORK.

Number of Pieces washed and ironed in Laundry during the Year.

Washed and ironed,	86,374
Starched,	22,404
Total,	<u>108,778</u>

In a retrospect of the past two and one-half years it is very gratifying to be able to report the school in its present condition, and to find that the work performed shows a reasonable amount of success. The boys committed—considering the life to which they have been accustomed, the freedom allowed them, their associations and environment, before being placed at the school—have shown a remarkable willingness to conform to the rules and restraints which must necessarily accompany institution life. There are individual cases where nothing that is done appears to make a lasting impression for good; but as “constant dropping wears the rock,” so may constant and continued effort in the

right direction have its effect, and sometime in the future the good seed take root and bear abundant fruit. We cannot expect to observe the results of a few months' teaching immediately, when years have been spent in gaining a knowledge of evil, and their education only such as has been acquired upon the street among the low and vicious. Is it strange, then, that so many of the young in our cities and larger towns become inmates of our charitable and reformatory institutions? By reference to Table 6, in this report, it will be seen that a very large per cent. of those who have made up the population of the school during the past year have been living within the influence of intemperate homes. Cannot the old adage, "blood will tell," be illustrated in this connection? Is it not one of the strong lessons of nature that an individual is only in a limited degree what would be termed a free agent? He inherits from his parents moral qualities in the same way that he inherits physical attributes, and it would seem to show that the sins are not confined in their effect to themselves, but are "visited upon their children to the third and fourth generations." Of those placed out from the school, although a certain number fail to show in their subsequent behavior that our teachings have been successful, still we take much comfort and pleasure in thinking of the larger number who are honoring themselves and their teachers. It being the idea of the founder of this school to make a *home* for restoring of the wayward and homeless to good and honest lives, it has been our aim to maintain such restraint, discipline and education as would be necessary in any good and well-regulated home.

The chapel, of which mention was made in the last report, was dedicated June 3, Rev. Phillips Brooks delivering the address. The boys listened attentively to the remarks of the speaker, and the occasion was one of much interest for all present. Some of the members of the family of Hon. Theodore Lyman, founder of the school, were among the guests, and expressed their satisfaction with the condition of the school. The boys assemble in chapel an hour each Sunday morning for Sunday school, and appropriate religious services are held in the afternoon, conducted by some clergyman from Westborough or neighboring towns. The

Catholic priest from Westborough visits the institution as often as once in each week, when all the boys who desire to meet him have the opportunity. The boys have been encouraged to give entertainments in chapel each month (except during the summer), which are very interesting and a credit to their skill and perseverance. They have also attended exhibitions at the Town Hall in the village several times during the past winter, returning in the evening. These privileges have been appreciated and enjoyed.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the winter the school population increased so rapidly it was found necessary to open another house, and a family of twenty-five boys with the usual number of officers was placed in the Willow Park buildings temporarily. The Legislature was asked, and with its usual liberality made an appropriation of seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars to purchase and remodel these buildings, which has been done, and they are nearly ready for occupancy, — the family in the meantime occupying the attic and work-room of Lyman Hall as a sleeping-room and school-room. These buildings will give ample accommodations for thirty boys. It was found necessary to do considerable repairing to the farm barn. The floors and floor timbers together with many of the posts, being much decayed, were removed and replaced with new tie-rods inserted between the plates, and supports beneath the barn placed in good condition, and the exterior of the barn and outbuildings given two coats of paint. The improvements have not been wholly confined to the buildings; much of the labor of inmates and teams has been utilized upon the grounds, and considerable progress made in laying the foundations for roads, and in grading about the premises. This work must necessarily be slow in completion as it is wholly performed by the inmates and our own teams when not engaged in necessary farm labor. As an instance of what has been accomplished, in the past year, may be mentioned a field of five acres from which the stone has been removed to such an extent as to allow of its being plowed and planted, which a year ago was not considered serviceable except as pasturage. It is very difficult to appraise the

labor of the inmates when engaged in this and ordinary farm labor, as our working hours are less than the usual day and the boys unfamiliar with the work, and therefore unable to accomplish the same amount as the average farmer's boy. The day of twenty-four hours is divided at the school as follows: —

Six hours for work.

Four hours for school,

Five hours for meals and recreation.

Nine hours for sleep.

The inmates are provided with an abundant supply of well-cooked, nutritious food. The following is the

BILL OF FARE.

Breakfast. — Wheat bread, molasses, tea or coffee; sometimes beans or meat left from previous dinner.

Supper. — Bread and whole milk, molasses.

Dinners.

Monday. — Clam chowder or salt fish, bread.

Tuesday. — Roast beef or pork, potatoes, bread.

Wednesday. — Beef or pork stew, bread.

Thursday. — Baked beans, brown bread.

Friday. — Fish chowder, bread.

Saturday. — Corned beef and vegetables, bread.

Sunday. — Baked beans, brown bread; dessert of pie or puddings.

A variety of fruit and vegetables of our own raising are used daily in their season. The health of the inmates still continues to hold its high standard of excellence. The Physician's report will give an account of all cases coming to his notice, although but few of them were in the hospital more than a day or two.

The farm has been quite productive, as the report of produce, on hand and consumed as appraised, will show. As so much land was occupied in raising vegetables for use at the school it was found necessary to purchase considerable hay, and I considered it the better economy to hire an adjoining farm and cut the grass. Several acres of this land were planted to corn, from which a fair crop was harvested.

We feel very strongly the need of an ice-house for the storage of a year's supply of ice. At this time we are buy-

ing what is needed, as our storage was not sufficient last winter to store enough for the year. We also need a place for wood, several cords of which are used each year. Among the buildings purchased with the Willow Park estate are several which could be made serviceable as woodsheds, ice-house and piggery, which is also needed. The appropriation for the present calendar year is not sufficient to warrant an expenditure in repairing these buildings, and I would respectfully suggest that an appropriation for that purpose be asked of the Legislature at its next session.

We are under obligations to the many friends of the school for the pleasant reminders received, from time to time, of the deep interest which is felt for its success.

We also appreciate the kind words of encouragement given the boys by those who visit the institution. It is a great incentive to a boy to know that his efforts are recognized by those whose judgment he respects, and that some one believes in his ability to make an honorable man.

Our thanks are also due the officers who have labored with us in promoting the welfare of the school; and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for your words of encouragement and valuable assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. SWAN,
Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1886 —	October, Received from the State Treasurer, . . .	\$2,400 23
	November, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,553 77
	December, “ “ “ “ . . .	1,785 54
1887 —	January, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,347 71
	February, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,507 95
	March, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,952 76
	April, “ “ “ “ . . .	1,813 67
	May, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,882 75
	June, “ “ “ “ . . .	1,967 73
	July, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,800 35
	August, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,089 27
	September, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,970 50
		\$30,072 23

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1886 —	October,	\$2,400 23
	November,	2,553 77
	December,	1,785 54
1887 —	January,	2,347 71
	February,	2,507 95
	March,	2,952 76
	April,	1,813 67
	May,	2,882 75
	June,	1,967 73
	July,	3,800 35
	August,	2,089 27
	September,	2,970 50
		\$30,072 23

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for Chapel, Lyman School for Boys.

1886 — December,	\$785 00
1887 — March,	1,084 96
	<hr/>
	\$1,869 96

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for the purchase of Willow Park Estate, Lyman School for Boys.

1887 — May,	\$3,000 00
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AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for repairs on Willow Park Buildings, Lyman School for Boys.

1887 — June,	\$514 94
July,	486 93
August,	691 66
September,	586 33
	<hr/>
	\$2,279 86

EXPENDITURES.

Bills Paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Chapel.

1886 — December,	\$785 00
1887 — March,	1,084 96
	<hr/>
	\$1,869 96

Bills Paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Willow Park Estate.

1887 — May,	\$3,000 00
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EXPENDITURE.

Bills Paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Repairs on Willow Park Buildings.

1887 — June,	\$514 94
July,	486 93
August,	691 66
September	586 33
	<hr/>
	\$2,279 86

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1887.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$10,957 08
Wages of other persons temporarily employed,	1,985 82

Provision and grocery supplies, including —

Meat,	701 54
Fish,	336 58
Fruit and vegetables,	93 02
Flour and bread,	1,701 40
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	1,273 96
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	277 01
Sugar and molasses,	495 71
Milk, butter and cheese,	521 25
Other groceries and provisions,	954 71
Clothing of all kinds,	1,863 80
Fuel and lights,	2,386 69
Medicines and medical supplies,	36 97
Furniture, beds and bedding,	1,317 26
School property, books and supplies,	687 34
Ordinary repairs,	2,348 11
Blacksmithing, horse and cattle shoeing,	78 29
Express, freight and passenger fares,	614 18
Stationery, postage, telegrams and newspapers,	299 58
Seeds, plants and fertilizers, farm tools and repairing same,	528 00
Rent and water,	235 00
Miscellaneous,	378 93

\$30,072 23

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions.

			Farm Produce Sales,	Miscellaneous Sales,	Labor of Boys,	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1886.							
October,	Received cash from,	.	—	—	—	—	—
November,	“ “ “	.	\$48 48	\$49 50	—	—	\$97 98
December,	“ “ “	.	—	—	—	—	—
1887.							
January,	“ “ “	.	—	—	—	—	—
February,	“ “ “	.	8 75	90 00	\$66 12	\$22 14	187 01
March,	“ “ “	.	—	—	—	—	—
April,	“ “ “	.	—	16 25	498 83	20 32	535 40
May,	“ “ “	.	—	—	—	—	—
June,	“ “ “	.	—	—	—	—	—
July,	“ “ “	.	404 57	—	50	15 46	420 53
August,	“ “ “	.	—	—	—	—	—
September,	“ “ “	.	97 00	—	6 22	—	103 22
Totals, . . . . .	.	.	\$558 80	\$155 75	\$571 67	\$57 92	\$1,344 14

Disbursements.

			Farm Produce Sales,	Miscellaneous Sales,	Labor of Boys,	Miscellaneous,	Totals,
1886.							
October,			—	—	—	—	—
November,		Paid State Treasurer,	\$48 48	\$49 50	—	—	\$97 98
December,		“ “	—	—	—	—	—
1887.							
January,		“ “	—	—	—	—	—
February,		“ “	8 75	90 00	\$66 12	\$22 14	187 01
March,		“ “	—	—	—	—	—
April,		“ “	—	—	—	—	—
May,		“ “	—	16 25	498 83	20 32	535 40
June,		“ “	—	—	—	—	—
July,		“ “	404 57	—	50	15 46	420 53
August,		“ “	—	—	—	—	—
September,		“ “	97 00	—	6 22	—	103 22
Totals, . . . . .		. . . . .	\$558 80	\$155 75	\$571 67	\$57 92	\$1,344 14

Summary of Current Expenses Monthly.

	1887.												Totals.
	1886.						1887.						
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor.	\$1,279 49	\$1,146 97	\$1,032 50	\$997 29	\$954 93	\$1,083 89	\$978 45	\$1,117 52	\$1,077 89	\$1,088 35	\$1,006 71	\$1,178 91	\$12,642 90
Transportation and travelling expenses.	41 23	38 43	34 97	102 17	55 72	16 95	53 32	48 69	27 03	42 78	78 96	73 93	614 18
Postage and telegrams.	10 62	12 04	12 81	11 66	9 78	2 17	20 92	13 82	18 44	15 67	17 36	4 12	149 44
Provisions and groceries.	390 26	468 14	392 11	517 16	227 25	490 14	473 54	400 76	290 43	529 47	432 98	308 98	5,081 22
School property.	3 50	5 38	5 38	44 10	27 80	35 20	37 50	—	29 65	12 50	1 71	500 00	687 34
Clothing.	52 14	227 78	19 93	146 33	196 54	273 04	—	435 53	44 17	95 40	10 69	392 25	1,863 80
Grain and meal for stock.	108 10	155 97	79 10	70 50	117 72	51 80	40 50	22 30	124 57	233 43	250 22	19 75	1,273 96
Ordinary repairs.	221 89	286 55	70 98	160 37	282 48	172 43	57 33	529 39	60 35	123 34	178 99	23 81	2,548 11
Fuel and lights.	37 23	88 12	89 67	116 62	37 07	200 69	4 25	32 86	126 25	1,585 09	11 41	58 03	2,386 69
News, S. S. and waste papers.	—	—	2 00	74 50	7 75	—	—	1 25	—	1 00	—	—	86 50
Furniture, beds and bedding.	24 50	20 76	33 22	12 87	480 28	563 49	80 77	—	69 69	19 22	7 50	63 96	1,317 26
Plants, seeds and fertilizers.	—	1 50	—	9 50	—	75 00	36 50	143 93	22 50	18 45	23 34	26 95	357 67
Farm tools.	—	2 98	—	8 35	—	—	—	110 75	2 61	—	32 58	13 06	170 33
Horse and cattle shoeing.	6 46	4 53	6 60	25 00	1 63	6 91	5 00	95	17 85	7 85	7 06	4 25	78 20
Petties.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 00	12 00	—	240 00	352 00
Stationery.	—	—	—	3 75	—	—	16 17	—	16 60	15 80	8 10	2 50	63 64
Drugs and medical supplies.	3 81	—	—	12 50	9 00	1 65	—	—	—	—	16 15	—	36 97
Printing.	1 00	—	—	7 75	—	—	—	—	3 50	—	5 51	—	10 76
Rent.	50 00	—	—	25 00	—	50 00	25 00	25 00	—	—	—	—	175 00
Water.	60 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 00
Totals.	\$2,400 23	\$2,553 77	\$1,785 54	\$2,347 71	\$2,507 95	\$2,452 76	\$1,813 67	\$2,882 75	\$1,497 73	\$3,800 35	\$2,089 27	\$2,270 50	\$30,072 23

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools :

Following is a report of the medical department of the Lyman School for Boys for the year ending at this date :—

It has been the custom in former years to record only the more serious ailments. This year I have recorded every case treated, consequently the number appears larger than usual though there has been no increase.

I have made one hundred and one visits to the school, and prescribed for seventy-nine different patients, most of whom but mildly sick or suffering from slight accidents. One case of pneumonia was very severe, but made a good recovery. Four fractures of the forearm, one dislocation of the ankle with fracture of the small bone in the leg, have received attention and recovered perfectly.

At this time good health prevails, and the sanitary condition of the school is satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,

Physician.

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1887.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To H. E. SWAN, *Superintendent.*

SIR:—I herewith submit, for your consideration, my second annual report.

The hay crop was large, but owing to the severe rains the latter part of the haying season much hay was of inferior quality.

The vegetable crops were increased in acreage, and were of good quality, except onions and squash, which was due to some defect at the root. The potato crop was almost a failure. The yield of corn was uncommonly large and of good quality. The number of acres was increased by the addition of the "Wilson Farm," where four acres of field and three of corn for fodder were planted. The apple yield was about one-half the usual amount.

Our dairy is smaller, owing to having killed two cows at the suggestion of Dr. Winchester of the cattle commission, as they were found to be infected with tuberculosis.

Aside from the work on the farm, and the usual routine of drawing freight and coal, the teams have been employed in drawing stones and gravel for the new road, in all to the amount of one hundred and five days. The following schedules show the productions on hand, consumed and sold, together with a list of the live stock as appraised, and the appraised value of agricultural implements, carriages, etc. :—

PRODUCE ON HAND.	
Apples, 40 barrels,	\$80 00
Beans, 4 bushels,	6 00
Beets, 175 bushels,	87 00
Cabbage, 1,950 heads,	97 00
Carrots, 125 bushels,	31 00
Corn, 465 bushels,	279 00
English hay, 60 tons,	960 00

Fodder corn, 10 tons,	\$80 00
Fodder, 16 tons,	208 00
Meadow hay, 28 tons,	224 00
Melons, 500,	50 00
Potatoes, 640 bushels,	480 00
Parsnips, 150 bushels,	60 00
Peppers, 5 bushels,	5 00
Pears, 8 bushels,	4 00
Rowen hay, 1 ton,	13 00
Squash, 2,200 pounds,	29 00
Sweet corn, 80 bushels,	48 00
Shelled corn, 80 bushels,	48 00
Straw, 2 tons,	24 00
Turnips, 1,300 bushels,	205 00
Onions, 100 bushels,	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,093 00

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Asparagus,	\$7 20
Apples, 124 bushels,	31 80
Beef, 547 pounds,	38 29
Beets, 21 bushels,	8 40
Chicken, 6 pounds,	1 08
Cucumbers, 176 dozen,	35 20
Cucumbers (pickling), 9 bushels,	6 75
Cabbage, 32 heads,	3 84
Currants, 40 quarts,	4 00
Eggs, 35 dozen,	7 96
Fodder, 6 tons,	12 00
Hay, 4 tons,	64 00
Ice, 123 tons,	246 00
Lettuce,	10 00
Melons, 167 dozen,	300 60
Milk, 5,750½ cans,	1,345 68
Onions, 4 bushels,	4 00
Pork, 3,045 pounds,	166 70
Peas, 54½ bushels,	65 40
Pears, 9 bushels,	9 00
Peppers, 3½ bushels,	4 72
Potatoes, 40 bushels,	40 00
Raspberries, 188 quarts,	22 56
Shelled beans, 32½ bushels,	40 63
String beans, 10 bushels,	7 50
Sweet corn, 655 dozen,	65 50
Squash, 74 dozen,	14 80
Strawberries, 723 quarts,	72 30
Tomatoes, 48 bushels,	24 00
Turnips, 12 bushels,	6 00
Veal, 739 pounds,	83 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,749 41

FARM SALES.

Blackberries,	\$40 51	
Calves,	1 75	
Milk,	12 48	
Pigs,	43 00	
Plants (strawberry),	1 00	
Strawberries,	458 48	
Vegetables,	1 58	
	<hr/>	\$558 80

LIVE STOCK.

Bull, one,	\$45 00	
Boar, one,	25 00	
Breeding sows, seven,	100 00	
Cows, eighteen,	825 00	
Fowls, twenty-one,	12 60	
Hogs, four,	96 00	
Horses, "Major, Jr.,"	250 00	
"Ned,"	75 00	
pair bay horses,	250 00	
Mare, "Dollie,"	150 00	
"Jennie,"	50 00	
Oxen (yoke),	150 00	
Pigs, twenty-two,	66 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,094 60

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Including wagons, machines, tools, etc.,	\$2,285 89
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SUMMARY.

Produce on hand,	\$3,093 00	
Produce sold,	558 80	
Produce consumed,	2,749 41	
	<hr/>	\$6,401 21
Live stock,	2,094 60	
Agricultural implements,	2,285 89	
	<hr/>	\$10,781 70

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. LIVINGSTON,
Farmer.

SUMMARY.

REAL ESTATE.

Fifty-eight acres tillage,	\$10,800	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,800	
Brady Land,	1,300	
Willow Park Land,	1,500	
		\$15,400 00

BUILDINGS.

“Theodore Lyman Hall,”	\$37,000	
“Hillside Cottage,”	15,000	
“Maple Cottage,”	3,500	
“Willow Park,”	5,000	
Chapel,	3,700	
Farm, barn and sheds,	1,200	
Horse barn,	2,000	
Willow Park hall,	400	
Willow Park barn,	100	
Coal sheds,	300	
		\$68,200 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding, inmates',	\$2,058	
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,285	
Dry goods,	246	
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	300	
Fuel and oil,	1,578	
Library,	578	
Live stock,	2,094	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	3,453	
Other furniture, inmates',	487	
Personal property, superintendent's department,	7,373	
Provisions and groceries,	792	
Produce on hand,	3,093	
Ready-made clothing,	2,051	
		\$26,393 20
Total,		\$109,993 20

GEO. T. FAYERWEATHER,
G. P. HEATH, *Appraisers.*

A true copy. Attest: H. E. SWAN, *Supt.*

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1887.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

H. E. Swan, superintendent,	\$1,600 00
H. I. Skillings, assistant superintendent,	500 00
Mrs. H. E. Swan, matron,	300 00
Mrs. S. W. Perry, matron,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe, charge of family,	700 00
F. E. Corey, M. D., physician,	100 00
J. W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
J. H. Cummings, overseer,	500 00
J. T. Perkins, man of all work,	400 00
Mrs. H. I. Skillings, teacher,	300 00
Miss C. A. Dana, teacher,	300 00
Miss Mary Mack, teacher,	300 00
Miss S. F. Kenney, teacher,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Parker, charge of family,	700 00
Mrs. S. E. Leighton, seamstress,	250 00
Mrs. E. L. Stowell, officers' cook,	260 00
Miss Mabel Braley, laundress,	250 00
L. V. Clough, watchman,	400 00
A. G. Livingston, farmer,	420 00
W. H. Powers, carpenter, \$1.50 per day.	
F. B. Stowell, farm hand, \$25 per month.	
B. E. Robertson, farm hand, \$25 per month.	

Schedule of Salaried Officers Employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1887.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
H. E. Swan,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$1,600 00
H. I. Skillings,	Assistant Superintendent,	12 "	501 10
Mrs. H. E. Swan,	Matron,	12 "	300 00
S. W. Perry,	Master,	4 "	166 64
Mrs. S. W. Perry,	Matron,	12 "	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. Howard,	Charge of family,	12 "	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. Howe,	"	12 "	722 39
J. W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 "	824 94
J. H. Cummings,	Overseer,	12 "	501 10
J. T. Perkins,	Man of all work,	12 "	400 00
F. E. Corey, M. D.,	Physician,	12 "	100 00
Mrs. S. E. Leighton,	Seamstress,	12 "	250 00
Mrs. H. I. Skillings,	Laundress,	12 "	249 83
Mrs. B. E. Robertson,	"	5 "	104 20
Mrs. E. L. Stowell,	Officers' cook,	12 "	260 00
Mr. and Mrs. Parker,	Charge of family,	7 ¹⁰ / ₃₀ "	427 51
Miss C. A. Dana,	Teacher,	12 "	300 00
Miss L. M. Hall,	"	4 ²⁰ / ₃₀ "	116 40
Miss M. E. Mack,	"	1 ¹⁰ / ₃₀ "	40 59
Miss S. F. Kenney,	"	2 ³⁰ / ₃₀ "	67 22
W. H. Powers,	Carpenter,	12 "	450 00
L. V. Clough,	Watchman,	6 "	199 98
A. G. Livingston,	Farmer,	12 "	420 00
F. B. Stowell,	Farm hand,	12 "	300 00
B. E. Robertson,	"	5 "	127 60

Schedule of Salaried Officers, etc. — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Miss H. R. Hovey,	Teacher,	4 months,	\$100 00
Miss E. Chipman,	"	7 1/2 "	184 24
Miss F. A. Wescott,	"	3 1/2 "	73 78
Miss A. S. Freeman,	"	2 "	50 00
Mrs. M. Perkins,	"	3 1/2 "	89 59
Hattie Bullard,	Laundress,	7 "	145 88
Jennie E. Perry,	Vacancy officer,	1 1/2 "	44 76
Mrs. A. G. Livingston,	"	2 1/2 "	16 95
Mrs. M. E. Segar,	"	3 1/4 "	10 42
Mrs. J. H. Cummings,	"	3 1/2 "	4 92
D. E. Dudley,	"	3 1/2 "	92 93
T. H. Treadway,	"	2 1/2 "	25 47
G. T. Fayerweather,	"	2 1/2 "	3 30
B. C. Hutchins,	"	3 1/2 "	69 32
Francis Eaton,	Housekeeper,	2 1/2 "	59 67
Mrs. Purvington,	"	2 1/2 "	11 48
Miss M. L. Beeman,	Teacher,	1 1/2 "	3 28
Mr. and Mrs. Pratt,	Master and teacher,	3 1/2 "	229 61
J. E. Bowman,	Farm hand,	3 1/2 "	78 06
W. W. Wilkinson,	Watchman,	4 1/2 "	134 42

*Schedule of Persons Temporarily Employed at the Lyman School
for Boys, within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1887.*

Ministers,		\$150 00
J. Hewitson,	Painting,	284 69
George T. Fayerweather,	Appraiser,	40 00
G. P. Heath,	"	15 00
M. Henry,	Laborer,	98 61
J. M. Stone,	Carpenter,	107 50
F. L. Cochrane,	"	150 00
Paul Dujay,	Laborer,	202 25
C. A. Harrington,	Mason work,	23 83
George H. Woodman & Co.,	Piping,	69 14
Paul Varnum,	Stone work,	37 50
D. P. Day,	Concreting,	85 35
W. T. Forbes,	Making deed,	1 50
Richard Hoey,	Laborer,	60
C. Fay,	Teaming stone,	52 00
Peter Grady,	" "	22 80
J. W. Manning,	Planting trees,	57 00
G. M. Bailey,	Carpenter,	33 75
J. B. Walker,	"	24 00
Walworth Manufacturing Co.,	Piping,	79 32
Dr. Mead,	Lecturer,	5 00
M. M. Morse,	Repairing,	8 50
William Sumner,	"	8 00
G. A. Barnard,	Slating roof,	56 91
Dr. Winchester,	Medical attendance,	25 00
B. C. Hutchins,	Laborer,	21 00
J. H. Brown,	Carpenter,	12 50
Hollis M. Orr,	"	50 00
M. S. Castner,	"	50 00
A. G. Peavey,	"	40 00
George Hoyt & Co.,	Making awnings,	52 00
J. S. Nason,	Mill work,	4 10
George M. Tewksbury,	Repairing,	1 25
Henry Ball,	Carpenter,	97 50
P. Mathews,	Laborer,	1 50
J. A. Parker,	Making cider,	17 72
		<hr/>
		\$1,985 82

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug. 1878.
Aug. 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec. 1880.
Dec. 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct. 1881.
Oct. 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

*Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees
of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the
Present Time.*

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	Still in office.
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	“ “
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	“ “
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	“ “
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,	Holyoke,	“ “
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	“ “
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	“ “

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT
LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—I submit to you the report of the State Industrial School for Girls, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887.

The past year has been one of unusual activity. The time of those in charge of the school has not only been fully occupied, but plenty of work has been found for all of the girls, which we believe to be necessary to their salvation. The more fully they are occupied the more interested they become in their work, and the less they think about themselves and their former lives.

It has been our endeavor to make the housekeeper's department practically a cooking-school, and thus far we have met with good success. For instance, girls have been given the responsibility of cooking the entire dinner, canning fruit, making jelly, pickles, etc. One girl of thirteen years, who had never made bread before coming to the school, was awarded the first premium for bread by the Lancaster Farmers' Club.

The needed qualifications for a successful housekeeper and teacher in the kitchen are more varied than in any other department. She needs not only culture, but a keen insight into everything which will interest and stimulate those under her charge, and also needs to understand all kinds of practical housekeeping in order to teach the girls what is most important for them to understand before leaving the school.

The girls have worked on the farm and garden more or less, and enjoy the freedom of out-of-door labor.

When not engaged on the farm or elsewhere, they have been kept busy in the sewing-room. Nearly seven hundred

dresses have been made, and underclothing in proportion. We have sent out 112 different girls, most of whom have been provided with a more or less complete outfit.

There has been no serious difficulty in discipline. We see very little hysteria, and there is more self-government. We are working toward a cheerful obedience, as we are fully convinced that authority alone cannot enforce good discipline.

During the summer some of the girls who were out at places were permitted to visit the school, as a reward for good conduct. Several came to celebrate the Fourth of July, and had it been their own home could not have seemed more delighted.

The system of placing out girls in families is unchanged. While the result has not been all that could be desired, it has been sufficiently good to prove that it is better than keeping them in an institution after they are fitted to be placed out.

There have been few changes among the officers. Those who have come among us to fill vacancies have been able to carry the work on in a very satisfactory manner. We have great reason to be thankful for the real interest all have taken in the girls and in the general work of the school.

Dr. O'Callaghan has visited the school on Thursday of each week, and is not only faithful and successful as a physician, but has an excellent influence among the girls.

We wish to acknowledge the receipt of Christmas cards and newspapers from kind friends of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

During this year there have been within the school for more or less time,	152	
In the school Sept. 30, 1886,	70	
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	44	
New commitments,	38	
	—	152

The following disposition was made of these girls:—

In the school Sept. 30, 1886,	58	
In place,	57	
With friends behaving well,	5	
“ “ behavior doubtful,	1	
Married,	5	
Almshouse, or at board,	2	
Reformatory Prison for Women (one committed by court),	4	
Runaway,	11	
Discharged,	5	
Died,	1	
Of age,	3	
Total,	—	152

During the year there have been sent out from the school, 112

There have been returned (including the 44 from former years' placing),	*	72
for illness,	13	
“ change of place,	16	
“ a visit (during absence of employer),	2	
“ unsatisfactory conduct,	26	
“ theft,	3	
“ other bad conduct,	12	
	—	72

* Of the above there have been sent out once, 85
 “ “ “ “ twice, 15
 “ “ “ “ three times, 11
 “ “ “ “ four times, 1

Whole number who have been in custody of the school during the year,		273
Of whom there have attained their majority,	24	
Discharged by vote for good conduct,	5	
" nearly 21 years of age,	4	
" as unfit subjects for the school,	4	
Died,	1	
Total who have come of age, been discharged, or died,	—	38

Remaining in the Industrial School,	58	
At work in families,	91	
With friends,	19	
Married in former years, not yet 21,	11	
Married this year,	14	
At board or in almshouses,	3	
In State Primary School,	1	
In prison former years, and not yet of age,	5	
Sent to prison this year,	4	
Runaway former years and not recovered,	16	
Runaway former years, said to be doing well,	1	
Runaway this year,	12	
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1887,	—	235

Of these there may be said to be behaving well, outside,	122
Doubtful,	14
Badly,	41
	<hr/>
	177

In the school, returned,	23
In the school all this year and not yet placed out,	8
Committed during the year and remaining,	27
	<hr/>
	58—235

Of those committed this year —

31 could read and write.	4 could neither read nor write.
3 " not write.	

11 attended church regularly.	1 never attended church.
26 " " seldom.	

3 were 12 years of age.	12 were 15 years of age.
4 " 13 " "	10 " 16 " "
8 " 14 " "	1 " 17 " "

23 born in Massachusetts.	2 born in Nova Scotia.
3 " Connecticut.	1 " England.
1 " Pennsylvania.	1 " Canada.
1 " Illinois.	1 Unknown.

15 were of Irish parentage.
 10 " American "
 5 " French "
 2 " German "

1 was of English parentage.
 1 " Dutch "
 2 parentage unknown.
 2 colored American parentage.

Suffolk County,	6	Berkshire County,	4
Middlesex "	9	Franklin "	1
Essex "	1	Worcester "	2
Bristol "	4	Norfolk, "	3
Hampden "	5	Hampshire, "	2
Plymouth "	1		
Stubbornness,	19	Idle, vicious and vagrant,	2
Larceny,	7	Assault and battery,	1
Vagrancy,	4	Fornication,	1
Idle and disorderly,	1	Forgery,	1
Lewdness,	2		
Orphans,	2	Both parents living,	19
One parent living,	17		

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$3,000 00
House No. 1,	8,250 00
No. 2,	8,500 00
No. 4,	9,000 00
No. 5,	3,000 00
Superintendent's house,	3,000 00
Hosiery shop (now storeroom),	300 00
Farm house and barn,	1,500 00
Large barn,	4,500 00
Silo,	400 00
Storehouse,	450 00
Old barn,	150 00
Wood house,	150 00
Ice house,	100 00
Storehouse No. 3,	25 00
Piggery,	100 00
Reservoir house,	100 00
New hen house,	40 00
Farm, 176 acres,	7,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
	\$49,765 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Property in No. 1,	\$972 49
No. 2,	924 13
No. 4,	1,319 65
No. 5,	524 85
superintendent's house,	934 60
chapel and library,	625 00
Provisions and groceries,	1,067 88
Dry goods,	725 16
Fuel,	1,248 61
	\$8,342 37
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$58,107 37

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$58,107 37
Valuation of stock,	\$1,636 50	
Valuation of horses,	635 00	
Tools and carriages,	1,450 75	
Produce of farm on hand,	2,369 50	
	<hr/>	\$64,199 12

SOLON WILDER,
ANDREW J. BANCROFT,
Appraisers.

STATE OF MASS., WORCESTER, SS., Oct. 3, 1887. Then personally appeared the above-named Solon Wilder and Andrew J. Bancroft, and made oath that the above appraisal by them signed is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, correct.

Before me,

NICHOLAS FROST,
Justice of the Peace.

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

1887.

Milk, 32,495 quarts,	\$974 85
Beef, 6,018 pounds,	421 26
Pork, 5,584 pounds,	335 04
Veal, 80 pounds,	6 40
Beans, 11 bushels,	11 00
Peas, 29 bushels,	29 00
Tomatoes, 60 bushels,	30 00
Beets, 20 bushels,	10 00
Turnips, 15 bushels,	5 00
Asparagus, 18 bushels,	36 00
Potatoes, 40 bushels,	40 00
Apples, 10 bushels,	5 00
Pears, 10 bushels,	10 00
Cucumbers,	15 00
Rhubarb, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton,	25 00
Ice, 50 tons,	100 00
Sweet corn,	50 00
Strawberries, 65 quarts,	6 50
Currants, 125 quarts,	12 50
Chickens, 305 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	45 82
Eggs, 499 dozen,	99 80
Hay, 6 tons,	96 00
Rowen, 4 tons,	24 00

\$2,388 17

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Oct., 1886.	Apples,	\$14 87
	Board,	21 50
Nov., 1886.	Apples and pigs,	11 75
Dec., 1886.	Milk,	4 40
Jan., 1887.	Board,	24 00
Feb. and March, 1887.	Apples,	34 00
April, 1887.	Apples,	116 85
	Board,	24 00
June, 1887.	Calves and pigs,	54 00
July, 1887.	Calves,	47 50
	Board,	24 00
Sept., 1887.	Calves and milk,	24 46

\$401 33

PRODUCE ON HAND.

Ensilage, 90 tons,	\$450 00
English hay, 40 tons,	640 00
Meadow hay, 2 tons,	20 00
Oats, 8 tons,	100 00
Corn and stover, 3½ tons,	30 00
Pop corn,	25 00
Squash,	45 00
Mangels, 30 tons,	300 00
Rutabagas, 1 ton,	10 00
Beets, 175 bushels,	80 00
Carrots, 10 bushels,	5 00
Parsnips, 30 bushels,	15 00
Beans, 20 bushels,	50 00
Peas, 9 bushels,	9 00
Apples, 175 bushels,	75 00
Cabbages, 375,	21 50
Celery,	5 00
Pickles, 5 barrels,	25 00
Vinegar, 26 barrels,	104 00
Lumber,	60 00
Manure, 50 cords,	300 00

\$2,369 50

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. *in Account with* STATE TREASURER.

1886.		1886.		1887.		1887.	
To amount paid as per vouchers,	By cash received from State Treasurer,	To amount paid as per vouchers,	By cash received from State Treasurer,	To amount paid as per vouchers,	By cash received from State Treasurer,	To amount paid as per vouchers,	By cash received from State Treasurer,
Oct., . . .		\$1,552 63	\$1,552 63	Jan., . . .		1,072 44	1,072 44
Nov., . . .		1,508 85	1,508 85	Feb., . . .		1,090 82	1,090 82
Dec., . . .		2,182 80	2,182 80	March, . . .		1,163 73	1,163 73
				April, . . .		1,720 73	1,720 73
				May, . . .		1,705 53	1,705 53
				June, . . .		971 42	971 42
				July, . . .		1,265 56	1,265 56
				Aug., . . .		1,954 65	1,954 65
				Sept., . . .		2,224 59	2,224 59
						\$18,413 75	\$18,413 75

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1887.

MONTHS.	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Veggies.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and table.	Tea, coffee and chocolate.	Sugar and molasses.	Eggs, butter and cheese.	Soap, salt and other groceries.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicine and medical supplies.	Trunks, hardware, furniture and bedding.
1886.													
October, . . .	\$68 50	\$14 38	\$5 75	\$5 75	\$82 71	\$4 48	\$0 48	\$34 96	\$6 70	\$147 96	\$1 28	\$0 18	\$45 90
November, . . .	—	16 93	—	—	115 30	6 20	13 47	41 04	13 63	200 44	5 10	6 18	50 40
December, . . .	—	17 36	—	—	128 44	7 48	68 24	46 19	129 17	519 57	48 00	—	237 64
1887.													
January, . . .	—	32 44	—	—	91 70	11 80	—	41 81	7 65	60 50	54 25	43 21	7 95
February, . . .	—	22 88	—	—	88 60	5 76	75 48	27 47	7 71	79 96	4 50	1 80	30 43
March, . . .	—	19 39	111 00	5 75	88 50	12 55	—	29 58	19 59	9 20	131 87	10 70	29 25
April, . . .	—	15 12	—	—	96 73	10 55	—	26 59	54 28	56 29	81 70	22 49	50 77
May, . . .	16 26	16 33	2 85	—	96 23	5 80	—	14 08	13 05	177 86	131 31	1 50	152 11
June, . . .	—	12 52	8 09	—	105 31	4 34	32	23 51	3 58	61 02	—	35	—
July, . . .	—	14 04	7 74	5 75	79 61	18 70	41 36	31 74	9 14	80 89	—	59 74	18 83
August, . . .	115 70	13 21	11 67	—	89 73	11 22	48 75	19 34	17 21	227 33	570 38	3 08	64 60
September, . . .	79 84	11 42	3 86	468 00	105 55	6 40	—	27 28	25 12	199 84	499 41	9 50	29 92
Total, . . .	\$280 30	\$206 02	\$150 96	\$485 25	\$1,168 41	\$105 28	\$248 10	\$363 59	\$306 83	\$1,820 86	\$1,527 80	\$158 73	\$717 80

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1887 — Concluded.

MONTHS.	Ordinary repairs.	School books and supplies.	Blacksmithing and repair of tools.	Express freight fares, and passenger stationery, telegrams, postage and newspapers.	Chapel service.	Seeds, plants and fertilizers and farm tools.	Hay and live stock.	Miscellaneous.	Salaries of officers.	Wages of laborers.	Total.
1886.											
October,	\$130 06	\$5 10	\$21 50	\$73 95	—	\$22 25	\$188 50	—	\$674 79	\$1 50	\$1,552 63
November,	41 90	84 25	—	79 19	—	86 55	—	\$0 50	732 91	—	1,508 85
December,	48 76	20 35	16 40	47 87	\$15 00	—	—	100 00 ¹	693 51	11 20	2,182 80
1887.											
January,	1 07	—	26 35	36 93	20 00	—	—	38 20 ²	546 64	38 00	1,072 44
February,	1 90	15 32	46 90	26 60	35 00	—	—	26 00 ³	551 16	38 25	1,090 82
March,	40 35	—	—	35 81	5 00	—	—	—	554 57	38 25	1,163 73
April,	185 38	—	66 70	46 92	—	6 20	410 00	—	540 08	38 25	1,720 73
May,	65 78	—	—	56 22	10 00	132 97	215 00	—	539 82	51 13	1,705 53
June,	35 00	—	—	28 17	55 00	58 70	—	2 50 ⁴	553 53	6 80	971 42
July,	18 36	1 75	52 20	79 99	5 00	16 02	25 00	3 75 ⁵	589 63	82 00	1,265 56
August,	—	5 83	—	44 96	20 00	—	—	—	652 08	—	1,954 65
September,	31 77	—	—	58 33	15 00	20 71	—	5 50 ⁶	617 09	—	2,224 59
Total,	\$600 33	\$132 60	\$230 05	\$614 94	\$180 00	\$343 40	\$838 50	\$176 45	\$7,245 81	\$305 38	\$18,413 75

¹ Sewing machines.² Appraiser's report and library.³ Bread prizes and ice.⁴ Prizes.⁵ Prizes and picture frame.⁶ Prizes and rent on shed.

Schedule of Persons Employed and Amount Paid Each.

L. L. Brackett.	Superintendent,	\$999 96
N. C. Brackett.	Farmer and Steward,	650 04
Anna Stewart.	Matron,	349 92
C. J. Bean,	"	338 02
R. M. Rice,	"	295 03
L. E. Yates,	"	329 36
C. E. Sawin,	Sub. Matron,	14 36
E. M. Hamlin.	" "	34 49
L. F. Greene,	Vacancy Officer,	307 06
S. E. Stowe,	Teacher,	274 93
Anna A. Stewart.	"	292 69
Addie M. Knight,	"	125 00
Catherine Barton.	"	118 05
L. B. Barton,	"	75 00
A. J. Wheeler,	Sub. Teacher,	34 49
S. R. Houghton,	Housekeeper,	191 78
Margaret Torry,	"	262 47
J. P. Dunton,	"	255 34
Ellen Bangs,	"	104 15
Julia McIntire,	"	70 50
Emma Talbot,	"	131 83
H. T. Spaulding,	"	104 83
H. Burnham.	Sub. Housekeeper,	19 70
G. E. Bangs,	" "	72 61
M. A. Pearson,	" "	10 96
Mary V. O'Callaghan.	Physician,	200 04
G. L. Tobey,	"	35 00
C. B. Hamlin,	Foreman,	540 00
J. C. Rice,	Laborer,	300 00
F. M. Sampson.	"	241 94
M. W. Sampson,	"	76 00
E. M. Hamlin.	"	77 71
A. A. Woodbury,	"	76 00
Martin Dolphin,	"	99 55
Francis A. Hamlin.	"	37 00
L. W. Morey,	Clergyman.	15 00
G. M. Bartol.	"	15 00
A. P. Marvin,	"	5 00
George F. Pratt,	"	10 00
Richard Ward.	"	20 00
E. L. Chute.	"	5 00
D. B. Scott,	"	25 00
J. F. Morton.	"	5 00
		\$7,245 81

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School :

During the past year the duties of the physician have been about the same as in the two previous years.

We have had but one case of contagious disease — diphtheria — and this patient made a good recovery. Ten girls have entered the school suffering from specific trouble. These have all yielded to treatment, and at my last weekly visit there was no sign of active disease in any of these cases.

Five girls have come to us in pregnant condition (two by commitment — three returned). Four of these have been sent to the almshouse, and one placed with friends.

One young girl, who had been in consumption over a year, was allowed to return to her home in Cambridge; thence transferred to the Home for Incurables, where she died ten weeks ago.

During the months of August and September there have been several cases of a painful intestinal trouble at House No. 2 — due probably to some defect in the water supply. It is very necessary that this matter receive prompt attention, for should any serious outbreak occur the means for caring for severe cases are limited; since in none of the houses is there a single room where we could isolate our sick.

In a school of young girls, most of them on the brink of womanhood, there are more than the ordinary number of

sore throats, colds, stomach and uterine derangements, — but the prompt attendance bestowed by the officers on these slighter ailments usually result in a quick return to health.

The physical condition of the inmates is now in a satisfactory condition.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN.

WORCESTER, Oct. 10, 1887.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

•
WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1888.

BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1889.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools respectfully present their Tenth Annual Report.

The work of the State for its dependent children is largely that of draining off from the cities the children of those who have been worsted in the battle of life, and planting them in country homes which have been depleted by the steady stream of young people to the cities. In the country there is not only room, but a real need, for these unfortunate little strangers; and many a child can find a useful calling in the quiet walks of the country, who would surely go under in the rush and competition of a crowded city. The State Board of Lunacy and Charity had last year nearly twelve hundred such in its care; and many of these children, by being placed at board or at service in country households, never see the inside of an institution. But some of those who come into the care of the State cannot be so provided for: those whose parents are likely to be able soon to take them home need only a temporary provision; others, who are taken from degraded or criminal surroundings, often need a period of education and restraint to fit them for life in the world; and others, again, — and in every community there are many such, — through bodily or mental infirmity, need the permanent shelter of an institution. For these two classes, — *i. e.*, children needing temporary provision and

education, and those needing a more permanent refuge,—the State makes provision in the Primary School at Monson.

The Primary School is situated upon a farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres, in the county of Hampden. The air and view are fine; but the large congregate buildings, which were originally constructed as an almshouse, are ill adapted for their present use. The children are divided into four groups: the infant department, numbering about forty-nine, includes all those under eight years of age; the girls' department numbers thirty-four, their ages ranging from eight to seventeen (there are, however, only a few over fourteen); another division is of ninety-five boys, between the ages of eight and twelve; and a fourth of ninety-five boys, between the ages of twelve and seventeen. These divisions sleep in separate dormitories, and play in separate yards; but they take their meals together, and meet freely at work and school.

The day begins at half-past five, and breakfast is at half-past six. Then boys and girls, with the exception of those who attend the morning session of school, take part, under the direction of officers, in the house and farm work. Twenty girls and eighty-two boys are employed about the house, making beds, washing dishes, scrubbing floors, or helping in the bakery or kitchen; seventeen girls and thirteen boys work in the sewing-room and tailor shop; two boys work in the shoe shop, and fifty in the barn and on the farm. Except that the routine of the school must be regular, there is little formality or drill in their way of life, and they are allowed a good deal of freedom about the grounds. In the winter, they slide and coast, and sometimes skate; in the summer, they go berrying and swimming, and several times a week all through the year the officers take them on walks outside the grounds. Their playrooms are provided with games for recreation on winter evenings, and every few weeks the teachers help them to get up entertainments of singing, recitations, etc. There is next to nothing of the repression which is the bane of institution life; and when the Trustees visit the school, the children appeal to them freely with their individual interests and needs.

Considering the limitations of the children, the work done in the school-rooms is really excellent. Sessions of three hours each are held twice a day, the afternoon session being attended by those who have been busy at other work in the morning. There are eight rooms, carefully graded from the kindergarten to the grammar; and it is interesting to go from room to room, and see the steady progress of the children and the thoroughness of the training; and that in spite of the fact that the best children are being constantly placed out. The Trustees feel that even here, however, there is room for improvement; and they are anxious to introduce in some degree those methods of industrial training which are being so successfully employed elsewhere. They hope soon to start a carpenter shop, where the children's faculties can be trained by the use of tools; and gymnastic exercises they believe might also be a valuable addition to the curriculum.

The conditions of life in the Primary School are purposely kept very simple; the playrooms are dingy, cheerless places, the food is of the plainest, and the clothing far from luxurious; for the Trustees desire above all things not to accustom the children to indulgences which the conditions of their after-lives can rarely satisfy. Nevertheless, it is difficult to know just where to draw the line between a simplicity which will educate them in hardiness, and a meagreness which will stint or at best fail to develop their faculties. The great trouble with these children is that they lack energy and initiative. It is evident enough, to any one watching them at their play, that they have not the high spirits or fertile invention of children of the more fortunate classes. The Trustees have, therefore, thought it well to try giving them warmer clothing and a more varied and nourishing diet, hoping thereby to induce a greater energy of constitution. This has been one element of the increased per capita cost to be noted later.

Both the Superintendent and the Matron have labored with devotion to forward the best interests of the school; they study the individual characters and needs of the children to a degree that seems wonderful in so large an institution; and, while their administration is a conservative one, they

co-operate effectively with the Trustees in their efforts to improve the methods of the school.

The health of the children has been good,* only one death and five cases of serious illness having occurred during the year. The constant oversight and attention of the resident physician has doubtless done much to prevent illness, and has been invaluable in the treatment of the many chronic cases. The Trustees, and the children, too, should feel a debt of gratitude to Dr. Sarah Wilbur, who for nearly two years served them with skill and devotion. Dr. C. L. Haynes, who succeeded her in August, has already showed conscientiousness and efficiency in her work.

The hospital building, which was a dingy, ill-arranged place, has this year been remodelled, and will now provide the poor little cripples and invalids who live there with airy rooms and healthful sanitary conditions. These alterations will cost about one thousand dollars; they will be paid for in large part from this year's appropriation.

The one crying defect of the institution is, that it is organized upon the congregated, instead of the family, system. Children cannot be properly developed while they are dealt with in regiments; they need the variety and the closer personal relations which can only be attained in institution life by dividing them into small groups, each with its separate house and officers. When the Primary School children are seen *en masse* at their meals or at chapel, they strike one as a pitiable collection of humanity; but in the school-room or playground, where one can individualize them, they seem fairly intelligent and attractive, as compared with other children of their class. The schools at Westborough and Lancaster are already organized upon the family plan; and, in comparing them with the Primary School, one can see the marked advantages of the family system. The Trustees are, however, unable to introduce this system at Monson, for the congregated buildings cannot profitably be remodelled, and it would be too expensive to discard them. They suggest, however, that one family house might be

* To prevent contagion from sore eyes, the pegs in the lavatories are numbered, and the towels are marked with corresponding numbers; this reduces the chance of the children's using each others' towels.

provided, where the girls might be trained by better methods. This would involve no great outlay, and the vacated dormitory could be used for the boys' carpenter shop.

The Primary School opened the year with three hundred and sixteen inmates, and closed with three hundred and fourteen. The average was three hundred and twenty-one, — a smaller number than ever before. There were —

In the school Oct. 1, 1887, children,	300
“ “ adults,	16
Received from State Almshouse, children,	43
“ “ adults,	5
“ Supt. Indoor Poor, neglected,	21
“ “ dependent,	10
“ “ juvenile offenders,	48
“ Lyman School,	3
“ State Workhouse,	4
Returned, having been placed out previous years,	45
“ “ current year,	43
Total,	<u>538</u>

Of these the following disposition has been made :—

Discharged by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	33
Placed out at board,	21
“ “ service,	164
“ at Children's Hospital,	1
“ “ Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford,	1
Transferred to State Workhouse,	3
Died,	1
Remaining in the school,	314
Total,	<u>538</u>

The children who are boarded out are all under ten years of age. The cost of these is \$1.86 per week. It is suggested that, if the practice were adopted of providing clothing for children over that age who are yet too small to earn their own way, homes might be found for a number of children who must now be kept in the institution. An additional five hundred dollars to the boarding-out appropriation would enable the Trustees to carry out this plan, and thus reduce still further the numbers in the school.

In rescuing children from bad homes, the danger should

always be kept in mind of needlessly breaking all natural family ties. A girl of ten or twelve years may often be cruelly wronged by taking from her all responsibility for her little brothers and sisters ; while, by taking pains, it might often be arranged that they should be boarded in one family, or, where that is impracticable, they might at least be placed in the same neighborhood.

The decreasing numbers in the school have not of course led to a proportionate decrease of expense. The total appropriation for the year was \$54,000. Of this, \$4,000 was for boarding out, \$17,000 for salaries, and \$33,000 for current expenses. The per capita cost was \$3.07. This increased rate is due partly to the children's better living, and partly to the improvements in the hospital.

The Trustees must ask this year for an extra appropriation of \$4,000, to replace three of the boilers ; they have been in use for eighteen years, and they will barely last through the season. They expect also to ask for an extra appropriation for the girls' family house before mentioned, an exact estimate for which has not yet been made. They will also ask for \$4,500 for boarding out. And, in consideration for the contemplated improvements in the educational department, they ask that the appropriation for salaries and for current expenses may be the same as last year.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WESTBOROUGH.

In their previous reports, the Trustees have described in detail the family system on which the Lyman School since its reorganization has been conducted. Another year's experience has but confirmed their belief in the merits of the system.

They can this year report some beginnings in the way of industrial education.

Of late years, the farm work, the house work, the chair shop and the school-room have been the only occupations; and chair-seating is work which requires so little skill, that, except in so far as it teaches industry, it should hardly be considered educational at all. We have had during the winter months a cobbling department, a printing press and a carpenter shop. In the shoe shop two boys worked for six hours a day. Six or eight boys worked at the printing press for six hours a day, and in all fourteen were instructed within the year. Several of these have done well, and one is now placed out with a printer. In the carpenter shop, thirty boys worked each one morning a week, and, by alternating, a large number of those in the school were thus able to gain some facility in the use of tools. One or two acquired considerable skill. This training will doubtless enable some boys who would never have been contented on a farm to secure an opening at their trade.

But it should not be primarily the aim of industrial training to turn out printers or carpenters; it should rather be to effect, by the education of the mind and hand, a general awakening of the faculties. Most of our boys, as they leave the school, must still be placed upon farms; for, through

the disuse of the apprentice system, there is rarely any other opening for those who do not return to their homes. But, however humble may be their avocations, we should give to all, as far as may be, the advantage of a mind trained to observe and reason. To what extent industrial training can develop these faculties in boys of the class with whom we are dealing, is a problem not yet worked out; but those who have intelligently studied the subject believe that such methods will prove of the greatest advantage.

The Trustees feel that perhaps a somewhat longer detention than has been customary of late might be beneficial. It has been their policy to release on probation, after about a year in the school, every boy who could possibly be placed; and the overcrowded condition of the institution, joined with their wish to keep down expense, has led them to use great pressure upon the Superintendent to accomplish this. But, where life-long habits are to be unlearned, time must be a chief element; and in the future the Trustees will probably try the experiment of keeping boys in the school for fifteen or eighteen months.

As far as concerns the conduct of the boys inside the institution, the success is encouraging; their fine health and spirits lead them to little abuse their freedom, and they are controlled with few punishments. A real spirit of energy and ambition seems to pervade the school; and any one, judging from the pleasant faces and plentiful crop of good resolutions, would believe that here is a reform school indeed. But, of course, the real battleground lies outside the institution, and our chief difficulty is the old one, — viz., how to effect a permanent change of character in the shiftless and dishonest; how to convert such boys into men who, when they stand on their own resources, will meet life with courage. Judged by this standard, we dare claim for the Lyman School only a moderate success.

The number of boys released on probation was 91

Of these there were —

Allowed to go home,	31
Placed out,	60

Of the sixty placed out —

There have been returned,	8
Ran away,	14
Done well (or at least kept their places),	38
	— 60

It is impossible to ascertain the conduct of those who are with their parents, as their probation is hardly more than nominal; though in theory under the care of the visiting agency, the supervision is so slight that they are rarely returned to the school unless re-arrested by the police for offences against the law. For all our boys our probation system must be acknowledged to be defective. There are but four agents for the entire State; and, as their duties are to attend the trials of all juvenile offenders, as well as to visit boys who are in places, it is often impossible for them to perform the latter duty more than once a year. One of our best agents says that, with more frequent visiting, he could prevent a large proportion of the runaways. And not only do boys need supervision, — masters sometimes need it, too; for a farmer's object in taking a boy is usually to secure cheap labor, and it cannot be expected that he is always careful of the boy's interest; and many a one who now runs away because he is discouraged, or perhaps is having a hard time, might, by some friendly intervention, have his grievances righted, or be counselled to a better mind. There is certainly need that the State should provide an officer who shall have time for this important work.

Mr. Henry E. Swan, who for three years has been Superintendent of the Lyman School, retired last July. The Trustees felt that in him they lost a conscientious officer, whose services in carrying out the new methods of the school had been of great value. His successor, Mr. Theodore F. Chapin, brings to his work trained abilities and wide experience in other departments of education; and the Trustees believe that his administration gives promise of more than ordinary success.

There have been in the school a total of 255* inmates. There were —

In the school Sept. 30, 1887,	118
New commitments,	99
Recommitted,	2
Returned from places,	8
" by police,	3
" voluntarily,	7
" by State Board,	5
" by institution officers,	13
	— 36
	—
Total in the school during the year,	255*

The disposition of these boys has been as follows : —

In the school Sept. 30, 1888,	142
On probation to parents,	31
" others,	60
	— 91
Discharged to the Primary School,	3
" Mass. Reformatory,	6
" State Workhouse,	2
" Overseer of the Poor,	2
" leave the State,	3
Ran away,	6
	— 22
	—
Total,	255

The Willow Park building, for which the Legislature granted a deficiency appropriation of \$625, has proved admirably fitted to its use. But the increased numbers in the school have more than kept pace with the increased accommodations, and, in spite of them, the school has for two years been overcrowded. In October, 1886, there were ninety boys, and provision for only eighty-four; and the winter brought a large increase of numbers. Willow Park was then bought; but in October, 1887, the school numbered one hundred and eighteen, and was again overcrowded; and, as then anticipated, a continued increase forced the Trustees last winter to apply to the Legislature for provision for a fifth family. For that purpose they asked and obtained the sum of \$8,000. With this they are now building a sim-

* This represents 205 individuals.

ple wooden house for the Superintendent and the extra officers, and Lyman Hall, which now accommodates the Superintendent and one family of boys, will then be enabled to provide for two families; a few slight alterations will make the quarters of these two families as distinct as if they were in separate houses. This plan was adopted in preference to building a new house for boys, as being cheaper, and also as promising a more efficient administration.

The Trustees hope to purchase an adjoining estate known as the Wilson farm. This property of about seventy-two acres, with a house and farm buildings in good repair, will cost \$5,500. This investment will be a source of but slight increase of expense, as the school already hires the land for pasturage and other produce at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, and the buildings will prove useful if the school again outgrows its accommodations. Whether or not it will be necessary to apply to the Legislature for money to remodel the house will of course depend upon the number of commitments.

The appropriation for the year was \$30,900, of which \$12,500 was for salaries, and \$18,400 for current expenses; \$1,623.75 was returned to the treasury from the sale of farm produce, etc. The actual per capita cost is \$4.13; this is, no doubt, a high rate, but the Trustees believe that the excellences of the school are worth paying for, and that the public money has not been wasted.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School at Lancaster has had under its care during the year just ended a total of 285 girls; only 157 of these, however, have been cared for in the institution, the remaining 128 having been out on probation either in their own homes or at service in country families. These outside girls are, as will be seen, as truly a part of the school as are those who are still upon the grounds.

The school is situated upon a farm of 176 acres. The inmates are lodged in four separate family houses, each with its own staff of officers. This division allows of a careful classification within the school, — a classification depending upon the character and previous history of the girls, and not upon age or conduct within the institution. As there is no promotion from house to house, a perfect isolation is thus secured of those who might otherwise contaminate the more innocent.

During eight months of the year the girls get up at half-past five; and while kitchen and dining-room girls are preparing breakfast, the others have an hour in the school-room. After breakfast they all scatter to their various household occupations; and any one visiting the institution at seven or eight o'clock in the morning will be met by a busy and varied scene. All the housework is done by the girls, who, through a constant rotation, are trained to efficiency in all the varied departments, the aim being to fit them to become useful members of society when they leave the school, and not simply to get the housework done. To this end the Trustees are careful that the household appliances shall be of the

most simple nature, that the girls may learn to contend with the inconveniences and discomforts which they will find in the ordinary farmhouse, and for which the steam heating and set washtubs of many institutions might easily unfit them. By half-past eight or nine o'clock all those who are not busied in the kitchen or laundry collect in the sewing-room, where are made all the clothes for the establishment; every girl thus learns plain sewing and knitting, and some learn besides to work on the machine, and to cut by chart and fit their own or each others' dresses. In the afternoon, from half-past three to a quarter of six, is the second session of school. The standard of schooling is necessarily not high, for most of the girls are very ignorant, and some are lazy or dull; and the family system does not allow of grading. This evil it is difficult to remedy; and, in the nature of the case, the whole emphasis of their education must be laid upon the industrial departments. After supper they play croquet or tennis, or sometimes collect in the sewing-room to read aloud or sing, and at half-past seven they go to bed. The division of the day is thus six hours for work, four for school, and four for meals and recreation. In winter they get up half an hour later and morning school is omitted.

This outline of the day is, however, capable of great variation, for there can be little routine in the lives of girls who take part in all the varied occupations of a farm. For instance: one afternoon last May, when one of the Trustees visited the institution, the school-rooms were found almost deserted; in searching for the girls, one was discovered mounted on a scaffold in the kitchen, painting the walls and ceiling; several others were in the Superintendent's house, repairing an old carpet and helping paper a room. Out of doors were two girls making a plank walk; four others were found mounted on tall ladders, painting the outside of the farmhouse, and a dozen more were at work in the fields. It was a lovely day, the mild air fragrant with bursting buds, and all nature rejoicing in its renewed life and beauty. The girls' happy faces were flushed with exercise and eager with the interest of their novel occupations; and one could not but hope that the renewing powers of nature were at work in their young lives as well as in the fields and woods, and

that seed was being sown that would bring forth fruit an hundred-fold. For this free, healthy life, with its varied occupations, seems eminently fitted to wean these girls from their past evil lives. It is calculated to awaken dormant faculties and to stimulate healthy ambitions, which may guide them when they are restored to freedom. It is an education, moreover, that fits them admirably to earn their own living as they leave the school; and the many applications for our Lancaster girls which are filed at the State House show a real demand for their labor in many a country household.

The girls have all been committed to the Industrial School for their minority; but the sentence is practically an indeterminate rather than a long one; for, after a year more or less in the institution, they are usually placed out on probation.* This probation period the Trustees believe to be the most important feature of their work. It is easy to control even the most depraved girls while they are inside an institution; the whole question is, how to guide them when again exposed to the temptations of life. In this endeavor the Trustees find the co-operation of the auxiliary visitors of the utmost value. These visitors are a band of volunteers, organized under the State Board of Lunacy and Charity; they are residents in various parts of the State, and each girl who leaves the school is placed under the care of the visitor of that neighborhood. This supervision makes the probation a real one, uniting the protection of careful oversight and partial restraint with the education of freedom and self-support. Through the watchfulness of the visitors, girls on the downward course can often be returned to the school before it is too late; their kindly interest encourages many a one to be contented in what is too often a life of very lonely drudgery; and only those who could see the girls' letters to their visitors, or hear their appeals for sympathy and advice, can realize the value of this volunteer work.

The following table will show, as nearly as figures can, what is the present condition of the two hundred and eighty-one girls in the care of the school:—

*The Treasurer has this year received \$668.57 from the girls on probation to be deposited to their credit.

During this year there have been within the school for more or less time,	157
In the school Sept. 30, 1887,	58
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	53
New commitments,	46
Total,	— 157

The following disposition was made of these girls:—

In the school Sept. 30, 1888,	*63
In place,	51
With friends (behaving well),	9
Married,	6
Almshouse or at board,	2
Reformatory Prison,	8
Ran away,	4
Discharged,	9
Died,	1
Come of age,	4
Total,	— 157

During the year there have been sent out from the school, . . . †104

There have been returned (including the 53 from former years' placing),	66
for illness,	10
change of place,	23
visit (during absence of employer),	3
unsatisfactory conduct,	12
theft or other bad conduct,	18
Total,	— 66

Total in custody Sept. 30, 1887,	235
Committed this year,	46
Total in custody during the year (<i>including the 157 already accounted for</i>),	— 281

Of whom there have attained their majority,	25
Discharged by vote for good conduct,	4
“ “ nearly twenty-one years of age,	13
“ “ as unfit subjects for the school,	1
“ “ as defective in intellect,	8
Died,	2
Total who have come of age, been discharged, or died,	— 56

* Among this sixty-three are two who were so young and so unwisely married that it was thought best to take them back to the school for the present.

† Of the 104 sent out, there were placed once,	82
“ “ twice,	16
“ “ three times,	5
“ “ four times,	1
	— 104

At work in families,	*79	
At work elsewhere,	1	
On probation with friends,	29	
Married in former years, not yet twenty-one,	16	
Married this year,	16	
Total self-supporting,	—	152
In the school Sept. 30, 1888,	63	
In Almshouse or at board,	3	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison in former years,	6	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison this year,	8	
Total still supported at cost of the State,	—	80
Ran away former years, not yet recovered,	7	
Ran away this year,	6	
	—	13
		<hr/>
Total still in care of the Trustees,		225

One girl who had been transferred to Sherborn two years ago, and for good conduct in the prison had been returned to the care of the school, for bad conduct on probation was again transferred to prison. Several others who were last year on the list of runaways have been found, under assumed names, behaving disgracefully and tempting others into disreputable houses; for the good of the school, the Trustees asked the Commissioners of Prisons to transfer them to Sherborn. Three girls who were last year among those doing badly have now for many months been honestly self-supporting. A young woman who, as these are doing, cares for and supports an illegitimate child by housework in a country family, surely has a claim on the forgiveness and tender consideration of the community.

But no figures, of course, can show what is the real proportion of our failures to our successes. The probation is a long one; and some who for years may be favorably reported, may another year be among the fallen. Our experience leads us to feel that most of our girls must be subjects for anxiety as long as they are in the flesh; for the temptations of life are perennial, and no training and no circumstances can

* Of this number, two with friends and three at work in other families are not only supporting themselves but an illegitimate child, as mentioned below.

ensure that those who are not strong in native virtue shall not fall. On the other hand, some of those of whom least was expected seem to turn out well. Of the fifteen girls married this year, twelve were well married.

With one class of girls with whom they are called upon to deal, the Trustees find their methods ill adapted. Those who are mentally defective are of course incapable of being successfully graduated, and what to do with them is always a standing difficulty. It has seemed almost equally bad to keep them indefinitely in the school, to place them out when they are believed to be incapable of continued good conduct, or to discharge them to parents who were known to be unfit for their care. In their last report the Trustees called attention to the need for a custodial asylum similar to that already established for the care of this class in the State of New York. The Trustees of the Institution for the Feeble-Minded have also long testified to the necessity for such an institution, and the State Board of Lunacy and Charity in their last report made urgent recommendations to the same effect. Their investigations discovered nearly two hundred such women, some in the second or third generation, and many of whom had borne one or more illegitimate children, drifting in and out of our almshouses; and the Trustees can add to this list at least twenty who are or have been under their care. As to the practical question of what to do with such girls, pending a proper provision for them, the State Board recommends that they be discharged. They say: "The training of the Industrial School is too expensive to be wasted upon girls who are incapable of protecting themselves from wrong when freed from restraint; who cannot justly be held responsible for their misdeeds, and who should not be punished like criminals. Neither should the school be made an asylum for these defective ones; and, until such an institution as that recommended can be established, this Board would advise the Trustees to avail themselves of the power given in Public Statutes, chapter 89, section 45, and discharge to parents or guardians such girls as are unfit subjects for the school, and equally unfit for placing in families, or who ought for any cause to be removed from the school." Accordingly,

this year eight feeble-minded girls have been discharged; but this is manifestly no solution of the difficulty. These unfortunates are committed to the Industrial School because unfit to be at large, and because unreformed and unreformable, they are turned loose upon the world, to the ruin of their own lives and the degradation of society. It is earnestly hoped that the Legislature will not longer postpone the needed provision for a class so harmful to the community.

The Trustees wish, in closing, to express their sense of obligation to the Superintendent of the Industrial School. When they decided, three years ago, to give the position to a woman, the experiment was felt to be a critical one; but their choice fortunately fell upon the present incumbent, Mrs. Brackett, who has proved rarely qualified for the work. Not the least evidence of her capacity has been her selection of her present staff of officers; her own simple and kindly spirit seems to pervade the institution, and the beautiful relations which often exist between the girls and the officers must be an untold influence for good. Every girl in the school, and most of those outside, are considered by the Superintendent with an individual interest; and the Trustees feel that to her wise co-operation they owe the effective development of the family and probation systems.

In their last report the Trustees mentioned the need of an additional appropriation to continue the improvements in the plumbing, drainage and water supply. The Legislature in 1888 granted \$4,000 to carry on the work in this line. The plumbing in the family houses is now in a satisfactory condition. There is an unexpended balance of \$466.42, which will be used for improvements in the drainage of the Superintendent's house, and in completing the work on reservoir and water supply for the school. It may be found necessary to ask for a further small appropriation.

The appropriation was \$18,600, of which \$7,300 was for salaries, and \$11,300 for current expenses. Somewhat over \$600 was returned to the treasury from the sale of farm produce.* The net expense, divided among the inmates, makes the high per capita cost of \$4.90. But the

* The increase this year in the valuation of the personal property is \$1,218.63.

foregoing detailed account of the methods of the school — methods which really enable it to care for 281 girls, and not only for those upon the grounds — will show that this high rate is apparent rather than real.

Very respectfully submitted by the Trustees,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *President.*

CHARLES L. GARDNER, PALMER, *Treasurer.*

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON, *Secretary.*

MILO HILDRETH, NORTHBOROUGH.

ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON.

JAMES J. O'CONNOR, HOLYOKE.

HENRY C. GREELEY, CLINTON.

SEPT. 30, 1888.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN
FUND.

1887.		Dr.	
Sept.	30.	Balance brought forward,	\$3,892 67
Oct.	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	100 00
Nov.	1.	Interest note town of Northborough,	30 00
	15.	Dividend Fitchburg R. R.,	184 00
Dec.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	228 00
1888.			
Feb.	1.	Interest Boston & Albany R. R. bonds,	70 00
	18.	Interest Old Colony R. R. bond,	30 00
	18.	Interest Worcester Street R. R. bonds,	100 00
March	31.	Interest note town of Marlborough,	206 25
	31.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	100 00
	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	228 00
April	21.	State tax from Tax Commissioners on account bank stock,	81 97
May	1.	Interest note town of Northborough,	30 00
	15.	Dividend Fitchburg R. R.,	184 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	228 00
Aug.	1.	Interest Boston & Albany R. R. bonds,	70 00
Sept.	9.	Interest Worcester Street R. R. bonds,	100 00
	9.	Interest Old Colony R. R. bond,	30 00
	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	228 00
		Interest on deposit Central National Bank,	30 00
			<hr/>
			\$6,150 89

Paid by Order of Trustees.

1887.		CR.	
Nov.	14.	Paid for Worcester Street R. R. bonds,	\$1,057 22
	21.	H. E. Swan, Superintendent, Thanksgiving entertainment,	25 00
Dec.	17.	H. E. Swan, Superintendent, Christmas entertainment,	30 00
1888.			
Jan.	19.	Postage stamps and stationery,	3 12
April	3.	H. E. Swan, Superintendent, for outfit for Thomas McDonald,	23 12
	19.	A. Mudge & Son, for "Lessons from the Gospels,"	120 00
May	11.	A. L. Burt, books,	9 80
June	28.	H. E. Swan, Superintendent, for Fourth of July festival,	25 00
	28.	R. P. Fernald, board of George F. Stacy,	32 50
July	13.	Thomas Whittaker, royalty on 600 lesson books,	12 00
	13.	Postage stamps,	2 00
Sept.	29.	Balance forward,	1,811 13
			\$6,150 89

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

SEPT. 29, 1888.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
CHARLES L. GARDNER.

MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1887.		DR.	
Sept.	30.	Balance brought forward,	\$31 93
Dec.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	10 00
1888.			
March	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	10 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	10 00
Sept.	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	10 00
			\$71 93
1888.		CR.	
Sept.	29.	Balance forward,	\$71 93

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer.*

SEPT. 29, 1888.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
CHARLES L. GARDNER.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, LYMAN FUND.

	Par value.	Market value.
114 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock, . . .	\$11,400 00	\$22,800 00
92 shares Fitchburg R. R. stock,	9,200 00	7,866 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
Two \$1,000 7 per cent. Boston & Albany R. R. bonds,	2,000 00	2,150 00
One \$1,000 6 per cent. Old Colony R. R. bond,	1,000 00	1,100 00
Note town Northborough,	1,500 00	1,500 00
Note town Marlborough,	10,000 00	10,000 00
Cash in Central National Bank,	1,960 46	1,960 46
4 Worcester Street Railway bonds, 5 per cent.,	4,000 00	4,000 00

MARY LAMB FUND.

	Par value.	Market value.
5 shares stock Boston & Albany R. R.,	\$500 00	\$1,000 00
Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	455 35	455 35

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,

Treasurer.

SEPT. 29, 1888.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

CHARLES L. GARDNER.

TRUST FUND STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with MARY LAMB FUND.*

1887.

DR.

Oct.	1.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	\$39 00
1888.			
March	31.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	39 00
April	21.	State tax refunded on bank stock for 1885,	19 10
	21.	State tax refunded on bank stock for 1886,	18 96
	21.	State tax refunded on bank stock for 1887,	20 34
			\$136 40

Paid by Order of Trustees.

1887.

CR.

Nov.	16.	Dr. J. E. Pratt, medical attendance A. M. S.,	\$19 75
Dec.	12.	Mrs. E. G. Evans, for A. G.,	19 25
1888.			
June	28.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, Superintendent, Fourth of July festival,	20 00
Sept.	29.	Balance forward,	77 40
			\$136 40

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 29, 1888.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
CHARLES L. GARDNER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, *Treasurer, in account with INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.*

1888.	DR.	
Jan. 7.	Drawn from People's Savings Bank, M. A. S.,	\$14 24
May 7.	Drawn from People's Savings Bank, M. A. S.,	10 00
July 21.	Drawn from People's Savings Bank, M. A. S.,	15 00
		\$39 24

Paid by Order of Trustees.

1888.	CR.	
Jan. 7.	M. A. S.,	\$14 24
May 7.	M. A. S.,	10 00
July 21.	M. A. S.,	15 00
		\$39 24

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 28, 1888.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
CHARLES L. GARDNER.

FAY FUND.

1888.	DR.	
Sept. 20.	Interest from Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$40 40

Paid by Order of Trustees.

1888.	CR.	
Sept. 20.	For highest grade department, to eight girls, \$5.05 each,	\$40 40

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 29, 1888.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
CHARLES L. GARDNER.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, MARY LAMB FUND.

1888.		Par value.	Market value.
Sept. 30.	13 shares Boston National Bank,	\$1,300 00	\$1,610 00

FAY FUND.

1888.			
Sept. 30.	Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,		\$1,000 00

ROGERS FUND.

1888.			
Sept. 30.	One State Maine 6 per cent. bond, in custody of State Treasurer,		\$1,000 00

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,

Treasurer.

SEPT. 29, 1888.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
CHARLES L. GARDNER.

1888.

Sept. 30.	Cash received from Superintendent and others for deposit to credit of sundry girls from Oct. 6, 1887, to Sept. 26, 1888,	\$668 57
	By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	668 57
	Cash drawn from savings banks on account of sundry girls from Oct. 3, 1887, to Sept. 5, 1888,	543 31
	By paid sundry amounts drawn from savings banks,	543 31

Memorandum of Savings Deposits for Girls.

1888.

Sept. 30.	111 depositors in Westborough Savings Bank.
	3 depositors in Clinton Savings Bank.
	2 depositors in People's Savings Bank.
	27 depositors in Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
MONSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The year ending Sept. 30, 1888, has been a year of great activity in the State Primary School. The children are to be commended for their general good behavior and desire for advancement, the teachers for their untiring zeal in behalf of the children, and officers for their faithfulness in the discharge of duty. If less progress has been made than has been sought, the belief is present that aims and ambitions have been worthy ones.

At the time of the last annual report there were 316 persons in the institution as inmates or pupils. The number of admissions during the year has been 222. The number placed out on trial or on board is less than during the previous year, — 185. The number of discharges has been 33, while 5 have been removed to other institutions and 1 has died. The greatest number in the institution at any given time during the year, was on the 1st of January, when there were 347. The least number was during the last week in June, when there were 300. Average number for the year, 321. These have been maintained at an expense of \$51,383.41. During the year the dietary has been changed considerably. More vegetables have been used, and a greater variety of food has been served. Care has been taken that the sanitary conditions of the premises should be kept in good order, and general good health has prevailed. Indeed, a year in which there was but a single death has not been known in the history of the school, until the year now closing. Changes are now being made in the hospital, which will, I trust, greatly improve its hygienic conditions, as well as make it more convenient for doing the work required.

There are now forty-two children out on board, — nine more than at the date of the last annual report. Very little sickness has been reported among these children, and, so far as I know, they are in good homes and are receiving proper care. The amount expended in this department during the year is \$3,825.59.

The educational condition of the children is about the same as in previous years. Some of the better educated ones have passed on and out of the school; others have taken their places, from the ranks below and from the outside world, and are now striving, by good conduct and fairly faithful effort, to reach the goal, — a chance for a home in the country in some good family. The help given, and the work done here, are intended to be such as will aid them in this direction. By referring to the tabular statement forming a part of this report, denoted as “K,” it will be seen in what way many of the children have been employed. The work done on the farm by the boys during the past year has exceeded that of any previous year since my connection with the school. Many of the boys that have worked there are less than twelve years old; but the younger ones, as well as the older ones, have worked with a will, and the results have been manifest on every hand.

I am happy to say that the work in the school-room has been done by faithful teachers, and, in the main, earnest pupils. The course of study adopted more than a year ago has been found to be an improvement on the course followed previously. Words from books may be committed to memory, so that a book lesson may be easily learned. The aim has been to teach so as to lead to thought and the application of knowledge, — to forget lessons learned in unsuitable homes and in the streets, and to learn lessons of good morals and purity. High rank in scholarship has not been put forward as the *sine qua non* as much as moral excellence. All may not have learned these lessons, but the year closes with the satisfaction of having made an earnest effort that such lessons should be learned. Industrial training has not been overlooked in the education of these children. The work in all the departments has been prosecuted with as much zeal as at any previous time. In addition, the

girls have been taught to knit and to crochet, and have found recreation in so doing. A few carpenter's tools were bought in the early spring and placed in care of one of the yard officers, for the use of the boys. A portion of the boys have learned some of the uses of these tools. I am satisfied that a more extended course in manual training is desirable. I do not mean by this that boys should be taught trades, — they remain in the school too short a time for that. Every boy in the school gets some knowledge of arithmetic, some of geography, some of reading, and some of the uses of words and construction of sentences. Very few of them will pursue these studies to any great extent after leaving the school. Such knowledge as is acquired better fits them for duties to which they may be called. If the boy can be taught to think, and led to give expression to his thoughts by forming something with his hands, his education becomes a broader one because of it. He may not pursue such a line of work when sent away from the school, but he is better fitted for the work to which he may be called because of the knowledge he has gained in forming something.

The school is still conducted on the congregate system. This may be more economical than the family system, but not so homelike. In this system children may be taught many things, but not to be self-reliant as much as in the family system. The buildings are suited to the work as it is done. Their present condition is such that they cannot well be converted into cottages for family uses. They have served the school well during its existence, and are yet too valuable to be abandoned. While it does not seem best to suggest the giving up of the buildings entirely, it may be best to begin the work of putting the school on the family system. I consider the congregate system less objectionable for the boys sent here, than for the girls. Girls need a great deal of outdoor life, but they need some indoor life, so as to be able to do the work pertaining to a household. A house in which a girl could have a room of her own and a wardrobe of her own, and be held responsible for their good condition, would be a great help in the education of the girl. Such a house, built during the year to come, would be the beginning of more advanced methods in the care of the children. For

this purpose a special appropriation will be needed. I hope it may be large enough that a house may be built, in which all the conditions needful for health, comfort and enjoyment can be found.

Three of the steam boilers now in use were placed in their present position during the year 1870, and have been in use since that time. The repairs on them have not been great, but sufficient to keep them in good order. Two of these were inspected on the first day of August last. The inspector reports that the tubes, on the outside, are very much corroded. They are not at present considered dangerous, but, in view of their age and condition, I think it would be well to put new ones in their place before the autumn of 1889. To do this, a special appropriation will be needed, unless the regular one is increased.

Such repairs have been made on the buildings, from time to time, as seemed necessary; some new floors have been laid; a new mangle has been put into the laundry, and some painting has been done where it was most needed. The painting of the barns, begun last year, has been finished. The work of repairing the stone wall fences has been continued, and several rods of new wall have been laid. More of this work ought to be done, and I see no reason why it cannot be continued.

The product of the farm for the year has been great, — a well-filled barn bearing evidence of this. Corn fodder, grown on a little more than six acres of land, was sufficient to fill the silo. The apple crop is by no means small. The supply of vegetables for the winter is abundant. The stock on the farm is in good condition, and, although a large stock, there is an abundance of fodder for it. The farm is of great value to the school. Without it, many of the comforts now enjoyed would be unknown. If there were no profit to be derived from it, we could not afford to be without it. I am happy to be able to submit so favorable an account as is contained in statement "Q," which is a part of this report.

The Hospital Newspaper Society of Boston has again donated various books, magazines and papers for the use of the children; other friends of the school, many of them

unknown to me, have from time to time sent sundry articles ; and for all these I extend thanks, — also to you for the interest manifested in the school, as well as for help and counsel ; and to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for mercies and blessings so abundantly bestowed upon us.

Respectfully submitted,

AMOS ANDREWS,

Superintendent.

Oct. 1, 1888.

STATEMENT A. — *Summary of Admissions and Discharges.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Oct. 1, 1887,	228	72	16	316
Received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	26	17	5	48
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as juvenile offenders,	47	1	—	48
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as neglected children,	14	7	—	21
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as dependent,	9	1	—	10
Received from Lyman School,	3	—	—	3
Received from Bridgewater,	2	1	1	4
Returned, placed in previous years,	32	13	—	45
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1887,	38	5	—	43
Totals,	399	117	22	538
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	15	13	5	33
Placed out on trial,	133	31	—	164
Removed to Bridgewater,	3	—	—	3
Removed to Children's Hospital for treatment,	—	1	—	1
Removed to Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	—	1	—	1
Boarded out in families,	13	8	—	21
Died,	1	—	—	1
Totals,	165	54	5	224
Remaining Oct. 1, 1888,	234	63	17	314

Number of Children returned from Place, having been placed out in Current Years.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1884,	31
“ “ “ 30, 1885,	38
“ “ “ 30, 1886,	34
“ “ “ 30, 1887,	46
“ “ “ 30, 1888,	43
Average for 5 years,	38+

STATEMENT C.—*Nativity of Inmates.*

The nativity of the 134 persons received during the year (not including those returned from places) is as follows:—

Native born,	91
Foreign born,	34
Unknown,	9

Of the foreign born, there were born in—

Canada,	3	New Brunswick,	2
England,	3	Nova Scotia,	4
Germany,	4	Prussia,	1
Ireland,	9	Scotland,	8

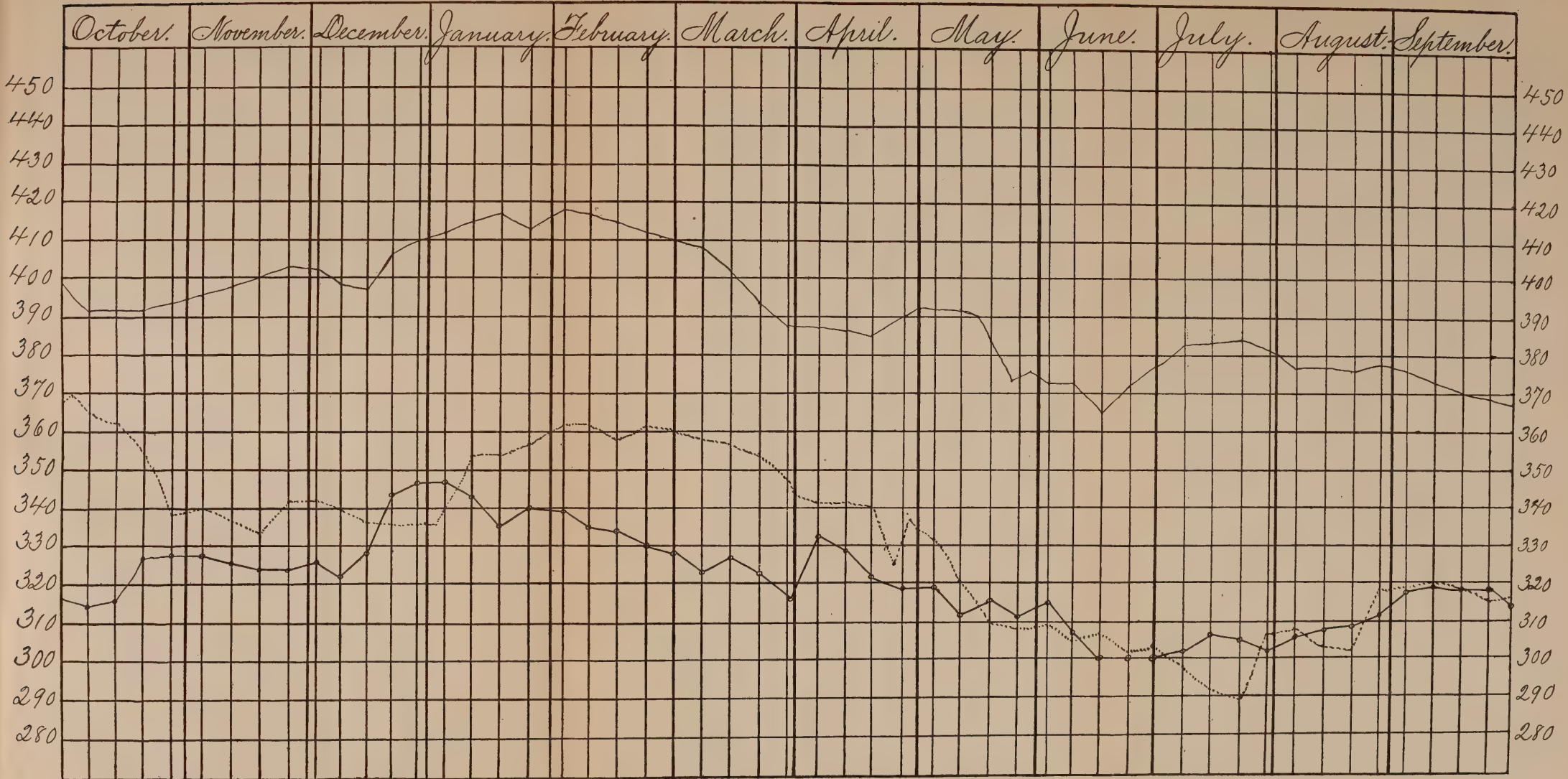
Of those born in the United States, there were born in—

Connecticut,	1	New York,	2
Maine,	1	Rhode Island,	1
Massachusetts,	79	Vermont,	2
New Hampshire,	4	Virginia,	1

Of those born in Massachusetts, there were born in—

Ashland,	1	Merrimac,	1
Barre,	1	Milford,	4
Boston,	12	Natick,	1
Buckland,	1	North Adams,	2
Chelsea,	2	Northampton,	1
Concord,	1	Salem,	4
Deerfield,	1	Springfield,	6
East Cambridge,	2	South Boston,	1
Everett,	1	Stoneham,	1
Fall River,	10	Tewksbury,	1
Gloucester,	2	Watertown,	2
Holyoke,	1	West Bridgewater,	1
Lawrence,	2	West Brookfield,	1
Lowell,	4	Westport,	1
Lynn,	4	Weymouth,	1
Marblehead,	1	Worcester,	5

DIAGRAM ~ Showing movement of population at State Primary School.



_____ shows movement for year ending Sept. 30. 1886.
 - - - - - " " " " " " " " 1887.
 ○-○-○-○-○ " " " " " " " " 1888.

STATEMENT D. — Arrivals and Departures for Ten Years.

	Present at the beginning of the year.	Afterward received.	Whole number under care.	Average population.	Percentage of arrivals to average population.	Discharged by Board of L. and C.	Died.	Eloped.	Placed on trial and on board.	Percentage of deaths to average population.	Percentage of placing out to average population.
Year ending Sept. 30, 1879, .	531	144	675	501	28 $\frac{7}{10}$ pr. ct.	77	14	6	153	2 $\frac{7}{10}$ pr. ct.	30 $\frac{5}{10}$ pr. ct.
“ “ 30, 1880, .	475	233	708	448	52	64	5	7	193	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	43 $\frac{1}{10}$
“ “ 30, 1881, .	437	256	693	424	60 $\frac{4}{10}$	46	5	3	203	1 $\frac{2}{10}$	47 $\frac{9}{10}$
“ “ 30, 1882, .	435	328	763	448	73 $\frac{2}{10}$	78	5	8	197	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	44
“ “ 30, 1883, .	475	254	729	436	58 $\frac{2}{10}$	54	13	—	216	3 $\frac{2}{10}$	49 $\frac{5}{10}$
“ “ 30, 1884, .	440	173	613	425	40 $\frac{7}{10}$	50	3	2	186	$\frac{7}{10}$	43 $\frac{8}{10}$
“ “ 30, 1885, .	398	276	674	416	66 $\frac{3}{10}$	80	9	1	186	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	44 $\frac{7}{10}$
“ “ 30, 1886, .	393	194	587	391	49 $\frac{6}{10}$	36	3	1	171	$\frac{7}{10}$	43 $\frac{6}{10}$
“ “ 30, 1887, .	368	240	608	332	72 $\frac{2}{10}$	48	6	1	220	1 $\frac{8}{10}$	66 $\frac{2}{10}$
“ “ 30, 1888, .	316	222	538	321	69 $\frac{1}{10}$	33	1	0	185	$\frac{3}{10}$	57 $\frac{6}{10}$
Average for ten years, .	426 $\frac{8}{10}$	232	658 $\frac{8}{10}$	414 $\frac{2}{10}$	57 pr. ct.	56 $\frac{6}{10}$	6 $\frac{4}{10}$	2 $\frac{9}{10}$	191	1 $\frac{5}{10}$ pr. ct.	47 pr. ct.

STATEMENT E.
Current Expenditures in Detail.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.
Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	\$1,392 22	\$1,384 48	\$1,370 35	\$1,389 98	\$1,388 35	\$1,374 14	\$1,391 84	\$1,413 45	\$1,438 91	\$1,425 54	\$1,366 01	\$1,387 19	\$16,722 46
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	59 71	47 00	52 00	-	-	-	35 00	54 00	50 00	88 00	18 36	87 37	491 44
Fruit and vegetables,	6 15	467 36	14 20	-	-	1 50	1 07	4 78	20 36	16 74	34 21	25 65	592 02
Meat and fish,	292 30	170 18	306 09	42 67	39 40	67 66	351 08	259 43	342 83	155 65	278 90	344 28	2,650 47
Flour,	-	735 00	41 00	326 25	-	-	-	1,076 25	-	-	-	1,110 00	3,288 50
Grain, feed and meal,	64 35	132 98	315 35	98 00	366 40	112 88	150 70	138 36	90 13	110 42	225 48	76 92	1,881 97
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	75 68	68 05	14 88	36 75	51 50	36 58	17 40	89 95	48 98	39 39	16 80	57 39	533 35
Sugar and molasses,	149 53	77 47	88 69	127 58	75 73	113 29	61 67	181 46	113 18	102 46	123 72	76 75	1,291 53
Milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	245 81	221 10	261 19	248 19	249 70	264 80	292 03	224 80	250 93	232 66	214 30	205 38	2,910 99
Other groceries and provisions,	122 70	125 91	83 05	93 37	73 02	99 33	118 74	103 95	100 32	95 20	56 78	93 79	1,166 16
Clothing, boots and shoes,	990 71	353 60	785 49	332 82	213 26	252 75	270 58	614 16	257 32	228 40	578 91	848 75	5,736 75
Furniture, beds and bedding, kitchen and table ware,	18 74	92 73	106 16	79 83	335 41	21 19	255 70	79 08	32 16	28 31	62 90	102 71	1,214 92
Hospital supplies,	11 72	28 05	39 74	28 55	26 00	33 41	22 87	42 04	22 11	-	30 06	128 24	412 79
Fuel and lights,	77 29	96 80	383 76	115 20	-	339 64	275 20	274 99	124 34	-	2,058 40	1,722 33	5,467 95
Pooks and school supplies,	47 31	52 92	14 12	64 20	42 56	39 98	27 87	23 36	1 75	24 04	90 49	12 88	441 48
Blacksmithing, and repairs of tools, wagons and harness,	20 65	17 40	29 40	47 50	96 70	45 70	28 35	390 20	108 55	25 00	13 95	28 75	852 15

Repairs, ordinary,	66 75	114 10	353 20	84 11	72 05	204 50	170 91	401 37	321 78	120 12	155 97	127 04	2,191 90
Repairs, extraordinary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 50	122 70	250 58	395 78
Express, freight and passenger fares,	24 49	81 92	123 05	52 22	32 38	79 42	99 07	79 71	25 39	93 57	39 95	44 01	775 18
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	74 00	22 58	75 39	58 57	14 08	6 50	40 41	8 37	7 15	35 85	6 90	29 50	376 30
Expense of Sunday services,	25 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	260 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements,	-	-	-	-	-	-	61 86	134 86	82 10	28 82	-	11 33	318 47
Pasturage,	14 25	90 00	50 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154 25
Live stock,	170 50	-	-	26 00	-	82 50	-	145 00	-	-	10 00	-	434 00
Expense of inventory,	68 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68 00
Miscellaneous,	38 75	87 60	112 20	43 59	55 64	16 52	31 80	69 02	28 80	129 84	37 65	63 10	714 60
Totals,	\$4,056 61	\$4,487 32	\$4,639 31	\$3,350 38	\$3,152 18	\$3,212 29	\$3,729 15	\$5,828 59	\$3,487 09	\$3,026 91	\$5,562 44	\$6,851 14	\$51,383 41

STATEMENT F.

Showing Persons Employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$1,600 00	AMOS ANDREWS, .	Superintendent, .	12 months,	\$1,600 00
1,000 00	JOHN N. LACEY, .	Engineer, .	12 "	1,000 00
600 00	<i>Sarah M. Wilbur, M.D.,</i>	Physician, .	10 "	500 00
600 00	C. L. HAYNES, M.D., .	"	11 ¹⁷ / ₃₁ "	77 42
600 00	JAMES J. PRENTISS, .	"	12 "	565 00
516 00	FRANK DUFFY, .	"	12 "	502 00
420 00	ELON G. BUSS, .	In charge of dining-hall,	11 ²⁶ / ₃₀ "	415 33
500 00	<i>Charles H. Bradley,</i>	Supervisor, .	5 ³¹ / ₃₁ "	212 73
480 00	A. W. MANSUR, .	"	12 "	465 00
420 00	JOHN E. TAYLOR, .	"	6 ³ / ₄ "	237 09
360 00	JOHN M. SEARS, .	"	12 "	360 00
360 00	J. M. SISK, .	"	12 "	360 00
400 00	MRS. M. A. ANDREWS, .	Expressman, .	12 "	400 00
300 00	MISS A. SWINERTON, .	Matron, .	12 "	300 00
250 00	<i>Mrs. M. C. Bradley,</i>	Assistant Matron, .	12 "	300 00
250 00	MISS ETTA J. LENT, .	"	5 ⁷ / ₁₁ "	108 87
250 00	MISS N. J. RICE, .	"	11 ¹⁴ / ₂₉ "	239 23
300 00	<i>Miss M. A. Clark,</i>	"	6 ²⁴ / ₃₁ "	141 13
300 00	MISS EMMA A. MOORE, .	Housekeeper, .	5 "	125 00
500 00	MISS E. M. FULLINGTON, .	"	6 ³ / ₃₁ "	152 42
250 00	<i>Miss N. J. Rice,</i>	Principal and teacher of first class, .	12 "	500 00
250 00	<i>Miss E. S. Foster,</i>	Teacher of second class, .	5 ⁷ / ₃₁ "	108 87
250 00	MISS HARRIET LACEY, .	" of second class, .	1 ²⁴ / ₃₁ "	36 96
250 00	MISS G. A. CHENEY, .	" of second class, .	5 "	104 17
250 00	<i>Miss Harriet Lacey,</i>	" of third class, .	12 "	250 00
		" of fourth class, .	7 "	145 83

250 00	MISS KATE L. BLENUM,	“	of fourth class,	5	“	104 17
360 00	Miss G. A. Mosher,	“	of fifth class (music),	18	“	17 42
360 00	Miss E. S. Foster,	“	of fifth class,	13 1	“	42 58
360 00	Miss Julia L. Wilson,	“	of fifth class, (music),	2 2 1	“	64 00
360 00	MRS. S. E. PRENTISS,	“	of fifth class, (music),	7 2 5	“	235 86
250 00	MRS. H. E. DARTE,	“	of sixth class,	12	“	250 00
250 00	Mrs. S. E. Prentiss,	“	of seventh class,	4 2 4	“	86 20
250 00	MISS F. J. DYER,	“	of seventh class,	7 2 5	“	163 80
250 00	MRS. L. J. BLAISDELL,	“	of eighth class (kindergarten),	11 3 1	“	243 28
250 00	MISS FLORENCE A. RAMSAY,	Nurse,		12	“	250 00
250 00	Miss Tenah Porter,	Instructor in sewing,		1	“	20 83
250 00	MRS. A. A. TAYLOR,	“		11	“	229 17
250 00	MRS. A. B. PAYNE,	Assistant Instructor in sewing,		12	“	250 00
250 00	MRS. J. A. BUSS,	Tailorress,		11 2 6	“	247 22
216 00	MISS LILLIAN E. BUSS,	Assistant Tailorress,		9 2 4	“	184 80
250 00	Miss Lucy F. Kingham,	Supervisor,		1 3 0	“	21 52
250 00	Miss Lizzie A. Kingham,	“		1	“	20 83
250 00	MISS CLARA A. LENT,	“		10 2 1	“	222 92
250 00	MISS CARRIE M. BLENUM,	“		10 2 7	“	227 61
250 00	Mrs. J. M. Mansur,	Substitute,		8 2 8	“	184 80
250 00	MISS ABBIE C. PHELPS,	“		8 3 0	“	20 84
204 00	MISS L. E. PRESTON,	Assistant in dining-hall,		11 3 0	“	187 56
240 00	Miss Ellen Hanley,	Cook,		7 9	“	145 81
300 00	MISS NETTIE L. HOLLOWAY,	“		2 2 1	“	66 13
\$6 per week,	Mrs. S. J. Pease,	“		3 2 7	weeks,	19 71
\$180 00	Miss Clara A. Lent,	Hospital Cook,		1 3 6	months,	19 50
180 00	Miss Annie Velle,	“		1 2 1	“	25 50
180 00	Miss Kate L. Blenum,	“		3 1 0	“	49 68
200 00	MISS LOUISA TAPLEY,	“		5 1 0	“	83 34
250 00	Miss Belle McKinnon,	Laundress,		11 3 6	“	234 02
250 00	MISS M. M. LEE,	“		3 8	“	13 20
180 00	MRS. E. J. BARNES,	Assistant Laundress,		12	“	180 00

STATEMENT F — Concluded.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$420 00	SAMUEL C. ROGERS,	Shoemaker,	12 months,	\$420 00
336 00	<i>William M. Payne,</i>	Watchman,	"	252 00
324 00	WILLIAM M. WATSON,	"	"	81 00
540 00	W. H. WILLIAMS,	Farmer,	12 "	510 00
300 00	EDWARD E. WALKER,	Gardener,	12 "	300 00
300 00	FRED. S. BARNES,	Teamster,	11 ²⁴ / ₃₁ "	294 35
246 00	<i>Joseph Merriam,</i>	Assistant Farmer,	6 "	123 00
252 00	ALVAH H. JENKINS,	"	10 ³⁰ / ₃₀ "	212 23
240 00	<i>Farnum H. Aldrich,</i>	"	1 "	20 00
264 00	<i>Gordon Craven,</i>	"	6 "	132 00
240 00	STANLEY C. BLENUS,	"	4 ²⁴ / ₃₁ "	95 48
300 00	HARRISON B. WARE,	"	4 ⁴ / ₃₁ "	103 22
250 00	<i>William M. Watson,</i>	Hospital Attendant,	9 "	182 50
216 00	<i>Edw. B. Belknap,</i>	"	8 "	54 00
360 00	JAMES SKEVINGTON,	Fireman,	12 "	360 00
240 00	<i>Farnum H. Aldrich,</i>	Night Fireman,	4 ²⁶ / ₃₀ "	97 33
200 00	WILLIAM FRANKLIN,	Assistant in kitchen,	12 "	190 00
180 00	THOMAS J. FLYNN,	Laborer,	12 "	180 00
96 00	WILLIAM KELLEY,	Hostler,	12 "	96 00
	Total,			\$16,722 46

NOTE. — The names of officers and employees serving now are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of those who have completed service in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. Names of persons employed on repairs, extra help in haying, etc., are not given. *

STATEMENT G.

Products of the Farm.

1888.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, early,	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, .	\$68 25
“ cider,	500 “	75 00
“ winter,	200 barrels, .	400 00
Asparagus,	12 bushels, .	24 00
Beans,	25 “	29 00
Beef,	12,976 pounds, .	927 73
Beets,	161 bushels, .	78 50
Cabbage,	2,800 heads, .	223 90
Carrots,	1,000 bushels, .	500 00
Celery,	950 bunches, .	95 00
Corn fodder, . . . . .	. . . . .	50 00
Crab apples,	$\frac{3}{4}$ bushel,	1 00
Cucumbers,	32 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels, .	48 37
Currants,	116 quarts,	11 60
Eggs,	508 $\frac{2}{12}$ dozen,	111 74
Ensilage,	125 tons,	625 00
Hay,	158 “	2,760 00
Ice,	375 “	562 50
Indian corn,	300 bushels,	225 00
Lettuce,	77 “	38 50
Mangolds,	2,000 “	600 00
Manure,	500 loads,	500 00
Milk,	124,813 quarts,	4,992 52
Oats,	150 bushels,	75 00
Oat straw,	3 tons,	36 00
Onions,	218 bushels,	130 80
Pears,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ “	2 75
Pease,	39 “	65 00
Peppers,	$\frac{1}{4}$ bushel,	50
Potatoes,	1,154 bushels,	695 60
Parsnips,	80 “	36 00
Poultry,	514 pounds,	102 80
Pork,	9,848 “	712 45
Quinces,	15 bushels,	30 00
Radishes,	100 bunches,	5 00
Ruta-bagas,	200 bushels,	60 00
Rhubarb,	40 “	24 00
Rowen,	30 tons,	450 00
Rye,	40 bushels,	30 00
Rye straw,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	21 00
Raspberries,	18 quarts,	2 16
Strawberries,	634 “	76 08
Spinach,	31 bushels,	7 75
Squash, summer,	26 “	26 00
“ winter,	2,500 pounds,	100 00
Sweet corn,	128 bushels,	64 00
Tomatoes,	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ “	54 75
Turnips,	2,000 “	200 00
Veal,	405 pounds,	40 50
Watermelons,	1,300 “	13 00
Wood,	20 cords,	110 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$16,118 75

STATEMENT H.

Work done in Sewing-room No. 1.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	399	116	515
Badges,	200	—	200
Blouses,	—	4	4
Belts,	13	—	13
Braces,	5	—	5
Bed ticks,	53	344	397
Bed spreads,	4	15	19
Blankets,	—	7	7
Clothes-bags,	2	1	3
Curtains,	33	—	33
Chemises,	48	—	48
Coats,	10	44	54
Dresses,	221	65	286
Drawers,	347	—	347
Eye-shades,	17	—	17
Holdern,	20	—	20
Mittens,	—	97	97
Names sewed on,	125	—	125
Night-dresses,	225	1	226
Night-shirts,	48	—	48
Pants,	—	43	43
Pillow-cases,	196	39	235
Rugs,	—	24	24
Scrub pads,	31	—	31
Sheets,	256	88	349
Sacques,	64	75	134
Shirts,	—	1,982	1,982
Sleeves,	24	—	24
Stockings,	—	3,278	3,278
Skirts,	128	—	128
Table napkins,	96	—	96
Table cloths,	3	32	35
Towels,	637	860	1,497
Tea-bags,	34	—	34
Waists,	200	10	210
Wash cloths,	186	—	186
	3,625	7,125	10,750

STATEMENT I.

Work done in Sewing-room No. 2.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Blouses,	—	55	55
Caps,	302	—	302
Jackets,	251	1,824	2,075
Kitchen aprons,	17	—	17
Mittens,	32	—	32
Pants,	725	3,367	4,092
Shirts,	457	—	457
Suspenders,	122	—	122
Totals,	1,906	5,246	7,152
Total number of articles made,			5,531
“ “ “ “ repaired,			12,371
			17,902

STATEMENT J.

AMOS ANDREWS, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in Account with the State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1887,	\$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1887,	13,083 24
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1887,	967 34
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1888,	38,300 17
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1888,	2,858 25
received from appropriation for machinery and repairs in laundry,	84 58
received from sales,	131 00
	\$55,524 58

CR.

Disbursements for three months, ending Dec. 31, 1887,	\$14,150 58
Disbursements for nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1888,	41,143 00
Payments to State Treasurer,	131 00
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1888,	100 00
	\$55,524 58

[NOTE. — This institution has no “fund” from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. It derives its support wholly from the State Treasury by annual legislative appropriations.]

The per capita cost for the year is \$3.07. This sum shows the cost of clothing, food and lodging, medical attendance, teaching and supervision,—in brief, the entire expense of maintaining all the inmates of the institution,—together with all ordinary repairs, such as must constantly be made to keep the buildings and appliances in good condition; including also the cost of heating and lighting the buildings, and of furnishing an outfit for all pupils going away from the school, and their travelling expenses.

Children placed out on trial are provided with two complete suits of clothing, with an overcoat extra in cold weather, the whole outfit costing on an average \$16.00.

The State appropriations are made for *calendar* years, while the reports of institutions are made for years ending *Sept. 30*.

It will therefore readily be seen, that, while the expenditures are kept within the yearly appropriations, the expense for the *institution* year may be larger or smaller than the appropriation, including, as it does, parts of two calendar years.]

STATEMENT K. — *Employment of Children.*

There are employed in the —

Dormitories and other parts of the house,	20 girls.
Sewing-room No. 1,	17 “
Sewing-room No. 2,	12 boys.
Dining-hall,	19 “
Kitchen,	6 “
Shoe-shop,	2 “
Bakery,	5 “
Laundry,	7 “
Hospital,	4 “
On the farm and at the barns,	50 “
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	41 “

Girls, 37; boys, 146; total, 183.

STATEMENT L. — *Children boarded in Families.*

Children boarded in families Sept. 30, 1888, paid for from appropriation of State Primary School,	42
Number of days' board paid for,	14,334
Amount paid during the year,	\$3,825 59
Weekly per capita cost,	\$1 86+

This sum does not include expense of investigation of places, nor of visiting the children after being located, which is paid by the Department of Indoor Poor, and increases the cost to the State.

STATEMENT M. — *Recapitulation of Inventory.*

*Taken by Enos Calkins and James B. Shaw of Palmer, Mass., as of
Sept. 30, 1888.*

Land,	\$22,664 81
Buildings,	99,500 00
Live stock,	7,294 75
Products of farm,	8,232 50
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,421 95
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	9,552 30
Beds and bedding (inmates),	5,018 34
Other furniture (inmates),	5,312 98
Clothing,	5,285 75
Superintendent's department,	6,381 11
Dry goods,	2,355 29
Groceries and provisions,	2,803 10
Drugs and medicines,	293 17
Fuel,	4,082 77
Library and school supplies,	1,438 94
Heating, water and gas (with fixtures),	22,300 00
Miscellaneous,	1,598 34
	<hr/>
Total,	\$207,536 10

STATEMENT N. — *Receipts.*

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year,	\$100 00
received from unexpended appropriation of former calendar year,	13,083 24
received from appropriation for the present calendar year,	38,300 17
received from special appropriations for boarding out children,	3,825 59
received from special appropriation for machinery and repairs in laundry,	84 58
received from sales,	131 00
	<hr/>
	\$55,524 58

STATEMENT O. — *Expenditures.**Current Expenditures.*

For salaries, wages and labor,	\$17,213 90
meat,	2,215 99
fish,	434 48
fruit and vegetables,	592 02
flour,	3,288 50
grain, feed and meal,	1,881 97
tea, coffee and chocolate,	553 35
sugar and molasses,	1,291 53
milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	2,910 99

For other groceries and provisions,	\$1,166 16
clothing, boots and shoes,	5,756 75
fuel and lights,	5,467 95
hospital supplies,	412 79
furniture, beds and bedding, kitchen and table ware,	1,214 92
transportation,	775 18
ordinary repairs,	2,191 90
extraordinary repairs,	395 78
other current expenses,	3,619 25
Total,	<u>\$51,383 41</u>

Extraordinary Expenditures.

Payments to State Treasurer,	\$131 00
For board of children in families,	3,825 59
For machinery and repairs in laundry,	84 58
	<u>\$55,424 58</u>
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1888,	100 00
	<u>\$55,524 58</u>

STATEMENT P. — *Resources and Liabilities.*

<i>Resources.</i>	
Cash on hand,	\$100 00
Unexpended appropriations,	12,841 58
	<u>\$12,941 58</u>
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Miscellaneous bills,	\$291 59
	<u>\$12,649 99</u>

STATEMENT Q. — *Summary of Farm Account.*

DR.	
To live stock as per inventory,	\$7,053 70
wagons and agricultural implements as per inventory,	2,388 80
paid carpenter and painter for repairs,	118 49
wages of farm help,	2,215 18
board of farm help,	1,162 54
labor of children,	575 00
live stock,	514 00
grain, feed, etc.,	1,796 84
hardware, farm tools, etc.,	186 05
blacksmithing and repairs,	234 38
lumber,	142 66
harness and repairs,	67 25
seeds, fertilizers, etc.,	157 94
rent of pasture,	155 25
sundries,	13 84
	<u>\$16,781 92</u>

Cr.

By farm product of 1887 as per inventory,	\$7,256 00
labor for the school,	448 35
cost of keeping horses used for school,	313 68
sale of live stock,	134 00
beef,	927 73
veal,	40 50
pork,	712 45
eggs and poultry,	214 54
milk,	4,992 52
ice,	562 50
wood,	110 00
hay,	3,210 00
fruit and vegetables,	1,515 01
	<hr/>
	\$20,437 28

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Having but recently entered upon my duties here, I am not acquainted with the health of the school during the past year, except from the records of the former resident, which show the following:—

Number in hospital Sept. 30, 1887,	29
“ admitted during the year,	350
“ of deaths,	1
“ discharged,	356
“ remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1888,	22

Statistics of Deaths.

NAME.	Date of Death.	Age.	Cause of Death.
Philip Thomas,	May 11, 1888,	9	Pneumonia.

All in the hospital at present are chronic cases. None are confined in bed. James Daniels returned to us from his place August 29, on account of severe epileptic seizures which he was then having almost daily. He had only two very slight attacks from August 28 to September 29, when, all medication having been suspended for a few days, he was thrown into two violent convulsions. He seems much improved since entering the hospital, and we hope with care that he may entirely recover.

One little girl who has been in the hospital since April is affected in a very peculiar manner. She has attacks in which she neither loses consciousness nor has convulsions, but in

which she whirls around the room, moaning and rubbing her eyes, and apparently greatly frightened. For a while she had about three of these in a day. We are glad to say, however, that she is improving, having had no attack for one month.

Besides these and one case of incipient phthisis, my work has been mostly for slight accidents and ailments. One boy has had a very mild attack of measles. There are now under daily treatment several cases of sore eyes, trachoma, tricheasis, conjunctivitis, interstitial keratitis, blepharitis, etc.

The hospital building is now undergoing hygienic alterations and additions, and, with this improved state of things, we see no reason why the health of the school should not be as good during the coming year as it has been for the last month.

I wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Andrews for their kindness and help to me in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

CALLIE L. HAYNES,

Resident Physician.

MONSON, Oct. 1, 1888.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

With the presentation of this report closes one of the most prosperous and progressive years in the school's history. Good and faithful work has been done in all the classes, the quality of which I commend to your favorable consideration.

Instruction has been given to 634 different pupils, as will be seen by referring to the tables embracing a summary of the year's work. It may also be observed, that the year closes with the *same number* of pupils as when it began. Of the number in attendance Oct. 1, 1887, 149 have remained in the school the entire year. The average daily attendance in four of the classes is larger, in two it is the same, in three it falls below that of last year. School began this year with 60 less pupils than it had at the beginning of the year previous. This accounts for the average daily attendance of all the classes being smaller this year than it was last. Owing to a beneficent Providence in bestowing a good degree of health upon the children in charge, only *one* death has occurred among the pupils.

The corps of teachers remains the same as last year, with two exceptions. Miss N. J. Rice, who for eight and one-half years faithfully served as teacher of the second class, resigned in May, on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Miss Harriet E. Lacey, an acceptable teacher in charge of the fourth class. Miss Kate L. Blenus was appointed to the vacancy thus occasioned. In October, Miss Georgia A. Mosher, a conscientious teacher of the class of girls and of the music, resigned for further pursuance of study. The

class was assigned to Miss Julia L. Wilson, who was succeeded by Mrs. James Prentiss, a graduate of Bridgewater Normal School, who was in charge of the seventh class. Miss Flora J. Dyer, a former worthy instructor of the seventh class, and a graduate of the same school, resumed charge.

The new course of study, from which much was confidently expected, has not proved a disappointment. By it a much better classification has been effected, and the grade raised to a higher standard. The teachers have been enabled thereby to do more and a better quality of work within a limited time. We have found the same mountains of difficulty to overcome as heretofore, — a lack of perseverance, indifference to duty, lack of power to reason and express thought understandingly and intelligently, untruthfulness, pilfering, and in some cases a blunted moral sense. It has been the highest aim of the instructors to impress upon the minds of the children the principles of right living, to foster a sacred regard for the truth, love of humanity and country, habits of industry and frugality, purity of character, temperance, benevolence, and like virtues, the possession of which would insure to them the blessings of liberty and permanent happiness. The Sunday evening exercises have tended to cultivate a refined taste, by storing the memories with the best literature.

Genuine skill and tact is needed on the part of the teacher to train these waifs to become thoughtful and sensible members of society. Many have inherited tendencies which cannot be overcome without an intelligent recognition of the existing evil, and the combined and mighty struggle of both teacher and pupil against it. We trust efforts in these directions have not been altogether fruitless.

It has been our purpose, as teachers, to lead the children “to see” with facility, “to do” with precision, and “to tell” with clearness, the once unknown mysteries of knowledge.

During the winter term, entertainments, consisting of recitations, dialogues and the expressive singing of good songs, have been given by the children of the various classes, under the supervision and training of their respective

teachers, thus furnishing healthful entertainment to the participants. We hope they have merited the interest which our distinguished visitors, the Governor and Council, Legislative Committee and Auxiliary Board, have been pleased to manifest when present.

The teachers have given written examinations from time to time during the year, and have been gratified to observe that the percentage of correct answers has been on the increase.

A new text-book — “Hyde’s Lessons in English, Second Book” — has been added to the list already in use, and is well received by teachers and pupils. Harper’s series of writing books have been selected in place of Cowperthwait’s.

I am under obligations to you for kindly consideration and support, in recognition of which I desire to return sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,

Principal.

MONSON, MASS., Oct. 1, 1888.

TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOL.

Appleton's Reading Chart.
Appleton's First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers.
Badlam's Number Cards.
Parker's Arithmetical Chart.
Ray's New Primary Arithmetic.
Ray's New Elementary Arithmetic.
Ray's New Practical Arithmetic.
Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English, First and Second Books.
Swinton's English Grammar and Composition.
Swinton's Introductory Geography.
Swinton's Grammar School Geography.
Higginson's Young Folks' History of the United States.
Physiology and Hygiene.
Meleney and Griffin's Selected Words.
Worcester's New Pronouncing Speller.
Harper's Series of Writing Books.
Webster's Dictionaries.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

American Chart.
Modern Series Primary Reading.
Parker's Supplementary Reading.
Barnes's New National Readers.
Shelden's Fourth Reader.
Anderson's Historical Reader.

PERIODICALS.

St. Nicholas (monthly), two copies.
Wide Awake (monthly), two copies.
Youth's Companion (weekly), four copies.
Harper's Young People (weekly), four copies.
Golden Days (weekly), four copies.
Treasure Trove (monthly), three copies.
The Pansy (monthly), one copy.
Our Little Men and Women (monthly), one copy.
Our Little Ones and The Nursery (monthly), four copies.
Babyland (monthly), four copies.
Temperance Banner (weekly), four copies.
Our Paper (weekly), one copy.
Lyman School Enterprise (semi-monthly), one copy.
Howard Times (weekly), one copy.

SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1888-89.

Fall term began . . . Monday, Aug. 13; ends Nov. 2=12 weeks.
 Winter term begins . . . Monday, Nov. 12; ends Feb. 1=12 weeks.
 Spring term begins . . . Monday, Feb. 11; ends May 3=12 weeks.
 Summer term begins . . . Monday, May 13; ends July 26=11 weeks.

Number of school weeks in the year, 47
 Number of school days in the year, 235

HOLIDAYS.— Washington's Birthday, one-half day, February 22.

Fast Day, April —.

Memorial Day, May 30.

Independence Day, July 4.

Labor Day, September —.

Thanksgiving Day, November —.

Christmas Day, December 25.

TABLE No. 1.

TEACHERS.	CLASSES.	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1887.	Admitted.	Re-admitted.	Received by promotion.	Received by transfer.	Whole number enrolled.	Left.	Discharged by promotion.	Discharged by transfer.	Died.	Number of different pupils instructed during the year.	Number of pupils instructed the entire year.	Number in attendance Sept. 30, 1888.
Miss E. M. Fullington, .	First,	32	4	27	22	—	85	57	—	—	—	72	11	28
Miss H. E. Lacey, . .	Second,	34	14	13	28	—	89	34	22	—	—	83	2	33
Miss G. A. Cheney, . .	Third,	34	13	18	27	—	92	30	28	—	—	81	5	34
Miss K. L. Blenus, . .	Fourth,	36	7	6	28	—	77	11	24	—	1	74	14	41
Mrs. J. J. Prentiss, . .	Fifth,	36	5	12	6	—	59	33	—	—	—	55	14	26
Mrs. H. E. Darte, . .	Sixth,	26	9	3	35	—	73	5	37	—	—	73	4	31
Miss F. J. Dyer, . . .	Seventh,	33	13	2	25	—	73	5	35	1	—	72	4	32
Mrs. L. J. Blaisdell, .	Eighth, Kindergarten,	{ 40 15	39 22	3 3	6 —	1 —	89 40	22 15	25 6	— —	— —	86 38	10 3	42 19
Total,	8	286	126	87	177	1	677	212	177	1	1	634	67	286

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I herewith most respectfully submit for your consideration the annual statistical report of the Lyman School for Boys, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1888.

I hesitate, because of my short experience here, to make any extended note or comment. I will venture, however, to call attention to the steady increase of numbers for the last three years. The records of the year 1886 showed an average of ninety-two boys present; those of 1887, of one hundred and four boys; an increase of thirteen per cent. In 1888 the average number of boys was one hundred and twenty-seven, a clear gain of twenty-two per cent. over the preceding year.

Our increased capacity, due to the remodelling of Lyman Hall, will be fully taxed as soon as it is available, judging by our present steadily increasing numbers. It seems to me a measure of prudence to put the house on the Wilson farm in shape to receive a family of boys as soon as practicable after finishing the changes in Lyman Hall.

Another thought constantly recurring to me is, that the chief hope of raising these boys above the low conception of life which they bring here with them, rests in enlarging their mental horizon. It will hardly be questioned that their mental development conditions to a great extent the possibility of a moral awakening. The fact that their hands

are the only capital these boys possess with which to enter on the struggle for existence, must also be kept steadily in view. They need a power of thinking carried to the ends of their fingers. Untrained hands are for them unavailable capital. To carry out any plan of industrial education which shall be worthy of the name, means largely increased expenditure in the educational department of our work. Shall our efforts be headed in that direction, or shall we be content to run on in the well-worn grooves?

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,

Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and discharged, and General Condition of the School, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1888.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1887,	118
RECEIVED.— Since committed,	99
Recommended,	2
Returned from places,	8
“ by police,	3
“ by S. B. of L. and C.,	5
“ voluntarily,	7
“ by institution officers,	13
	137
Whole number in school during the year,	255
DISCHARGED.— On probation to parents,	31
On probation to others,	60
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	6
To State Primary School,	3
To State Workhouse,	2
To accompany parents out of the State,	3
To Overseers of Poor,	2
By elopement (4 returned),	6
	113
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1888,	142

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and Average Number of each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1887.			
October,	8	8	117.64
November,	10	4	122.93
December,	16	7	128.51
1888.			
January,	5	12	130.32
February,	9	5	130.13
March,	8	5	131.74
April,	4	18	125.83
May,	14	10	121.06
June,	16	14	126.33
July,	11	6	126.03
August,	17	17	131.22
September,	19	7	135.16
Totals,	137	113	127.24

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	3	47	50
Berkshire,	2	207	209
Bristol,	8	530	538
Dukes,	1	11	12
Essex,	10	972	982
Franklin,	1	52	53
Hampden,	10	328	338
Hampshire,	—	72	72
Middlesex,	33	1,029	1,062
Nantucket,	—	16	16
Norfolk,	7	930	937
Plymouth,	3	107	110
Suffolk,	13	1,197	1,210
Worcester,	8	656	664
Totals,	99	6,154	6,253

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers American born,	29
Mothers American born,	32
Fathers foreign born,	63
Mothers foreign born,	58
Both parents American born,	20
Both parents foreign born,	48
Unknown,	13

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

American born,	89
Foreign born,	10
Unknown,	—
Total,	99

TABLE No. 5.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By District Court,	35
Municipal Court,	5
Police Court,	43
Superior Court,	3
Trial Justices,	11
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	2
Total,	99

TABLE No. 6. — *Showing Age of Boys when committed.*

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	1	116	117
Nine,	1	234	235
Ten,	2	438	440
Eleven,	11	627	638
Twelve,	15	704	719
Thirteen,	31	833	864
Fourteen,	36	1,051	1,087
Fifteen,	2	895	897
Sixteen,	—	930	930
Seventeen,	—	280	280
Eighteen and over,	—	59	59
Unknown,	—	30	30
Total,	99	6,227	6,326

TABLE NO. 7.—*Showing the Domestic Condition of Boys who have been Inmates of the School during Year.*

CONDITION.	Number.
Had parents,	143
no parents,	7
father,	27
mother,	21
step-father,	16
step-mother,	12
intemperate father,	90
intemperate mother,	18
both intemperate parents,	16
parents separated,	8
attended church,	191
never attended church,	14
never attended school,	2
not attended school within one year,	34
two years,	16
three years,	8
been arrested before,	115
been inmates of other institutions,	85
used intoxicating liquor,	26
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	164
Were employed in mill or otherwise when arrested,	78
idle,	53
attending school,	72
Could not read or write,	19
Parents owning residence,	32
Members of family had been arrested,	74

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the Length of Time the Boys have spent in the School since Commitment, who have left the Past Year.

3 months or less,	14	2 years 3 months,	2
4 months,	1	2 " 4 "	—
5 "	—	2 " 5 "	—
6 "	1	2 " 6 "	—
7 "	2	2 " 7 "	2
8 "	1	2 " 8 "	—
9 "	1	2 " 9 "	—
10 "	2	2 " 10 "	—
11 "	5	2 " 11 "	1
1 year,	5	3 years,	—
1 " 1 month,	3	3 " 1 month,	3
1 " 2 months,	10	3 " 2 months,	—
1 " 3 "	12	3 " 3 "	—
1 " 4 "	8	3 " 4 "	—
1 " 5 "	5	3 " 5 "	—
1 " 6 "	11	3 " 6 "	—
1 " 7 "	7	3 " 7 "	—
1 " 8 "	3	3 " 8 "	1
1 " 9 "	4	3 " 9 "	—
1 " 10 "	2	3 " 10 "	1
1 " 11 "	2	3 " 11 "	—
2 years,	1	4 years and more,	1
2 " 1 month,	—	Total,	113
2 " 2 months,	2		

List of Articles repaired in the Sewing-room during the Year.

Aprons,	54	Stockings,	5,225
Blankets,	20	Sheets,	197
Braces,	18	Spreads,	28
Jackets,	2,213	Table cloths,	25
Mittens,	24	Towels,	124
Pants,	3,353	Vests,	4
Pillow slips,	84		
Shirts,	3,749	Total,	15,118

List of Articles made in the Sewing-room during the Year.

Aprons,	97	Pillow slips,	222
Braces,	50	Napkins,	57
Books,	110	Shirts,	199
Bed ticks,	20	Sheets,	133
Bolster cases,	8	Suspenders,	37
Caps,	119	Table cloths,	21
Collars,	134	Towels,	95
Coffee bags,	3		
Dusters,	22	Total,	1,354
Dish towels,	27		

LAUNDRY WORK.

Number of Pieces washed and ironed in Laundry during the Year.

Washed and ironed,	138,612
Starched,	4,457
Total,	143,069

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1887—	October, received from the State Treasurer, . . .	\$2,075 65
	November, “ “ “ “ . . .	1,643 12
	December, “ “ “ “ . . .	1,712 33
1888—	January, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,744 96
	February, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,351 95
	March, “ “ “ “ . . .	1,997 56
	April, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,896 08
	May, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,487 53
	June, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,082 49
	July, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,305 82
	August, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,918 80
	September, “ “ “ “ . . .	1,896 68
		\$29,112 97

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1887—	October,	\$2,075 65
	November,	1,643 12
	December,	1,712 33
1888—	January,	3,744 96
	February,	2,351 95
	March,	1,997 56
	April,	2,896 08
	May,	2,487 53
	June,	2,082 49
	July,	2,305 82
	August,	3,918 80
	September,	1,896 68
		\$29,112 97

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for Repairs on Willow Park Buildings, Lyman School for Boys.

1887 — October,	\$1,505 15
November,	198 58
December,	9 75
1888 — April,	615 27
	<hr/>
	\$2,328 75

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for Superintendent's and Officers' House.

1888 — August,	\$844 30
September,	1,601 58
	<hr/>
	\$2,445 88

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Repairs on Willow Park Buildings.

1887 — October,	\$1,505 15
November,	198 58
December,	9 75
1888 — April,	615 27
	<hr/>
	\$2,328 75

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Superintendent's and Officers' House.

1888 — August,	\$844 30
September,	1,601 58
	<hr/>
	\$2,445 88

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1888.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$11,848 42
Wages of other persons temporarily employed,	515 70
Provision and grocery supplies, including —	
Meat,	1,279 34
Fish,	371 68
Fruit and vegetables,	134 62
Flour and bread,	2,263 92
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	804 82
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	180 58
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$17,399 08

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$17,399 08
Sugar and molasses,	750 70
Milk, butter and cheese,	635 30
Other groceries and provisions,	834 27
Clothing of all kinds,	2,286 99
Fuel and lights,	2,109 02
Medicines and medical supplies,	79 26
Furniture, beds and bedding,	608-17
School property, books and supplies,	321 95
Ordinary repairs,	587 60
Blacksmithing, horse and cattle shoeing,	106 16
Express, freight and passenger fares,	743 48
Stationery, postage, telegrams and newspapers,	343 13
Seeds, plants and fertilizers, farm tools and repairing same,	330 81
Rent and water,	670 00
Miscellaneous,	1,307 05
	\$29,112 97

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1887.						
October,	Received cash from,	-	-	-	-	-
November,	" " "	-	-	-	\$1 08	\$1 08
December,	" " "	\$13 57	-	\$1 75	-	15 32
1888.						
January,	" " "	8 00	\$1 50	-	-	9 50
February,	" " "	3 75	-	50	23 09	27 34
March,	" " "	33 00	-	-	-	33 00
April,	" " "	38 18	8 02	873 18	21 54	940 92
May,	" " "	23 40	-	16 00	-	39 40
June,	" " "	-	-	4 50	-	4 50
July,	" " "	25 14	-	15 35	-	40 49
August,	" " "	25 19	3 35	25	-	28 79
September,	" " "	103 96	-	379 45	-	483 41
Totals,		\$274 19	\$12 87	\$1,290 98	\$45 71	\$1,623

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1887.						
October, .	Paid State Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-
November,	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
December,	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
1888.						
January, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
February, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
March, .	" " "	\$58 32	\$1 50	\$2 25	\$24 17	\$86 24
April, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
May, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
June, .	" " "	61 58	8 02	893 00	21 54	984 82
July, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
August, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
September,	" " "	154 29	3 35	395 05	-	552 69
Totals, .	. . . . .	\$274 19	\$12 87	\$1,290 98	\$45 71	\$1,623 75

Summary of Current Expenses Monthly.

	1887.						1888.						Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$1,012 75	\$973 63	\$1,120 68	\$1,004 32	\$1,049 76	\$982 65	\$1,011 85	\$995 04	\$991 76	\$1,187 95	\$1,054 03	\$979 70	\$12,364 12
Transportation and travelling expenses,	37 55	83 29	54 46	50 08	24 05	53 51	136 83	83 40	39 40	28 57	86 54	65 89	743 48
Postage and telegrams,	12 02	5 87	22 76	12 76	16 17	18 66	10 92	10 54	14 78	14 26	12 57	14 42	166 33
Provisions and groceries,	355 86	371 55	927 40	535 44	493 27	510 80	593 88	430 11	510 66	631 92	565 06	523 46	6,450 41
School property,	-	10 76	17 72	37 88	25 09	3 99	66 18	76 15	11 56	31 77	18 50	22 35	321 95
Clothing,	100 74	23 49	303 56	274 20	201 03	100 55	223 24	115 41	135 51	85 90	467 36	56 00	2,286 90
Grain and meal for stock,	-	96 17	158 25	34 35	44 50	86 50	56 45	64 10	36 84	83 95	180 55	-	804 82
Ordinary repairs,	18 10	29 28	111 29	31 98	102 33	14 26	68 41	10 35	36 84	103 14	69 47	1 15	587 60
Fuel and lights,	74 37	25 79	127 09	38 65	49 14	55 93	283 93	29 40	19 70	20 16	1,376 71	27 34	2,109 02
News, S. S. and waste papers,	-	15 81	225 95	50 52	76 28	-	-	2 00	9 60	-	-	-	108 25
Furniture, beds and bedding,	-	-	-	-	-	132 14	84 12	3 35	23 92	8 45	40 68	23 43	668 17
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	-	-	-	60	-	-	2 75	90 90	87 47	44 00	2 45	5 25	230 07
Farm tools,	3 13	7 66	13 55	15 60	11 48	4 00	-	9 02	6 25	41 62	16 75	21 25	100 74
Horse and cattle shoeing,	-	-	-	-	150 00	-	250 20	7 35	11 10	6 73	6 80	18 76	105 16
Live stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549 00	-	-	-	125 00	1,094 15
Petticoes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 33	-	29 33
Stationery,	-	-	-	-	7 80	-	2 75	-	-	-	-	-	10 55
Drugs and medical supplies,	10 55	-	21 38	14 21	7 11	7 11	-	5 25	-	17 40	-	3 38	79 26
Printing and material,	-	-	40 97	40 12	1 05	47 46	4 57	6 16	33 94	-	-	9 30	183 57
Rent,	-	-	70 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 00
Water,	450 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 00	-	-	-	600 00
Totals,	\$2,075 65	\$1,643 12	\$3,243 21	\$2,214 08	\$2,351 95	\$1,997 56	\$2,896 08	\$2,487 53	\$2,082 49	\$2,205 82	\$3,918 80	\$1,896 68	\$29,112 97

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of State Primary and Reform Schools.

The hospital report of the Lyman School for Boys, for the year ending at this date, is as follows:—

Whole number of cases treated,	118	Tonsillitis,	17
Slight ailments,	84	Accidents,	8
Recorded cases, 34: viz.,—		Pneumonia,	1
Scarlet-fever,	1	Cholera morbus,	2
Simple fever,	2	Intermittent fever,	1
Myalgia,	1	Concussion of brain,	1

all ending in recovery.

The patient with scarlet-fever was at once isolated, preventive treatment was given the family of which he was a member, and the house thoroughly disinfected. The invasion was October 6. All the symptoms were well marked and typical,—no other case occurred. The case of pneumonia was severe and alarming, but of short duration.

A case of intermittent fever occurred in August,—a rare disease here, this being the only case in six years. The typical symptoms, with the prompt cure by appropriate treatment, placed the diagnosis beyond question.

Whole number of fractured bones, 8: viz.,—		Upper arm,	1
Leg,	1	Forearm,	6

These were all successfully adjusted, and healed without any deformity.

Whole number of visits made to the school, 143, as follows : —

October,	17	April,	10
November,	9	May,	16
December,	18	June,	10
January,	14	July,	10
February,	7	August,	15
March,	8	September,	9

In August an inspection was made, and all boys who did not show good scars were vaccinated.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,
Physician.

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1888.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

SIR: — I herewith submit my first annual report.

There has been more of the farm work done by the boys this year, and less help hired. The masters of the different families have taken interest in their work, and that portion of the farming which fell to their lot has been faithfully discharged. The good effect of out-door employment for the boys is very plain. The great variety of crops that we cultivate in gardening and general farming, with the improved implements and machines which are on the farm, afford the boys rare opportunities to become acquainted with the best methods of sowing and planting, of applying commercial fertilizer and stable manure, and with the marketing and storing of the crops of the farm.

The vegetable crops are of good quality, and we have an abundant supply for winter use. The hay crop was large, being eighty-five tons of English hay.

The old pair of bay horses were exchanged for younger ones, which have proved to be excellent workers. With the large amount of grading and gravelling, we have found the additional yoke of oxen purchased very useful. This gives us two yoke of oxen and four horses, with which to do the teaming work.

There have been five cows killed for beef, and only one was found to be free from tuberculosis; the other four were worthless. I have recommended to free the barns so far as possible from germs of the disease, and to replace the present stock with a new herd of presumably healthy animals. The present herd is unprofitable. The farm account has been kept under the direction of the State Auditor, and in compliance with the law (chapter 87 of the Acts of 1887).

The appended schedules will show a full statement of the farm's management for the current year.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT, FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT.
30, 1888.

Dr.

Live stock and farm implements, as appraised	
Sept. 30, 1887,	\$3,575 00
Blacksmithing,	69 51
Board,	289 09
Fertilizer,	121 23
Furnishings,	50
Farm supplies,	14 45
Grain and meal,	554 33
Incidental expenses,	4 10
Labor, extra, by day,	48 55
Labor, grinding,	24 90
Labor, boys,	227 54
Live stock, horses and cattle,	1,039 00
Poultry, hens,	19 95
Repairs,	22 82
Seeds,	93 35
Tools,	24 29
Wages, pay-roll,	623 86
Water,	45 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,797 47
Net gain for twelve months,	853 35
	<hr/>
	\$7,650 82

Cr.

Farm produce, as appraised Sept. 30, 1887,	\$3,093 00
Apples, 25 barrels,	62 50
Asparagus, 417 bunches,	65 72
Beef, 478 pounds,	26 29
Beet greens, 6 bushels,	2 40
Beets, 17½ bushels,	11 60
Barley fodder, 4 tons,	24 00
Blackberries, 328 quarts,	49 09
Cucumbers, 256 dozen,	36 48
Cucumbers (pickling), 8½ bushels,	5 10
Corn fodder, 15 tons,	75 00
Crab apples, 1½ bushels,	1 20
Cash for asparagus sold, 30 bunches,	3 00
Cash for blackberries sold, 80 quarts,	9 06
Cash for labor,	4 50
Cash for milk sold, 918 quarts,	20 66

Cash for service,	\$2 00
Cash for pork, 515 pounds,	28 27
Cash for pigs,	124 91
Cash for strawberries, 619 boxes,	79 99
Cash for strawberry plants,	3 40
Eggs, 127 dozen,	30 23
Currants, 12 boxes,	1 56
Hay, 3½ tons,	63 00
Labor for institution, men and teams,	1,537 02
Lettuce,	1 50
Melons, 400,	80 00
Meadow hay, 1 ton,	5 00
Milk, 48,451 quarts,	1,440 37
New potatoes, 50 bushels,	50 00
Onions, 1½ bushels,	1 80
Oats fodder, 3 tons,	21 00
Pears, 10 bushels,	14 00
Pease, 75 bushels,	150 00
Potatoes, 14 bushels,	15 40
Pork, 2,012 pounds,	139 96
Poultry, 79 pounds,	11 11
Raspberries, 134 quarts,	20 00
String beans, 8 bushels,	5 35
Summer squash, 91 bushels,	18 35
Sweet corn, 640 dozen ears,	128 00
Strawberries, 454 quarts,	68 10
Shelled beans,	21 60
Tomatoes, 15 bushels,	36 60
Turnips, 8 bushels,	6 80
Veal, 520 pounds,	55 90
	<hr/>
	\$7,650 82

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1888, AND NOT DELIVERED
AT SCHOOL.

Apples, 100 barrels, . . . \$100 00	Onions, 132 bushels, . . . \$132 00
Apples, cider, 100 bush., . . . 10 00	Potatoes, 627 bushels, . . . 376 20
Beets, 250 bushels, . . . 100 00	Parsnips, 75 bushels, . . . 37 50
Cabbage, 1 200 heads, . . . 100 00	Pears, 20 bushels, . . . 15 00
Corn, sweet, 50 bushels, . . . 62 50	Ruta-baga turnips, 75
Corn, shelled, 300 bush., . . . 195 00	bushels, 7 50
Corn fodder, 21 tons, . . . 147 00	Turnips, 325 bushels, . . . 32 50
Carrots, 125 bushels, . . . 31 25	Squash, 4 tons, 120 00
English hay, 85 tons, . . . 1,445 00	
Meadow hay, 10 tons, . . . 50 00	
Melons, 1,000, 50 00	
	<hr/>
	\$3,011 45

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	\$3 00	Strawberries,	\$79 9
Blackberries,	9 06	Strawberry plants,	3 40
Cabbage,	2 90	Turnips,	2 00
Milk,	20 66		<hr/>
Pork,	28 27		\$274 19
Pigs,	124 91		

Live Stock.

Bull, one,	\$40 00	Horse, "Ned,"	\$60 00
Boars, two,	17 00	Pair bay horses,	500 00
Breeding sows, seven,	120 00	Mare, "Dollie,"	125 00
Cows and heifers,		"Jennie,"	50 00
twenty-five,	702 00	Oxen (two yoke),	285 00
Fowls, thirty-two,	19 20	Pigs, ten,	30 00
Hogs, thirteen,	130 00		<hr/>
Horse, "Major, Jr.,"	250 00		\$2,328 20

Including wagons, machines, tools, etc., \$1,771 85

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$3,011 45
Produce sold,	274 19
Produce consumed,	2,745 01
	<hr/>
	\$6,030 65
Live stock,	2,328 20
Agricultural implements,	1,771 85
	<hr/>
	\$10,130 70

Respectfully submitted,

I. T. SWIFT,

Farmer.

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1888.

SUMMARY.

REAL ESTATE.

Fifty-eight acres tillage,	\$10,800 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,800 00	
Brady land,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land,	1,500 00	
		\$15,400 00

BUILDINGS.

Superintendent's house,	\$3,000 00	
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	37,000 00	
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000 00	
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500 00	
"Willow Park,"	5,600 00	
Chapel,	3,700 00	
Farm barn and sheds,	1,200 00	
Horse barn,	2,000 00	
Willow Park hall,	400 00	
Willow Park barn,	100 00	
Coal sheds,	300 00	
		\$71,800 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding, inmates,	\$1,948 51	
Carriages and agricultural implements,	1,771 85	
Dry goods,	305 80	
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	300 00	
Fuel and oil,	1,550 00	
Library,	576 00	
Live stock,	2,328 20	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	2,998 30	
Other furniture, inmates,	444 45	
Personal property superintendent's department,	6,587 61	
Provisions and groceries,	472 74	
Produce on hand,	3,011 45	
Ready-made clothing,	2,105 83	\$24,400 74
Total,		\$111,600 74

GEO. T. FAYERWEATHER,
G. P. HEATH,

Appraisers.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

T. F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$1,600 00
H. Irving Skillings, assistant superintendent,	500 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Howard, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Norton, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bean, charge of family,	600 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	150 00
Mrs. H. I. Skillings, teacher,	300 00
Miss Carrie Dana, teacher,	300 00
Miss M. Blanche Nason, teacher,	300 00
Miss Mary L. Pettit, teacher,	300 00
Miss Winnie Austin, teacher,	300 00
Mrs. I. T. Swift, cook and nurse,	300 00
Miss Mary Greeley, seamstress,	250 00
Miss Mabel Mitchell, laundress,	250 00
J. W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
W. H. Powers, carpenter, \$1.50 per day.	
J. H. Cummings, overseer,	500 00
J. T. Perkins, steward,	400 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of printing,	400 00
I. T. Swift, farmer,	300 00
B. E. Robertson, farm hand, \$25 per month.	
C. I. W. Robinson, acting watchman, \$1.50 per day.	

Schedule of Salaried Officers Employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept 30, 1888.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
T. F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	22 ⁶ / ₁₀ months,	\$381 06
H. E. Swan,	"	10 ⁶ / ₃₀ "	1,351 67
H. Irving Skillings,	Assistant Superintendent,	12 "	534 29
Mrs. T. F. Chapin,	Matron,	2 ¹² / ₃₀ "	76 50
Mrs. H. E. Swan,	"	10 ⁵ / ₃₀ "	253 30
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Howard,	Charge of family,	12 "	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe,	"	12 "	716 66
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Norton,	"	11 ²⁵ / ₃₀ "	689 38
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bean,	"	5 ² / ₃₀ "	294 54
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Parker,	"	4 ²⁵ / ₃₀ "	284 76
F. E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	12 "	141 66
Mrs. H. I. Skillings,	Teacher,	12 "	300 00
Miss Carrie Dana,	"	12 "	300 00
Miss M. Blanche Nason,	"	7 ¹⁰ / ₃₀ "	183 22
Miss Mary L. Pettit,	"	20 "	16 40
Miss Winnie Austin,	"	3 ³ / ₃₀ "	77 88
Miss Hattie R. Hovey,	"	7 ³⁰ / ₃₀ "	175 25
Miss Edith M. Bradshaw,	"	11 ⁴ / ₃₀ "	36 50
Miss S. F. Kenney,	"	3 ²⁰ / ₃₀ "	83 20
Miss Mary Mack,	"	4 ⁶ / ₃₀ "	4 93
Mrs. L. J. Perry,	Housekeeper and nurse,	5 "	125 00
Mrs. I. T. Swift,	"	6 ²⁴ / ₃₀ "	169 74
Mrs. M. Perkins,	Supply officer,	3 ²⁶ / ₃₀ "	94 70
Mrs. Charles H. Howard,	"	30 "	8 22
Mrs. B. E. Robertson,	"	1 ²² / ₃₀ "	42 74
Miss Jennie E. Perry,	"	1 ³³ / ₃₀ "	10 69

*Schedule of Persons temporarily employed at the Lyman School
for Boys, within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1888.*

Ministers,		\$260 00
C. A. Harrington,	Mason work,	102 14
G. T. Fayerweather,	Appraiser,	40 00
G. P. Heath,	"	18 00
William Burke,	Laborer,	11 25
George H. Woodman & Co.,	Labor,*	15 48
Charles Kelley,	Laborer,	13 50
Paul Dujay,	"	13 13
Charles Hayden,	"	12 20
Thomas Giblin,	"	7 20
C. B. Frost & Co.,	Labor,*	5 95
Mrs. B. E. Robertson,	Making mittens,	4 80
Anthony Kearns,	Laborer,	4 40
W. H. Weld,	Labor,	3 00
J. L. Fairbanks,	Labor on book,	85
William Allen & Sons,	Piping,	3 80
		<hr/>
		\$515 70

* On culinary utensils.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc , of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	Still in office.
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,	Holyoke,	" "
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	" "
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	" "
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT
LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

It becomes a duty, at the close of the year, to submit to you a report of the State Industrial School; but your visits have been so frequent that it seems hardly necessary to inform you of that with which you are already familiar.

In reviewing the weeks and months just passed, we find that the daily life and events of the school are more or less the same as in former years; yet new faces and characters have brought to us new interests and cares.

The theory of governing mainly by kindness and pleasant words has been carried out, and is proving a success. The time is so completely filled with work and school, and the minds of the girls have been so occupied, that good order and discipline have prevailed, with few exceptions.

The girls have done nearly all the work in the garden, and much on the farm and about the grounds. They have painted ninety-nine rooms of the girls and officers, throughout, as paint is so much more desirable, in an institution, than paper or whitewash. They have also painted a large part of the farm-house and out-buildings.

There have been made 442 dresses, and underclothes accordingly; they have knit 273 pairs of stockings and mittens. They have also taken great interest in putting up fruit and making pickles. There have been 507 cans of fruit put up, 117 gallons of pickles made; they have also dried apples in the old-fashioned way. We think work of this kind better and safer for them than a trade, because housework in a private family is the only life that affords for them sufficient protection after they leave the school.

Allowing a girl to board, and work in a shop or factory, gives a freedom which they would too often abuse. The successful placing out of girls is due largely to the faithful care of the auxiliary visitors.

The school is carefully classified into four families, not by the age of the girls, but by their history: for instance, it has been necessary to place some girls thirteen years of age with the worst girls; but one who was nearly seventeen when committed, having now been at a place two years, this year received a prize as one of the most deserving.

The girls have earned nothing to refund the State, except by what has been saved by their work on the farm, painting, etc. As soon as a girl who is teachable becomes in any way helpful, she is sent to a place to earn money for herself, while some new girl takes her place in the school, to be taught and sent out in the same manner; thus making the school not a place of detention, but a training school for those who are capable of becoming self-supporting.

True economy in the management of the school is to be measured by the number of girls restored to society, fitted for usefulness, and inclined toward honest toil. This is the final product, and by this the work of the school can be judged. If an opportunity has been given wayward, erring girls, who have never known that there were possibilities before them, to seek a better life, and their hearts and consciences have been appealed to in such a manner as to bring forth fruit in their lives, the object of the school has been accomplished. Even when their conduct after leaving the school is not satisfactory, the influence will not be wholly out of sight, but will come to them in after years, and perhaps help them over many rough places. If some of the most promising disappoint us, and our work with them seems lost, the same faith that inspired us in the beginning must give us new inspiration to work on, if not by sight, by faith in Him who has promised both seed-time and harvest.

The health of the girls, with few exceptions, has been good. One young girl was returned from her place, last December, in consumption. She was cared for in the school by the matron and girls at House No. 5 till April, when she

died, and was buried in the little cemetery belonging to the school. A stone has since been placed there to mark the spot where she was laid. In her last hours she expressed herself as being grateful for kind friends and a good home.

Thanks to the Hospital Newspaper Society for valuable reading and Christmas cards, also to other friends who have so kindly taken interest in the welfare of the school.

Respectfully,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

During this year there have been within the school for more or less time,	157
In the school Sept. 30, 1887,	58
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	53
New commitments,	46
Total,	— 157

The following disposition was made of these girls :—

In the school Sept. 30, 1888,	63
In place,	51
With friends (behaving well),	9
Married,	6
Almshouse or at board,	2
Reformatory Prison,	8
Ran away,	4
Discharged,	9
Died,	1
Come of age,	4
Total,	— 157

During the year there have been sent out from the school, . . . *104

There have been returned (including the 53 from former years' placing),	66
for illness,	10
change of place,	23
visit (during absence of employer),	3
unsatisfactory conduct,	12
theft or other bad conduct,	18
Total,	— 66

* Of the 104 sent out, there were placed once, 82

“ “ twice, 16

“ “ three times, 5

“ “ four times, 1

Total in custody Sept. 30, 1887,	235	
Committed this year,	46	
Total in custody during the year (<i>including the 157</i> <i>already accounted for</i>),	—	281
Of whom there have attained their majority,	25	
Discharged by vote for good conduct,	4	
“ “ nearly twenty-one years of age,	13	
“ “ as unfit subjects for the school,	4	
“ “ as defective in intellect,	8	
Died,	2	
Total who have come of age, been discharged, or died,	—	56
At work in families,	*79	
At work elsewhere,	1	
On probation with friends,	20	
Married in former years, not yet twenty-one,	16	
Married this year,	16	
Total self-supporting,	—	132
In the school Sept. 30, 1888,	63	
In Almshouse or at board,	3	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison in former years,	6	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison this year,	8	
Total still supported at cost of the State,	—	80
Ran away former years, not yet recovered,	7	
Ran away this year,	6	
	—	13
Total still in care of the Trustees,		225

Of those committed this year —

42 could read and write.	1 could neither read nor write.
3 “ not write.	
38 attended church regularly.	1 never attended church.
7 “ “ seldom.	
2 were 12 years of age.	11 were 15 years of age.
4 “ 13 “	21 “ 16 “
6 “ 14 “	2 “ 11 “
36 were born in Massachusetts.	1 born in New Brunswick
1 “ New Jersey.	1 “ Canada.
1 “ Kansas.	2 “ Ireland.
1 “ Italy.	1 “ Maine.
2 “ Nova Scotia.	

* Of this number, two with friends and three at work in other families are not only supporting themselves but also an illegitimate child.

21 American parentage.	1 Portuguese parentage.
4 " colored "	1 German "
8 Irish parentage.	1 Italian "
3 English "	1 Indian "
3 Scotch "	1 parentage unknown.
1 French "	
Stubbornness, 27	Assault and battery, 1
Larceny, 12	Fornication, 1
Lewdness, 2	Night-walking, 1
Vagrancy, 2	
Orphans, 11	Both parents living, 20
One parent living, 15	
Current expenses,	\$18,835 79
Cash received, returned to State treasury,	633 20
	<hr/> \$18,202 59
Average number of inmates, $71\frac{44}{100}$. Dividing the current expenses by the average number of inmates gives an average annual cost of	\$254 80
Weekly cost of	4 90

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$3,000 00
House No. 1,	8,250 00
No. 2,	8,500 00
No. 4,	9,000 00
No. 5,	3,000 00
Superintendent's house,	3,000 00
Storeroom,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	1,500 00
Large barn,	4,500 00
Silo,	400 00
Storehouse,	450 00
Old barn,	150 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$42,050 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$42,050 00	
Woodhouse,	150 00	
Ice house,	100 00	
Storehouse No. 3,	25 00	
Piggery,	100 00	
Reservoir house,	100 00	
New hen-house,	40 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	7,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Total value,	<hr/>	\$49,765 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Property in No. 1,	\$997 74	
No. 2,	976 81	
No. 4,	1,352 85	
No. 5,	645 52	
Superintendent's house,	955 47	
chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	829 82	
Dry goods,	940 80	
Hardware,	202 98	
Paint,	63 50	
Stationery,	66 87	
Fuel,	1,392 50	
Valuation of stock,	1,595 00	
Valuation of horses,	650 00	
Tools and carriages,	1,615 75	
Produce of farm on hand,	2,717 14	
	<hr/>	15,652 75
		<hr/>
		\$65,417 75

SOLON WILDER,
ANDREW J. BANCROFT,
Appraisers.

LANCASTER, Oct. 1, 1888. Subscribed and sworn to before me,

NICHOLAS FROST,
Justice of the Peace.

PRODUCE CONSUMED SEPT. 30, 1888.

Milk, 31,313 quarts, . . .	\$938 19	Rhubarb,	\$15 00
Pork, 4,563 pounds, . . .	273 78	Berries,	16 00
Beef, 3,692 pounds, . . .	258 44	Cucumbers,	20 00
Sweet corn,	75 00	Eggs,	75 05
Rowen, 17 tons,	102 00	Ice,	100 00
Poultry,	15 37	Potatoes, 50 bushels, . . .	32 50
Asparagus,	37 00	Apples, 100 bushels, . . .	25 00
Cabbage,	16 10	Pears, 4 bushels,	4 00
Squash,	13 00	Cauliflower,	3 00
String beans, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, . . .	14 25	Hay, 2 tons,	32 00
Pease, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	16 50	Melons,	15 00
Turnips, 14 bushels,	3 25	Bedding,	66 30
Carrots, 1 bushel,	1 00		
Tomatoes, 60 bushels,	35 00		
Lettuce,	10 00		
			\$2,212 73

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

1887-1888.

Calves,	\$241 00	Milk,	\$1 80
Oxen,	180 00	Board,	112 00
Pigs,	53 00	Labor,	3 50
Service of animal,	23 00		
Fat hog,	18 90		
			\$633 20

PRODUCE ON HAND.

Ensilage, 85 tons,	\$425 00	Cabbages, 10,000 pounds, . . .	\$75 00
English hay, 43 tons,	688 00	Celery,	15 24
Meadow hay, 2 tons,	16 00	Pickles, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	12 50
Oat straw, 2 tons,	25 00	Vinegar, 600 gallons,	120 00
Corn and stover,	10 00	Oats, 5 bushels,	2 00
Pop corn, 12 bushels,	12 00	Rye, 4 bushels,	6 00
Squash, 5,290 pounds,	79 35	Barley seed, 1 bushel,	1 75
Mangels, 29 tons,	290 00	Sweet corn seed, 9 bushels, . . .	9 00
Rutabagas, 11 tons,	110 00	Beans, 6 bushels,	15 00
Beets, 20 bushels,	10 00	Potatoes, 531 bushels,	334 80
Carrots, 5 bushels,	2 50	Lumber,	60 00
Parsnips, 2 bushels,	1 00	Manure, 40 cords,	240 00
Beans, 4 bushels,	8 00		
Pease, 5 bushels,	5 00		
Apples, 240 barrels,	144 00		
			\$2,717 14

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with STATE TREASURER.

1887.	To amount paid as per vouchers, . . .		1887.	By cash received from State Treasurer, . . .	
October, . . .	" " " . . .	\$1,193 80		" " " . . .	\$1,193 80
November, . . .	" " " . . .	1,540 22		" " " . . .	1,540 22
December, . . .	" " " . . .	2,069 04		" " " . . .	2,069 04
1888.			1888.		
January, . . .	" " " . . .	1,388 90		" " " . . .	1,388 90
February, . . .	" " " . . .	1,066 88		" " " . . .	1,066 88
March, . . .	" " " . . .	1,426 21		" " " . . .	1,426 21
April, . . .	" " " . . .	1,694 71		" " " . . .	1,694 71
May, . . .	" " " . . .	1,733 35		" " " . . .	1,733 35
June, . . .	" " " . . .	1,339 01		" " " . . .	1,339 01
July, . . .	" " " . . .	2,450 49		" " " . . .	2,450 49
August, . . .	" " " . . .	1,414 61		" " " . . .	1,414 61
September, . . .	" " " . . .	1,518 57		" " " . . .	1,518 57
		<u>\$18,835 79</u>			<u>\$18,835 79</u>

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1888.

MONTHS.	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and veg- tables.	Flour.	Grain for stock and table.	Tea, coffee and chocolate.	Sugar and molasses.	Butter and cheese	Other groceries and provisions, soap and salt,	Clothing, shoes, etc.	Fuel and lights.	Medicine and medical sup- plies.	Furniture, beds, bedding and crockery.
1887.													
October, . . .	\$77 34	\$14 54	\$4 00	\$4 75	\$97 90	\$5 60	\$29 84	\$31 58	\$1 13	\$151 27	\$13 59	\$14 81	\$11 75
November, . . .	-	39 79	105 67 ¹	5 75	7 00	15 09	178 95	41 84	24 70	101 77	25 39	-	59 83
December, . . .	76 49	12 51	2 75	-	197 75	39 89	-	93 49	152 80	216 35	-	54 85	49 96
1888.													
January, . . .	12 12	18 89	2 30	-	174 92	7 27	90	-	2 78	332 98	10 00	7 05	57 97
February, . . .	-	15 18	8 80	-	126 54	3 33	-	-	10 48	105 74	4 35	2 05	41 15
March, . . .	-	14 12	3 60	-	107 55	33 80	31 08	23 01	42 01	66 56	126 75	16 50	42 36
April, . . .	-	15 31	151 50	-	96 55	-	-	19 90	43 48	154 87	119 00	-	67 10
May, . . .	72 45	11 07	44 98	-	124 50	-	-	33 70	21 01	247 05	30 55	12 19	123 33
June, . . .	66 03	13 29	3 81	-	94 00	-	-	9 90	34 85	89 90	-	34 25	-
July, . . .	-	14 78	-	-	35 70	2 25	107 80	36 43	41 81	102 12	1,206 28	11 15	9 12
August, . . .	78 85	12 51	4 04	5 75	57 96	-	-	21 84	19 40	59 22	-	30	-
September, . . .	69 64	14 45	3 70	-	70 00	18 30	-	35 41	18 89	219 18	-	12 85	70 37
Total, . . .	\$452 90	\$196 44	\$335 15	\$16 25	\$1,190 37	\$125 53	\$348 57	\$347 10	\$413 37	\$1,847 07	\$1,535 91	\$166 00	\$532 94

¹ Potatoes.

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1888 — Concluded.

MONTHS.	Ordinary repairs.	Books and school supplies.	Blacksmith work, repair of tools, etc.	Express, freight, and passengers fares.	Stationery, telegrams and newspapers.	Chapel service.	Seeds, plants, fertilizers and tools for farm.	Hay and live stock.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Salaries of officers and employees.	Wages of persons temporarily employed.	Total.
1887.												
October, . . .	\$0 60	\$1 00	—	\$81 66	\$11 32	\$5 00	\$14 55	—	\$20 00 ²	\$564 07	\$38 00	\$1,193 80
November, . . .	48 95	17 15	\$39 25	50 95	47 53	50 00	5 60	—	44 04 ³	620 97	10 00	1,540 22
December, . . .	126 37	88	8 30	60 77	18 65	5 00	114 37	\$155 00	2 50 ⁴	670 36	10 00	2,069 04
1888.												
January, . . .	38 25	17 47	13 50	39 27	10 23	20 00	7 05	—	21 73 ⁵	594 22	—	1,388 90
February, . . .	22 96	8 67	—	50 07	19 18	5 00	6 65	39 00	2 00 ⁶	595 73	—	1,066 88
March, . . .	207 75	—	—	44 76	13 74	20 00	11 18	—	19 00 ⁷	602 44	—	1,426 21
April, . . .	156 91	52 25 ¹	53 90	74 39	43 61	30 00	10 85	—	50	604 09	—	1,694 71
May, . . .	110 48	16 00	—	25 13	6 29	25 00	45 10	155 60	—	606 89	22 00	1,733 35
June, . . .	7 83	—	—	47 40	11 30	15 00	34 09	—	177 50 ⁸	629 65	70 15	1,339 01
July, . . .	15 18	4 20	13 37	48 43	24 73	15 00	41 97	—	50	646 74	72 53	2,450 49
August, . . .	286 37	40 17	69 70	44 40	23 01	5 00	—	—	—	608 46	77 63	1,414 61
September, . . .	37 79	18 32	—	137 56	36 11	71 75	47 60	—	2 25 ⁴	599 15	35 25	1,518 57
Total, . . .	\$1,059 44	\$176 11	\$198 02	\$705 19	\$265 70	\$266 75	\$339 01	\$349 60	\$290 02	\$7,342 77	\$335 56	\$18,835 79

¹ Organ.
⁵ Christmas presents; oath on bills.

² Appraisers.
⁶ Killing horse; oath on bills.

³ Pasturing; reading.
⁷ Ice.

⁴ Bread prizes.
⁸ New carriage; prizes.

*Pay-Roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School for
Year ending Sept. 30, 1888.*

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Time.	Amount Paid.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	1 year, . . .	\$999 96
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Farmer and Steward, . . .	1 " . . .	650 04
Anna Stewart, . . .	Matron, . . .	4 months, . . .	116 64
C. J. Bean, . . .	" . . .	11 months 28 days, . . .	347 60
R. M. Rice, . . .	" . . .	11 " 14 " . . .	333 80
S. E. Stowe, . . .	" . . .	10 " 23 " . . .	316 12
E. P. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	7 " 22 " . . .	225 22
E. M. Hamlin, . . .	Sub. Matron, . . .	11 days, . . .	10 55
A. J. Wheeler, . . .	" " . . .	28 " . . .	26 84
H. T. Spalding, . . .	" " . . .	2 months 21 days, . . .	78 07
Anna Stewart, . . .	Teacher, . . .	4 " . . .	100 00
M. Middlemas, . . .	" . . .	6 " 21½ " . . .	167 28
Ella Eames, . . .	" . . .	10 " 25 " . . .	270 20
L. Barton, . . .	" . . .	11 " 18 " . . .	289 41
A. J. Wheeler, . . .	Sub. Teacher, . . .	1 month 17 " . . .	38 52
E. M. Hamlin, . . .	" " . . .	30 days, . . .	24 63
H. T. Spalding, . . .	" " . . .	28 " . . .	22 99
L. F. Greene, . . .	Vacancy Officer, . . .	8 months 7 days, . . .	222 87
M. L. Holt, . . .	" " . . .	3 " 3 " . . .	83 53
Margaret Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	1 year, . . .	300 00
J. P. Dunton, . . .	" . . .	1 month, . . .	25 00
K. E. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	11 months, . . .	275 00
J. M. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	1 year, . . .	300 00
S. R. Houghton, . . .	" . . .	1 " . . .	300 00
M. E. Williams, . . .	" . . .	2 months 28 days, . . .	73 02
M. A. Fuller, . . .	" . . .	3 " 16 " . . .	88 15
C. Barton, . . .	" . . .	2 " 14 " . . .	61 12
A. Sawin, . . .	Sub. Housekeeper, . . .	15 days, . . .	12 32
E. M. Hamlin, . . .	" " . . .	21 " . . .	16 87
A. J. Wheeler, . . .	" " . . .	8 " . . .	6 56
M. V. O'Callaghan, . . .	Physician, . . .	1 year, . . .	200 00
C. B. Hamlin, . . .	Foreman, . . .	1 " . . .	540 00
J. C. Rice, . . .	Laborer, . . .	11 months 14 days, . . .	297 40
F. M. Sampson, . . .	" . . .	10 " 19 " . . .	404 06
Martin Dolphin, . . .	" . . .	1 month 28 " . . .	67 94
O. N. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	12 86
E. M. Hamlin, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	3 16
Richard Ward, . . .	Clergyman, . . .	" . . .	10 00
A. E. Smith, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	5 00
G. F. Pratt, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	5 00
D. B. Scott, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	10 00
L. W. Morey, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	5 00
			\$7,342 77

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I have the honor of submitting my fourth annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1888.

The only death that has occurred at the school since I became connected with the institution took place this year. A girl of nineteen, who had been out at service for three years, returned with pulmonary disease well developed, and was placed at House No. 5. For a few weeks the change of residence gave hope of improvement, then the disease set in with renewed activity, until death took place March 29. I cannot speak too highly of the unvarying kindness shown this suffering child for those four months, both by the officers and girls.

The most serious acute illness was an attack of peritonitis at House No. 1. For some ten days one of the inmates hovered between life and death, then a strong constitution prevailed, and she made a good recovery.

We have had only four cases of specific trouble since my last report. Three of these have entirely recovered, the other is still under treatment.

Three girls were returned to the school in a pregnant condition. One was placed at the almshouse, two sent to friends who agreed to care for them.

For years the water supply of the school had been defective, and the drainage wretched. This year there has been a thorough overhauling of both these important points, with

decidedly good results. Since these repairs were finished there has not been a single case of diphtheritic sore throat, which had before been prevalent to some extent in all the houses.

The hygienic condition is at present very satisfactory.

Respectfully,

MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1889.

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1890.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools respectfully present their Eleventh Annual Report of the three institutions committed to their care.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

Previous to 1872 all dependent children of the State were reared in almshouses. At that date the State Almshouse at Monson, where already the majority of dependent children were congregated, became the State Primary School, and its inmates were no longer classed as paupers. These inmates may have been drawn from three sources: they may be children who have become dependent through the poverty of their parents, through the criminal neglect of their parents, or through their own wrong-doing. The first class are known as "dependent children," and are sent to the Primary School by the poor-law authorities; the second class are called "neglected children," and are committed by a magistrate to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, by whom they may be placed at board or at service in private families, or sent to an institution; and the latter class, the juvenile offenders, are in like manner sentenced to the custody of the State Board, their tender age or the lightness of the offence commending this course to the discretion of the court, rather than commitment to a reform school.

The number of inmates is mainly dependent upon the ratio of two forces, — upon the laws of the State under which children enter the institution, and upon the internal administration of the school under which they may go out. During

the last ten years, new conditions have been at work, whose influence it is instructive to trace.

A change in the law of settlement, in 1879, making the towns more largely responsible for their own poor, has reduced the number entering the school from the State Almshouse, from 122 in 1878 to 59 in 1889. As an offset, however, to this source of decrease, the Act of 1882, chapter 181, providing that neglected and dependent children, having no settlement, may be committed to the care of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, has brought an average accession to the school of 47 children a year; and an amendment to this law, by Act of 1888, chapter 248, allowing such children having a settlement to be committed to the State Board, "when it shall be made to appear that the place of legal settlement of any such children has not within its control any institution in which they may be lawfully maintained," — it being unlawful to retain any child over three in an almshouse, — has raised the number committed under this Act from 31 in 1888 to 81 in 1889.

As a net result of these changes, we find that the number of admissions has not varied materially during the last eleven years, but that there has been a marked change in the sources from which the newcomers are drawn; for, of the 178 admissions last year, 81 were under the "neglected and dependent children" laws, and thus were children for whom formerly no provision was made by the State. Moreover, while the numbers admitted have remained the same, the average population of the school during these years has fallen from 537 to 314, which decrease is due to the placing out of many children who would formerly have been brought up in the institution. The endeavor of the trustees is, that every child not laboring under some mental, moral or physical defect, shall be placed out as fast as homes can be found, — the little ones at board, and the older ones at service. This is made possible by the efficient co-operation of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, by whom a system has been elaborated, through paid officers and volunteer visitors, of finding such homes, and of supervising the children when placed. The last report of that Board gives 1,063* in place,

* This includes the girls and boys on probation from the reform schools, as well as those placed directly by the Board without passing through any institution.

and subject to its visitation ; 183 of these were boarded at the rate of \$1.50 per week and clothes, and the remaining 880 were placed without expense to the State, except that of supervision, the majority of them earning wages. This policy, both by diminishing the public burden and still more by its tendency to restore these little waifs to some healthy relation to the community, commends itself as one to be pursued whenever possible.

The average population of the school this year was 314, — the smallest number yet recorded, and a decrease of 7 over the year previous ; and that in spite of an increase in admissions of from 143 to 178. There were —

In the school Oct. 1, 1887, children,	297	
“ “ “ “ “ adults,*	17	
		314
Received from State Almshouse, children,	53	
“ “ “ “ “ adults,	6	
		59
Received from superintendent indoor poor, dependent,	6	
“ “ “ “ “ neglected,	75	
“ “ “ “ “ juvenile offenders,	36	
“ “ children’s hospital,	1	
Returned, having been placed out in previous years,	51	
“ “ “ “ “ during current year,	31	
		574

Of these, the following disposition was made :—

Discharged by State Board of Lunacy and Charity, children,	28	
“ “ “ “ “ adults,	3	
		31
Placed out at service,		164
“ “ at board,		23
Removed to State Almshouse, children,	2	
“ “ “ adults,	4	
		6
Removed to children’s hospital, for treatment,		1
“ Massachusetts General Hospital,		1
“ Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford,		1
Eloped, ran away (adults),		1
Died,		3
Remaining in the school,		343
		574

* These adults are mostly mothers, who accompany their children from the almshouse.

Life at the Primary School is simple, and, as far as possible, exempt from the harrowing influences of institution life. Much of the farm and most of the house work and sewing is performed by the boys and girls; considerable variety of occupation being thus introduced, and of a kind calculated in a measure to prepare them for the country households where they will soon be placed. Most of the children over ten are thus occupied during half the day, their schooling being confined to the afternoon session.

The school-room has long been the most interesting feature of the institution; for the teaching has been thorough and intelligent, and in the various grades, from the kindergarten to the grammar, are seen the steps by which the childish mind develops. In this department, moreover, great advances have been recently made; for the superintendent has introduced methods of teaching adopted from Prof. Felix Adler's Workingman's School in New York, and from the public schools of Springfield, which have resulted in a marked awakening of the pupils' faculties. The little ones are now taught to do their sums by beads strung on a wire, thus early learning what numbers really mean. A study of form and proportion and of facility in the use of eye and hand is taught in the primary departments by a system of drawing and paper-folding, and in the grammar grades by clay modelling and carpentering; and nothing could be more gratifying than to see the eager interest of the children in their new pursuits. Between 60 and 70 boys receive instruction each week in the carpenter shop, — awkward little urchins of twelve years and upward, some of whom have already learned to handle tools neatly; and in the modelling room 18 boys and 24 girls work once a week, and are acquiring skill which will stand them in good stead whatever may be their future part in life. The trustees feel that the superintendent cannot be sufficiently commended for his introduction of these improved methods of instruction, nor the teachers for the patience and zeal with which they have co-operated with him.

This stimulating training would lead naturally to an increased vivacity in the children, both in their work and play. A change has no doubt taken place in this respect; but the

new methods of teaching have been in operation too short a time to attribute the improvement entirely to this cause. During the last eighteen months, however, the standard of clothing and feeding the children has been gradually raised; their diet now gives a larger supply of the nutriment supposed to induce energy; and the girls, who in winter now wear underflannels and close-fitting sacks, instead of the old cloaks, which used to fly open and leave the arms and chest exposed, have been induced to forsake the steam coils round which they used to hang, and to romp freely out of doors. The living is still far from luxurious, for the trustees feel that no evil for the children could be greater than that of accustoming them to comforts which their after-lives can rarely supply; and in drawing the difficult line as to just what amount of privation will develop hardiness and what will stunt it, the trustees believe that their present standard does not err on the side of luxury. The children perhaps are scarcely aware that new comforts have been given them; but the superintendent notes in his little wards an added energy and robustness of constitution.

As regards health, there are but three deaths and few cases of illness to report. There are of course the usual number of cripples and chronic cases, sufferers whose troubles can be alleviated but not cured. For these the constant care of the resident physician, Dr. C. L. Haynes, is valuable; and still more so is her immediate attention to casual maladies in their beginnings, by which many cases of serious illness must have been averted. Never before, we believe, have there been so few sore eyes* or such other troubles among the children.

The crying defect of the institution is the old one; viz., that the nature of the buildings necessitates its organization on the congregate instead of on the family plan. For this there can be no remedy while the school remains in its present quarters. The trustees last year suggested the propriety of building one cottage for the girls; but, after careful consideration, they abandoned the plan. From an examination

* To prevent contagion from sore eyes, the pegs in the lavatories are numbered, and the towels marked with corresponding numbers; this reduces the chance of the children using each other's towels.

of the lists of girls and of the opportunities for placing them in families, it became evident that the majority who could not be so placed were below par in mental or physical condition; and for such the proposed outlay would scarcely be justified. The wiser way, the trustees decided, would be to place out every child who could be placed, and for those remaining to make the school as good as it could be made in its present quarters. They therefore, as already stated, raised the standard of living and of education; and they asked a boarding-out appropriation of \$5,000, which sum they believed would enable all who were eligible to be boarded. This has, in fact, for this year, proved slightly more than sufficient, and there will be a small surplus to be returned to the treasury; but the superintendent estimates that to maintain through the coming year all the children now at board, will cost the full \$5,000; so the trustees will recommend that this appropriation be not decreased.

The per capita cost of the children in the school was \$3.13. The appropriation was \$50,000, the same as the year before. Five hundred dollars of the appropriation for current expenses was spent on the carpentry department; and we recommend, therefore, as a better division for another year, that \$17,500 be granted for salaries, and \$32,500 for the current expenses, the total being as heretofore, \$50,000. For a detailed statement of the expenses of the school, we refer to the report and the tables of the superintendent.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WESTBOROUGH.

During the year just ended, the work of the school has gone quietly and successfully forward, under the superintendence of Mr. T. F. Chapin, who brings to this work not only the trained mind of an experienced teacher, but also a large measure of common sense and practical ability, united with tact, patience and faith in the possibilities of the work.

The discipline of the school has been easily maintained, and is on the whole very satisfactory. The educational work has greatly improved. New teachers have replaced some who were unfitted for this kind of work. New methods have been adopted; object teaching, drawing, clay modelling, etc., introduced, resulting in a general awakening that is full of promise. Manual training, upon a modification of the Swedish system, under a thoroughly competent teacher, has been recently commenced. In addition, military drill for all the boys has been introduced, which not only interests them, but aids in securing prompt and cheerful obedience to commands, not only on the drill ground, but elsewhere; to say nothing of cultivating that erect, alert, manly bearing so desirable.

In all work of reform which looks to a radical change of moral character and to any considerable intellectual awakening, the element of time necessarily enters. Most of the Lyman School boys have not simply been committed for trifling offences, but are children who by birth and breeding have been cast upon a stream of evil tendencies that threatens

to lead them utterly away from all that is pure, true and noble. For instance, 198 of the inmates had been arrested before coming to the Lyman School, 74 had previously been inmates of other institutions, and 140 had one or both parents intemperate. It cannot reasonably be expected that boys with such an inheritance will in a few brief months become so fixed in better thinking and living that there shall be assurance of permanent reform. In the nature of the case, there must be time to arouse and educate the dormant conscience; time to curb the unbridled passions; time to awaken the mind and to set its faculties in order; time to acquire habits of application, industry and perseverance; time to bring to bear those kindly, helpful influences lacking hitherto, that shall crystallize in healthy moral character. Few of them during the last four years have stayed in the school for more than thirteen months. The trustees believe that, as a rule, they should be kept in longer; for it is impossible to secure the best results in so short a time. On account of the crowded condition of the school, the trustees have been compelled to push boys out into places before they were prepared to go, and in many cases where there was little hope of permanent reform; and the results have largely justified their fears.

In addition to the family house provided by the purchase and enlargement of the Wilson place, the trustees last year asked for an appropriation for another family house. It is greatly to be regretted that the Legislature failed to grant such appropriation. The house asked for is needed for immediate use, the present quarters being full to overflowing. The coming three months are those when, of all the year, the largest number of boys are committed, and fewest can be placed out. The work of the school will be seriously hindered by such over-crowding, and the best results are impossible. It now seems certain that two new family houses will be imperatively needed before the close of the coming year.

There have been in the school a total of 296 inmates, the average number being 168.23, which is 41 larger than the year previous. There were —

In the school Sept. 30, 1888,	142
New commitments,	124
Re-commitments,	5
Returned,	25
	<hr/>
<i>Total in the school during the year,</i>	296

The disposition of these boys was as follows :—

In the school Sept. 30, 1889,	184
Released on probation to parents,	50
Released on probation to others,	43
Discharged,	6
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
Ran away (all returned),	10
	<hr/>
<i>Total,</i>	296

The appropriation for the year was \$37,300, of which \$15,000 was for salaries; and the per capita cost was \$4.26. To obtain the true cost, however, allowance should be made for the special expenditure of \$3,025.53 which the trustees were forced to take from the current appropriation for altering and furnishing the new family house, and for the \$742.57 returned by the school to the treasury; deducting these items reduces the per capita cost to \$3.83.

The trustees are glad to note a decrease of late in the number of boys returned to the school, and believe it to be owing in part, at least, to the more frequent visitation by officers of the State Board.

The health of the boys has been excellent, no death occurring during the year.

For further information we refer to the report and the tables of the superintendent.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER.

At the Industrial School at Lancaster the State is attempting the difficult task of guiding to an honest and industrious womanhood wilful girls who are in danger of falling into evil ways, and those who have already lost character.

The average number of inmates during the year closing Sept. 30, 1889, has been 78.6, and the per capita cost \$4.71. This high rate is, however, apparent rather than real; for the expense of the school might fairly be reckoned to cover the care of the whole 297 girls under its charge, most of whom are out on probation, either in their own homes or more often at service in country households. For all commitments are for minority, and the girls who are outside are as truly a part of the school as are those upon the grounds. Many of them are in constant correspondence with the superintendent or the other officers, and all are under supervision, and are liable to return for change of place, for sickness, or for bad conduct. This practice of providing an outfit, and sending a girl away to earn her own living as soon as her work becomes of value, however it may raise the per capita rate, must in effect reduce the total appropriation. For instance, in the year 1876, with 53 new commitments to the school, the average number of inmates was 121.3, and the cost \$25,980; now we report 73 commitments, yet an average of only 78.6 in the school, and an appropriation of \$18,500.

The Industrial School is well equipped for the work it has in hand. It is organized upon what is called the "family system;" *i. e.*, with separate houses, holding about twenty-

five girls each. This allows them to be carefully classified according to their moral condition; and, as no association is allowed the inmates of the several families, the danger of contaminating the more innocent by criminal association — a danger inherent in any reformatory conducted upon the congregate plan — is reduced to a minimum. Each of our four families has its own matron, housekeeper and teacher; and this allows a close intercourse between the girls and the officers, which is an element of great value.

Another of the school's advantages is its situation upon a farm, whose broad acres afford ample opportunity for out-of-door life and occupation. All through the summer relays of girls are taken out for work upon the grounds; and the novel labors of raking, planting, weeding, etc., give variety to the routine of their usual work, and help to rouse new interests and ambitions. The morbid cravings of those whose lives have too often been passed in the dark haunts of the city may be dispelled by the enjoyment of out-of-door life and the excitement of healthy work; and the glowing faces that greet one in a band of these girl laborers allows one to hope that they have been cultivating something more valuable than crops.

Work, however, is not the only educator relied on; and four hours in the school-room every day give opportunity for instruction in the common branches and in singing, and help to implant habits of mental activity.

But it is on the household industries, on sewing, knitting, scrubbing, laundry work and cooking, that the chief emphasis is laid. There is constant rotation in the division of labor, no girl being employed for more than three months in any one department; for the aim is, not simply to get the work done, but to send out from the school girls trained to skill in all kinds of housework. Labor-saving machines are avoided, that the girls may learn to contend with the lack of conveniences which they will surely encounter in the plain households where their labor will be in demand. With this end always in view, the matrons have been encouraged to incite their pupils to practise the household arts of painting, white-washing, papering, upholstering, repairing carpets, and even simple carpentry; and our graduates have sometimes writ-

ten from their places to tell how, in the house-cleaning season, they were oiling floors and painting furniture, to the surprise and delight of their mistresses. Indeed, there could be no greater proof of the efficiency of their training than in the fact that the demand for their labor exceeds the supply. The superintendent is able to pick and choose among the applications, taking pains to fit the right girl into the right place. This is doubtless one cause of the small number of returns now made to the school; but a still more potent cause of this decrease is the efficiency of the officers of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, who have charge of our wards on their probation. Many a girl who leaves her place is sent up to the State House, and from there assigned a new place, without any return to the school. Moreover, the visitor-at-large, Miss Mary S. Beale, has proved an invaluable assistant, doing many things which were previously left undone, and supplementing in a thousand ways the work of the auxiliary visitors. Of the 87 girls now in the institution, only 4 had been returned from places.

The regular care of the outside girls is, however, now, as heretofore, intrusted to the auxiliary visitors,—women resident in various parts of the State, who, as volunteers, assist the State Board in the supervision of its wards. Each application for a girl is referred for investigation and approval to the visitor of that neighborhood; and, when placed, the girl is subject to her visitation. This means, as a rule, a really close relation between the two. The girl, fresh from the cheerful companionship and warm personal influences of the school, is apt to find herself lonely in her position of “help” in a country household, and eagerly welcomes the kindly interest of the visitor, who is often able to guide her in the choice of friends, to advise her in spending her wages, to enforce the rule that one-quarter of them shall be saved;* and, if need be, to protect her interests with the employer, who may be disposed to forget that young girls at service, like all the rest of the world, are in need of innocent recreation. The trustees believe that the objection usually urged

* Last year \$881 was deposited with the treasurer by the girls, to be kept for them till their majority.

against the supervision of prisoners on their ticket-of-leave does not apply to their wards ; for little stigma attaches to a "Lancaster girl." These, their status being known, are often able to win a good position in the community ; and it frequently happens that a new applicant will say that a neighbor has one of our girls, and "can another such be obtained ?" This good fame is of course not universal ; and in some neighborhoods, where a girl has disgraced herself and the school, a newcomer might find herself at a disadvantage. This period of probation under supervision the trustees consider an indispensable feature in their work of reform ; for, without some such half-way stage between the restraint of an institution and the license of their own homes, the most careful training would too often be brought to naught.

All commitments to the Industrial School must be made by court, either on complaint of the parents or guardians or of an officer. "Stubbornness" is the offence for which parents and guardians usually bring a child before the court. At the trial, the interests of all juvenile offenders are protected by an agent of the State Board ; and, to secure a commitment, the complainant must show that the child's "stubbornness" is in danger of leading to worse. Lancaster is an Industrial School, not a penal institution, and it is the child's welfare that should govern the action of the court. Obviously, for a girl's own sake, she should be arrested in the first stages of a downward career, and not left to run wild until she becomes a public nuisance. It frequently happens that persons knowing the school and the good work it is doing are instrumental in recruiting its ranks ; for instance, a clergyman lately visited the institution, and soon after came two children, sent there by his advice. Of the 73 new commitments this year, 42 were on complaint of parents or guardians. The increased number of commitments, larger this year than since 1856, may not seem to be a cause of congratulation ; but we believe it to be due to the fact that the work, not only as curative but as preventive, is commending itself to the good opinion of the public ; and, when we all know of the many young girls in our community who are on the threshold of a life of vice, we must rejoice for every one who is snatched away.

Not that the Industrial School can claim that all its girls are restored to virtue. Far from it. Many who come to it are of such weak and shiftless character that they can never be virtuous except when warded from temptation; others, with better possibilities, fail when the trial comes; and a few seem ineradicably bent on evil. On the other hand, many unpromising girls develop unexpected virtues. The following table will tell, as well as figures can, what is the present condition of the 297 girls under the care of the Industrial School during the year. There were —

In school Sept. 30, 1888,	63	
Returned to the school from former years' placing,	28	
New commitments,	73	
<i>Total in the school during the year,</i>	—	164

The following disposition was made of these girls:—

In the school Sept. 30, 1889,	87	
In place,	54	
With friends,	9	
Married,	2	
Almshouse,	5	
Reformatory Prison,	1	
Discharged,	6	
<i>Total,</i>	—	164

There have been placed out during the year,* 79

There have been returned to the school (including the 28 from former years' placing),—

For illness,	6	
change of place,	6	
unsatisfactory conduct,	15	
theft,	2	
serious immorality,	3	
returned from elopement from place,	5	
transferred from Reformatory Prison,	2	
<i>Total returned to the school,</i>	—	39

* Of the 79 sent out from the school during the year, there were placed out
 once, 64
 There were placed out twice, 14
 There were placed out three times, 1

Total in custody Sept. 30, 1888,	225	
Committed this year,	73	
<i>Total in custody during the year (including the 164 already accounted for),</i>	—	298
Of whom there have attained their majority,	23	
Discharged by vote for good conduct,	4	
“ “ as nearly twenty-one years of age,	2	
“ “ as unfit subjects for the school,	5	
“ “ as defective in intellect,	1	
Died,	2	
<i>Total who have become of age, been discharged or died,</i>	—	37
At work in families,	97	
At work elsewhere,	1	
On probation with friends,	24	
Married in former years, not yet twenty-one,	22	
Married this year,	9	
<i>Total self-supporting,</i>	—	153
In the school Sept. 30, 1889,	87	
In Almshouse,	5	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison in former years,	4	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison this year,	1	
<i>Total still supported at cost of State,</i>	—	97
Ran away from place in former years, not yet recovered,	8	
Ran away from place this year, not yet recovered,	3	
	—	11
<i>Total still in care of trustees,</i>		261

The feeble-minded girls still constitute a most perplexing element in the school. Some of them the trustees have discharged as “unfit subjects;” for the training is too expensive to give to those whom it cannot permanently benefit. But girls who are unfit for the school are still more unfit to be turned loose to pollute the community and to propagate a tainted offspring; and the trustees earnestly renew their recommendations that a custodial asylum, like that in the State of New York, be established, where these unfortunates may be decently and economically cared for. Such a provision would prevent evils that no efforts, later, can cure.

With the special appropriation of \$2,500 a barn has been built; the money was not quite enough, and to finish it and to repair the dilapidated building known as the Stewart barn, a further appropriation of \$500 will be asked. In

the current expenses, the increase in the numbers has made it difficult to make two ends meet; and for the coming year a somewhat larger appropriation will be necessary.

Respectfully submitted by the Trustees,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *President*.
CHARLES L. GARDNER, PALMER, *Treasurer*.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary*.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
HENRY C. GREELEY, CLINTON.
MILO HILDRETH, NORTHBOROUGH.
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.

SEPT. 30, 1889.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1888.

DR.

Oct.	1.	Amount received from Samuel R. Heywood, Treas.,	\$1,811 13
	1.	Interest note, town of Marlborough,	206 25
	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	100 00
	18.	Amount borrowed from Palmer Savings Bank for Wilson farm,	3,500 00
Nov.	1.	Interest note, town of Northborough,	30 00
Dec.	29.	State tax from tax commissioner on account of bank stock,	77 29
	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	228 00

1889.

Feb.	1.	Interest on Boston & Albany R. R. bonds,	70 00
	18.	Interest on Old Colony R. R. bond,	30 00
	18.	Interest on Worcester Street R. R. bonds,	100 00
March	8.	Proceeds Boston & Albany bonds sold,	2,186 50
April	1.	Interest note, town of Marlborough,	206 25
	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	100 00
	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	228 00
May	1.	Interest note, town of Northborough,	30 00
July	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	228 00
Aug.	1.	Interest Old Colony R. R. bond,	30 00
	1.	Interest Worcester Street R. R. bonds,	100 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,	228 00
	30.	Interest note, town of Marlborough,	206 25
	30.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	100 00
	30.	Interest on deposits Palmer National Bank,	28 00
	30.	State Treasurer, appropriation for Wilson farm,	5,500 00
			\$15,323 67

Paid by Order of Trustees.

1888.

CR.

Oct.	17.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent, type bill,	\$35 28
	17.	Robert P. Fernald, board of clerk,	34 00
	19.	Geo. B. Wilson, for Wilson farm,	5,500 00

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5,569 28
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		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,569 28
Nov.	9.	H. J. Skillings enlistment, Jno. D. Fox,	12 16
Dec.	17.	Palmer Savings Bank, interest on loan,	20 90
	24.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent, Christmas entertainment,	50 00
	24.	Geo. B. Wilson, insurance policy,	13 76
	29.	Horace Hobbs, examining title Wilson farm,	5 00
1889.			
Jan.	23.	John H. Cummings, George enlistment,	12 16
Feb.	23.	C. Whiting & Co., Lyman Hall repairs,	169 61
	23.	C. A. Harrington, " " "	165 25
	23.	Geo. W. Knapp, " " "	77 45
	23.	H. L. Adams, " " "	97 37
	23.	Walcott Brown, " " "	99 50
	23.	C. B. Walls & Co., " " "	30 00
	23.	Wm. J. Cunningham, " " "	26 12
	23.	F. E. Allen, " " "	20 85
	23.	Jno. A. Brown, " " "	9 50
	23.	Eli Sawyer, " " "	28 50
	23.	William Wilson, " " "	16 62
	23.	Jno. Brown, " " "	11 87
	23.	Frank S. Robbins, superintendent's house repairs,	259 20
	23.	Geo. H. Woodman & Co., superintendent's house repairs,	122 44
	23.	Jno. A. Brown, superintendent's house repairs,	54 62
	23.	Eli Sawyer, superintendent's house repairs,	52 25
	23.	L. A. Jordan, superintendent's house repairs,	41 00
	23.	Geo. E. Jordan, superintendent's house repairs,	34 75
	23.	J. W. Clark for Chas. Woodman, superintendent's house repairs,	31 00
	23.	G. A. McKendy, superintendent's house repairs,	20 90
	23.	Mrs. P. J. Stone, superintendent's house repairs,	12 00
	23.	C. B. Frost & Co., superintendent's house repairs,	2 55
March	8.	C. B. Frost & Co., seats,	27 50
	11.	Mrs. Abbie Harvey, lessons in music,	13 26
April	13.	Lizzie M. Sanborn, lessons in drawing,	35 52
May	18.	Lizzie M. Sanborn, lessons in drawing,	31 08
	18.	Tabor Organ Co., organ,	45 00
	18.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent, address in chapel and piano concerts,	16 00
June	15.	Palmer Savings Bank, interest on loan,	87 50
	24.	Lizzie M. Sanborn, lessons in drawing,	35 52
	24.	Mary L. Pettit, supervising teachers,	41 66
	24.	W. C. Ireland & Co., safe,	110 00
July	6.	Lizzie M. Sanborn, lessons in drawing,	35 52
	6.	Mary L. Pettit, supervision and music,	41 67
	6.	Masten & Wells, fireworks,	25 00
Aug.	5.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent, extra services, masters,	150 00
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,761 84

	<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$7,761 84
Sept. 4.	Mary L. Pettit, supervision and music,		83 33
30.	Palmer Savings Bank, amount of loan,		3,500 00
30.	Palmer Savings Bank, interest on loan,		60 28
30.	Balance forward,		3,918 22
			<hr/>
			\$15,323 67

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

Sept. 30, 1889.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

	1888.		DR.	
Oct. 1.	Amount received from Samuel R. Heywood, treasurer,			\$71 93
Dec. 31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,			10 00
	1889.			
April 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,			10 00
July 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,			10 00
Sept. 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R. R.,			10 00
				<hr/>
				\$111 93
	1889.		CR.	
Sept. 30.	Balance forward,			\$111 93

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1889.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, LYMAN FUND.

	Par value.	Market value.
114 shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	\$11,400 00	\$24,510 00
92 shares Fitchburg R. R. stock,	9,200 00	6,256 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
One \$1,000 6 per cent. Old Colony R. R. bond,	1,000 00	1,180 00
Four Worcester Street Railway bonds, 5 per cent.,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Note town of Northborough,	1,500 00	1,500 00
Note town of Marlborough,	10,000 00	10,000 00
Cash in Palmer National Bank,	4,133 07	4,133 07

MARY LAMB FUND.

	Par value.	Market value.
Five shares Boston & Albany R. R. stock,	\$500 00	\$1,075 00
Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	473 55	473 55

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1889.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

TRUST FUNDS STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with MARY LAMB FUND.*

		DR.	
1888.			
Oct. 1.		Amount received from Samuel R. Heywood, treasurer,	\$77 40
	12.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	39 00
Dec. 29.		State tax refunded on bank stock,	20 52
1889.			
April 1.		Dividend Boston National Bank,	39 00
			\$175 92
		CR.	
1888.			
Dec. 14.		Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, Christmas entertainment,	\$25 00
1889.			
April 13.		J. P. Leahy, deposition Mary C. Watson,	10 00
July 6.		Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, Fourth of July celebration,	20 00
Aug. 5.		Aaron Hill, dental work for Rose Noble,	18 00
Sept. 30.		Balance forward,	102 92
			\$175 92

SEPT. 30, 1889.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with* INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

FAY FUND.

1889.	DR.	
Sept. 30.	Interest from Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$40 40

Paid by Order of Trustees.

1889.	CR.	
Sept. 30.	For highest grade department, to eight girls, \$5.05 each,	\$40 40

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1889.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, MARY LAMB FUND.

1889.		Par value.	Market value.
Sept. 30.	13 shares Boston National Bank,	\$1,300 00	\$1,610 00

FAY FUND.

1889.		
Sept. 30.	Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,000 00

ROGERS FUND.

1889.		
Sept. 30.	One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond, in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1889.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

1889.

Sept. 30.	Cash received from superintendent for deposit to credit of sundry girls, from Oct. 25, 1888, to Sept. 24, 1889,	\$881 80
	By deposits in savings banks on account of sundry girls,	881 80
	Cash drawn from savings banks on account of sundry girls, from Oct. 25, 1888, to Sept. 28, 1889,	1,009 87
	By paid sundry amounts drawn from savings banks,	1,009 87

Memorandum of Savings Deposits for Girls.

1889.

- Sept. 30. 79 depositors in Westborough Savings Bank.
 60 depositors in Palmer Savings Bank.
 26 depositors in Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.
 2 depositors in People's Savings Bank.
 3 depositors in Clinton Savings Bank.

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
MONSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The work in the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889, is finished. Its general plan has been about the same as in previous years. We have not accomplished as much in some directions as we had hoped to accomplish, but in others our expectations are fully realized. We are not discouraged because of our failures, nor, we hope, unduly elated because of our successes.

There were in the institution at the beginning of the year 314 persons, as inmates or pupils. Add to this 260, the number admitted during the year, and we have an apparent total of 574 as the number who have received the care of the school wholly or in part for the year. Of this number, however, 31 have been returned to the school who were placed out during the year, so that the actual number cared for is 543. The least number present at any given time during the year was 281. The greatest number was 343, which is the present number. Average, 314. At present there are 234 boys, 94 girls and 15 women. There were placed out on trial or on board during the year 187. The number discharged has been 31, while 9 have been removed to other institutions and 3 have died. The total amount expended for salaries and current expenses during the year is \$51,195.74. There are now 43 children on board in families in different parts of the State. It will be seen, by referring to statement "L," that the weekly per capita cost for these children is \$1.88. Clothing, only, has been furnished for two of them; so that the actual number for whom board is paid is 41. Without considering these two and their expenses, the weekly per capita cost is \$1.94. The total expenses of this department have been \$4,009.41, of which a small amount was for medical attendance.

The general health of the children in the school has been good, and the death rate small. When it is considered that these children have come here from the poorer homes in the State, and that many of them are the children of diseased and intemperate parents, the wonder is that so few of them are sick. I attribute this general healthful condition to regularity; to a good, wholesome and simple diet; and general good care from officers, nurses and physician. For a more particular statement concerning the health of the children, I refer you to the report of the resident physician.

Most of the children who come here have a very limited education, except such as is gained on the streets or in haunts of wickedness. Their morals and ambitions are low, their mental horizon is narrow, and they are too often content to plod along in about the same ruts as their ancestors. The aim of the school is to broaden their education, to lift them up in the moral world, to instil into their minds loftier ambitions, and to make them contented only when they have done their best. To accomplish this all have labored earnestly, thinking of what was best for the child, and trying to bring it up to the best. Since the capital with which these children are to work is their hands, these need educating as well as their minds. The thinking ought to be visible at their fingers' ends. They will not show, in the future, what the State has done for them, so much by their ability to think out great problems, as by their ability to intelligently and skilfully do the work that their hands find to do. Thus it becomes important that some system of manual training should be adopted. To this end, with your sanction, I have broken the course of study that was laid out in 1888, that some work might be done in this direction. The work of the kindergarten has been carried into the primary classes to a limited extent, as a preparation for more advanced work. Lessons in paper folding and cutting, so as to fix the geometrical forms in the minds of the children, have been given to about one-half of them. More attention has been given to drawing, and about fifty children have received instruction in clay working. This is to be continued, so that some of the simpler work in clay moulding

will be undertaken by the more advanced girls. So far as the boys will receive instruction in clay working, it is for the purpose of learning how to make something previous to their entry to the workroom in which carpenters' tools are used. In this workroom I have placed sixteen benches, all of which are provided with proper tools for the use of the boys, costing about \$15.50 each, including the bench. The boys from the two most advanced classes, regardless of age, have been receiving instruction in this line since May. The lessons do not exceed ninety minutes in length, and no child has more than one lesson a week. I am very much gratified with the interest manifested in all of these exercises by both pupils and teachers. The course intended to be followed in manual training has not been definitely prescribed as yet, but the work done is in the line of the intended course. The regular work in the schools has not been materially lessened, and good progress has been made. Teachers have been faithful and untiring in their efforts to have improvement clearly shown from month to month. For more statistical information concerning the schools, I refer you to the report of the principal. In other ways than that indicated above, of which more particular mention was made in the last annual report, industrial training has been carried on. The children have been employed in doing the necessary work in and about the buildings, and on the farm. While a few of them are very inefficient, a large majority are willing workers, and accomplish a great deal. A reference to the tabular statement forming a part of this report, and denoted "K," shows how many are now employed in the regular work of the institution.

The change in the school work necessitated changes in the school-rooms. The most available rooms for the boys' workroom and for the clay working were those occupied by the kindergarten and the room adjoining. These two rooms were taken for that purpose. The room over the office and girls' sewing-room was made into two school-rooms, and they have been used as such since the beginning of the summer term. The children who had occupied this room for a sleeping-room were transferred to another part of the building.

Such changes and repairs as were in progress at the hospital a year ago were completed in due season; and, while the expenses were greater than at first contemplated, they have all been met from the regular appropriation, and no other department has suffered thereby. The bills for this expenditure are embraced in the term, "extraordinary repairs," in statement "E." I consider the general plan and arrangements much better than heretofore, and believe the sanitary arrangements have been much improved.

During the months of July and August the main buildings received one coat of paint. This was put on at an expense of about \$550. Other repairs such as were necessary have been made from time to time, the horse barn and out-buildings receiving considerable attention. Several rods of new stone wall for fences have been laid, old walls have been repaired where the need was imperative, drains have been taken up and relaid, and the general condition of the premises is favorable for the fall and winter.

Under a Resolve passed by the last Legislature, and approved May 9, appropriating a sum not exceeding \$4,000 to be expended for new boilers, a contract was made with Mr. D. F. Coghlan of Holyoke for three new locomotive tubular boilers, to be made of the best quality of Otis steel. Workmen are now engaged in putting in these boilers, and I am satisfied that in making them the terms of the contract have been honorably met.

The farm crops for the year are good. The crop of hay was in excess of that of former years, but, on account of the wet weather, was not put into the barns in as good condition as usual, though but a small portion of it was badly injured. The silo was filled from corn grown on about six acres of ground. The potato crop is a light one, but there is an abundance of other vegetables. The summary of the farm account for the year forms a part of this report, and is designated as statement "Q."

The southerly reservoir belonging to the school was built in 1859. Its capacity was much too small, and in 1876 it was enlarged so that its capacity was increased to 385,000 gallons. Its westerly bank is leaky, consequently the reservoir is almost never full. The water is stored almost

exclusively for fire purposes, only a very small amount being drawn for daily use. During the warm weather the water is much better than that in the westerly reservoir. This may be accounted for in two ways. The springs which feed in part the westerly reservoir cease to flow earlier, in a dry season, than those which feed the southerly reservoir. The situation of the westerly reservoir is such that much more vegetable matter is taken in for decay than in the southerly one. It would be better if the water used in the institution could be drawn chiefly from the supply at the south. This cannot be done, and retain enough for safety in the event of a fire. I am in favor of making such repairs and alterations on the westerly bank as will be necessary to prevent the wasting away of so much water, and draw our daily supply, so far as we can, from this point. No additional appropriation to the regular one will be needed to carry out this suggestion.

The coal shed built in 1877 by the side of the New London & Northern Railroad is in need of repairs. The floor is almost worthless, while the covering, except the roof, is very much broken. The shed is by the side of the main track, and coal has to be unloaded from the cars at such times as the track is not needed for the running of trains. The process of unloading is a slow one, as the coal cars have to be moved for every passing train. About a year ago the road bed was raised to such a height as to make the unloading more difficult than it had been. In view of these things, I think it would be well to petition the railroad company to put in a spur track, and remove the old shed from its present position to a place by the side of the spur track, if one should be built. The road to the shed in its present position is a difficult road over which to draw so much coal. If the shed could be moved southerly several rods, near the main highway, by a spur track, the unloading and the drawing of the coal could be accomplished much easier and at much less expense. There is a triangular piece of land belonging to Mrs. G. H. Fay, bounded by the railroad, by the highway, and land belonging to the State, containing about three acres. If the State owned this piece of land, and the coal shed could be placed upon it, as indicated above, many

of the difficulties of unloading and drawing the coal would be removed. This land is for sale. I am convinced that it would be economy for the State to buy it at a reasonable price, and move the shed on it, near the highway. I respectfully ask your consideration of this matter.

There is another triangular piece of land which comes within a few rods of our buildings, projecting into the farm about sixty rods on the northerly side, and containing fifteen acres or more, which is not the property of the State. On it at the present time are the ruins of an old sawmill; a small one-tenement house, to which is attached a shed containing kettles, etc., for making soap; and an old house which has been uninhabited for several years. The fences on this tract are in a tumble-down condition, and the whole has the appearance of being very much neglected. Persons having communication with the institution must pass through this land, and, because of its nearness to the buildings here, must naturally conclude that it belongs to the State. Fortunately for the school, the soap factory has not been used as such for two or more years past; but present indications seem to point to its early use as designed. Other buildings may be located on this land, and there is nothing to prevent the owners thereof from establishing soap factories or other factories equally objectionable. I think it proper, in order to prevent the multiplication of these nuisances almost at our very door, that this land should become the property of the State; and I would like a special appropriation to be used in the purchase and improvement of it.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the teachers and officers for their cordial co-operation in my plans, to all who have in any way contributed to the enjoyment and comfort of the children, and to you for help and support in my official duties, and for the many expressions of personal kindness to me and mine.

Respectfully submitted,

AMOS ANDREWS,

Superintendent.

STATEMENT A.—*Summary of Admissions and Discharges.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Sept. 30, 1888,	234	63	17	314
Received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	32	21	6	59
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as juvenile offenders,	32	4	—	36
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as neglected children,	44	31	—	75
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as dependent children,	4	2	—	6
Received from Children's Hospital,	1	1	—	2
Returned, placed in previous years,	32	19	—	51
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1888,	27	4	—	31
Totals,	406	145	23	574
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	19	9	3	31
Placed out on trial,	136	28	—	164
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	2	—	4	6
Removed to Children's Hospital for treatment,	1	—	—	1
Removed to Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment,	—	1	—	1
Removed to Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	—	1	—	1
Boarded out in families,	12	11	—	23
Died,	2	1	—	3
Eloped and not returned,	—	—	1	1
Totals,	172	51	8	231
Remaining Sept. 30, 1889,	234	94	15	343

*Number of Children returned from Place, having been placed out in
Current Years.*

Year ending Sept. 30, 1885,	38
“ “ “ 30, 1886,	34
“ “ “ 30, 1887,	46
“ “ “ 30, 1888,	43
“ “ “ 30, 1889,	31
Average for 5 years,	38+

STATEMENT C. — *Nativity of Inmates.*

The nativity of the 176 persons received during the year (not including those returned from places) is as follows:—

Native born,	134
Foreign born,	31
Unknown,	11

Of the foreign born, there were born in—

Canada, 2	New Brunswick, 3
England, 10	Nova Scotia, 4
Germany, 3	Prince Edward Island, 2
Ireland, 4	Scotland, 2
Newfoundland, 1	

Of those born in the United States, there were born in—

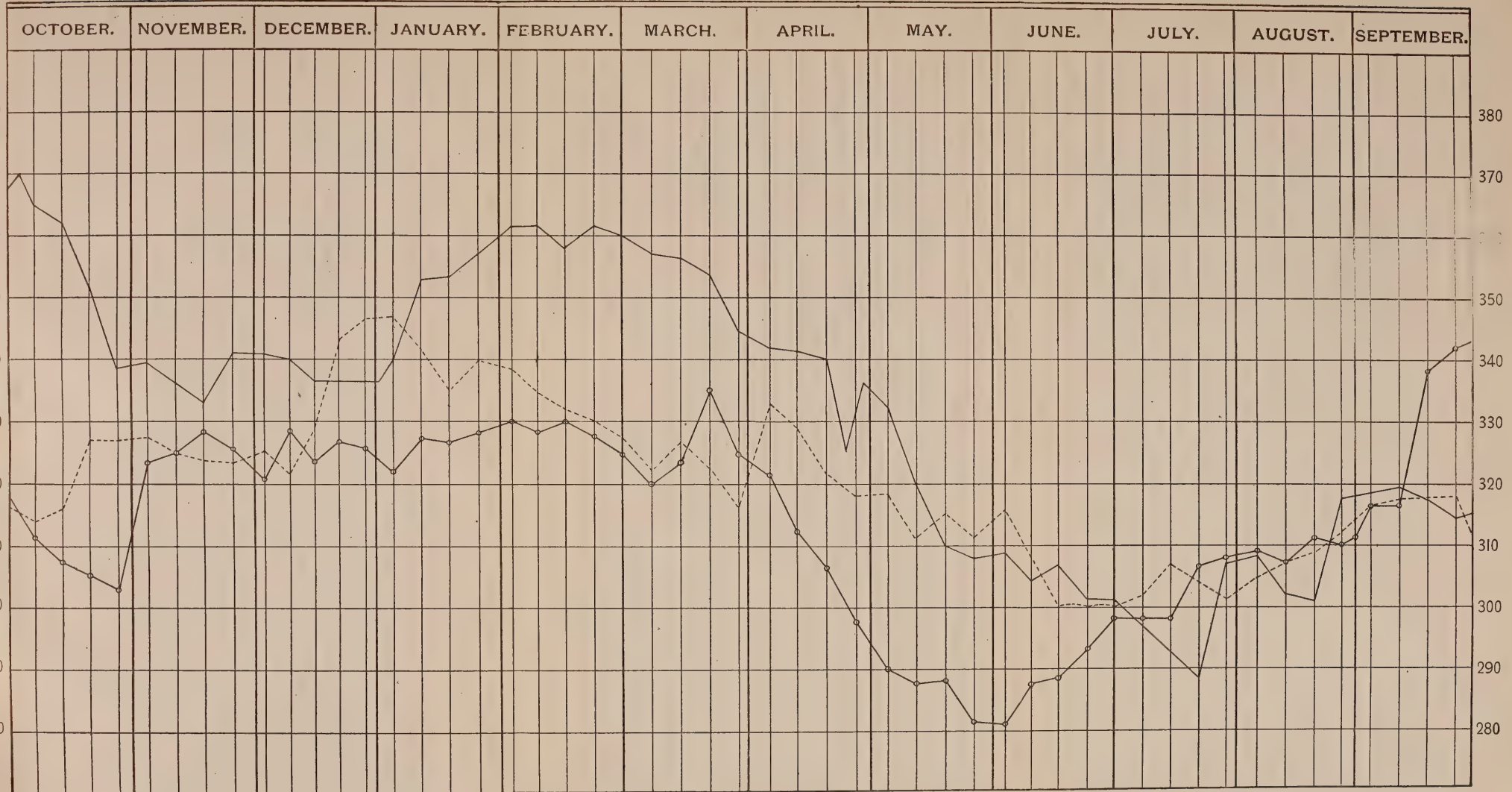
Connecticut, 4	New York, 6
Missouri, 1	Rhode Island, 2
Maine, 2	Vermont, 2
New Hampshire, 1	Virginia, 1
New Jersey, 2	

Of those born in Massachusetts, there were born in—

Acushnet, 3	Holyoke, 2
Amherst, 2	Lawrence, 5
Andover, 2	Lee, 1
Ayer, 1	Lowell, 5
Boston, 9	Lynn, 4
Boxford, 1	Marlborough, 1
Bridgewater, 1	Maynard, 1
Cambridge, 1	Medford, 2
Canton, 1	Milton, 1
Chelsea, 2	Newbury, 1
Dedham, 1	North Adams, 2
Fall River, 6	Northampton, 4
Fitchburg, 1	Northborough, 1
Gloucester, 2	North Hatfield, 2
Haverhill, 1	North Reading, 1

Otis,	4	Taunton,	1
Oxford,	1	Tewksbury,	1
Palmer,	1	Turner's Falls,	1
Paxton,	1	Wakefield,	2
Plymouth,	1	Waltham,	1
Salem,	2	Webster,	2
Sandisfield,	4	Weston,	2
Sheffield,	1	Williamsburg,	1
South Hadley Falls,	1	Winchendon,	1
Southbridge,	1	Woburn,	1
Springfield,	11	Worcester,	2
Stockbridge,	3		

Diagram—Showing Movement of Population at State Primary School.



_____ Shows movement for year ending September 30, 1887.
 - - - - - " " " " " " " 30, 1888.
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ " " " " " " " 30, 1889.

STATEMENT D. — Arrivals and Departures for Ten Years.

Year ending	Present at the beginning of the year.	Afterward received.	Whole number under care.	Average population.	Percentage of arrivals to average population.	Discharged by Board of L. and C.	Died.	Eloped.	Placed on trial and on board.	Percentage of deaths to average population.	Percentage of placing out to average population.
Year ending Sept. 30, 1880,	475	233	708	448	52 pr. ct.	64	5	7	193	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ pr. ct.	43 $\frac{1}{10}$ pr. ct.
" " " 30, 1881,	437	256	693	424	60 $\frac{4}{10}$	46	5	3	203	1 $\frac{2}{10}$	47 $\frac{9}{10}$
" " " 30, 1882,	435	328	763	448	73 $\frac{2}{10}$	78	5	8	197	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	44
" " " 30, 1883,	475	254	729	436	58 $\frac{2}{10}$	54	13	—	216	3 $\frac{2}{10}$	49 $\frac{5}{10}$
" " " 30, 1884,	440	173	613	425	40 $\frac{7}{10}$	50	3	2	186	7 $\frac{1}{10}$	43 $\frac{8}{10}$
" " " 30, 1885,	398	276	674	416	66 $\frac{3}{10}$	80	9	1	186	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	44 $\frac{7}{10}$
" " " 30, 1886,	393	194	587	391	49 $\frac{6}{10}$	36	3	1	171	7 $\frac{1}{10}$	43 $\frac{6}{10}$
" " " 30, 1887,	368	240	608	332	72 $\frac{2}{10}$	48	6	1	220	1 $\frac{8}{10}$	66 $\frac{2}{10}$
" " " 30, 1888,	316	222	538	321	69 $\frac{1}{10}$	33	1	0	185	2 $\frac{3}{10}$	57 $\frac{6}{10}$
" " " 30, 1889,	314	260	574	314	82 $\frac{8}{10}$	31	3	1	187	2 $\frac{9}{10}$	59 $\frac{5}{10}$
Average for 10 years,	405 $\frac{1}{10}$	243 $\frac{8}{10}$	648 $\frac{7}{10}$	395 $\frac{5}{10}$	62 $\frac{4}{10}$ pr. ct.	52	5 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 $\frac{4}{10}$	194 $\frac{4}{10}$	1 $\frac{3}{10}$ pr. ct.	50 pr. ct.

STATEMENT E. — Current Expenditures in Detail.

	1889.												Totals.
	1888.												
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	\$1,361 23	\$1,416 84	\$1,434 56	\$1,431 61	\$1,423 93	\$1,402 41	\$1,402 81	\$1,406 35	\$1,414 39	\$1,385 07	\$1,401 31	\$1,404 19	\$16,884 70
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	40 00	50 00	40 00	20 00	-	-	50 00	45 00	111 50	182 00	158 00	89 75	786 25
Fruit and vegetables,	8 40	4 75	25 32	2 49	2 05	3 93	1 25	10 00	12 07	23 38	29 22	42 23	165 09
Meat and fish,	175 42	240 23	187 36	341 72	95 27	28 27	233 79	243 95	312 46	387 71	307 59	331 25	2,885 02
Flour,	-	-	-	-	275 00	1,012 50	-	-	-	-	1,168 75	-	2,456 25
Grain, feed and meal,	177 50	130 01	162 92	301 81	77 41	99 32	350 55	124 69	65 92	75 63	101 10	142 34	1,509 20
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	64 15	60 68	27 00	56 38	55 50	4 08	67 98	44 70	35 92	36 58	21 76	24 78	499 51
Sugar and molasses,	170 25	64 31	80 36	100 91	126 25	127 51	109 47	170 08	96 40	173 26	73 84	136 92	1,429 56
Milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	199 86	258 69	142 85	377 65	219 90	226 94	218 25	246 39	217 22	199 70	168 73	243 59	2,719 77
Other groceries and provisions,	84 71	53 57	97 07	131 72	50 39	175 96	36 92	92 51	61 41	159 54	76 86	133 70	1,154 36
Clothing, boots and shoes,	480 61	382 19	558 64	566 29	617 02	585 59	418 24	546 33	195 28	214 91	266 03	822 77	5,653 90
Furniture, beds and bedding, kitchen and table ware,	71 89	42 32	114 39	89 63	38 99	81 22	220 90	113 05	103 71	64 30	36 90	97 82	1,075 12
Hospital supplies,	24 43	54 01	22 78	67 53	41 93	12 80	13 76	40 14	44 12	23 33	26 05	31 40	402 28
Fuel and lights,	202 35	200 06	93 38	183 63	254 50	6 96	110 88	-	3,207 79	5 15	89 96	22 53	4,387 19
Books and school supplies,	23 72	35 40	30 64	85 50	73 42	54 96	58 80	12 30	200 75	80 10	60 15	11 09	726 83

Blacksmithing, and repairs of tools, wagons and harness,	19 60	12 25	33 50	29 63	5 25	139 80	26 70	215 60	28 75	32 60	23 37	24 20	589 15
Repairs, ordinary,	50 60	62 53	165 82	307 80	149 30	209 12	305 64	356 99	410 67	483 78	340 60	430 70	3,223 55
Repairs, extraordinary (hospital),	426 47	984 88	15 14	37 27	89 33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,553 09
Express, freight and passenger fares,	49 39	63 50	75 91	15 19	65 83	56 65	119 14	28 39	62 12	33 77	37 16	44 29	651 34
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	16 13	30 46	67 30	13 10	27 81	10 80	19 98	3 70	51 38	23 65	13 50	24 74	302 55
Expense of Sunday services,	20 00	20 00	25 00	-	40 00	-	45 00	-	40 00	30 00	20 00	20 00	260 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements,	-	5 75	13 50	-	-	1 45	128 27	33 35	40 04	6 57	4 23	4 65	237 81
Pasturage,	-	25 00	50 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
Live stock,	-	115 00	-	67 50	76 00	110 00	40 00	-	160 00	-	-	-	568 50
Expense of inventory,	72 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 00
Extra medical attendance,	-	-	114 00	-	29 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00	149 50
Miscellaneous,	42 23	27 16	76 37	18 90	31 14	31 77	85 96	9 85	19 91	61 03	60 80	13 10	478 22
	\$3,780 94	\$4,339 59	\$3,653 81	\$4,256 16	\$3,865 72	\$4,382 04	\$4,064 29	\$3,743 37	\$6,889 81	\$3,632 06	\$4,485 91	\$4,102 04	\$51,195 74

STATEMENT F. — Showing Persons employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$1,600 00	AMOS ANDREWS, .	Superintendent, .	12 months,	\$1,600 00
1,000 00	<i>John N. Lacey,</i> .	Engineer, .	1 ⁵ / ₃₁ "	40 32
950 00	JOSEPH H. KENERSON, .	" .	11 ³ / ₃₁ "	911 69
600 00	C. L. HAYNES, M.D., .	Physician, .	12 "	600 00
600 00	JAMES J. PRENTISS, .	Clerk, .	12 "	600 00
516 00	FRANK DUFFY, .	Baker, .	12 "	508 50
420 00	ELON G. BUSS, .	In charge of dining-hall,	11 ¹⁶ / ₃₁ "	403 06
480 00	<i>A. W. Mansur,</i> .	Supervisor, .	2 ² / ₃₁ "	28 39
450 00	ERWIN G. WARD, .	" .	11 "	412 50
450 00	JOHN E. TAYLOR, .	" .	12 "	437 50
390 00	<i>John M. Sears,</i> .	" .	10 "	312 50
360 00	EDWARD E. WALKER, .	" .	2 "	60 00
360 00	J. M. SISK, .	Expressman, .	12 "	360 00
400 00	MRS. M. A. ANDREWS, .	Matron, .	12 "	400 00
300 00	<i>Miss A. Swinerton,</i> .	Assistant matron, .	7 "	175 00
300 00	MISS ETTA J. LENT, .	" .	11 ¹⁷ / ₃₁ "	261 42
250 00	MISS N. J. RICE, .	" .	12 "	250 00
250 00	MISS CLARA A. LENT, .	" .	5 "	104 17
300 00	MISS EMMA A. MOORE, .	" .	12 "	300 00
500 00	MISS E. M. FULLINGTON, .	Principal and teacher of first class,	12 "	500 00
250 00	MISS H. L. LACEY, .	Teacher of second class, .	12 "	250 00
250 00	MISS G. A. CHENEY, .	" of third class, .	12 "	250 00
250 00	<i>Miss Kate L. Blenus,</i> .	" of fourth class, .	11 "	229 16
250 00	MISS E. E. KENERSON, .	" of fourth class, .	1 "	20 84
360 00	MRS. S. E. PRENTISS, .	" of fifth class (music), .	12 "	360 00
250 00	MRS. H. E. DARTE, .	" of sixth class, .	12 "	250 00

250 00	MISS FLORA J. DYER,	“	of seventh class,	12	“	250 00
250 00	Mrs. L. J. Blaisdell,	“	kindergarten,	11 ²⁸ / ₁₀₀	“	245 14
250 00	MISS J. L. CLARK,	“	kindergarten,	7	“	4 86
250 00	MISS F. A. RAMSAY,	“	“	11 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	“	240 59
250 00	MRS. A. A. TAYLOR,	“	Instructor in sewing,	11 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀	“	239 09
250 00	Mrs. A. B. Payne,	“	Assistant instructor in sewing,	2	“	41 66
250 00	MRS. S. E. WARD,	“	“	10 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	“	225 70
250 00	MRS. J. A. BUSS,	“	Tailoress,	11 ⁸ / ₁₀₀	“	235 81
216 00	MISS LILIAN E. BUSS,	“	Assistant tailoress,	11 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀	“	207 00
250 00	Miss Clara A. Lent,	“	Supervisor,	7	“	145 83
200 00	MRS. C. D. CLARK,	“	“	5	“	83 34
250 00	Miss Carrie M. Bicus,	“	“	11	“	229 16
250 00	MISS F. F. CALDWELL,	“	“	1 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	“	9 73
250 00	Miss Abbie C. Phelps,	“	Substitute,	7 ⁸ / ₁₀₀	“	6 05
250 00	Miss Tenah Porter,	“	“	7 ⁸ / ₁₀₀	“	157 92
250 00	MISS JENNIE E. HAYFORD,	“	“	4	“	83 34
240 00	MISS L. E. PRESTON,	“	Assistant in dining-hall,	11 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	“	230 13
300 00	Miss Nettie L. Holloway,	“	Cook,	3	“	75 00
288 00	Mrs. M. J. Dickinson,	“	“	23 ¹ / ₁₀₀	“	71 23
288 00	MRS. JANE JULINA,	“	“	6	“	144 00
200 00	MISS LOUISA TAPLEY,	“	Hospital cook,	12	“	200 00
250 00	MISS M. M. LEE,	“	Laundress,	12	“	250 00
180 00	Mrs. E. J. Barnes,	“	Assistant laundress,	1 ¹ / ₁₀₀	“	5 32
144 00	Mrs. C. D. Clark,	“	“	4 ³ / ₁₀₀	“	58 06
192 00	Mrs. Sarah Hunt,	“	“	4	“	64 00
420 00	SAMUEL C. ROGERS,	“	Shoemaker,	12	“	420 00
360 00	W. M. WATSON,	“	Watchman,	12	“	337 00
540 00	W. H. WILLIAMS,	“	Farmer,	12	“	540 00
324 00	Edw. E. Walker,	“	Gardener,	9 ²² / ₁₀₀	“	250 80
300 00	W. M. A. WARREN,	“	“	2	“	50 00
300 00	Fred S. Barnes,	“	Teamster,	2 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	“	20 16
300 00	Chas. E. Allyn,	“	“	6 ³¹ / ₁₀₀	“	126 93

STATEMENT F — Concluded.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$300 00	J. C. RAND.	Teamster,	5 months,	\$125 00
240 00	<i>Stanley C. Blenus,</i>	Assistant farmer,	" "	20 00
288 00	<i>Harrison B. Ware,</i>	" "	" "	264 00
240 00	<i>William Carey,</i>	" "	" "	90 32
240 00	<i>N. C. Bushnell,</i>	" "	" "	70 80
240 00	<i>J. C. Rand,</i>	" "	" "	20 00
264 00	<i>Marcus Sartwell,</i>	" "	" "	53 52
240 00	<i>B. B. BARRETT,</i>	" "	" "	86 45
240 00	<i>Chas. E. Blake,</i>	" "	" "	65 16
240 00	<i>A. W. BARLOW,</i>	" "	" "	28 39
288 00	<i>S. S. NICHOLS,</i>	" "	" "	24 00
240 00	<i>E. W. UPHAM,</i>	" "	" "	18 00
240 00	<i>Alvah H. Jenkins,</i>	Hospital attendant,	" "	112 14
240 00	<i>Wm. A. Warren,</i>	" "	" "	74 00
240 00	ERNEST F. SHAW,	" "	" "	18 00
360 00	JAMES SKEVINGTON,	Fireman,	" "	360 00
240 00	<i>Wm. A. Warren,</i>	Night fireman,	" "	104 66
200 00	<i>William Franklin,</i>	Assistant in kitchen,	" "	100 00
180 00	<i>Charles Crippen,</i>	" "	" "	16 68
200 00	THOMAS J. FLYNN,	Laborer,	" "	196 68
96 00	WILLIAM KELLEY,	Hostler,	" "	96 00
120 00	N. A. D. WHEELER,	Assistant in tailor's shop,	" "	68 00
	Total,	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$16,884 70

NOTE. — The names of officers and employees serving now are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of those who have completed service in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. Names of persons employed on repairs, extra help in haying, etc., are not given.

STATEMENT G. — *Products of the Farm.*

1889.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, early,	31½ bushels, .	\$15 75
“ cider,	375 “	37 50
“ winter,	150 barrels, .	300 00
Asparagus,	17 bushels, .	34 00
Beans,	67 “	81 00
Beef,	11,040 pounds, .	640 71
Beets,	145 bushels, .	76 50
Cabbage,	6,000 heads, .	486 50
Carrots,	1,200 bushels, .	600 00
Celery,	2,000 bunches, .	200 00
Corn fodder,	5½ tons,	44 00
Crab-apples,	2¾ bushels, .	2 75
Cucumbers,	24½ “	29 00
Currants,	84 quarts,	8 40
Eggs,	425½ dozens, .	94 92
Ensilage,	125 tons,	625 00
Grapes,	2¾ bushels, .	4 75
Hay,	175 tons,	2,740 00
Hayed oats,	8 “	80 00
Ice,	375 “	562 50
Indian corn,	185 bushels, .	138 75
Lettuce,	52 “	26 00
Mangolds,	1,800 “	540 00
Manure,	500 loads,	500 00
Milk,	142,848 quarts, .	5,713 92
Oats,	125 bushels, .	62 50
Oat straw,	4 tons,	40 00
Onions,	90 bushels, .	67 50
Pears,	8¾ “	8 37
Pease,	30 “	60 00
Plums,	7¾ bushel,	175 00
Peppers,	½ “	1 00
Pop-corn,	10 bushels,	15 00
Potatoes,	930 “	645 00
Parsnips,	150 “	67 50
Poultry,	403 pounds, .	80 60
Pork,	8,149 “	629 82
Quinces,	¼ bushel,	50
Radishes,	50 bunches,	2 50
Ruta-bagas,	200 bushels, .	60 00
Rhubarb,	1,200 pounds, .	18 00
Rowen,	22 tons,	294 00
Rye,	50 bushels, .	37 50
Rye straw,	3 tons,	45 00
Raspberries,	5 quarts,	60
Strawberries,	934 “	112 08
Spinach,	55 bushels, .	27 50
Squash, summer,	21 “	13 50
“ winter,	2,500 pounds, .	100 00
Sweet corn,	120 bushels, .	72 00
Tomatoes,	20¾ “	17 68
Turnips,	750 “	75 00
Veal,	565 pounds, .	56 50
Wood,	25 cords,	137 50
		\$16,330 85

STATEMENT H. — *Work done in Sewing-room No. 1.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	323	90	413
Bed spreads,	109	12	121
Bed ticks,	1	427	428
Bibs,	102	—	102
Braces,	1	1	2
Blankets,	—	5	5
Clothes bags,	3	—	3
Chemises,	84	—	84
Curtains,	46	—	46
Coats,	—	93	93
Carpets,	—	2	2
Dresses,	264	80	344
Drawers,	781	47	828
Dish cloths,	16	—	16
Eye shades,	16	—	16
Flags,	—	1	1
Hose,	—	4,612	4,612
Night dresses,	202	—	202
Night shirts,	44	—	44
Names sewed on,	25	—	25
Penwipers,	60	—	60
Pillow cases,	318	136	454
Pants,	—	48	48
Rugs,	—	7	7
Sacks,	69	57	126
Sheets,	585	292	877
Straps,	1	—	1
Shirts,	—	1,486	1,486
Skirts,	163	—	163
Table napkins,	143	26	169
Table cloths,	3	32	35
Tea bags,	19	—	19
Towels,	1,038	631	1,669
Waists,	123	1	124
Wash cloths,	60	—	60
Waist straps,	26	—	26
Total,	4,625	8,086	12,711

STATEMENT I. — *Work done in Sewing-room No. 2.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Blouses,	—	131	131
Caps,	264	27	291
Jackets,	305	1,575	1,880
Kitchen aprons,	21	—	21
Mats,	8	—	8
Mittens,	2	—	2
Pants,	839	2,663	3,502
Shirts,	428	—	428
Suspenders,	300	—	300
	2,167	4,396	6,563
Total number of articles made,			6,792
“ “ “ “ repaired,			12,482
			19,274

STATEMENT J.

AMOS ANDREWS, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with the State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1888,	\$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1888,	11,674 34
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1888,	1,141 67
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1889,	39,521 40
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1889,	2,867 74
received from appropriation for new boilers,	9 22
received from sales,	138 00
	<u>\$55,452 37</u>

CR.

Disbursements for three months, ending Dec. 31, 1888,	\$12,916 01
Disbursements for nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1889,	42,298 36
Payments to State Treasurer,	138 00
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1889,	100 00
	<u>\$55,452 37</u>

[NOTE. — This institution has no “fund” from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. It derives its support wholly from the State treasury by annual legislative appropriations.]

The per capita cost for the year is \$3.13. This sum shows the cost of clothing, food and lodging, medical attendance, teaching and supervision, — in brief, the entire expense of maintaining all the inmates of the institution, — together with all ordinary repairs, such as must constantly be made to keep the buildings and appliances in good condition; including also the cost of heating and lighting the buildings, and of furnishing an outfit for all pupils going away from the school, and their travelling expenses.

Children placed out on trial are provided with two complete suits of clothing, with an overcoat extra in cold weather, the whole outfit costing on an average \$16.00.

The State appropriations are made for *calendar* years, while the reports of institutions are made for years ending *Sept. 30*.

It will therefore readily be seen, that, while the expenditures are kept within the yearly appropriations, the expense for the *institution* year may be larger or smaller than the appropriation, including, as it does, parts of two calendar years.]

STATEMENT K. — *Employment of Children.*

There are employed in the —

	Boys.	Girls.
Dormitories and other parts of the house,	—	16
Sewing-room No. 1,	—	40
Sewing-room No. 2,	10	—
Dining-hall,	20	—
Kitchen,	5	—
Shoe shop,	2	—
Bakery,	5	—
Laundry,	7	—
Hospital,	2	2
On the farm and at the barns,	32	—
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	40	—

Girls, 58; boys, 123; total, 181.

STATEMENT L. — *Children boarded in Families.*

Children boarded in families Sept. 30, 1889, paid for from appropriation of State Primary School,	43
Number of days' board paid for,	14,933
Amount paid during the year,	\$4,009 41
Weekly per capita cost,	\$1 88—

NOTE. — This sum does not include expense of investigation of places, nor of visiting the children after being located, which is paid by the Department of Indoor Poor, and increases the cost to the State.

STATEMENT M. — *Recapitulation of Inventory.*

*Taken by Enos Calkins and James B. Shaw of Palmer, Mass., as of
Sept. 30, 1889.*

Land,	\$22,664 81
Buildings,	99,500 00
Live stock,	7,931 80
Products of farm,	8,251 75
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,653 28
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	10,911 05
Beds and bedding (inmates'),	4,927 97
Other furniture (inmates'),	5,871 32
Clothing (inmates'),	4,797 12
Superintendent's department,	6,604 33
Dry goods,	1,759 67
Groceries and provisions,	2,358 54
Drugs and medicines,	310 05
Fuel,	3,492 05
Library and school supplies,	1,584 08
Heating, water and gas (with fixtures),	22,300 00
Miscellaneous,	1,471 43
	<hr/>
	\$208,389 25

STATEMENT N. — *Receipts.*

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year,	\$100 00
received from unexpended appropriation of former calendar year,	11,674 34
received from appropriation for the present calendar year,	39,521 40
received from special appropriation for boarding out children,	4,009 41
received from special appropriation for new boilers,	9 22
received from sales,	138 00
	<hr/>
	\$55,452 37

STATEMENT O. — *Expenditures.**Current Expenditures.*

For salaries, wages and labor,	\$17,670 95
meat,	2,461 54
fish,	423 48
fruit and vegetables,	165 09
flour,	2,456 25
grain, feed and meal,	1,809 20
tea, coffee and chocolate,	499 51
sugar and molasses,	1,429 56
milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	2,719 77

For other groceries and provisions,	\$1,154 36
clothing, boots and shoes,	5,653 90
fuel and lights,	4,387 19
hospital supplies,	402 28
furniture, beds and bedding, kitchen and table ware, .	1,075 12
transportation,	651 34
ordinary repairs,	3,223 55
extraordinary repairs,	1,553 09
other current expenses,	3,459 56
Total,	<u>\$51,195 74</u>

Extraordinary Expenditures.

Payments to State Treasurer,	138 00
For board of children in families,	4,009 41
For new boilers,	9 22
	<u>\$55,352 37</u>
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1889,	100 00
	<u>\$55,452 37</u>

STATEMENT P. — *Resources and Liabilities.**Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$100 00
Unexpended appropriations,	16,601 64
	<u>\$16,701 64</u>

Liabilities.

Miscellaneous bills,	358 19
	<u>\$16,343 45</u>

STATEMENT Q. — *Summary of Farm Account.*

DR.

To live stock, as per inventory,	\$7,019 75
wagons and agricultural implements, as per inventory,	2,143 95
paid carpenter, painter, etc., for repairs,	486 24
wages of farm help,	2,096 20
board of farm help,	1,102 25
labor of children,	460 00
live stock,	491 50
grain, feed, etc.,	1,747 77
hardware, farm tools, etc.,	182 51
blacksmithing and repairs,	150 63
lumber,	260 34
harness and repairs,	130 10
seeds, fertilizers, etc.,	105 65
rent of pasture,	165 00
sundries,	17 81
	<u>\$16,559 70</u>

CR.

By farm product of 1888, as per inventory,	\$5,363 00
labor for the school,	445 85
cost of keeping horses used for school,	312 83
sale of live stock,	155 00
beef,	640 71
veal,	56 50
pork,	629 82
eggs and poultry,	175 52
milk,	5,713 92
ice,	562 50
wood,	137 50
hay, straw, etc.,	3,242 00
fruit and vegetables,	3,091 88
	<hr/>
	\$20,527 03

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The hospital report of the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889, is as follows:—

Number in hospital Sept. 30, 1888,	22
admitted during the year,	459
of deaths,	3
discharged,	450
remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1889,	28

The following is a list of the cases admitted during the year. Some of the cases not admitted, but treated at the daily clinic, are also reported:—

Pneumonia,	7	Retroversion with chronic	
Bronchitis,	51	endometritis,	1
Pharyngitis,	19	Incontinence of urine,	31
Tonsillitis,	27	Amputation of stump below	
Tonsillitis, hypertrophic,	2	knee,	1
Bronchitis with follicular ton-		Fatty tumor removed,	1
sillitis,	1	Dislocated hip,	1
Epilepsy,	6	Dislocated scapula,	1
Neuralgia,	1	Dislocated finger,	1
Herpes zoster,	1	Fracture (Colles's),	1
Asthma,	1	Crushed finger,	1
Indigestion,	154	Wounds, punctured,	3
Gastritis, acute,	1	Wounds, lacerated,	11
Gastritis, chronic,	1	Wounds, contused,	6
Stomatitis,	1	Sprains,	14
Constipation,	20	Suppurating toes,	4
Diarrhœa,	8	Suppurating thumb,	1
Febricula,	2	Spinal curvature,	5
General debility,	9	Paraplegia with scrotal her-	
Myalgia,	2	nia,	1
Varicose veins,	1	Coxalgia,	5
Dysmenorrhœa,	1	Weak ankles,	1

Burns,	2	Scarlatina,	1
Rachitis,	1	Cyanosis,	1
Malignant tumor,	1	Mumps,	3
Scrofulosis,	3	Eczema,	11
Furuncle,	15	Molluscum epitheliale,	2
Rhus poisoning,	1	Urticaria,	2
Wen,	1	Croup,	4
Facial erysipelas,	1	Not classified,	21
Acute rheumatism,	1	Rhinitis,	1

Diseases of the Eye.

Contusion of eyelids,	2	Squint divergent, tenotomy of external rectus,	1
Blepharitis,	5	Operation for trichiasis,	1
Trachoma,	1	Excision of wart of upper lid,	1
Trachoma with pannus,	1	Leucoma,	6
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal,	7	Asthenopia,	1
Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular,	3	Hypermetropic squint,	1
Staphyloma (anterior),	1	Mucocele,	1
Squint convergent, tenotomy of internal rectus,	2		

Diseases of the Ear.

Otitis media purulenta acuta,	5
Otitis media purulenta chronica,	2
Otitis externa circumscripta,	2

There have been three deaths during the year. Two died of pneumonia; one a delicate boy of five years, and the other a boy of fourteen, with spinal curvature. The third was a girl of ten, with hip-joint disease. She died of acute parenchymatous nephritis.

The amputation referred to in the list was for a bad stump, where the flaps had contracted, leaving the bone exposed; thus keeping the part inflamed and sensitive, and causing the boy much discomfort. The operation was performed by our consulting physician, Dr. Wm. Holbrook. The patient made a good recovery, and has had no trouble since.

Among the crippled and deformed children in the hospital is a blind girl three years of age, who has never eaten, and will not now eat, solid food. This is, I think, the second case of the kind on record.

Another little waif, of nine years, and far below the average in bodily development, was sent to the hospital last April in a half-starved, miserable condition, weighing only

24 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. She has gained slowly but steadily since her entrance until now, when her weight is 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

The girl referred to in last year's report, affected with attacks similar to epileptic vertigo, was discharged from the hospital in August. She now goes to school, and has shown no signs of her trouble since March.

James Daniels, also referred to in last year's report, as suffering from epilepsy, continued to improve until January, when he was discharged from the school and so lost sight of.

There has been no epidemic this year. Any child suffering from a contagious affection is isolated, as are also all doubtful cases, and every precaution is taken to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Respectfully submitted,

CALLIEVAIUS L. HAYNES,

Resident Physician.

MONSON, Oct. 1, 1889.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the progress made in the school during the year just concluded. The following general statements are presented.

ENROLMENT OF ATTENDANCE.

Number of pupils enrolled Oct. 1, 1888 : Boys, 218 ; girls, 68 ; total,	286
Number of pupils enrolled, 1888-89 : Boys, 390 ; girls, 134 ; total,	524
Largest number belonging (September, 1889),	300
Smallest number belonging (May, 1889),	248
Average daily attendance, 1888-89,	275
Admitted, 1888-89,	157
Readmitted, 1888-89,	81
Discharged, 1888-89,	214
Died,	2
Number of pupils enrolled Sept. 30, 1889 : Boys, 222 ; girls, 86 ;	
total,	308
Number of teachers,	9
Average age of pupils,	10 years, 9 months.

ILLITERACY AT ENTERING.

Could not read or write,	61
Could read and not write,	7
Could both read and write,	89
Never studied arithmetic,	70
Never studied geography,	94

Of those admitted, 36 had received instruction in physiology and hygiene, 5 in history and 7 in both.

POPULATION.

It will be observed that the year closes with twenty-two more pupils in school than it had when it began. Thirty-one more pupils have been admitted than last year, and not as many readmitted. About the same number (214) have been discharged, and there have been but two deaths.

The number of pupils in the higher classes, a greater part of the time, is less than in the lower. This is owing to the fact that the children are largely chosen from the higher classes to be placed out. Pupils after reaching the afternoon divisions of the first and fifth classes remain in them until leaving the school. This, and the fact just stated, often necessitate numerous small classes, with sometimes but one in a class.

CLAY MODELLING.

While our classrooms number one less than formerly, let it not be supposed we have retrograded, and had no use for the usual number. The room formerly occupied by the seventh class is now used for work in clay, where the third and fifth classes devote an hour and a half, once a week, to this most fascinating work. They have cut in clay the square, half-square, right-angled triangle, oblong, oblong divided, equilateral triangle and the same divided, hexagonal forms from the square and circle, circle with its divisions, and have moulded the sphere, cube and cylinder, in twelve lessons. This work of creating out of lumps of crude clay a form of beauty, with which they are more or less familiar, is intensely enjoyed by the little builders.

Instructions in paper folding have been given by the kindergarten teacher in the fourth, sixth and seventh classes, and in the third and fifth classes by the teachers in charge. The geometrical forms from the square and circle have contained lessons of interest and profit, and especially when carried forward in clay have left lasting impressions upon the plastic minds of the children.

The privilege granted Mrs. Blaisdell and myself last April, to visit "The Workingman's School" in New York City, afforded us an opportunity of inspecting and appropriating feasible features of the work, which have proved to be valuable accessions.

MANUAL TRAINING.

In May it was decided to introduce manual training into the school; and it accordingly became a part of the programme, with a special instructor in charge. The room formerly used for the kindergarten is now occupied by the boys of the first and second classes in manual training.

They have had lessons an hour and a half in length, once a week, during which time they have learned the names of tools, how to measure and lay off a line, draw the plan of a box on different scales, saw the pieces and construct a box, cross and mallet. One boy purchased a lock and attached it to the box he had made, in such a deft manner as to merit the compliment from a carpenter, "A fine piece of work, well done."

CALISTHENICS.

Calisthenics are now taught, all the classes having been in charge of one teacher (Mrs. Blaisdell), excepting the morning divisions of the three upper classes, which have received drill from their respective teachers.

All thorough educators recognize the necessity of waking up the mind and holding the attention of those taught; and, because the end is so hardly attained among those of illiterate parentage, I wish to especially emphasize the valuable aid in this direction we have realized in the introduction of *mechanical* work. A large majority of our pupils lack the motive power of study; *i.e.*, an inherent love for it. To such, an intellectual acquirement, where the mind alone is addressed, can only be attained by using compulsory methods, which defeat the end desired by arousing a positive dislike, because of the forced mental effort which is drudgery to the apathetic mind. On the contrary, manual labor, first, attracts and pleases; second, tangible objects are produced by individual effort; third, the mind has unconsciously and naturally, step by step, mastered the *details*, until it has a perfect conception of the whole from the finished model. In short, mechanical work compels unconscious attention; and in place of dread for a task, desire is awakened, and love for it buds into being.

OUTSIDE HELPS.

The teachers were all very much interested and benefited by attending, last May, the Teachers' Association held in Springfield. It awakened a livelier interest in everything pertaining to school work. The encouragement derived and the stimulus gained were invaluable.

I wish to thankfully acknowledge various books valuable

for reference, which have been generously supplied during the year. Seventeen bound volumes of "St. Nicholas" and eight of "Wide Awake" have been added to the school library, which are much prized by teachers and pupils. These are often loaned as a reward for work well done. The promised loan of one of these books acts as an incentive on the mind of even the slowest intellect. We hope the few moments spent in the choice company of the pure and beautiful may some time bear fruit in the busy walks of life. Many of the boys are very fond of reading, and can easily be led to read the best literature, if something of the contents is unfolded to them by a judicious teacher.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Three entertainments were given by the different classes during the winter term. Thirty-nine weekly concerts have been given Sunday evenings by the five highest classes, in turn; and three general concerts when all classes united, — at Christmas, Easter and Children's Day. These exercises have sustained, if not exceeded, the reputation for merit gained in the past.

CONCLUSION.

The list of teachers (Appendix), I am glad to say, remains nearly the same as last year. It gives me pleasure to testify to their fidelity in the school-room. They have been well tried, and deserve the confidence of the trustees and superintendent. Mrs. L. J. Blaisdell, a successful teacher for over seven years, resigned her position in September. Miss J. L. Clark succeeded her. Miss Kate L. Blenus, on account of failing health, was obliged to resign her class. It is now in charge of Miss E. E. Kenerson.

I thank you for your kindly assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,

Principal.

APPENDIX.

TEACHERS. — 1889-90.

	Class.
Miss E. M. Fullington,	First.
Miss Carrie Lacey,	Second.
Miss G. A. Cheney,	Third.
Miss E. E. Kenerson,	Fourth.
Mrs. J. J. Prentiss,	Fifth.
Mrs. H. E. Darte,	Sixth.
Miss F. J. Dyer,	Seventh.
Miss J. L. Clark,	Kindergarten.
Mr. L. W. Eddy,	Manual training.

SCHOOL CALENDAR. — 1889-90.

Fall term	Ends Nov. 1.
Winter term begins	Nov. 11; ends Jan. 31.
Spring term begins	Feb. 10; ends May 2.
Summer term begins	May 12; ends July 25.
Fall term begins	Aug. 11.
Number of school weeks in the year,	47
Number of school days in the year,	229

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The year just ended has been one of much activity. The growth of the school in numbers, the enlargement of its material resources, the broadening and improvement of its educational facilities, together with the inevitable mass of routine duties, have taxed all available nerve force.

The purchase of the Wilson farm has nearly doubled our acreage. The addition of two dwellings and a superintendent's house has increased our households from four to seven. The general laundry, which had become inadequate to the demands upon it, was abandoned last winter. An assistant matron was appointed for each of the family houses, and all laundry work and repair of clothing have since been done at the family houses. The employment of this additional officer has proved of advantage in so many ways as to fully justify the increased expenditure.

The health of the school has been excellent. The dietary has been somewhat re-enforced, the aim being to put into it, in due proportion, every element which can be of advantage to a growing boy. The additions consist in five ounces of butter and three ounces of cheese per week, oat-meal mush twice a week, corn-meal mush once, bean soup once and pea soup once a week.

The boys have been employed indoors even less than heretofore. Every day, when the weather would permit, all those not needed for household duties have been at work upon the farm. No men except the farmer and assistant farmer have been employed to do farm work, even at the height of the busy season. The boys have seemed unusually contented. A disposition to escape has been remark-

able for the rarity of its exhibition, the escapes being confined almost exclusively to homesick new-comers.

Our numbers have grown apace from 142 at the beginning of the year to 184 at its close. The total number of boys returned from their places, together with those recommitted to the school, has been only 19, of whom 9 remained in school September 30. More have been placed out on probation the past year than in any one of the five previous years; yet the increase in commitments has steadily raised the average attendance from 127 last year to 168 this. This average is higher by 40 than in any other year since 1881.

As foreseen, the present accommodations are greatly over-crowded; and this condition of things is seriously embarrassing the good work attempted for the boys, to say nothing of the positive and grave evils of a moral nature, attendant upon over-crowding. With the influx which usually becomes greater as winter approaches, while the opportunities for placing boys out are diminished, it is difficult to see how the boys can be properly cared for without an increase of houseroom. One additional house is needed for immediate wants, and another to provide for the probable growth of the coming year. It does not seem wise economy to negative the full efficiency of many thousands of dollars, that an expenditure which must finally be made may be deferred for a few months. The school has not yet grown to unwieldy proportions, and an increase in the number of houses will not mean a material increase in the number of general officers. At the same time, facilities may be provided for the training of a greater number, which would seem too expensive for a small number. As an illustration in point, the principal teacher provided by you last winter has made it possible to reduce the work of the several schools to a good degree of system and uniformity. Through the help of an efficient principal, that intimate knowledge of the daily work of the several schools may be maintained, which is necessary to enable the superintendent to advise intelligently concerning a homogeneous plan of conducting the different schools. The manual training, too, so auspiciously begun, would hardly be undertaken for a small number of boys, on account of the large expense.

I call your special attention to the report of the principal, Miss Pettit, which shows clearly some directions in which progress has been made. In nothing has the school shown so marked an awakening as along the intellectual line. Where listlessness and apathy were the prevailing tone, one notes life and interest. An eagerness to know is manifested, quite in contrast with the stolid indifference which was too generally observable in the school-room a year ago. It is not true that these boys will not respond to rational methods of instruction. It is true that they are preternaturally sharp in reading faces and in detecting the ability of a teacher to do what she professes; and, alas for the weak or incompetent, they possess little chivalry and no respect for incompetency. Once convinced, however, that their instructor is fully equal to all emergencies, and is interested in them, and it is rare to find one of these boys who will not at least try. The boy at this stage is in a hopeful condition, and may be aroused to entertain higher ideals. Right here comes in the most critical and important part of the work for these boys. It is also likely to be the most disappointing and disheartening. The most susceptible and tractable are often the first to fail; and so the anxious seed-sower too often is ready to exclaim, "The work has failed." How unwilling we are to cultivate carefully the elements of manhood in these boys, without being able to see the fruitage! They who are unwilling to walk by faith have little right to tread these paths, or try to deal with this class of humanity.

To get and keep good teachers seems to be a matter of some difficulty. Your decision to give teachers a longer vacation, seems to me a move in the right direction. Both school and teachers seemed benefited by the longer vacation.

The school for manual training has been organized under the direction of Miss Anna Wilcox. Miss Wilcox has had experience with the class of pupils to be found here. She is a graduate of one of the normal schools of the Commonwealth, and has also had an excellent course of training for her specialty. She has begun her work in a very satisfactory manner. Every boy in the school is receiving one and one-half hours' instruction in the manual training-room each

week. The system followed is the Slojd or Swedish. The work is planned with reference to its educational value alone,—to teach the boy to think, to judge, and to give tangible form to his judgment. Unless it proves a mind-awakener, a provoker of thought, the system will count for little more than a failure. It is too soon to speak of results, but the manual training-school promises well.

As you are aware, I regard the arousing of dormant faculties in the minds of our pupils as the key-note to success in this work. Not that some of them are not sharp enough, but their sharpness is of a narrow, peculiar, undesirable and for the most part useless kind. They have eyes to see what they ought not to see, ears quick to detect the evil and debasing. To care for them, feed properly, clothe comfortably, keep within the bounds of proper decorum by holding before their minds, in season and out of season, the motive of a speedy release on condition of conformity to certain rules, being careful to release them before the motive has grown threadbare, may be a good way to hold boys, prevent escapes, and present an appearance of good work; but it is a very open question whether this amounts to more than an amelioration of the evils of commitment to a jail or house of correction for a short term. To accomplish much in stirring to new life a mind blunted by wrong habits and unfavorable surroundings, more than ten or twelve months' discipline is required. By our present system of credits, a boy may earn his release in less than a year. There are cases, doubtless, where a speedy release may be wise; but the most of these are cases for special action. For those whom it is desirable to detain here for any length of time, I do not see that much can be expected of a school course of less than two years' duration, when the former training of the boys we receive is considered. The same may be said of accomplishing much in manual training in a less period. I hesitate somewhat in pressing any increase in the length of time our pupils shall be kept, however vital it may seem to success, on account of the embarrassment we are under from insufficient accommodations. But I believe a way should be found to do whatever ought to be done.

Table No. 9 has been added to those generally given, and groups statistics which may be suggestive.

My officers as a whole have been faithful, and to their hearty co-operation is due any measure of success thus far attained.

To your honorable Board is due my grateful acknowledgment for your uniform manifestation of a large-minded readiness to entertain any plan looking to an improvement of the school; also for your valued counsel, and not least for your abundant sympathy and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

WESTBOROUGH, Oct. 14, 1889.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the General Condition of the School, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1889.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1888,	142
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	124
Recommitted,	5
Returned from places,	5
“ by police,	2
“ voluntarily,	6
“ by institution officers,	12
	154
Whole number in school during the year,	296
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	50
On probation to others,	43
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
To accompany parents out of the State,	1
To Superintendent of Indoor Poor,	5
By elopement (all returned),	10
	112
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1889,	184

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and Average Number of each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1888.			
October,	21	16	142.80
November,	15	8	149.80
December,	16	5	156.25
1889.			
January,	18	11	170.93
February,	4	2	173.14
March,	12	10	174.64
April,	7	11	174.83
May,	14	13	174.22
June,	10	10	172.86
July,	10	10	172.09
August,	14	7	175.30
September,	13	9	181.90
Totals,	154	112	168.23

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	—	50	50
Berkshire,	6	209	215
Bristol,	16	538	554
Dukes,	1	12	13
Essex,	20	982	1,002
Franklin,	—	53	53
Hampden,	11	338	349
Hampshire,	3	72	75
Middlesex,	25	1,062	1,087
Nantucket,	—	16	16
Norfolk,	2	937	939
Plymouth,	5	110	115
Suffolk,	17	1,210	1,227
Worcester,	18	664	682
Totals,	124	6,253	6,377

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers American born,	7
Mothers American born,	13
Fathers foreign born,	11
Mothers foreign born,	9
Both parents American born,	29
Both parents foreign born,	71
Unknown,	13

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

American born,	105
Foreign born,	17
Unknown,	2
Total,	124

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	50
municipal court,	9
police court,	53
superior court,	3
trial justices,	9
Total,	124

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	—	117	117
Nine,	—	235	235
Ten,	4	440	444
Eleven,	6	638	644
Twelve,	20	719	739
Thirteen,	27	864	891
Fourteen,	66	1,087	1,153
Fifteen,	—	897	897
Sixteen,	—	930	930
Seventeen,	—	280	280
Eighteen and over,	—	59	59
Unknown,	1	30	31
Total,	124	6,326	6,450

Average age of boys, 13.07.

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the Domestic Condition of Boys who have been Inmates of the School during Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had parents,	176
no parents,	14
father,	39
mother,	50
step-father,	11
step-mother,	15
intemperate father,	80
intemperate mother,	10
both intemperate parents,	50
parents separated,	8
attended church,	259
never attended church,	15
never attended school,	—
not attended school within one year,	18
two years,	8
three years,	8
been arrested before,	198
been inmates of other institutions,	74
used intoxicating liquor,	36
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	189
Were employed in mill or otherwise when arrested,	154
idle,	38
attending school,	93
Could not read or write,	3
Parents owning residence,	42
Members of family had been arrested,	107

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the Length of Time the Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since Commitment.

3 months or less,	9	2 years 3 months,	1
4 months,	1	2 " 4 "	-
5 "	1	2 " 5 "	3
6 "	-	2 " 6 "	-
7 "	1	2 " 7 "	-
8 "	-	2 " 8 "	1
9 "	-	2 " 9 "	1
10 "	4	2 " 10 "	-
11 "	3	2 " 11 "	1
1 year,	4	3 years,	-
1 " 1 month,	5	3 " 1 month,	1
1 " 2 months,	4	3 " 2 months,	-
1 " 3 "	10	3 " 3 "	1
1 " 4 "	9	3 " 4 "	-
1 " 5 "	9	3 " 5 "	-
1 " 6 "	5	3 " 6 "	-
1 " 7 "	6	3 " 7 "	-
1 " 8 "	8	3 " 8 "	-
1 " 9 "	6	3 " 9 "	-
1 " 10 "	4	3 " 10 "	-
1 " 11 "	1	3 " 11 "	-
2 years,	7	4 years and more,	-
2 " 1 month,	5		
2 " 2 months,	1	Total,	112

Average time spent in the institution, 17.3 months.

TABLE No. 9.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers, New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for any cause.	Placed on probation.	Discharged otherwise.
1879-80,	206.88	95	36	79	80
1880-81,	176.60	71	76	92	107
1881-82,	113.61	108	39	146	11
1882-83,	114.28	100	14	125	19
1883-84,	128.80	†138	33	81	43
1884-85,*	112.18	64	33	81	71
1885-86,	92.82	59	44	90	18
1886-87,	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887-88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
Average for 10 years,	134.49	95.1	38.3	96	40.6

* April, 1885, removed to present location.

† First year after the reduction of the age for admission from 17 to 14 years.

List of Articles Repaired in the Sewing-room during Year ending Oct. 1, 1889.

Aprons,	4	Shirts,	1,194
Blankets,	1	Spreads,	15
Jackets,	496	Stockings,	1,028
Napkins,	4	Table cloths,	39
Pants,	1,009	Towels,	95
Pillow slips,	66	Vests,	5
Pillow ticks,	7		
Robes,	2	Total,	4,088
Sheets,	123		

List of Articles Made in the Sewing-room during the Year ending Oct. 1, 1889.

Aprons,	42	Pillow ticks,	2
Caps,	218	Sheets,	260
Coffee bags,	1	Shirts,	769
Collars,	120	Spreads,	3
Dish towels,	86	Suspenders,	74
Linen jackets,	6	Table cloths,	15
Mattresses,	3	Towels,	346
Napkins,	24		
Pillow slips,	192	Total,	2,161

Laundry Work for Year ending Oct. 1, 1889.

Number pieces washed,	90,228
“ “ ironed,	65,667
“ “ starched,	5,997

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

There were in the school at the beginning of the year 142 boys. During the year 124 new scholars have entered; 20 have returned, of whom 9 are still here; 102 have been discharged; so that at present there are in the school 184 boys, the average age of whom is 14.06 years. There has been very little irregularity in attendance, from sickness or other cause. The work of the past seven months has been to me increasingly interesting, and the results attained are encouraging.

In order to grade each school properly, every boy, upon entering, has been examined and classified according to his qualifications. By this means, supplemented by personal effort on the part of teachers with individual pupils, we have succeeded in reducing each school to two grades, thus rendering it possible to do far more effective work, and also for all the teachers to carry out the same general plan, the programme of which accompanies this report.

All the pupils of each school pursue, as one class, the studies of the afternoon, with the exception of arithmetic and spelling, in which subjects there are two divisions. The more advanced class in arithmetic is expected to finish the subject of percentage in its various applications, take mensuration, and review the work of two years. In one school a number of boys were prepared and desirous to accomplish more in mathematics than the other members of their class; so they were allowed to begin algebra, in which subject they have become much interested, and have made considerable progress.

The second class in arithmetic takes the fundamental prin-

ciples of numbers, common and decimal fractions, denominate numbers, reduction, and a general review at the close of the year.

Exercises tending to develop the bodily powers and give relaxation from study, have occupied five minutes of each afternoon.

Pupils have been drilled in sentence-building, and have been required to correct errors made in the use of language, and, in recitation, to give answers in complete sentences.

Much attention has been paid to spelling, which has been a written exercise, much varied in its character.

In penmanship, regular and systematic drill in the principles and free-hand movement has been given, resulting in marked improvement in the writing of the boys.

Oral instruction in the elements of physiology and hygiene, with familiar, practical talks on the results of violated laws of health, has been given three times a week. In this subject, as also in civil government, the same outline has been followed in all the schools.

Observation lessons have had a prominent place in the work of each day. In the spring and early summer, flowers were the objects to which attention was called; and later, trees of various kinds have been thoroughly examined with reference to their size, form, texture, relative position of parts, growth, etc. This work has been done not only in the school-room, with branches of trees before the pupils, but also in the open field and by the wayside, where the peculiarities of individual trees could be noted. When all have been led to recognize the characteristics of flower and tree, each has expressed on paper, in his own language, the knowledge thus gained, and also has represented the object by a free-hand drawing.

Believing that mental development may be acquired through the exercise of the senses, touch and sight, much attention has been given to form study and drawing. Pupils have modelled in clay from solids, likewise from objects in nature; and from paper, sticks and tablets, they have also made type-forms, which they have afterwards reproduced on paper. Miss Lizzie Sanborn gave instruction in this branch for several months, with very satisfactory results.

Miss Anna Wilcox is her successor, and already her enthusiasm has aroused a greater interest, and we look for even better results. In this subject, as also in music, the boys have been taught mostly by the teacher in charge. To render her work more efficient, she has taught under the direction of the special instructress, who has also given one or two lessons per week in each school. This plan has succeeded admirably.

Music has been introduced as a study; and the majority of the boys, who seven months ago could sing only by rote, can now from dictation write quite difficult music in several keys, then read and sing it from their own work. The boy who does *not* sing, and that *with a will*, is the exception rather than the rule.

Earnest efforts have been made to divert the minds of the pupils from channels of pernicious thought, by interesting them in biographical and historical subjects, and reading of a pure, ennobling character. Marked improvement in this direction is noticeable.

To test the memory and thoroughness of the pupils, written examinations have been given occasionally. As a rule, the boys have passed these creditably; and many have had papers which, for neatness and accuracy, would do credit to an academic student. The first Saturday evening of every month has been devoted to letter-writing.

The various periodicals furnished the school are eagerly looked for by the boys; and the educational journals are especially welcome to many of the more advanced pupils, as also to the teachers.

Meetings of the teachers for consultation, and mutual assistance and encouragement in their work, have been held regularly once a week.

Many thanks for your assistance and counsel, always so heartily given, and for the co-operation of the teachers.

MARY L. PETTIT,

Principal.

PROGRAMME OF LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—1889—1890.

Afternoon.

2-2.25,	.	.	.	.	Drawing.
2.25-3.25,	.	.	.	.	Arithmetic.
3.25-3.30,	.	.	.	.	Calisthenics.
3.30-3.50,	.	.	.	.	Music.
3.50-4,	.	.	.	.	Spelling.
4-4.10,	.	.	.	.	Penmanship.
4.10-4.30,	.	.	.	.	Observation lesson.

Evening.

6-6.15,	.	.	.	.	Physiology,—Civil Government.
6.15-6.45,	.	.	.	.	Geography,—History.
6.45-7,	.	.	.	.	Language.
7-7.30,	.	.	.	.	Reading.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1888 —	October, received from the State Treasurer, . . .	\$3,062 88
	November, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,283 86
	December, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,458 49
1889 —	January, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,120 92
	February, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,080 78
	March, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,337 50
	April, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,922 23
	May, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,730 33
	June, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,568 52
	July, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,377 00
	August, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,331 31
	September, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,012 04
		\$37,285 86

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1888 —	October,	\$3,062 88
	November,	2,283 86
	December,	3,458 49
1889 —	January,	4,120 92
	February,	4,080 78
	March,	3,337 50
	April,	2,922 23
	May,	2,730 33
	June,	2,568 52
	July,	2,377 00
	August,	2,331 31
	September,	4,012 04
		\$37,285 86

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for Lyman Hall Alterations.

1888 — October,	\$168 91
November,	700 75
December,	1,030 74
	<hr/>
	\$1,900 40

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for Superintendent's and Officers' House.

1888 — October,	\$997 99
November,	1,260 33
December,	1,362 19
1889 — May,	2,033 21
	<hr/>
	\$5,653 72

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for Repairs on Cobb Farm (Wilson Farm).

1889 — April,	\$2,271 09
June,	809 92
July,	265 24
September,	685 87
	<hr/>
	\$4,032 12

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Lyman Hall Alterations.

1888 — October,	\$168 91
November,	700 75
December,	1,030 74
	<hr/>
	\$1,900 40

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Superintendent's and Officers' House.

1888 — October,	\$997 99
November,	1,260 33
December,	1,362 19
1889 — May,	2,033 21
	<hr/>
	\$5,653 72

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Repairs on Cobb Farm
(Wilson Farm).*

1889 — April,	\$2,271 09
June,	809 92
July,	265 24
September,	685 87
	<hr/>
	\$4,032 12

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1889.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$13,856 36
Wages of other persons temporarily employed,	894 49

Provision and grocery supplies, including —

Meat,	1,435 96
Fish,	395 05
Fruit and vegetables,	296 54
Flour, bread and cereals,	3,247 19
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	227 88
Sugar and molasses,	577 20
Milk, butter and cheese,	1,006 15
Other groceries and provisions,	842 25
Clothing of all kinds,	2,279 36
Fuel and lights,	2,852 34
Medicines and medical supplies,	90 51
Furniture, beds and bedding,	3,384 92
School property, books and supplies,	772 30
Ordinary repairs,	1,359 05
Horse and cattle shoeing,	125 82
Express, freight and passenger fares,	686 01
Stationery, postage, telegrams and newspapers,	292 61
Seeds, plants and fertilizers, farm tools and repairing same,	432 52
Rent and water,	510 00
Printing material,	58 57
Live stock,	774 26
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	888 52

\$37,285 86

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1888.						
October, .	Received cash from,	\$0 50	-	-	-	\$0 50
November,	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
December,	" " "	30 45	-	-	-	30 45
1889.						
January, .	" " "	1 00	-	-	-	1 00
February,	" " "	75	-	-	-	75
March, .	" " "	75	\$1 25	-	-	2 00
April, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
May, .	" " "	3 06	2 00	-	\$3 00	8 06
June, .	" " "	17 40	1 50	\$500 00	-	518 90
July, .	" " "	82 35	-	-	-	82 35
August, .	" " "	6 58	1 00	8 05	-	15 63
September,	" " "	61 90	20 00	1 05	-	82 95
Totals, .	. . . . .	\$204 74	\$25 75	\$509 10	\$3 00	\$742 59

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions.—Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1888.						
October, .	Paid State Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-
November,	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
December,	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
1889.						
January, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
February,	" " "	\$32 70	-	-	-	\$32 70
March, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
April, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
May, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
June, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
July, .	" " "	21 21	\$4 75	\$500 00	\$3 00	528 96
August, .	" " "	-	-	-	-	-
September,	" " "	150 83	21 00	9 10	-	180 93
Totals, .	. . . . .	\$204 74	\$25 75	\$509 10	\$3 00	\$742 59

Summary of Current Expenses Monthly.

	1888.						1889.						Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$1,082 80	\$1,135 27	\$1,124 14	\$1,232 13	\$1,436 11	\$1,210 30	\$1,273 44	\$1,220 20	\$1,260 78	\$1,145 02	\$1,324 71	\$1,305 95	\$14,750 85
Transportation and travelling expenses,	57 42	30 59	107 25	138 89	46 08	8 06	77 27	74 16	23 93	56 99	23 50	41 87	686 01
Postage and telegrams,	6 23	6 11	32 51	12 42	28 76	33	13 77	4 59	20 23	6 50	10 46	5 62	147 53
Provisions and groceries,	718 56	620 90	585 29	746 16	470 30	745 04	699 17	652 53	772 10	809 02	634 62	674 53	8,028 22
School property,	28 32	13 05	360 00	173 99	99 25	60 32	4 38	2 52	10 26	6 66	-	13 55	772 30
Clothing,	259 18	205 11	230 68	483 59	74 85	162 00	206 68	281 64	177 75	92 54	30 62	74 72	2,279 36
Grain and meal for stock,	179 96	88 24	56 30	412 45	29 35	17 42	2 50	-	15 05	33 10	24 10	30 05	888 52
Ordinary repairs,	30 02	53 69	94 37	131 90	651 81	25 06	17 17	39 23	51 94	45 32	45 76	172 78	1,359 05
Fuel and lights,	609 47	55 02	48 23	91 94	1 48	40 55	307 13	35 76	-	36 88	42 49	1,583 39	2,852 34
News, S. S. and waste papers,	-	6 80	-	75 00	-	3 00	-	2 50	-	-	9 50	8 00	104 80
Furniture, beds and bedding,	55 23	151 95	653 02	438 95	1,080 76	397 10	72 99	274 95	76 65	13 41	91 68	78 23	3,384 92
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	-	-	-	2 31	-	51 37	17 00	4 20	94 35	19 58	14 70	-	203 51
Farm tools,	18 69	1 72	-	-	-	8 25	-	88 77	49 08	36 76	13 47	12 27	229 01
Horse and cattle shoeing,	17 00	4 90	16 70	3 73	4 00	17 98	7 88	5 25	14 65	11 61	15 29	6 83	125 82
Live stock,	-	-	-	130 00	-	310 00	222 85	30 00	1 00	30 00	50 41	-	774 26
Stationery,	-	-	-	15 73	-	20 90	-	-	-	-	-	3 65	40 28
Drugs and medical supplies,	-	-	-	26 73	-	15 54	-	14 03	-	33 61	-	60	90 51
Printing and material,	-	10 51	-	5 00	8 03	34 28	-	-	75	-	-	-	58 57
Rent,	-	-	-	-	8 03	210 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	210 00
Water,	-	-	150 00	-	150 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Totals,	\$3,062 88	\$2,253 86	\$3,458 49	\$4,120 92	\$4,080 78	\$3,337 50	\$2,922 23	\$2,713 33	\$2,508 52	\$2,377 00	\$2,331 31	\$4,012 04	\$37,285 86

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The accompanying table gives a condensed statement of the physician's work at the Lyman School for the past year.

Notwithstanding the formidable showing, the number of days lost by sickness has been small, and the physical condition of the boys as good as possible, considering whence they come and the heritage they bring.

For two years it has been evident the school was receiving a larger proportion of young and physically weak boys than formerly; and, as the strong are first to be sent out, it follows that the weak accumulate, and come to constitute a majority of those remaining a year or more.

The masters look well to the health of their boys, and promptly attend to the first symptoms of disease; consequently, many are sent to the hospital, who, in ordinary families, would not receive medical attention; but there is reason to believe that some are saved from serious sickness by this early attention.

Last March, hospital ticket blanks were furnished the several families, with instructions that each boy coming to the hospital should bring one properly filled and signed by his master, requesting admission. This was done to prevent boys applying without sanction of their officers; also to serve as a record, the tickets being placed on file. In this way a more perfect record is obtained, which, in a measure, accounts for the large number of cases which appear in the table.

	1888.			1889.									Totals of Each Disease.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
Abscess,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	5
Burn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Colds,	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	8
Catarrh,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	6
Constipation,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Caries,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Canker,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4
Colic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Dislocation,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Debility,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diarrhea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
Erysipelas,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Epistaxis,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Enlarged glands,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	6
Enurisis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	7
Fever,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Fracture,	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	6
Heart disease,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Headache,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
Intermittent fever,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Indigestion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	1	-	10
Ivy poisoning,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	1	1	11
Myalgia,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Neuralgia,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Otitis,	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Otalgia,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Purpura,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pharyngitis,	-	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	12
Rheumatism,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	5
Sweating,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sprains,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Skin diseases,	5	3	1	3	1	4	3	-	3	1	1	2	27
Sores,	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	2	-	12
Sore eyes,	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	10
Tonsillitis,	2	4	11	2	1	-	12	4	-	1	1	3	41
Wounds,	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	15
Not sick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	3	11
Totals,	13	21	18	15	10	17	30	28	26	25	24	14	241
Number of visits,	13	14	14	14	11	9	11	12	9	12	9	12	140

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY, *Physician.*

FARMER'S REPORT.

To T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.*

SIR : — In presenting this report, there is especial occasion to acknowledge that kind Providence who has ordered so long and favorable a season, and crowned our labor with so abundant success.

With the single exception of potatoes, the crops have all been good, and the most of them unusually plentiful. The past season has been a trying one, owing to the great amount of rain, which rendered some of our lower fields unfit for use.

Our labor has been much devoted to reclaiming and otherwise improving the land; in building a new road from the barn to the main avenue, ^{ing} in front of the superintendent's house; in raising the main avenue fully three and a half feet, for a distance of twenty rods from the highway; in grading, ditching and drain digging; in paving the gutters along the main avenue, and in excavating the cesspools, which are now in process of construction. This work has been done mostly by the boys, under the supervision of their masters.

Such work as ploughing, planting, cutting hay in the meadow, and other work on the farm, have been done without extra hired help.

Our dairy has been greatly improved by the exchange of five of the poorest cows for seven young ones, making our whole number nineteen cows.

The oxen purchased in the spring have proved better than the average. With the two yoke and our two pairs of horses, we have done all our work, such as hauling coal, freight, lumber and stone.

The strawberries and blackberries have yielded abundantly,

considering the amount of ground planted to small fruits. The raspberries are doing better than formerly, as indicated by the reports. Apples, though not as plenty, are of a much better quality, owing to the thorough pruning given the trees in the spring-time.

The farm has been improved by laying down eight acres to grass, and breaking up some of the pasture land.

The addition of a new silo, with a capacity of sixty tons, affords an excellent opportunity to increase and improve the dairy stock.

In conclusion, I would gratefully mention the courtesy I have received at the hands of the masters of the family houses, and the cheerfulness and efficiency of the boys under their supervision, in doing whatever we have requested.

The annexed schedule shows the production of the farm.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. DONOVAN.

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1889.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING SEPT.
30, 1889.*Dr.*

Live stock and farm implements, as appraised	
Sept. 30, 1888,	\$3,780 05
Board,	229 44
Farm tools, and repairs to same,	260 03
Fertilizer,	89 65
Grain and meal,	702 36
Horse and cattle shoeing,	86 36
Incidentals,	2 75
Labor, boys',	480 04
Live stock,	649 26
Ordinary repairs,	72 12
Rent (Wilson farm, 1888),	210 00
Seeds,	101 41
Wages, pay-roll,	454 55
Water,	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,138 02
Net gain for twelve months,	1,358 19
	<hr/>
	\$8,496 21

Cr.

Farm produce, as appraised Sept. 30, 1888,	\$3,011 45
Apples, $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	5 00
Asparagus, $55\frac{1}{8}$ dozen bunches,	55 17
Beans, shell, 28 quarts,	1 40
Beans, string, 58 bushels,	43 50
Beef, 2,849 pounds,	196 57
Beet greens, $20\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	7 70
Beets, $18\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	9 50
Blackberries, 602 quarts,	48 16
Cabbage, 656 heads,	32 30
Cash for asparagus sold, $7\frac{1}{2}$ dozen,	8 76
Cash for blackberries sold, 612 quarts,	44 67
Cash for cabbage plants sold,	1 00
Cash for calves sold, 6,	5 75
Cash for labor,	50
Cash for onions, 2 bushels, old,	1 40
Cash for pease, 2 bushels,	2 00
Cash for pork, 559 pounds,	29 95
Cash for raspberries, 114 quarts,	12 68
Cash for service of stock,	2 00
Cash for strawberries, 780 quarts,	82 87
Cash for swill,	5 75

Cauliflower, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen,	§8 25
Celery, 900 heads,	54 00
Cherries, 17 quarts,	2 04
Corn fodder, 4 tons,	20 00
Crab-apples, 1 bushel,	1 00
Cucumbers, 215,	3 66
Cucumbers for pickling, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	21 00
Currants, 9 quarts,	1 08
Eggs, 106 dozen,	25 00
Hay, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	63 00
Hides, given in exchange for butchering,	12 67
Labor for institution, men and teams,	1,678 00
Lettuce, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen heads,	10 88
Milk, 57,563 quarts,	1,872 68
Oats fodder, 2 tons,	10 00
Onions, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	3 30
Parsnips and carrots, 16 bunches each,	1 60
Pears, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	3 50
Pease, 92 bushels,	117 25
Pork, 2,852 pounds,	192 44
Potatoes, 453 $\frac{5}{8}$ bushels,	413 15
Poultry, 64 pounds,	10 62
Radishes,	1 00
Raspberries, 367 quarts,	44 04
Rhubarb,	3 00
Spinach, 8 bushels,	4 00
Squash, summer, 2,240 pounds,	11 50
Squash, winter, 1,600 pounds,	16 00
Strawberries, 420 quarts,	54 60
Sweet corn, 707 dozen ears,	106 05
Tomatoes, 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	83 17
Turnips, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	30 95
Veal, 87 pounds,	8 70
	————— §8,496 21

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1889, AND NOT DELIVERED
AT SCHOOL.

Apples, 30 barrels,	§60 00	Hay, meadow, 8 tons,	§48 00
Beans, 4 bushels,	8 00	Onions, 60 bushels,	60 00
Beets, table, 50 bushels,	20 00	Parsnips, 80 bushels,	40 00
Beets, cattle, 50 bushels,	6 00	Potatoes, 108 bushels,	75 60
Cabbage, 3,300 heads,	165 00	Squash, 9,900 pounds,	123 75
Carrots, 70 bushels,	17 50	Squash, cattle, 4,500 pounds,	13 50
Corn, on ears, 230 bush.,	57 50	Turnips, 225 bushels,	33 75
Corn fodder, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	298 00		
Fodder, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	10 50		
Hay, English, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	1,233 00		
			————— §2,270 10

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	\$8 76	Raspberries,	\$12 68
Blackberries,	44 67	Strawberries,	82 87
Cabbage plants,	1 00		<hr/>
Calves,	5 75		\$189 08
Onions,	1 40	Hay (crop of 1888),	14 56
Pease,	2 00		<hr/>
Pork,	29 95		\$203 64

Live Stock.

Bull, one,	\$100 00	Horses, one pair, bay,	\$500 00
Cows, nineteen,	760 00	Horses, one pair, old,	125 00
Fowls, fourteen,	7 00	Oxen, two yoke,	245 00
Hogs, twenty,	135 00		<hr/>
Horse, "Major, Jr.,"	250 00		\$2,287 00
Horse, "Jerry,"	165 00		

Farming implements, including wagons, machines, tools, etc., \$1,571 89

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$2,270 10
Produce sold,	189 08
Produce consumed,	3,615 68
	<hr/>
	\$6,074 86
Live stock,	2,287 00
Agricultural implements,	1,571 89
	<hr/>
	\$9,933 75

SUMMARY.

REAL ESTATE.

Fifty-eight acres tillage,	\$10,800	00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,800	00
Brady land,	1,300	00
Willow Park land,	1,500	00
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,000	00
		\$19,400 00

BUILDINGS.

Superintendent's house,	\$8,000	00
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000	00
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000	00
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500	00
"Willow Park,"	5,600	00
"Wayside Cottage,"	5,500	00
Chapel,	3,700	00
Farm barn and sheds,	1,200	00
Horse barn,	2,000	00
Willow Park ha'l,	400	00
Willow Park barn,	100	00
Coal sheds,	400	00
		83,400 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding, inmates',	\$2,391	39
Carriages and agricultural implements,	1,571	89
Dry goods,	321	04
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	300	00
Fuel and oil,	1,758	00
Library,	475	00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$6,817	32
		\$102,800 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	. . . . .	\$6,817 32	\$102,800 00
Live stock,	. . . . .	2,287 00	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	. . . . .	2,731 93	
Other furniture, inmates',	. . . . .	1,471 78	
Personal property superintendent's department,		7,429 86	
Provisions and groceries,	. . . . .	570 28	
Produce on hand,	. . . . .	2,270 10	
Ready-made clothing,	. . . . .	1,865 34	
			25,443 61
Total,	. . . . .		\$128,243 61

GEO. T. FAYERWEATHER,
G. P. HEATH,

Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Supt.*
WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1889.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$1,800 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Geo. F. Bullard, assistant superintendent,	500 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Norton, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Robertson, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith, charge of family.	750 00
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Jones, charge of family,	700 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	150 00
Miss Carrie Dana, teacher,	300 00
Miss Emma F. Newton, teacher,	300 00
Miss Bertha C. Leech, teacher,	300 00
Miss Flora E. Strout, teacher,	300 00
Miss Flora E. Loomis, teacher,	300 00
Miss Ella E. Glover, teacher,	300 00
M. E. Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Miss Mary E. Greeley, seamstress,	250 00
Miss Mary Custer, nurse,	250 00
Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard, housekeeper, superintendent's house,	300 00
Miss Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Mae E. Hartford, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. J. J. Donovan, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Lizzie J. Parkhurst, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. B. F. McFarland, assistant matron,	200 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, assistant matron,	250 00
J. W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Wm. H. Powers, carpenter, \$1.50 per day.	
J. H. Cummings, overseer,	500 00
J. T. Perkins, steward,	400 00
J. J. Donovan, farmer,	400 00
B. F. McFarland, assistant farmer,	250 00
Harlan M. Thompson, watchman,	400 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1889.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$1,649 98
Mrs. T. F. Chapin,	Matron,	12 "	399 98
H. Irving Skillings,	Assistant superintendent,	2 ⁸ / ₃₀ "	128 33
Geo. F. Bullard,	"	9 ³⁰ / ₃₀ "	374 91
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Howard,	Charge of family,	2 "	133 32
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe,	"	12 "	699 98
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Norton,	"	12 "	791 62
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bean,	"	4 ⁶ / ₃₀ "	242 29
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	"	10 "	566 67
Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Robertson,	"	10 ⁹ / ₃₀ "	587 12
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith,	"	8 ¹ / ₃₀ "	482 08
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Jones,	"	7 ⁹ / ₃₀ "	410 08
F. E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	12 "	150 00
Mrs. H. I. Skillings,	Teacher,	2 ¹⁰ / ₃₀ "	58 22
Miss Carrie Dana,	"	12 "	300 00
Miss M. Blanche Nason,	"	9 ⁸ / ₃₀ "	238 16
Miss Winnie Austin,	"	10 ³⁰ / ₃₀ "	259 52
Miss Mary L. Pettit,	"	7 "	249 98
Mrs. Nellie F. Adams,	"	3 ¹⁵ / ₃₀ "	88 95
Miss Jennie E. Hastings,	"	4 ²³ / ₃₀ "	113 59
Miss Emma F. Newton,	"	7 ¹⁰ / ₃₀ "	183 22
Miss Adella M. Geer,	"	2 ³⁰ / ₃₀ "	64 39
Miss Etta A. Graham,	"	1 ¹⁴ / ₃₀ "	36 03
Miss Bertha C. Leech,	"	1 ³⁰ / ₃₀ "	46 37
Miss Flora E. Strout,	"	1 ²⁵ / ₃₀ "	45 54
Miss Flora E. Loomis,	"	1 ³⁰ / ₃₀ "	27 13
Miss Ella E. Glover,	"	1 ⁸ / ₃₀ "	15 62
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of printing,	6 "	209 98

Wm. F. Macy,	Teacher of printing,	23 $\frac{6}{10}$ months,	97 16
M. E. Howard,	"	3 $\frac{25}{100}$	127 85
Miss Lizzie M. Sanborn,	Teacher of drawing and modelling,	14 days,	62 16
Mrs. I. T. Swift,	Housekeeper and nurse,	2 months,	50 00
Mrs. S. O. Woodard,	Housekeeper,	3 "	62 52
Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	63 $\frac{8}{10}$ "	160 44
Miss Mary Custer,	Nurse,	10 $\frac{4}{10}$ "	206 76
Miss Mary Greeley,	Seamstress,	12 "	236 05
Miss Mabel B. Mitchell,	Assistant matron,	12 "	250 04
Miss Mae E. Hartford,	"	8 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	160 51
Mrs. J. J. Donovan,	"	7 $\frac{30}{100}$ "	143 86
Miss Lizzie J. Parkhurst,	"	6 $\frac{10}{100}$ "	132 67
Mrs. B. F. McFarland,	"	6 $\frac{30}{100}$ "	103 27
Mrs. Edith Howard,	"	23 $\frac{7}{100}$ "	60 17
J. W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 "	892 61
Wm. H. Powers,	Carpenter,	12 "	472 95
J. H. Cummings,	Overseer,	12 "	514 51
J. T. Perkins,	Steward,	12 "	399 98
I. T. Swift,	Farmer,	2 "	50 00
S. O. Woodard,	"	3 "	62 52
J. J. Donovan,	"	7 $\frac{4}{10}$ "	228 27
B. F. McFarland,	Assistant farmer,	6 $\frac{6}{100}$ "	136 04
Harlan M. Thompson,	Watchman,	10 $\frac{30}{100}$ "	345 57
Mrs. John T. Perkins,	Supply officer,	6 $\frac{2}{100}$ "	143 81
Mrs. Chas. H. Howard,	"	1 $\frac{7}{100}$ "	9 86
Miss Jennie E. Perry,	"	1 $\frac{10}{100}$ "	21 92
Miss Mary A. Johnson,	"	1 $\frac{4}{100}$ "	27 95
Miss Addie M. Tirrell,	"	7 $\frac{0}{100}$ "	5 00
B. E. Robertson,	"	1 $\frac{21}{100}$ "	56 35
C. I. W. Robinson,	"	1 $\frac{30}{100}$ "	76 50
Wm. J. Cunningham,	"	1 $\frac{30}{100}$ "	6 00
			\$13,856 36

*Schedule of Persons temporarily employed at the Lyman School for
Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1889.*

Ministers,		\$265 00
O. B. Onthank,	Mattress maker,	100 81
E. J. Garfield,	“ “	96 31
Geo. E. Jordan,	Carpenter,	88 87
John A. Brown,	“	53 00
W. A. Curtis,	“	45 87
Wm. Wilson,	“	45 87
Geo. T. Fayerweather,	Appraiser,	36 00
H. L. Adams,	Carpenter,	24 50
Walcott Brown,	“	24 50
C. I. W. Robinson,	Painter,	19 75
S. C. Schmucker,	Special instructor,	17 00
G. P. Heath,	Appraiser,	15 00
Frank Smith,	Temporary watchman,	10 96
Anson Warren,	Labor with team,	10 80
B. G. Northrop,	Lecturer,	10 00
Christmas speakers, . . . . .	. . . . .	9 00
J. H. Brown,	Carpenter,	7 50
Magic lantern entertainment, . . . . .	. . . . .	6 50
Miss Leslie,	Elocutionist,	5 00
Notary public, . . . . .	. . . . .	1 25
Dr. E. A. Clarke,	Medical service,	1 00
		\$894 49

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, *1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864, .	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864, .	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865, .	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1863
1866, .	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867, .	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868, .	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868, .	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868, .	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869, .	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871, .	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871, .	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872, .	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873, .	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873, .	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874, .	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875, .	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876, .	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877, .	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877, .	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878, .	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878, .	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878, .	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879, .	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879, .	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879, .	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879, .	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879, .	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879, .	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	Still in office.
1879, .	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879, .	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880, .	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881, .	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884, .	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884, .	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	" "
1886, .	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	" "
1887, .	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	" "
1888, .	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	" "
1889, .	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
AT
LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I submit to you the report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889. The school during the year has been larger than usual, as a greater number have been committed than for several years. The girls have been more successful at places, and fewer have been returned for misconduct. We are trying to have the defects of their early education supplied by industrial, moral and mental training.

Nearly all of the girls are enthusiastic to learn, especially cooking, canning fruit, pickling, etc. We are fortunate in having teachers in this department who take the utmost care that girls shall be thoroughly instructed before leaving the school. And not only in this department have we faithful workers, but in all the departments, unitedly working with the same object in view; that is, for the uplifting of these wayward girls, and to fit them to be self-supporting in the future.

The demand for girls is greater than we can supply, yet we have placed out seventy-nine this year, who, thus far, are doing well.

The following statistics will show what the work of the school has been, and what has been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT,

Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

During this year there have been within the school for more or less time,	164
In the school Sept. 30, 1888,	63
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	28
New commitments,	73
<i>Total in the school,</i>	— 164
The following disposition was made of these girls:—	
In the school Sept. 30, 1889,	87
In place,	54
With friends,	9
Married,	2
Almshouse,	5
Reformatory Prison,	1
Discharged,	6
<i>Total,</i>	— 164
During the year there have been sent out from the school, . . .	* 79
There have been returned (including the 28 from former years' placing),	39
For illness,	6
change of place,	6
unsatisfactory conduct,	15
theft,	2
serious immorality,	3
Returned from elopement from place,	5
Transferred from prison,	2
<i>Total returned,</i>	— 39
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1888,	225
Committed this year,	73
<i>Total in custody during the year (including the 164 already accounted for),</i>	— 298

* Of the 79 sent out, there were placed once, 64
 " " twice, 14
 " " three times, 1

Of whom there have attained their majority,	23	
Discharged by vote for good conduct,	4	
" " as nearly twenty-one years of age,	2	
" " as unfit subjects for school,	5	
" " as defective in intellect,	1	
Died,	2	37
	—	
<i>Total who have been discharged, come of age, or died,</i>		37
At work in families,	97	
At work elsewhere,	1	
On probation with friends,	24	
Married in former years, not yet twenty-one,	22	
Married this year,	9	
<i>Total self-supporting,</i>	—	153
In the school Sept. 30, 1889,	87	
In almshouse,	5	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison in former years,	4	
Transferred to prison this year,	1	
<i>Total still supported by State,</i>	—	97
Ran away from place in former years, not yet recovered,	8	
Ran away from place this year,	3	
	—	11
		<hr/>
<i>Total still in care of trustees,</i>		261

Of those committed this year —

67 could read and write.	34 attended church regularly.
1 " " not write.	37 attended church seldom.
5 " neither read nor write.	2 never attended church.
4 were 12 years of age.	25 were 15 years of age.
11 " 13 " "	19 were 16 years of age.
14 " 14 " "	Average age, 14.6 years.
43 born in Massachusetts.	4 born in Nova Scotia.
3 " New Hampshire.	2 " Canada.
1 " Maine.	6 " England.
1 " South Carolina.	1 " Denmark.
1 " Rhode Island.	1 " Germany.
1 " Connecticut.	1 " Portugal.
1 " New York.	1 " Scotland.
2 " Tennessee.	4 " Ireland.
19 American parentage.	5 French parentage.
8 colored American parentage.	1 Portuguese "
27 Irish parentage.	2 German "
6 English "	1 Italian "
3 Scotch "	1 Danish "

Stubbornness,	43	Incest,	1
Larceny,	14	Fornication,	1
Lewdness,	2	Night-walking,	4
Vagrancy,	5	Incendiarism,	1
Drunkenness,	2		

Orphans,	11	Both parents living,	33
One parent living,	29		

Current expenses,	\$19,325 80
Cash received and returned to State treasury,	622 02
	<hr/> \$18,703 78

Average number of inmates, 78.6. Dividing the current expenses by average number of inmates gives an annual cost of \$245 87
 Weekly cost per capita, 4 71

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$3,000 00
House No. 1,	8,250 00
No. 2,	8,500 00
No. 4,	9,000 00
No. 5,	3,000 00
Superintendent's house,	3,000 00
Store-room,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	1,500 00
Large barn and addition,	7,000 00
Silo,	400 00
Storehouse,	450 00
Old barn,	150 00
Wood-house,	100 00
Ice-house,	100 00
Storehouse No. 3,	25 00
Piggery,	100 00
Reservoir house,	100 00
New hen-house,	40 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Farm, 176 acres,	7,500 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	48 60
	<hr/> \$52,913 60

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Property in No. 1,	\$1,152 39
No. 2,	1,153 51
No. 4,	1,490 53
No. 5,	778 82
Superintendent's house,	974 32
Chapel and library,	650 00
Provisions and groceries,	751 59
Dry goods,	1,020 06
Crockery and hardware,	376 24
Paint,	36 00
Medicine,	15 00
Stationery,	36 28
Fuel,	1,557 50
Valuation of stock,	1,520 00
Valuation of horses,	700 00
Tools and carriages,	1,800 75
Produce of farm on hand,	3,031 11
	————— \$17,044 10

ANDREW J. BANCROFT,
HENRY F. HOSMER,

Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Oct. 7, 1889.

WORCESTER, ss.

Then personally appeared the above-named Andrew J. Bancroft and Henry F. Hosmer, and made oath that the foregoing inventory by them made is just and true, according to their best judgment.

Before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,

Justice of the Peace.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

In compliance with the request of the State auditor, I submit to you the farm account, together with the financial statement of the State Industrial School for Girls, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. BRACKETT,

Farmer and Steward.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>		
To live stock, as per inventory,	\$1,520	00
To horses, as per inventory,	700	00
To tools and carriages,	1,875	00
	\$4,095	00
Net gain during the year,		234 25
<i>Dr.</i>		
To labor,	\$1,141	23
grain,	924	65
blacksmithing,	55	50
barrels,	60	50
lumber,	9	71
barley,	3	50
cows,	158	50
pasturing,	46	55
making cider,	19	00
hardware and tools,	102	90
nursery stock,	33	00
manure,	205	34
seeds and plants,	31	73
grass,	33	00
barbed wire,	17	49
	\$2,842	60

Cr.

By farm products of 1888, as per inventory,	\$2,717 14	
By farm products of 1889, as per inventory,	3,031 11	
Net gain during the year,	<hr/>	\$313 97
Milk, 34,899 quarts,	\$338 42	
Pork, 3,633 pounds,	243 77	
Beef, 6,487 pounds,	522 56	
Sweet corn, 169 bushels,	169 00	
Rowen, 1 ton,	12 00	
Poultry, 35 pounds,	5 60	
Asparagus,	20 00	
Cabbages, 100 heads,	10 00	
Squash, 300 pounds,	4 50	
String beans, 13 bushels,	13 00	
Pease, 21 bushels,	31 50	
Turnips, 7 bushels,	1 75	
Tomatoes, 75 bushels,	37 50	
Lettuce,	12 00	
Rhubarb,	15 00	
Berries, 100 quarts,	15 00	
Cucumbers, 20 bushels,	24 00	
Eggs, 410 dozen,	90 64	
Ice,	100 00	
Potatoes, 62 bushels,	62 00	
Pears, 6 bushels,	6 00	
Hay, 1 ton,	6 00	
Beets, 70 bushels,	27 00	
Radishes, 150 bunches,	10 00	
Bedding, 40 tons, 38 pounds,	229 63	
Onions, 2 bushels,	2 00	
Corn fodder, 15 tons,	105 00	
Muck, 54 loads,	54 00	
Calves sold,	382 78	
Pigs sold,	48 25	
Service of animal,	7 00	
Apples sold,	56 20	
Potatoes sold,	8 50	
Fat hog sold,	17 85	
Produce sold,	56 99	
Keeping horse for use of school,	150 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,895 44
Net gain during the year,		313 97
		<hr/>
		\$3,209 41

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

1888-1889.

Calves,	\$382 78	Fat hog,	\$17 85
Pigs,	48 25	Discount on A. C. Stock-	
Service of animal,	7 00	in's bill,	1 44
Board,	100 00		<hr/>
Apples,	56 20		\$622 02
Potatoes,	8 50		

PRODUCE CONSUMED SEPT. 30, 1889.

Milk, 34,899 quarts,	\$338 42	Cucumbers, 20 bushels,	\$24 00
Pork, 3,633 pounds,	243 77	Eggs, 410 dozen,	90 64
Beef, 6,487 pounds,	522 56	Ice,	100 00
Sweet corn, 169 bushels,	169 00	Potatoes, 62 bushels,	62 00
Rowen, 1 ton,	12 00	Pears, 6 bushels,	6 00
Poultry, 35 pounds,	5 60	Hay, 1 ton,	6 00
Asparagus,	20 00	Beets, 70 bushels,	27 00
Cabbage, 100 heads,	10 00	Radishes, 150 bunches,	10 00
Squash, 300 pounds,	4 50	Bedding, 40 tons, 38	
String beans, 13 bushels,	13 00	pounds,	229 63
Pease, 21 bushels,	31 50	Onions, 2 bushels,	2 00
Turnips, 7 bushels,	1 75	Fodder corn, 15 tons,	105 00
Tomatoes, 75 bushels,	37 50	Muck, 54 loads,	54 00
Lettuce,	12 00		<hr/>
Rhubarb,	15 00		\$2,167 87
Berries, 100 quarts,	15 00		

PRODUCE ON HAND OCT. 1, 1889.

English hay, 85 tons,	\$1,360 00	Cabbages, 861 heads,	\$51 66
Rye straw, 4 tons,	50 00	Celery, 345 heads,	20 70
Ensilage, 95 tons,	475 00	Seed sweet corn, 10	
Mangels, 20 tons,	200 00	bushels,	15 00
Barley fodder, 12 tons,	72 00	Onions, 15 bushels,	15 00
Corn fodder,	10 00	Tomatoes, 75 bushels,	20 00
Parsnips, 5 bushels,	2 50	Pease, 3 bushels seed,	5 00
Carrots, 10 bushels,	5 00	Pickles, salt, 2 barrels,	8 00
Beets, 80 bushels,	40 00	Vinegar stock, 1,200	
Squash, 500 pounds,	7 50	gallons,	120 00
Potatoes, 300 bushels,	100 00	Apples, 5 barrels,	5 00
Beans, 50 bushels,	100 00	Manure, 45 cords,	270 00
Grass seeds,	4 75	Lumber,	35 00
Pop corn, 20 bushels,	24 00		<hr/>
Turnips, 60 bushels,	15 00		\$3,031 11

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, in account with STATE TREASURER.

1888.	To amount paid as per vouchers,		1888.	By cash received from State treasurer,	
October, .	"	\$1,779 45	October, .	"	\$1,779 45
November, .	"	1,842 23	November, .	"	1,842 23
December, .	"	945 59	December, .	"	945 59
1889.			1889.		
January, .	"	1,272 61	January, .	"	1,272 61
February, .	"	1,079 27	February, .	"	1,079 27
March, .	"	1,834 82	March, .	"	1,834 82
April, .	"	1,586 62	April, .	"	1,586 62
May, .	"	1,371 47	May, .	"	1,371 47
June, .	"	1,848 87	June, .	"	1,848 87
July, .	"	2,964 98	July, .	"	2,964 98
August, .	"	1,424 48	August, .	"	1,424 48
September, .	"	1,375 41	September, .	"	1,375 41
		\$19,325 80			\$19,325 80

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1889.

MONTHS.	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and vege- tables.	Flour.	Grain for stock and table.	Tea, coffee and chocolate.	Sugar and molasses.	Eggs, butter and cheese.	Other groceries and provisions.	Clothing, shoes, etc.	Fuel and lights.	Medicine and medical sup- plies.	Furniture, beds, and crockery.
1888.													
October, .	\$70 38	\$48 22	-	\$4 00	\$147 54	\$12 05	\$201 88	\$42 60	\$63 68	\$176 99	\$59 55	-	\$43 89
November,	-	\$11 89	\$10 25	-	113 45	-	-	24 19	42 75	227 38	-	\$14 57	97 13
December,	22 40	13 10	-	-	138 55	-	-	42 86	-	12 25	-	45 52	-
1889.													
January, .	-	23 31	5 97	8 00	108 15	5 75	1 08	40 79	35 11	100 98	10	8 85	57 51
February, .	-	14 94	1 25	-	95 50	3 50	20	30 87	4 00	143 65	-	4 65	128 80
March, .	-	13 65	-	141 75	104 85	43 75	50 96	22 68	85 48	184 24	207 20	10 48	44 68
April, .	23 08	21 33	10 30	6 50	110 10	5 80	-	22 80	20 15	50 61	13 87	7 45	122 95
May, .	-	13 00	-	7 25	107 74	12 17	-	22 56	36 67	149 37	4 43	72 75	14 71
June, .	69 62	19 71	1 02	299 60	66 50	-	-	31 43	17 18	44 31	-	2 00	370 46
July, .	74 17	23 44	-	315 00	61 60	17 04	241 00	29 91	30 29	1 23	1,200 00	16 33	26 78
August, .	82 67	15 34	18 50	-	74 38	-	-	29 68	13 78	152 89	-	3 68	36 90
September,	85 98	23 21	17 77	6 75	99 28	-	-	45 72	13 20	136 39	-	-	103 19
	\$428 30	\$241 14	\$65 06	\$788 85	\$1,227 64	\$100 06	\$495 12	\$386 09	\$362 29	\$1,380 29	\$1,485 15	\$186 28	\$947 00

1 Trunks.

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1889 — Concluded.

MONTHS.	Ordinary repairs.	Books and school supplies.	Blacksmith work, repair of tools, etc.	Express, freight and passengers' fares.	Stationery, telegrams and newspapers.	Chapel service.	Seeds, plants, fertilizers and tools for farm.	Hay and live stock.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Salaries of officers and employes.	Wages of persons temporarily employed.	Total.
1888.												
October, . . .	\$11 21	\$13 09	\$44 45	\$43 68	\$39 98	\$10 00	\$14 95	—	\$87 36 ²	\$599 70	\$44 25	\$1,779 45
November, . . .	80 48 ¹	46 54	—	118 02	26 98	—	54 67	\$348 05	20 50 ³	605 38	—	1,842 23
December, . . .	1 35	—	1 00	42 24	12 77	5 00	—	—	1 00 ⁴	607 55	—	945 59
1889.												
January, . . .	79 11	—	51 60	71 07	62 24	10 00	22 68	—	50 ⁵	579 81	—	1,272 61
February, . . .	13 18	15 90	—	40 86	12 91	25 00	14 87	57 00	2 35 ⁶	567 14	2 70	1,079 27
March, . . .	52 18	47 22	63 62	50 40	31 37	40 00	37 50	—	—	602 81	—	1,834 82
April, . . .	12 28	—	3 15	80 09	35 21	—	165 64	140 00	45 757	630 19	59 37	1,586 62
May, . . .	55 16	—	—	37 29	33 16	20 00	65 53	20 00	6 38 ⁸	642 18	51 12	1,371 47
June, . . .	12 04	4 00	—	70 60	12 95	30 00	69 50	—	17 00 ⁹	626 74	84 21	1,848 87
July, . . .	10 31	—	70 50	36 29	34 77	25 00	15 75	—	4 50 ¹⁰	616 61	114 46	2,964 98
August, . . .	58 70	24 40	—	29 53	14 92	20 00	76 25	33 00	—	634 36	105 50	1,424 48
September, . . .	32 34	19 72	4 00	28 10	13 07	15 00	31 95	—	—	600 74	99 00	1,375 41
	\$418 34	\$170 87	\$238 32	\$648 17	\$330 33	\$200 00	\$569 29	\$598 05	\$185 34	\$7,313 21	\$560 61	\$19,325 80

¹ Repairing roofs.
² Appraisers; barrels; marble tablet; rent on shed.
³ Making cider; killing horse.
⁴ Prize on bread.
⁵ Oath on bills.
⁶ Roll of honor; presents.
⁷ Organ; oath on bills.
⁸ Rent on shed; roll of honor; oath on bills.
⁹ Ice.
¹⁰ Tuning piano; bread prizes.

*Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School for the
Year ending Sept. 30, 1889.*

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Time.	Compensation.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	1 year, . . .	\$999 96
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Farmer and steward, . . .	1 " . . .	650 04
C. J. Bean, . . .	Matron, . . .	11 months 10 days, . . .	330 35
R. M. Rice, . . .	" . . .	11 " 16 " . . .	334 71
S. E. Stowe, . . .	" . . .	11 " 22 " . . .	341 86
H. T. Spalding, . . .	" . . .	8 " 26 " . . .	257 76
E. P. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	12 days, . . .	11 51
E. M. Hamlin, . . .	Sub. matron, . . .	1 month 29 days, . . .	56 96
A. J. Wheeler, . . .	" " . . .	30 days, . . .	28 72
H. A. Woodward, . . .	" " . . .	2 months 10 days, . . .	67 89
L. M. Holt, . . .	Vacancy officer, . . .	15 days, . . .	13 35
H. A. Woodward, . . .	" " . . .	8 months 4 days, . . .	204 21
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Sub. officer, . . .	3 " 5 " . . .	78 87
M. Middlemas, . . .	Teacher, . . .	1 " 18 " . . .	39 80
L. B. Barton, . . .	" . . .	11 " 13 " . . .	285 68
E. B. Eames, . . .	" . . .	11 " 9 " . . .	282 39
A. M. Fellows, . . .	" . . .	8 " 1 " . . .	200 13
M. K. Verrill, . . .	" . . .	3 " 11 " . . .	84 52
C. M. Douglass, . . .	" . . .	2 " 15 " . . .	62 32
B. St. J. Pearson, . . .	Sub. teacher, . . .	61 days, . . .	49 59
A. M. Hadley, . . .	" " . . .	1 month 5 days, . . .	29 16
A. L. Brackett, . . .	" " . . .	11 days, . . .	9 04
H. A. Woodward, . . .	" " . . .	14 " . . .	11 51
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	1 year, . . .	300 00
M. J. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	1 " . . .	300 00
K. E. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	11 months 8 days, . . .	281 57
S. R. Houghton, . . .	" . . .	4 " 7½ " . . .	106 16
C. Barton, . . .	" . . .	1 " 24 " . . .	44 73
S. J. Odion, . . .	" . . .	2 " 1 " . . .	50 82
C. A. Rand, . . .	" . . .	4 " 26 " . . .	121 35
I. E. Smart, . . .	" . . .	9 " . . .	225 00
A. M. Hadley, . . .	Sub. housekeeper, . . .	13½ days, . . .	12 74
H. A. Woodward, . . .	" " . . .	14 " . . .	11 50
M. V. O'Callaghan, . . .	Physician, . . .	1 year, . . .	200 04
C. B. Hamlin, . . .	Foreman, . . .	1 " . . .	540 00
J. C. Rice, . . .	Laborer, . . .	11 months 16 days, . . .	298 98
N. O. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	9 " 18 " . . .	341 93
F. M. Sampson, . . .	" . . .	23 days, . . .	28 06
D. B. Scott, . . .	Clergyman, . . .	. . . . .	10 00
J. C. Duncan, . . .	" . . .	. . . . .	10 00
			\$7,313 21

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lancaster State Industrial School.

I hereby submit my fifth annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889.

During this year we have had two serious cases of illness ; one of peritonitis, the other of long-continued heart failure. The former made a perfect recovery, and is now out at service ; the latter is so much better as to be one of the most trusted little workers the matron of House No. 4 has among her girls. There have been three cases of specific disease ; these have yielded to treatment.

Two of our girls have come back to us in a pregnant condition. One of these is now at the almshouse in Tewksbury, the other married in Boston.

Two new girls have been committed, suffering from chronic lung trouble. One has improved steadily since her entrance ; but the other fails daily, and this month will have to be sent to some hospital where she can obtain the comforts needed in her weakened condition.

One of the older girls, a consumptive for the past three years, is sinking rapidly. For the past two months she has been boarding at the home of one of our former housekeepers, where every attention is given her.

The good seed sown by the present superintendent and her efficient corps of assistants nowhere bears better fruit than in the improved health of the girls. Hysteria, so prevalent four years ago, is now unknown, while feigned diseases are things of the past. A goodly number of our girls come to us weakened physically as well as morally, by improper living. Unless active disease is present, no medi-

cines are given ; but simple diet, fresh air, frequent bathing, vigorous exercise in the open air, regular hours for sleep and work, — these, with a just recognition of every upward step in the moral plane, result most beneficially.

Few visitors fail to notice the bright eyes, ruddy cheeks, and buoyant, elastic step that mark so strongly the almost perfect health of the majority of our girls.

Respectfully,

MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN,

Visiting Physician.

WORCESTER, October, 1889.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1890.

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1891.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools respectfully present their Twelfth Annual Report of the three institutions committed to their care.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

On Sept. 30, 1889, there were 328 children in the State Primary School. To this number there have been added during the year 145 boys and 71 girls, making, with those returned from placing, a total of 601 children, who have been maintained in the institution, for longer or shorter periods during the year, at a weekly per capita cost of \$2.09. There have been at board 59 children, the average number being 49; average cost, \$2.02, which includes the maintenance, clothing, medical care and schooling. There are now 336 children in the school and 55 at board.

Throughout the community, in private as well as in public charities, the question is raised, "Why should this or that child be growing up in an institution?" and the burden falls upon the guardian or custodian of the child to show good cause for its being there. It is a matter of public interest to consider for what cause so large a number of children is to be found at Monson.

There are in this institution :—

First. Children who have been transferred directly from the State Almshouse.

Second. Dependent children who have been placed in the care of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

Third. Neglected children who have been committed to the custody of the State Board by decree of the courts.

Fourth. Juvenile offenders, committed to the custody of the State Board with the proviso that in case they later prove unmanageable they may be transferred, boys to the Lyman School, girls to the State Industrial School.

Of the first named there are a few who have been transferred from the almshouse accompanied by their mothers ; these women being employed in the laundry, sewing room and elsewhere. This is allowed in order to preserve the tie between mother and child, and with a view to future provision by the mother for the child. Any child in the State Primary School may be discharged by vote of the State Board, whether committed to the custody of that Board, or held upon the same terms as inmates of the State Almshouse.

Neglected children and juvenile offenders may be withdrawn at any time by order of the said Board, although by courtesy the superintendent of the school is consulted as to the fitness of the child for the proposed home or place.

The juvenile offenders who are allowed to share the benefits of this school are selected by the State Board's agents at the time of the trial, as properly belonging rather with neglected children than with those who need a course of restraint and reformatory discipline. While the technical offences may be of the same description as those upon which boys are sent to the Lyman School, the age of these boys is found to be nine years, ten years, and occasionally thirteen years ; and the offences, thieving, vagrancy, sometimes breaking and entering ; the records in the majority of cases showing that the home has been bad, the child neglected and often of poor stock, with one or both parents in penal institutions. When distributed through the classes of the excellent graded schools, these children are in no way to be distinguished from the simply dependent, except that, as a

rule, they are quicker-witted. The difficulty arises when they are placed out in farmers' families, and the utmost discrimination is needed in deciding upon the proper time and place for making a trial of their fitness for self-support. Among all these classes, but especially among the dependent and neglected, are many who are so defective in body or mind as to need the shelter and care of the hospital, while in some instances they can take part in the schools and in light work about the premises. The blind and deaf can and do become self-supporting, but the defective in intellect should be protected from their own inconsequent acts and from evil companions.

The fact then remains that while the State Board, through its visiting agency, offers every possible facility for placing children in private families, there are still found to be certain limitations: first, as to the number of families suitable to receive children who need careful management; second, as to the capacity and good-will of the child who is to be placed.

For those who for good cause must remain in the school there is ample opportunity to improve, as will be shown in detail by the reports of the superintendent and teachers. In addition to the common branches of study, there have been weekly practice for the boys in the carpenters' shop, with preliminary lessons in clay moulding and other adaptations of the kindergarten system, to the intermediate classes of both boys and girls. The teacher of manual training has also given instruction in mechanical drawing and military drill. The officers have worked with untiring zeal for the good of the children.

There is little or no opportunity for the girls to learn to cook, or to acquire skill in the details of household work. The trustees have refrained from asking for means to give these branches of instruction, because they believe that girls who come into the care of the State simply on account of neglect or of poverty, can be and should be placed as early as possible in private families.

It is fortunate for the treasury of the Commonwealth that along with the general demand for various improvements in our public charitable institutions there has been developed

a policy which tends to diminish the proportion of child paupers as compared with the increasing number of the poor and dependent classes in our cities and towns. The boarding-out system adopted as an experiment about ten years ago, has relieved the Monson school of the support of more than four hundred children who would otherwise have come there, and has unquestionably* served to relieve the State of the burden of their support at an earlier age than would have been possible if they had been brought up in the institution.

The following statement, concerning children between three and ten years of age, by permission of the State Board is here presented:—

First child placed at board in January, 1881.	
Total number boarded to date, Sept. 30, 1890,	446
Of these,	
Returned to State Primary School,	13
Died,	8
Placed in free homes, including 40 legally adopted, .	153
Otherwise provided for,	3
Discharged to friends,	56
Remaining at board,	213

The larger number of these have been maintained from the appropriation in the hands of the State Board. The number boarded from the appropriation held by the trustees has been limited this year by want of funds, and the sum of six thousand dollars is respectfully requested for the ensuing year.

A small sum will be required to complete the coal shed and to fence in the lot purchased this year. A somewhat larger amount will be required in order to reorganize the water supply according to suggestions given in full in the report of the superintendent, on page 31.

Above all, the attention of the Legislature is called to the necessity for securing better sanitary conditions than now exist in this institution. The prevalence of certain diseases, which was once accepted as a matter of course, is in these days subjected to careful investigation with a view to the discovery of some latent cause. During the past nine months there have occurred seven cases of recognized diphtheria, which, without having proved fatal, have caused the children

much suffering, and the trustees and officers much anxiety,* besides interfering with admission and with placing out. In order to prevent the spread of the disease, as in 1883, trained nurses have been employed to care for patients in the isolating hospital, at a cost of over one hundred and fifty dollars. The disease has developed in nearly every case among the young children, who sleep in that part of the building where the old almshouse hospital was situated from 1856 until the separate hospital was erected.

While it is scarcely possible to check the spread of contagious diseases in the crowded and filthy districts where the poor congregate, there is no excuse for negligence on the part of a board of trustees to whose care young children are entrusted for safe-keeping and improvement. Under such circumstances negligence becomes a crime. In a well-arranged institution contagious diseases may occasionally appear but are speedily expelled. No pains should be spared in making the present building secure against danger of infection, and, if necessary, in erecting a separate set of dormitories for children of an age at which they are peculiarly liable to contract contagious diseases.

The attention of the State Board of Health has been called to the matter, and the trustees are awaiting advice as to the best way of anticipating, and, if possible, preventing, such frequent recurrence of diphtheria.

By permission of the Secretary of State, the report of the State Board of Health, received October 25, is appended, and will indicate the nature of the changes, for which an appropriation will be asked.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

13 BEACON STREET, October, 1890.

To the Trustees of the State Primary School.

GENTLEMEN: — In reply to your letter of Sept. 12, 1890, requesting the advice of the State Board of Health as to the best means of preventing the too frequent occurrence of diphtheria at the State Primary School, I have the honor to state that the matter has been submitted to the Board, and, in compliance with the request, several visits have been

* Since preparing the above report, three fresh cases have appeared.

made to the school, for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions under which diphtheria has prevailed there.

Cases have occurred in February, March, April, May, August and October, 1890, in the school and its immediate neighborhood, one case having occurred in the family of the painter, living but a short distance outside the yard. This child attended school during the day in the institution. The cases that have occurred point very strongly and significantly to the second-story ward, occupied by the little children from two to five years of age, as the centre of infection. Some four or five cases have occurred among children occupying this ward; and, among those who were taken ill in the third-story wards, one was a boy who eats and plays in the second-story ward with the little children, and another (the last one taken ill) is that of a girl who does work in the daytime in the second-story ward occupied by the little children.

In reviewing the history of the school for the past ten years, we find that there have been eleven deaths from diphtheria and croup, as follows:—

In October, 1880, one girl of six years.

April, 1881, one boy of six years.

November, 1882, one girl of three and a half years.

December, 1882, one girl of six years and eight months.

December, 1882, one girl of three and a half years.

December, 1882, one girl of — years.

December, 1882, one boy of five and a half years.

December, 1882, one boy of seven years.

March, 1885, one boy of one year.

April, 1890, a boy of six years at painter's house outside the yard.

Attended day school only.

These eleven cases, or about one death annually, are all of the recorded deaths from diphtheria and croup which have occurred in ten years. Comparing this with the total population outside the institution, there were in Massachusetts for the same period (1880-89) 17,550 deaths from diphtheria and croup among 475,000 children between the ages of 0 to 15 years, a ratio of 3.7 deaths per thousand of the people annually of that period of life, which was greater than the mortality at the school. In connection with these cases, however, the following comment should be made: Between July 1, 1884, and October, 1890, out of 2,493 admissions to the hospital of the institution, from all causes, there were recorded 371 cases from the following causes combined,—diphtheria, tonsillitis and follicular tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, sore throat and swollen tonsils,—or 14.9 per cent. of the whole number of admissions, of which 14 only, or but little more than half of one per cent, were determined to be diphtheria. In view of the extreme uncertainty which attends the diagnosis of mild cases of diphtheria, from the other diseases named in this list, it is quite possible that at least some of these may have been mild and unrecognized cases of diphtheria.

For the purpose, first, of preventing the introduction of diphtheria from

without, and secondly, to prevent its spread if once introduced into the school, the Board would make the following recommendations:—

That measures of a quarantine character should be adopted with reference to all children admitted to the school, especially those coming from districts in which one or more infectious diseases of dangerous character are known to be prevailing. Care should be taken to make inquiry as to the prevalence of such diseases during the previous month in the city or town, institution or family, from which the child is admitted. A medical examination, to include a special examination of the throat, should be required on the admission of each child; and any suspicious case, or one found to be infected with any contagious disease, should be isolated. Such measures can now be carried out under the direction of the resident physician. The attention of the trustees is respectfully called, in this connection, to the following extract from the fourth report of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, 1882, page 135: "All children, as they come into the institution, will be isolated for a while, till it is ascertained whether they are affected with any contagious disease." For the further prevention of the introduction of infectious disease, the admission of visitors, especially the relatives and friends of children (coming, as they do, from a class unusually liable to the occurrence of infectious diseases), should be allowed only under careful supervision.

For the prevention of the spread of diphtheria or other infectious diseases, after they have once been introduced from without, the wards in the second and third stories of the east end of the building should receive a thorough cleansing and disinfection; such measures cannot well be adopted during their occupancy, and could only be carried out with efficiency under improved methods of construction and arrangement.

As additional precautions, it is recommended that the heads of all children coming from the hospital for infectious diseases should be closely cropped, and the hair destroyed by burning; and the clothing used there during their illness should be scalded in a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000. The beds in the dormitories should each be marked with a permanent number, for the purpose of identification of each child. Finally, the small play-house at the east end of the yard should be destroyed, and a new one erected in a new location.

By order of the Board,

SAM'L W. ABBOTT,

Secretary.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WESTBOROUGH.

When five years ago the old Reform School at Westborough, with its congregate plan and enclosed yard, was abolished, and, rebaptized the Lyman School, was reorganized in its present quarters upon the family system, the trustees felt that a long step in right methods of reforming youth had been taken. Year by year since then they have noted the good effects of this change, and have tried still further to improve their methods.

Their chief efforts have been directed toward raising the standard of education. Here was much room for improvement, for our boys, recruited from the truant and the vagrant class, seemed almost hopeless in the presence of books. How such inert minds may be awakened is a problem upon which the present superintendent has for over two years labored intelligently and with striking success. The Sloyd system of wood working, taught in connection with drawing and clay modelling, has been introduced, and proves excellently adapted to develop the mind through the hand and eye; and the specimens of the boys' work show on their part a high degree of patience and skill. Observation lessons in botany, and singing by note, have also proved interesting and helpful studies; and as compared with former days the whole character of the school-room gives evidence of an awakened interest and intelligence. The cost of instruction in these new branches is paid for from the Lyman Fund. The school session is only in the afternoon, the morning hours being spent in work upon the farm, in housework, or in one or the other of the shops. Thirteen boys have been

employed in the sewing room, where shirts and trousers are made as well as mended. In the shoe shop, in addition to the old work of cobbling, the mallets of 7 boys — 24 different ones during the year — are busy heel cutting, an industry demanding hard work and skill, and fitting the worker to earn good wages when he leaves the school. Six boys are at work every day in the printing press, 15 having been employed there during the year. The house and laundry work always occupies a large corps of workers, few, however, being so employed for more than three months. The barn and various kinds of farm work are as far as possible performed by the boys, and each family has about an acre and a half of land under cultivation as a kitchen garden; here in turn the majority of the boys learn something of the cultivation of the soil, the produce of their labor supplying them with a healthful variety of vegetables. Still other boys have been employed at such miscellaneous work as house painting, road making, breaking stone, etc. Chair seating is still resorted to in winter and in bad weather, but to a less degree than formerly, and the trustees hope still further to supplant it.

The military drill, introduced eighteen months ago, does much to cure the boys of slovenly, slouching ways, and to teach habits of prompt obedience. The standard of cleanliness has also been materially raised, the weekly bath and weekly shirt, worn day and night, having given place to daily washings and a change of shirts for school. Only those experienced in the details of institution life will realize the difficulty of this innovation.

All commitments to the Lyman School are for minority; after a detention of about 17 months, the wards are released on probation, either to their parents or others, usually farmers, whose homes have been approved by the State. During this period of probation they are under the care of officers of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. The supervision of these officers, formerly occupied likewise in visiting the Primary School wards and in attending the courts, the trustees long considered inadequate; but a year or more ago the State Board added to their staff an officer whose sole duty it should be to supervise the 279 Lyman School boys

who are out on probation. This increased supervision has resulted in an unusually large number doing well. The trustees have further believed that a longer detention in the school would produce better results; but the crowded condition of the houses, constantly forcing the inmates to be released to make room for new-comers, has only allowed the former time of 13 months to be increased to 16 or 17. The time will be further lengthened as accommodations allow. The average number in the school has been 186.46, against 168.23 the year previous; this increase, however, has been wholly due to the lengthened detention of the inmates, the number of new commitments having fallen from 124 to 92. This sudden decrease, following as it does a steady increase for many years previous, is as unexplained as it was unexpected. It has been most opportune, as otherwise the numbers would have been hardly manageable. There were, —

In the school Sept. 30, 1889,	184
New commitments,	92
Returned,	19
	<hr/>
Total in the school during the year,	295

The disposition of these boys was as follows: —

Released on probation,	91
Ran away,	6
Transferred to Prison,	6
Transferred to Workhouse,	1
Transferred to Primary School,	1
Died,	1
Discharged as unfit subjects,	4
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1890,	185
	<hr/>
Total,	295

Of the 94 boys released on probation, 46 went to their own homes and 48 to places; of the latter, 2 were returned to the school, 9 ran away and 37 have done well, or at least kept their places.

The whole number in the care of the school, *i.e.*, including with the above mentioned all boys under twenty-one and still visited, is 463, — 184 being in the school, 169 in their homes, and 110 in place. This gives a total of 279 on probation, of whom 235 are reported as doing well, 22 badly and 22 not heard

from within the year. A large discount, however, must be made from this excellent showing, for these figures take no account of the many who, while really still in our custody, have dropped out of the ranks of the visited, — runaways and vagrants who disappear, or who, for new offences, by transfer of the trustees or by sentence of the court, find their way to the workhouse or to prison. For instance, the names of no less than 74 Lyman School boys, still under twenty-one, and therefore really our wards, are found on the books of Concord Prison; and, except of the 6 transferred there by the trustees within the year, no mention of these appears in our records. Evidently, therefore, our 235 doing well must be taken as a statement by itself, not as an indication of the per cent. of our successes, for which we have no adequate statistics.

In May the Legislature voted a special appropriation of \$16,000 for the erection of a seventh family house, — an addition imperatively demanded by the crowded condition of the school. Plans were at once prepared by Stephen C. Earl of Worcester, and bids were called for; but, owing partly perhaps to the carpenters' strike, the lowest bid exceeded the appropriation by over \$1,000. The trustees therefore decided to build under the direction of the superintendent, Mr. Clark, the engineer of the school and a competent builder, to oversee the work, and the architect to advise as called for. This throws an enormous burden upon the superintendent, but it seemed the only course open; and it is hoped that the building, for which the boys have done much work, digging the cellar, blasting and splitting stone, carting material and piling bricks, will prove less expensive than if built under contract.

A further appropriation of \$2,500 must be asked this year to furnish the house. Also a sum is needed to improve the water supply, the buildings being at present without any adequate protection in case of fire.

The current appropriation was \$42,375, and the per capita cost, making no allowance for cash returned to the treasury, was \$4.24, just two cents less than the year before. As this takes no account of money spent from the Lyman Fund, the real amount spent on the school is even larger than appears. But the trustees are satisfied that the work, being well done, is not unduly expensive.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER.

This school has been carried on according to the principles and methods so thoroughly described in last year's report.

The average number in the school has been 94. This increase is to be accounted for by the fact that there had been 73 commitments last year, 56 this year; making 129 within the two years ending Sept. 30, 1890. During the two years ending Sept. 30, 1880, there had been but 65, about half as many.

During the year there have been within the school for more or less time,	171
In the school Sept. 30, 1889,	87
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	28
New commitments,	56
<i>Total in school,</i>	171

The following disposition was made of these girls:—

In the school Sept. 30, 1890,	97
In places,	54
With friends,	8
Married,	1
Almshouse,	2
Other institutions,	2
Reformatory prison,	1
Discharged,	2
Died,	1
Ran away from place, not recovered,	3
<i>Total,</i>	171
There have been placed out during the year,	*86

* Of the 86 placed out, there have been placed once, 71
 " " " twice, 10
 " " " three times, 5
 Whole number of placings out, — 106

There have been returned (including the 28 of former years' placing),		44
For illness,	6	
change of place,	7	
unsatisfactory conduct,	10	
theft,	2	
serious immorality,	9	
Returned from elopement,	7	
Transferred from prison,	1	
Transferred from other institutions,	2	
<i>Total returned to the school,</i>	—	44
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1889,	261	
Committed this year,	56	
<i>Total in custody during the year (including the 171 already accounted for),</i>	—	317
Of whom there have attained their majority,	27	
Discharged by vote of trustees,	13	
Died,	4	
<i>Total who have come of age, been discharged or died,</i>	—	44
At work in families,	89	
At work elsewhere,	1	
On probation with friends,	29	
Married in former years, not yet twenty-one,	21	
Married this year, not yet twenty-one,	18	
<i>Total self-supporting,</i>	—	158
In school Sept. 30, 1890,	97	
In other institutions,	5	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison in former years,	2	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison this year,	1	
<i>Total still supported by the State,</i>	—	105
Ran away from place in former years, not recovered,	2	
Ran away from place this year, not recovered,	8	
	—	10
<i>Total still in care of trustees,</i>		273

These girls have been gathered in while under seventeen years of age, from all parts of the State and for various misdemeanors. Thirty-one of them were sent upon complaint of parents who probably had no other motive than the welfare of their children, nearly all of them being over four-

teen at time of commitment, and capable of assisting their parents by their work if they could have been managed at home.

It is difficult for well-bred and law-abiding citizens to conceive of the utter disregard for the laws of health, decency or morality which distinguishes a certain class of young people who are growing up in the community. Whether or not the parents or the social conditions of the place are at fault in every case, it is certain that many girls who have been committed to the school at Lancaster there discover, for the first time in their lives, that it is possible to be at once good and happy.

The report of the superintendent, which will be found on page 91, describes the peculiar difficulties to be overcome in order to fit such girls for a life of honest self-support. Each girl, during her stay in the school, has opportunity to acquire a practical knowledge of household arts and economies. The various branches are taught by competent matrons, teachers and housekeepers, and are as carefully planned for one department as for another, the main stress being laid upon the industrial work, which is to be performed intelligently and in proper rotation. The superintendent, when asked how she managed to find and to keep so excellent a corps of officers, answered, "Because they do not know that there is a superintendent here;" or, in other words, because the officers of each household are made to feel the responsibility for the welfare of their family of twenty-five girls, and are encouraged to reach them by their personal influence.

The girls are classified upon their arrival at the school, every facility having been afforded by the State Board's agents, who attend the trials of all juvenile offenders. The superintendent is thus enabled to assign each to the house where she will be least likely to learn evil of which she is innocent, or to injure those more innocent than herself. There is no system of promotion from one family to another, nor is a girl removed from the house where she was first placed except for very serious cause. There have been few instances of punishment more severe than deprivation of privileges, or seclusion in a girl's own sleeping-room. The

aim of the officers has been to lead the girls to look forward, not backward. With this end in view, a competitive exhibition of embroidery and hemstitching on linen was planned, the work to be done during recreation hours; prizes were offered for those whose names appear on the roll of honor. Three-part songs and anthems with frequent change of key have been well rendered, often without accompaniment. When a requisition is sent to one of the houses for haymakers or workers on the farm or garden, nearly every hand is raised; and all who have earned the privilege are allowed to take part in these health-giving occupations.

The two thousand dollars appropriated for improvements on House No. 5—*i.e.*, the wooden cottage—will prove ample for that purpose. The changes there are well under way. Eight more girls can be cared for, additional sleeping-rooms for that number being now provided. By the removal of partitions and other changes this house will become the most convenient on the grounds for the necessary domestic labor of the family. Careful drainage has removed many of the defects of an unfavorable location. The improvements in the water supply, besides various repairs about the premises, have been completed.

The trustees welcome the special provision now afforded by the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded for the reception into the custodial department of that institution of girls who are at once under the average of intelligence and with vicious tendencies. Such a combination renders a young woman unsafe when at large, and injurious to the community, inasmuch as she is liable to bring into the world illegitimate children of equally low grade with herself. Her defective intellect serves as a plea—as a valid reason, in fact—for exempting her from the restraint or other penalty to which persons of ordinary intelligence are properly liable.

In reviewing the list of girls placed out on probation, the trustees have to record a few instances of unusually bad conduct, while there have been many instances of exceptionally good conduct. Among the first mentioned are two cases of larceny from employers; one where money was taken,

another of valuable clothing. In the one case the employer had been fully informed of the fact that the girl had been committed to the school for stealing. Her irreproachable conduct while in the school and on probation had disarmed suspicion, nor can any explanation of her act be obtained. The mother of this girl has promised to refund the employer in full. In the other instance, the girl, an orphan, after several years at Monson and in a private industrial school, had been returned to her relatives, who, in order to rescue her from a disreputable house, had caused her arrest, and commitment to the school at Lancaster. Her improvement in obedience and self-control during her second year had warranted the superintendent in giving her a trial outside the school, there being no reason to suspect her of dishonesty. Should such cases again occur, the trustees would invariably recommend to the employer to enter prosecution before the criminal courts.

The steady demand for the services of the industrial school girls proves that such instances as the above are of rare occurrence.

In justice to the work of the school, a few of the encouraging cases deserve mention. Among these is one who before her commitment had nearly been ruined by neglect or worse on the part of her parents. During the five years of her probation she has kept the same place, and has proved so faithful and responsible as to be thoroughly valued by the family. Another who had made trouble when first placed out is now noted for her reliable character and for her neatness in every branch of work. A girl who had petitioned for discharge, which was granted in view of her good conduct, comes now of her own accord to ask advice of the auxiliary visitor of the district, and has proved herself worthy of the confidence reposed in her. A colored girl who had been a source of much anxiety is now reported to be earning five dollars per week as cook in a hotel.

Among those well married may be mentioned a girl who had formerly been committed on the technical complaint of "assault and battery." Gentle and obedient while in the school, she was placed out to assist in housework. She

has since become a wife and mother, happy in the respect of her husband and neighbors. Yet another of these wards, who had been a source of great anxiety, has become a devoted wife and mother, with two promising children. One of the girls, who had been so indolent and unreliable as to lose place after place, was transferred by the State Board to the Lancaster school. Under date of July, 1890, this young woman writes: "As I am twenty-one years old, I wrote to Mrs. L. (her visitor), and she told me to write to you and you would give me my money. I am going to be married this month; I am going to get a good home and husband, he is very steady and good. Let me thank you and all my friends for all the good you have done for me. Some of the pleasantest hours of my life have been spent in the school. I am thankful I went there when I did, for it might have been too late if I had not. Now, Mrs. Brackett, I guess you will be tired of reading this uninteresting letter, but glad to get rid of the care of one of your girls."

One who under shameful temptation became a mother without marriage, has humbly and faithfully supported her child, keeping it in its cradle in the kitchen where she worked, and retaining her excellent place after coming of age.

The trustees present, this year, no petition for a special appropriation at the State Industrial School. They ask for a liberal appropriation for salaries and for current expenses, including in the latter a possible provision for the preparation of some parts of the farm for raising cranberries and other small fruit, from which some profit might be obtained at a moderate cost and mainly by the labor of the girls. The increased value of the products of the farm is to a considerable extent due to the assistance rendered by the girls during the past two years, the net gain in produce on hand being \$984.52, and in produce consumed, \$1,655.56; making a total increase of \$2,640.08 in farm products, not including stock. The gross per capita cost per week has been \$4.08.

More than \$1,000 has been deposited with the treasurer,

this amount representing the savings of those girls who have been placed out on probation, after having received such training as prepares a girl to become, not a mere household drudge, but an intelligent and interested helper.

Respectfully submitted by the trustees,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *President.*
CHARLES L. GARDNER, PALMER, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
HENRY C. GREELEY, CLINTON.
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
MILO HILDRETH, NORTHBOROUGH.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1889.	DR.	
Oct. 1.	Balance former account,	\$3,918 22
Nov. 1.	Interest note, town of Northborough,	30 00
Dec. 21.	State tax from tax commissioner on account of bank stock,	76 84
	31. Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	228 00
1890.		
Feb. 18.	Interest on Old Colony R.R. bond,	30 00
	18. Interest on Worcester Street Railway bond,	100 00
April 1.	Interest note, town of Marlborough,	206 25
	1. Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	100 00
	1. Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	228 00
May 1.	Interest note, town of Northborough,	30 00
	17. Proceeds note, town of Marlborough,	10,053 85
July 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	228 00
	1. Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
Aug. 1.	Interest on Old Colony R.R. bond,	30 00
	1. Interest on Worcester Street Railway bond,	100 00
Sept. 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	228 00
	30. Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	100 00
	30. Interest on deposits Palmer National Bank,	180 17
	30. Money advanced for heel-cutting department,	86 67
		\$16,138 00

Paid by Order of Trustees.

1889.	CR.	
Oct. 21.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	\$50 00
	21. Mary L. Pettit, salary,	41 66
	21. J. H. Brown, account Manual Training School,	21 25
	21. C. Whitney & Co., acc't Manual Training School,	33 29
	21. Chandler & Barber, acc't Manual Training School,	75 18
Nov. 9.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	9. Mary L. Pettit, salary,	41 66
	9. William R. Emerson, building plans,	75 00
Dec. 14.	A. M. Howe, merchandise for heel shop,	23 50

Dec.	14.	G. & F. W. Wood, merchandise for heel shop,	\$1 85
	14.	H. H. Mawhinney, merchandise for heel shop,	51 39
	14.	J. A. Frye, merchandise for heel shop,	7 52
	14.	Geo. B. Brigham & Sons, merchandise for heel shop,	2 41
	14.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent, Christmas entertain- ment,	50 00
	14.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	41 66
	14.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
1890.			
Jan.	10.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	41 66
	10.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
Feb.	10.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	10.	Anna F. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	10.	Braman, Dow & Co., fitting sewing room,	106 60
	10.	C. Whitney & Co., " " "	36 33
	10.	Geo. A. Barnard, " " "	34 27
	10.	C. W. Megguier, " " "	30 00
	10.	Geo. H. Woodman & Co., " " "	21 07
	10.	Eli Sawyer, " " "	19 00
	10.	J. H. Brown, " " "	14 50
	10.	Geo. W. Knapp, " " "	13 40
	10.	Rice and Griffin Mfg. Co., " " "	10 85
	10.	C. Whitney & Co., " " "	83 92
	10.	Geo. H. Woodman & Co., " " "	34 75
	10.	C. B. Frost & Co., " " "	10 73
March	14.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	14.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
April	4.	G. T. Fairweather, military instruction,	60 00
	4.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	4.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
May	14.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	24.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
June	12.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	12.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	12.	C. A. Harrington, mason work,	22 97
	12.	Boston & Albany R.R. Co., freight,	10 90
	12.	Augustus Thomas & Co., cadet guns,	572 55
	12.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent, Fourth of July cele- bration,	25 00
	28.	Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,000 00
	28.	Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,000 00
	28.	Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,000 00
July	1.	Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,000 00
	1.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	1.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	1.	Mrs. M. W. Perkins, matron,	25 00
	15.	Deposit Springfield Five Cent Savings Bank,	1,000 00
	15.	Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,000 00
	15.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	15.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00

Sept. 18.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	. . . . .	\$50 00
18.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	. . . . .	50 00
	Balance forward,	. . . . .	7,497 23
			<hr/>
			\$16,138 00

SEPT. 30, 1890.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

MILO HILDRETH.

MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.*

1889.

DR.

Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,	. . . . .	\$111 93
Dec. 31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	. . . . .	10 00

1890.

April 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	. . . . .	10 00
July 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	. . . . .	10 00
Sept. 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	10 00

\$151 93

1890.

CR.

Sept. 30.	Balance forward,	\$151 93
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CHARLES L. GARDNER,

Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1890.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

MILO HILDRETH.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, LYMAN FUND.

	Par value.	Market value.
114 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock,	\$11,400 00	\$22,572 00
92 shares Fitchburg R.R. stock,	9,200 00	7,912 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank stock,	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 \$1,000 Old Colony R.R. bond,	1,000 00	1,160 00
4 Worcester Street Railway bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Note town of Northborough,	1,500 00	1,500 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Deposit Springfield Five Cent Savings Bank,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Deposit Palmer National Bank,	7,497 23	7,497 23

MARY LAMB FUND.

	Par value.	Market value
Five shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock,	\$500 00	\$990 00
Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	473 55	473 55
Deposit in Palmer National Bank,	151 93	151 93

CHARLES L. GARDNER,

Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1890.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

MILO HILDRETH.

TRUST FUNDS STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with MARY LAMB FUND.*

1889.		Dr.	
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	\$102 92
	4.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	32 50
Dec.	29.	State tax refunded on bank stock,	20 37
1890.			
April	1.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	32 50
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	32 50
			\$220 79
1889.		Cr.	
Dec.	14.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, Christmas entertainment,	\$30 00
1890.			
April	5.	W. B. Clark & Co., books	22 90
June	12.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent, expenses to Balti- more,	34 19
	12.	L. L. Brackett, superintendent, expenses to Balti- more,	38 35
	28.	L. L. Brackett, superintendent, Fourth of July celebration,	20 00
Sept.	30.	Balance forward,	75 35
			\$220 79

SEPT. 30, 1890.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

MILO HILDRETH

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in Account with* INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

1890.

DR.

Sept. 30. Interest from Chelsea Savings Bank, . . . \$41 22

Paid by Order of Trustees.

1890.

CR.

Sept. 30. For highest grade department, to eight girls, . . . \$41 22

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 3, 1890.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, MARY LAMB FUND.

1890.

		Par value.	Market value.
Sept. 30.	13 shares Boston National Bank, . . .	\$1,300 00	\$1,560 00
	Deposit in Palmer National Bank, . . .	75 35	75 35

FAY FUND.

1890.

Sept. 30. Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank, . . . \$1,000 00

ROGERS FUND.

1890.

Sept. 30. One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond, in custody
of State Treasurer, \$1,000 00

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 3, 1890.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
MILO HILDRETH.

1890.

Sept. 30.	Cash received from superintendent for deposit to credit of sundry girls, from Sept. 30, 1889, to Sept. 30, 1890,	\$1,060 15
	By deposits in savings banks on account of sundry girls,	1,060 15
	Cash drawn from savings banks on account of sundry girls, from Sept. 30, 1889, to Sept. 30, 1890,	586 03
	By paid amounts drawn from savings banks,	586 03

Memorandum of Savings Deposits for Girls.

1890.

- Sept. 30. 1 depositor in People's Savings Bank.
 1 depositor in Mercantile Savings Institution.
 3 depositors in Clinton Savings Bank.
 27 depositors in Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.
 63 depositors in Westborough Savings Bank.
 96 depositors in Palmer Savings Bank.

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
MONSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The annual report of the superintendent concerning the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1890, including tables of statistics for the year, is now presented.

A year ago the number of persons as pupils or inmates in the school was 343. The year closes with 355. The least number during the year was 339 — Nov. 23. The greatest number was 385 — April 5. Average number, 359. The total number who have received the care of the school during the year has been 601. At the present time there are 254 boys, 82 girls and 19 women. During the year 222 have been placed out on trial or on board, 25 have been discharged, 20 have been removed to other institutions, and 8 have died. These have been maintained at a cost of \$52,685.61, or a weekly per capita cost of \$2.82. This total cost is about \$1,500 more than that of a year ago, while the weekly per capita cost is 31 cents less, and the average number of inmates 45 more. The number of children now at board in families is 55. The total amount expended for boarded-out children, during the year, is \$5,089.63, or a weekly per capita cost of \$2.02.

The work in the medical department has been somewhat greater and more varied than for several years past. In common with other communities, this community suffered from "La Grippe" during the last part of December and the first part of January. A large number of the inmates were sick more or less, and much unusual work was required. There were no deaths directly from this cause, but more sickness has prevailed during the months since, which may be attributed to "La Grippe," either directly or indirectly. As will be seen by the physician's report, there have been seven cases of diphtheria during the year. None of these proved fatal and all recovered rapidly. The work done by Dr. Haynes until her resignation, May 1, and that done by

her successor, Dr. Laura A. Calver, is certainly deserving of commendation. For a more detailed statement, your attention is respectfully called to the physician's report on page 49.

It is possible that the old buildings in which the children live, and in which they play, are becoming unhealthy ones. If anything can be done in the way of changes and repairs to render the possibly unhealthy portions more healthy, the cause of humanity demands that it should be done, even if the expense be considerable.

The report of the principal of the schools is also offered with this report, and to it I wish to call your attention. The earnestness with which the teachers have done their work is deserving of much praise. The children for the most part have been attentive and have made good progress. The work in manual training has been continued with good results. About sixty boys have had instruction in military tactics, and have succeeded admirably in mastering the manœuvres and in executing the commands as directed. The children have found employment in the ways indicated in Statement "K." Statements "H" and "I" convey some idea of the work done in the sewing rooms. Just how much has been done by the children in the building, about the grounds and on the farm, cannot be expressed by any tables that can be presented. Sufficient to say that a large amount of work has been done, and most of it cheerfully done, without interfering with the regular work in the school-room.

The setting of the boilers which was in process a year ago was successfully completed in due time, and the boilers put in operation at once. After a year's experience with them it can truly be said, as it was said a year ago, that the terms of the contract seem to have been honorably met. The total cost to the school for the three boilers was \$3,288.54.

The hospital and carpenter's shop have each received a coat of paint during the summer. Such repairs as have seemed necessary to keep the buildings in favorable condition have been made from time to time, old drains have been relaid, and improvements on the farm have not been forgotten.

A year ago your attention was called to the condition of

the water supply for the school. There has been no time during the year when the supply seemed about to fail, yet, on account of the dry weather in July, the water in the west reservoir was very low. At this time its use was very disagreeable, so that we were temporarily obliged to get the supply for drinking purposes from a spring at the rear of the barn, and some distance from it. The west reservoir cannot be drained except at much inconvenience and no little expense. On that account no attempt has been made to drain it thoroughly and clean it since the summer of 1885, when the water was much lower than at any time since. When the reservoir is full and water runs to waste, its use is not so objectionable. The suggestion was made a year ago that the west bank of the south reservoir be repaired and changed so as to prevent the wasting of so much water, that we might draw most of our daily supply from this point. This suggestion is now renewed. If carried out, a few hundred dollars will be needed and ought to be drawn from an extra appropriation. The convenience and comfort of the entire population here would seem to justify us in asking for this.

Under a resolve passed by the last Legislature and approved June 3, a sum not exceeding \$600 was appropriated to be expended in the purchase of land and the erection of a coal shed. The land has been purchased and a beginning has been made for a coal shed. The appropriation will be insufficient to complete the work. As the fence adjoining the highway is almost worthless, a sum about equal to that already appropriated will be needed to complete the shed and build a fence so as to properly protect the crops which may be grown upon the land.

Looking forward, there are seen great possibilities for these children, and great work for those who have them in charge. Looking backward over the past year, the "might-have-beens" are constantly coming to mind. With gratitude for your assistance and for kindnesses shown to me and mine, this report is respectfully submitted.

AMOS ANDREWS,

Superintendent.

STATEMENT A. — *Summary of Admissions and Discharges.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Sept. 30, 1889,	234	94	15	343
Received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	32	14	9	55
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as juvenile offenders,	47	8	—	55
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as neglected children,	56	44	—	100
Received from Superintendent Indoor Poor, as dependent children,	6	2	—	8
Received from Children's Hospital,	1	1	—	2
Received from State Farm at Bridgewater,	1	1	—	2
Received from Lyman School for Boys,	1	—	—	1
Received from Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	1	1	—	2
Returned, placed in previous years,	25	8	—	33
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1889,	25	8	—	33
Totals,	429	181	24	634
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	12	12	1	25
Placed out on trial,	122	57	—	179
Boarded out in families,	22	21	—	43
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	3	3	1	7
Removed to State Farm at Bridgewater,	1	—	—	1
Removed to School for Feeble-minded at Waltham,	4	1	—	5
Removed to Children's Hospital for treatment,	2	2	—	4
Removed to Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	1	1	—	2
Removed to Perkins Institute for the Blind,	1	—	—	1
Died,	6	2	—	8
Eloped, and not returned,	1	—	3	4
Totals,	175	99	5	279
Remaining Sept. 30, 1890,	254	82	19	355

STATEMENT B.

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Juvenile Offenders.

During year ending Sept. 30, 1886,	40
“ “ “ “ 30, 1887,	34
“ “ “ “ 30, 1888,	48
“ “ “ “ 30, 1889,	36
“ “ “ “ 30, 1890,	55
Average for 5 years,	42+

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Neglected Children.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1886,	32
“ “ “ “ 30, 1887,	23
“ “ “ “ 30, 1888,	21
“ “ “ “ 30, 1889,	75
“ “ “ “ 30, 1890,	100
Average for 5 years,	50+

Number of Children received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as Dependent Children.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1886,	11
“ “ “ “ 30, 1887,	9
“ “ “ “ 30, 1888,	10
“ “ “ “ 30, 1889,	6
“ “ “ “ 30, 1890,	8
Average for 5 years,	8+

Number Received from State Almshouse.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1886,	27
“ “ “ “ 30, 1887,	76
“ “ “ “ 30, 1888,	48
“ “ “ “ 30, 1889,	59
“ “ “ “ 30, 1890,	55
Average for 5 years,	53

Number of Children returned from Place, having been placed out in Previous Years.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1886,	47
“ “ “ “ 30, 1887,	46
“ “ “ “ 30, 1888,	45
“ “ “ “ 30, 1889,	51
“ “ “ “ 30, 1890,	33
Average for 5 years,	44+

Number of Children returned from Place, having been placed out in Current Years.

Year ending Sept 30, 1886,	. . . . .	34
“ “ “ 30, 1887,	. . . . .	46
“ “ “ 30, 1888,	. . . . .	43
“ “ “ 30, 1889,	. . . . .	31
“ “ “ 30, 1890,	. . . . .	33
Average for 5 years,	. . . . .	37

STATEMENT C. — *Nativity of Inmates.*

The nativity of the 222 persons received during the year (not including those returned from places) is as follows:—

Native born,	. . . . .	173
Foreign born,	. . . . .	41
Unknown,	. . . . .	8

Of the foreign born, there were born in—

Austria,	. . . . . 1	New Brunswick,	. . . . . 1
Canada,	. . . . . 6	Nova Scotia,	. . . . . 4
England,	. . . . . 11	Scotland,	. . . . . 3
Ireland,	. . . . . 14	Sweden,	. . . . . 1

Of those born in the United States, there were born in—

California,	. . . . . 1	New York,	. . . . . 5
Connecticut,	. . . . . 4	Ohio,	. . . . . 1
Maine,	. . . . . 2	Rhode Island,	. . . . . 4
Massachusetts,	. . . . . 151	Vermont,	. . . . . 1
New Hampshire,	. . . . . 4		

Of those born in Massachusetts, there were born in—

Berkley,	. . . . . 1	Gloucester,	. . . . . 3
Beverly,	. . . . . 1	Great Barrington,	. . . . . 3
Boston,	. . . . . 14	Hampden,	. . . . . 4
Cambridge,	. . . . . 1	Hanover,	. . . . . 1
Charlestown,	. . . . . 1	Haverhill,	. . . . . 2
Cherry Valley,	. . . . . 1	Holyoke,	. . . . . 13
Clinton,	. . . . . 2	Indian Orchard,	. . . . . 1
Cochituate,	. . . . . 1	Ipswich,	. . . . . 1
Dalton,	. . . . . 1	Lawrence,	. . . . . 3
Danvers,	. . . . . 1	Lee,	. . . . . 1
Dennis,	. . . . . 1	Longmeadow,	. . . . . 1
Easthampton,	. . . . . 1	Lowell,	. . . . . 6
Everett,	. . . . . 3	Lynn,	. . . . . 2
Fall River,	. . . . . 3	Malden,	. . . . . 1
Fitchburg,	. . . . . 5	Marlborough,	. . . . . 1

Medway,	1	Spencer,	1
Melrose,	1	Springfield,	9
Monson,	5	Stoneham,	2
Newburyport,	1	Tewksbury,	6
Palmer,	5	Wareham,	1
Pittsfield,	4	Watertown,	4
Quincy,	1	Wellesley,	1
Rutland,	1	Webster,	1
Salem,	1	Westborough,	1
Sheffield,	2	Weymouth,	2
Shelburne Falls,	1	Woburn,	1
South Boston,	2	Worcester,	3
South Hadley,	2	Town unknown,	11
Somerville,	1		

STATEMENT D. — Arrivals and Departures for Ten Years.

Year ending	Present at the Beginning of the Year.	Afterward received.	Whole Number under Care.	Average population.	Percentage of Arrivals to Average Population.	Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity.	Died.	Eloped.	Placed on Trial and on Board.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Population.	Percentage of Placing Out to Average Population.
Year ending Sept. 30, 1881, .	437	256	693	424	60 $\frac{4}{10}$ pr. ct.	46	5	3	203	1 $\frac{2}{10}$ pr. ct.	47 $\frac{9}{10}$ pr. ct.
" " 30, 1882, .	435	328	763	448	73 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	78	5	8	197	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	44 "
" " 30, 1883, .	475	254	729	436	58 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	54	13	-	216	3 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	49 $\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " 30, 1884, .	440	173	613	425	40 $\frac{7}{10}$ "	50	3	2	186	$\frac{7}{10}$ "	43 $\frac{8}{10}$ "
" " 30, 1885, .	398	276	674	416	66 $\frac{5}{10}$ "	80	9	1	186	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	44 $\frac{7}{10}$ "
" " 30, 1886, .	393	194	587	391	49 $\frac{5}{10}$ "	36	3	1	171	$\frac{7}{10}$ "	43 $\frac{6}{10}$ "
" " 30, 1887, .	368	240	608	332	72 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	48	6	1	220	1 $\frac{8}{10}$ "	66 $\frac{2}{10}$ "
" " 30, 1888, .	316	222	538	321	69 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	33	1	0	185	$\frac{3}{10}$ "	57 $\frac{6}{10}$ "
" " 30, 1889, .	314	260	574	314	82 $\frac{3}{10}$ "	31	3	1	187	$\frac{9}{10}$ "	59 $\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " 30, 1890, .	343	291	634	359	81 "	25	8	4	222	2 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	61 $\frac{8}{10}$ "

STATEMENT E. — Current Expenditures in Detail.

	1890.												Totals.
	1889.												
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	\$1,455 42	\$1,451 08	\$1,421 01	\$1,420 87	\$1,456 21	\$1,439 20	\$1,400 82	\$1,411 57	\$1,421 83	\$1,440 96	\$1,428 13	\$1,431 84	\$17,178 94
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	61 50	48 00	74 67	49 00	9 61	18 51	55 40	48 00	75 15	150 00	90 50	86 75	767 09
Fruit and vegetables,	17 45	12 00	4 00	85 74	32 50	70 39	140 93	7 11	-	37 74	63 44	62 49	533 79
Meat and fish,	289 45	75 18	118 24	282 00	211 38	209 80	193 23	149 58	383 27	341 82	318 09	310 38	2,882 42
Flour,	-	-	-	870 00	531 25	25 00	-	836 75	-	75 50	-	855 00	3,193 50
Grain, feed and meal,	318 61	156 90	93 75	181 40	383 70	105 63	130 18	94 48	84 87	45 75	354 43	86 80	2,046 50
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	55 30	41 58	60 66	72 15	100 96	35 96	93 35	49 06	33 48	60 15	85 69	-	688 34
Sugar and molasses,	131 78	52 92	108 37	164 71	100 58	135 63	183 18	81 15	171 64	84 61	96 65	155 52	1,466 74
Milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	187 65	256 85	263 25	294 92	235 49	265 17	310 21	244 54	294 27	201 11	220 20	237 58	3,011 24
Other groceries, provisions and ice,	89 85	71 21	109 62	120 51	86 96	181 94	641 43	105 19	121 83	99 41	39 97	81 87	1,749 79
Clothing, boots and shoes,	823 20	469 85	13 05	845 59	951 28	413 60	634 05	214 53	458 25	336 76	617 55	662 96	6,440 67
Furniture, beds and bedding, kitchen and table ware,	40 66	179 62	29 70	91 03	36 46	59 08	139 58	185 60	152 72	84 95	61 29	82 18	1,142 87
Hospital supplies,	39 03	39 78	1 05	54 93	32 78	29 73	40 24	53 16	82 86	13 82	31 96	14 10	433 44
Fuel and lights,	204 38	108 91	75 10	432 98	22 15	75 87	145 67	327 42	177 76	395 93	2,382 15	6 42	4,354 74
Books and school supplies,	23 27	34 18	13 41	139 30	27 38	90 61	-	22 80	19 75	19 10	37 76	12 10	439 66

Blacksmithing and repairs of tools, wagons and harness,	114 24	28 40	24 96	24 85	12 50	33 25	63 80	10 97	79 94	25 07	17 72	15 35	451 05
Repairs, ordinary,	284 10	217 68	130 65	154 23	106 85	345 03	234 96	122 39	150 84	531 88	65 11	316 39	2,660 11
Express, freight and passenger fares,	59 64	20 26	62 72	31 47	55 29	66 29	86 75	66 00	67 76	30 13	37 25	43 26	626 82
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	34 16	5 30	47 49	11 75	53 20	46 37	32 69	3 85	20 65	59 49	13 85	18 83	347 63
Expense of Sunday services,	20 00	-	45 00	-	40 00	-	45 00	-	45 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	260 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements,	-	-	-	-	1 15	68 75	137 49	31 57	96 53	75 54	1 43	2 15	414 61
Pasturage,	25 00	90 00	50 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165 00
Live stock,	-	-	-	-	-	100 00	125 00	215 20	140 00	-	63 75	110 00	753 95
Expense of inventory,	72 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 00
Extra medical attendance and nursing,	-	20 75	12 50	-	55 80	28 80	27 80	40 52	83 22	-	-	-	269 39
Miscellaneous,	21 75	10 13	59 21	3 62	27 05	-	32 70	30 02	81 03	29 57	23 68	16 56	335 32
	\$4,368 44	\$3,390 58	\$2,818 41	\$5,331 05	\$4,580 53	\$3,844 61	\$4,894 46	\$4,351 46	\$4,242 65	\$4,159 29	\$6,075 60	\$4,628 53	\$52,685 61

STATEMENT F. — Showing Persons employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$1,600 00	AMOS ANDREWS, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	12 months,	\$1,600 00
950 00	JOSEPH H. KENERSON,	Engineer, . . .	12 "	950 00
600 00	<i>C. L. Haynes, M. D.,</i>	Physician, . . .	7 "	350 00
600 00	L. A. CALVER, M. D., . .	" . . .	5 "	250 00
600 00	JAMES J. PRENTISS, . .	" . . .	12 "	600 00
516 00	FRANK DUFFY, . . .	" . . .	12 "	491 75
420 00	ELON G. BUSS, . . .	In charge of dining-hall,	12 "	420 00
480 00	ERWIN G. WARD, . . .	Supervisor, . . .	12 "	472 50
450 00	<i>John E. Taylor,</i> . . .	" . . .	6 "	225 00
420 00	WM. M. WATSON, . . .	" . . .	6 "	210 00
360 00	EDWARD E. WALKER,	" . . .	12 "	360 00
360 00	J. M. SISK, . . .	Expressman, . . .	12 "	360 00
400 00	MRS. M. A. ANDREWS,	Matron, . . .	12 "	400 00
300 00	<i>Miss Etha J. Lent,</i> . . .	Assistant Matron, . . .	5 "	125 00
300 00	MISS A. SWINERTON, . .	" . . .	6 ²⁴ / ₃₁ "	169 35
250 00	MRS. C. A. WATSON, . .	" . . .	12 "	250 00
250 00	MISS N. J. RICE, . . .	" . . .	12 "	250 00
300 00	MISS EMMA A. MOORE,	" . . .	12 "	300 00
500 00	MISS E. M. FULLINGTON,	Housekeeper, . . .	12 "	500 00
250 00	<i>Miss H. L. Lacey,</i> . . .	Principal and teacher of first class,	12 "	6 05
250 00	MISS CARRIE E. LACEY,	Teacher of second class, . . .	11 ⁹ / ₃₁ "	243 95
250 00	MISS G. A. CHENEY, . .	" of second class, . . .	11 ³¹ / ₃₁ "	250 00
250 00	<i>Miss E. E. Kenerson,</i> . .	" of third class, . . .	12 "	208 33
250 00	<i>Miss E. S. Foster,</i> . . .	" of fourth class, . . .	10 "	9 41
250 00	MISS FLORENCE G. BISSETT,	" of fourth class, . . .	14 ³¹ / ₃₁ "	26 22
360 00	MRS. S. E. PRENTISS, . .	" of fifth class and music,	1 ⁸ / ₃₁ "	360 00
			12 "	

250 00	MRS. H. E. DARTE,	Teacher of sixth class,	12	250 00
250 00	MISS F. J. DYER,	“ of seventh class,	12	250 00
250 00	Miss J. L. Clark,	“ of kindergarten,	10	208 33
250 00	MISS EMMA E. GREENE,	“ of kindergarten,	2	41 67
250 00	MISS F. A. RAMSAY,	Nurse,	12	250 00
250 00	MRS. A. A. TAYLOR,	Instructor in sewing,	8 ¹⁴ / ₃₆	177 01
250 00	Mrs. S. E. Ward,	Assistant instructor in sewing,	7	145 83
250 00	Mrs. E. A. Kingman,	“ “ “ “	4 ¹⁷ / ₃₆	95 13
\$5 per week	MRS. M. V. WOOD,	“ “ “ “	14 ¹⁴ / ₃₆ weeks,	70 35
250 00	MRS. J. A. BUSS,	Tailoress,	11 ¹⁶ / ₃₆ months,	241 66
250 00	MRS. L. E. PARKHURST,	Assistant tailoress,	9 ³⁰ / ₃₆ months,	177 77
250 00	Mrs. S. A. Parkhurst,	“ “	1 month,	20 84
200 00	MRS. C. D. CLARK,	Supervisor,	12 months,	193 00
250 00	Miss F. F. Caldwell,	“ “	1 ¹¹ / ₃₀	28 47
250 00	Miss A. M. Hadley,	“ “	1 ³⁰ / ₃₆	38 73
250 00	MRS. B. V. RAND,	“ “	8 ²⁹ / ₃₆	176 52
250 00	Mrs. J. E. Warren,	Substitute,	5 ²⁴ / ₃₆	109 54
250 00	MISS SADIE F. PRICE,	“ “	5 ³¹ / ₃₆	118 28
240 00	MISS L. E. PRESTON,	Assistant in dining-hall,	11 ³⁰ / ₃₆	221 78
288 00	MRS. JANE JULINA,	Cook,	12	288 00
200 00	Miss Louisa Tapley,	Hospital cook,	11	183 32
200 00	MRS. E. A. KINGMAN,	“ “	1 month,	16 68
250 00	MISS M. M. LEE,	Laundress,	12 months,	250 00
\$4.50 per day	L. W. Eddy,	Instructor in carpentry,	76 days,	322 75
480 00	MARTIN B. TINKER,	“ “	43 ¹¹ / ₃₆ months,	185 80
420 00	S. C. ROGERS,	Shoemaker,	12	420 00
360 00	Wm. M. Watson,	Watchman,	6	180 00
324 00	W. H. Robison,	“ “	3 ³⁰ / ₃₆	81 90
324 00	WILLARD A. WARREN,	Acting watchman,	2	49 50
240 00	Ernest F. Shaw,	Hospital attendant,	31 ¹ / ₃₆	67 10
240 00	J. M. SEARS,	“ “	8	160 00
540 00	W. H. Williams,	Farmer,	6	264 53

STATEMENT F — Concluded.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$600 00	JOHN E. TAYLOR,	Farmer,	6 months,	\$300 00
300 00	WILLIAM A. WARREN,	Gardener,	11 ³ / ₄	291 94
300 00	J. C. RAND,	Teamster,	6 ³ / ₄	160 00
300 00	A. W. Barlow,	"	4 ¹ / ₂	103 86
288 00	S. S. Nichols,	Assistant farmer,	6 ² / ₀	160 00
240 00	B. B. Barratt,	"	5 ³ / ₄	118 06
252 00	E. W. Upham,	"	9	183 00
264 00	A. W. BARLOW,	"	2 ³ / ₈	58 87
270 00	Willard A. Warren,	"	4 ¹ / ₂	90 72
240 00	GEORGE H. MILLER,	"	4 ³ / ₄	100 00
240 00	FRANK L. KINGSLEY,	"	5	7 33
360 00	JAMES SKEVINGTON,	"	11 ³ / ₈	360 00
240 00	J. C. Rand,	Fireman,	12	102 66
200 00	THOMAS J. FLYNN,	Night fireman,	5 ³ / ₈	200 00
200 00	W. M. P. FRANKLIN,	Laborer,	12	54 45
120 00	N. A. D. WHEELER,	Assistant in kitchen,	3 ³ / ₈	120 00
96 00	WILLIAM KELLEY,	Assistant in tailor's shop,	12	96 00
		Hostler,	12	
	Total,			\$17,178 94

NOTE. — The names of officers and employees serving now are printed in *small capitals*. The names of those who have completed service in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. Names of persons employed on repairs, extra help in haying, etc., are not given.

STATEMENT G.—*Products of the Farm.*

1890.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, early,	26 bushels, .	\$19 50
Apples, cider,	160 "	32 00
Apples, winter,	42 barrels, .	168 00
Asparagus,	18 bushels, .	36 00
Beans,	19 "	21 50
Beef,	15,406 pounds, .	806 98
Beets,	113 bushels, .	86 75
Cabbage,	2,573 heads, .	155 84
Carrots,	500 bushels, .	225 00
Celery,	700 bunches, .	35 00
Corn fodder,	9 tons, .	63 00
Cucumbers,	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, .	13 75
Eggs,	462 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, .	95 94
Ensilage,	115 tons, .	575 00
Grapes,	12 bushels, .	24 00
Hay,	160 tons, .	2,560 00
Indian corn,	250 bushels, .	100 00
Lettuce,	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	24 00
Mangolds,	900 "	270 00
Manure,	500 cords, .	500 00
Milk,	144,763 quarts, .	5,790 52
Oats,	80 bushels, .	44 00
Oat straw,	2 tons, .	24 00
Onions,	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, .	84 63
Pears,	1 bushel, .	1 00
Pease,	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, .	75 00
Plums,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 00
Peppers,	$\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, .	50
Pop-corn,	15 bushels, .	22 50
Potatoes,	736 "	478 40
Parsnips,	140 "	105 00
Poultry,	454 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, .	90 90
Pork,	7,175 "	422 48
Pumpkins,	1,000 "	20 00
Quinces,	4 bushels, .	12 00
Radishes,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8 25
Ruta-bagas,	175 "	43 75
Rhubarb,	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	29 10
Rowen,	25 tons, .	300 00
Rye,	108 bushels, .	81 00
Rye straw,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, .	157 50
Raspberries,	9 quarts, .	1 08
Strawberries,	648 "	77 76
Spinach,	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, .	3 90
Squash, summer,	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	45 25
Squash, winter,	5,208 pounds, .	208 32
Sweet corn,	125 bushels, .	50 35
Tomatoes,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 60
Turnips,	450 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	67 87
Veal,	822 pounds, .	72 29
Wood,	25 cords, .	112 50

\$14,248 71

STATEMENT H. — *Work done in Sewing-room No. 1.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	331	163	494
Bed spreads,	13	4	17
Bed ticks,	13	312	325
Bibs,	6	—	6
Belts,	12	—	12
Bands,	11	—	11
Braces,	2	—	2
Blankets,	—	9	9
Curtains,	56	—	56
Chemises,	51	—	51
Clothes bags,	3	—	3
Coats,	—	134	134
Dresses,	299	45	344
Drawers,	431	29	460
Eye shades,	4	—	4
Flags,	—	1	1
Holdern,	40	—	40
Hose,	—	4,809	4,809
Night shirts,	48	—	48
Night dresses,	281	—	281
Names sewed on,	48	—	48
Pillow cases,	614	90	704
Pillow ticks,	40	—	40
Penwipers,	90	—	90
Rugs,	—	13	13
Sacks,	56	48	104
Shirts,	—	2,103	2,103
Shirt waists,	3	6	9
Sheets,	675	454	1,129
Skirts,	393	—	393
Shoulder blankets,	24	—	24
Towels,	822	332	1,154
Table cloths,	16	21	37
Table napkins,	156	10	166
Waists,	183	—	183
Wash cloths,	396	—	396
	5,117	8,583	13,700

STATEMENT I. — *Work done in Sewing-room No. 2.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Blouses,	—	130	130
Caps,	480	95	575
Jackets,	184	1,994	2,178
Kitchen aprons,	12	—	12
Mats,	6	—	6
Mittens,	4	—	4
Pants,	733	3,084	3,817
Shirts,	861	—	861
Suspenders,	164	—	164
	2,444	5,303	7,747
Total number of articles made,		7,561	
Total number of articles repaired,		13,886	
		21,447	

STATEMENT J.

AMOS ANDREWS, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with the State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1889,	\$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1889,	10,477 43
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1889,	1,409 63
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1890,	42,208 18
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1890,	3,680 00
received from appropriation for new boilers,	3,279 32
received from appropriation for purchase of land and building new coal shed,	350 00
received from sales,	216 00
	<u>\$61,720 56</u>

CR.

Disbursements for three months, ending Dec. 31, 1889,	\$15,266 38
Disbursements for nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1890,	46,138 18
Payments to State Treasurer,	216 00
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1890,	100 00
	<u>\$61,720 56</u>

NOTE. — This institution has no "fund" from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. It derives its support wholly from the State treasury by annual legislative appropriations.

The per capita cost for the year is \$2 82. This sum shows the cost of clothing, food and lodging, medical attendance, teaching and supervision, — in brief, the entire expense of maintaining all the inmates of the institution, — together with all ordinary repairs, such as must constantly be made to keep the buildings and appliances in good condition; including also the cost of heating and lighting the buildings, and of furnishing an outfit for all pupils going away from the school, and their travelling expenses.

Children placed out on trial are provided with two complete suits of clothing, with an overcoat extra in cold weather, the whole outfit costing on an average \$16.00.

The State appropriations are made for *calendar* years, while the reports of institutions are made for years ending *Sept 30*.

It will therefore readily be seen, that, while the expenditures are kept within the yearly appropriations, the expense for the *institution* year may be larger or smaller than the appropriation, including, as it does, parts of two calendar years.

STATEMENT K. — *Employment of Children.*

There are employed in the —

	Boys.	Girls.
Dormitories and other parts of the house,	—	6
Sewing-room No 1,	2	40
Sewing-room No 2,	15	—
Dining-hall,	22	—
Kitchen,	5	—
Shoe shop,	1	—
Bakery,	5	—
Laundry,	9	—
Hospital,	2	5
On the farm and at the barns,	26	—
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	41	—

Girls, 51; boys, 128; total, 179.

STATEMENT L. — *Children boarded in Families.*

Children boarding in families Sept. 30, 1890, paid for from appropriations of State Primary School,	55
Number of days' board paid for,	17,578
Amount paid during the year,	\$5,089 63
Weekly per capita cost,	2 02

NOTE. — This sum does not include expense of investigation of places, nor of visiting the children after being located, which is paid by the Department of Indoor Poor, and increases the cost to the State.

STATEMENT M. — *Recapitulation of Inventory.*

*Taken by J. B. Shaw and G. H. Fisherdict of Palmer, Mass., as of
Sept. 30, 1890.*

Land,	\$23,014 81
Buildings,	99,630 00
Live stock,	7,404 60
Products of farm,	6,838 40
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,937 66
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	10,900 70
Beds and bedding (inmates'),	5,064 03
Other furniture (inmates'),	5,942 70
Clothing,	5,416 38
Superintendent's department,	6,632 98
Dry goods,	2,096 11
Groceries and provisions,	2,673 65
Drugs and medicines,	312 69
Fuel,	2,491 00
Library and school supplies,	1,644 26
Heating, water and gas (with fixtures),	22,300 00
Miscellaneous,	1,718 02
	<hr/>
	\$208,017 99

STATEMENT N. — *Resources and Liabilities.**Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$100 00
Unexpended appropriations,	9,361 82
	<hr/>
	\$9,461 82

Liabilities.

Miscellaneous bills,	176 05
	<hr/>
	\$9,285 77

STATEMENT O. — *Summary of Farm Account.*

DR.

To live stock, as per inventory,	\$7,706 80
wagons and agricultural implements, as per inventory,	2,167 28
paid carpenter, painter, etc., for repairs,	501 37
wages of farm help,	2,098 01
board of farm help,	1,061 40
labor of children,	420 00
live stock,	558 75
grain, feed, etc.,	1,776 52
hardware, farm tools, etc.,	221 33

To blacksmithing and repairs,	\$209 68
lumber,	202 70
harness and repairs,	11 75
seeds, fertilizers, etc.,	230 61
rent of pasture,	165 00
sundries,	30 89
	<hr/>
	\$17,362 09

C.R.

By farm product of 1889, as per inventory,	\$4,980 50
labor for the school,	607 05
cost of keeping horses used for the school,	312 83
sale of live stock,	216 00
beef,	806 98
veal,	72 29
pork,	422 48
eggs and poultry,	186 84
milk,	5,790 52
wood,	112 50
hay, straw, ensilage, etc.,	2,870 80
fruit and vegetables,	3,765 20
	<hr/>
	\$20,143 99

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The hospital report of the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1890, is as follows:—

Number in hospital Sept. 30, 1889,	28
admitted during the year,	970
discharged,	958
of deaths,	8
remaining in the hospital Sept. 30, 1890,	32

The following is a list of the cases admitted during the year, and also of some not admitted, but treated at daily clinic:—

Asthma, 1	Erysipelas, 1
Abscess in mouth, 2	Exhaustion from jumping
Abscess on foot, 2	rope, 3
Bronchitis, 85	Enlarged inguinal glands, 3
Biliary colic, 1	Enlarged cervical glands, 3
Burns, 1	Furuncle, 3
Blind, 1	Fingers badly cut, 2
Croup, 3	Fracture of forearm, 2
Chicken-pox, 14	Fainted, 2
Contusion of leg, 2	Follicular tonsillitis, 29
Contusion of side, 1	General debility, 4
Contusion of knee, 4	Gastritis, 2
Crushed toes, 2	Hæmatemesis, 1
Chills, 1	Incontinence of urine, 30
Cholera morbus, 1	Indigestion, 167
Caxalgia, 4	"La Grippe," 185
Diphtheria, 7	Laryngitis, 1
Diarrhœa, 23	Malaria, 3
Dysmenorrhœa, 1	Myalgia, 2
Eczema, 3	Mumps, 19
Erythema, 1	Meningitis, 1
Epilepsy, 3	Neuralgia, 3

Otalgia,	9	Scrofulosis,	3
Oxyurius vernucularis,	4	Stomatitis,	3
Phthisis,	1	Stomatitis, ulcerative,	5
Pertussis,	34	Scabies,	6
Pharyngitis,	76	Sprained ankle,	2
Pneumonia,	6	Sprained fingers,	25
Pleurisy,	2	Tonsillitis,	66
Pleurodynia,	4	Typhoid fever,	1
Palpitation of heart,	3	Talepes varus,	2
Pemphigus,	1	Thrush,	1
Paraplegia with scrotal her- nia,	1	Ulcerated throat,	8
Rickets,	2	Urticaria,	2
Rheumatism,	9	Unclassified,	51
		Wounds,	9

Diseases of the Ear.

Otitis media purulenta acuta,	11
Otitis media purulenta chronica,	1

Diseases and Injuries of the Eye.

Contusion of eyelids,	5	Purulent ophthalmia,	1
Conjunctivitis,	4	Trachoma,	1
Ophthalmia,	1	Mucocele,	1

Operations.

Removal of wen,	1	Operation for advancement,	1
Operation for strabismus,	3	Mules operation on eye,	1

There have been more cases recorded this year than usual. This is partly due to the prevalence of "La Grippe" during the winter, and partly to the fact that a large number of children have been admitted more than once, while others, of a weak constitution, have been recorded as many as eight or nine times.

There have been eight deaths during the year. One, a boy of nineteen years, died of meningitis. Two of bronchitis: one, a baby, about six months old; the other, a child of three years, who was blind, could not walk or talk, and had never taken any solid food. One of pneumonia, — a baby of six months. A boy of fifteen years died of phthisis. Another boy of ten years died of a malignant tumor. A little boy with hip disease, who was unable to walk for several months

before his death, died of tuberculosis. A girl of eleven years, who also had hip disease, died of Bright's disease.

Mules operation, given in the list of operations, was performed by Dr. Morgan of Springfield. It was very successful, and was, I understand, the fifth operation of that kind performed in this country.

Every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of a contagious disease, all such cases being sent to the isolation hospital. All doubtful cases are also isolated.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA A. CALVER,
Resident Physician.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

I respectfully present you the following report, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1890. It embraces general statistics, and other information concerning the school.

ENROLMENT OF ATTENDANCE.

Number of pupils enrolled Oct. 1, 1889: Boys, 223; girls, 86; total,	309
Number of pupils enrolled, 1889-90: Boys, 410; girls, 168; total,	578
Largest number in attendance (April, 1890),	329
Smallest number in attendance (January, 1890),	297
Average daily attendance, 1889-90,	299
Admitted, 1889-90,	202
Readmitted, 1889-90,	67
Discharged, 1889-90,	248
Died,	5
Average age of pupils,	10.33 years.
Number of pupils enrolled Sept. 30, 1890: Boys, 249; girls, 76;	
total,	325

ILLITERACY AT ENTERING.

Could neither read nor write,	71
Could read and not write,	11
Could both read and write,	120
Never studied arithmetic,	84
Never studied geography,	151

Of those admitted, 49 had received instruction in some of the other branches commonly taught in the public school. There are now more pupils in all the classes than there have been for several years. This increase in numbers is particularly noticeable in the classes where there are girls. The character of those admitted is about the same as it has been in the past.

The main facts concerning the school have been given to you in previous reports. There is little new to be said.

The teachers continue enthusiastic and faithful. Although they encounter, in their work, hinderances unknown to teachers in the public schools, their classes on the whole compare favorably with those in schools outside.

The manual training, introduced last year, is now one of the regular features of the school work. It is not only helpful as a moral agent, but it also gives the variety so essential in securing good results, and tends to make the lives of the children more interesting. This is the aim of every true teacher, and should be particularly held in mind by those whose pupils before entering school have known such scanty enjoyments as many of our boys and girls. Some of the children show a degree of skill in this department that is very gratifying to their teachers. Mechanical drawing is now taught in connection with the work in wood.

The teachers appreciate highly the kindly forbearance, sympathy and support which they have never failed to receive from you. It is their wish, as time goes on, to make their work more and more worthy of your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,

Principal.

MONSON, Oct. 1, 1890.

APPENDIX.

TEACHERS. — 1890-91.

	Class.
Miss E. M. Fullington,	First.
Miss C. Lacey,	Second.
Miss G. A. Cheney,	Third.
Miss F. G. Bissett,	Fourth.
Mrs. J. J. Prentiss,	Fifth.
Mrs. H. E. Darté,	Sixth.
Miss F. J. Dyer,	Seventh.
Miss E. E. Greene,	Kindergarten.
Mr. M. B. Tinker,	Manual training.

SCHOOL CALENDAR. — 1890-91.

Fall term	Ends Oct. 31.
Winter term begins	Nov. 10; ends Jan. 30.
Spring term begins	Feb. 9; ends May 1.
Summer term begins	May 11; ends July 24.
Fall term begins	Aug. 10; ends Oct. 30.
Number of school weeks in the year,	47

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

In presenting to you my third annual report, permit me to call attention to No. 1 of the subjoined tables, which without explanation may be misleading. The total of 295 represents so many different boys, whereas in former reports a boy present at the beginning of the year and released and returned during the year has been reported twice. Such repeated names would make this total eight larger than it appears. As these changes in the school are shown in Table No. 2, the exact state of the school is better represented by omitting such releases and returns from No. 1.

The apparent progress of the boys present during the twelve months just ended has been good. The school work has been vigorous and stimulating, and its effect upon the pupils, if not all that could be desired, has been encouraging to me and creditable to the band of faithful teachers. The difficulties and disadvantages under which they labor are disheartening, but the work done has in amount and thoroughness been that of which no school need be ashamed. The manner and results of this work are clearly set forth in the report of the principal.

Our manual training, following the Swedish system, has, under the skillful direction of Miss Anna Wilcox, as fully realized the expectation expressed a year ago as the time intervening could permit. It has been found of great value in stimulating mental activity and exciting interest in apparently stupid boys. It demands steadiness of hand, persistence, and the struggle after and attainment of a tolerably perfect form. It falls into line admirably as an important helper in the moral upbuilding, and not unfrequently furnishes the key to a boy's mental make-up.

To promote in some degree interest in farming, an allotment of land was last spring made to each family, on which might be grown the vegetables to be used at each of the houses. The result has justified the experiment, both in an increase of garden products and in wide-spread interest among the boys in the proper manner of culture and growth of the vegetables which they themselves were to enjoy. The possibilities of teaching practical agriculture in this way I believe to be considerable. The heel-cutting industry has been a marked success, both in developing efficiency in the boys employed and in the pecuniary return. Seven boys on an average have worked at this.

The printing department has done more and better work this year than ever before. The department is greatly embarrassed by the want of a good press and more type. Five hundred dollars expended in increased appliances would be an advantageous outlay.

The enlarged quarters of the sewing department, although not available until the last of March, made it possible to manufacture, in addition to the usual number of articles, over five hundred pairs of pantaloons.

Owing to the demands of the new building, the boys have done an unusual amount of out-of-door labor. As a consequence, comparatively little chair seating has been done during the last six months.

Last May guns were procured and the drill in the manual of arms commenced. The proficiency of the boys under the adverse circumstances of new arrivals every week and the departure of the most experienced at short intervals, is quite remarkable, and is complimentary to Drill-master Fayerweather. The drill as a means of physical culture is good, but it is incomplete. Educational gymnastics purely for the purpose of developing a healthy body are receiving a large amount of attention from discriminating educators. Among the Lyman School boys will be found a larger percentage of unsymmetrically developed bodies than in a similar number taken from other classes. It seems to me wise to introduce such exercises as seem calculated to bring about the proper physical development. To this end I would recommend that such instruction be furnished as shall enable

the masters of the several families to give the necessary instruction to the boys under their care, or that a military instructor be employed, competent to perform this work.

The buildings of the school have at present no adequate protection against fire. It is to be hoped that no calamity of this nature will befall, for our water supply would be found insignificant in fighting any considerable fire. Some provision for storing and distributing an abundant supply in the event of such an emergency should be made without delay. The outlay to effect this end would require a special appropriation.

The coal sheds are at present located on the Old Colony Railroad, two and one-half miles distant. The nearest point on the Boston and Albany is scarcely more than a mile away. Our present consumption is five hundred tons of coal per year. The cost of hauling is not far from one dollar a ton. It would effect a considerable saving in money, sufficient to cover in four or five years all expense of removing sheds, to relocate them upon the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Viewing the work of the school as a whole, I think I am warranted in saying that some progress has been made during the past year. On the other hand, it is true that the average of intelligence and good physique on the part of those committed has been perceptibly lower this year than last. My officers have co-operated cheerfully and earnestly with me to promote the welfare of the school. I have every reason also to be grateful to the trustees for their generous support and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the General Condition of the School, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1889,	184
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	92
Returned from places,	19
	111
Whole number in school during the year,	295
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	44
On probation to others,	45
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	6
To State Farm, Bridgewater,	1
To accompany parents out of the State,	2
State Primary School,	1
As unfit subjects,	4
By elopement,	6
Died,	1
	110
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1890,	185

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and Average Number of Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1889.			
October,	7	10	183.03
November,	20	10	185.73
December,	5	7	187.71
1890.			
January,	9	3	190.77
February,	10	11	195.53
March,	13	17	192.61
April,	11	12	189.60
May,	12	11	189.48
June,	8	20	182.73
July,	9	11	178.71
August,	11	7	178.38
September,	15	10	183.23
Totals,	130	129	186.46

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	—	50	50
Berkshire,	3	215	218
Bristol,	11	554	565
Dukes,	—	13	13
Essex,	11	1,002	1,013
Franklin,	—	53	53
Hampden,	12	349	361
Hampshire,	3	75	78
Middlesex,	20	1,087	1,107
Nantucket,	—	16	16
Norfolk,	1	939	940
Plymouth,	1	115	116
Suffolk,	17	1,227	1,244
Worcester,	13	682	695
Totals,	92	6,377	6,469

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers American born,	7
Mothers American born,	4
Fathers foreign born,	5
Mothers foreign born,	9
Both parents American born,	22
Both parents foreign born,	52
Unknown,	11

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

Born in the United States,	77
Foreign born (10 in Canada),	14
Unknown,	1

TABLE No. 5.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.		Past Year.
By district court,		42
municipal court,		6
police court,		41
superior court,		1
trial justices,		2
Total,		92

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Age of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	1	117	118
Nine,	—	235	235
Ten,	2	444	446
Eleven,	3	644	647
Twelve,	10	739	749
Thirteen,	22	891	913
Fourteen,	53	1,153	1,206
Fifteen,	1	897	898
Sixteen,	—	930	930
Seventeen,	—	280	280
Eighteen and over,	—	59	59
Unknown,	—	31	31
Total,	92	6,450	6,542

Average age of boys, 13.15.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Domestic Condition of Boys who have been Inmates of the School during Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had parents,	162
no parents,	24
father,	48
mother,	58
step-father,	14
step-mother,	21
intemperate father,	95
intemperate mother,	12
both parents intemperate,	41
parents separated,	13
attended church,	251
never attended church,	10
never attended school,	1
not attended school within one year,	43
two years,	22
three years,	13
been arrested before,	191
been inmates of other institutions,	62
used intoxicating liquor,	46
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	190
Were employed in mill or otherwise when arrested,	96
idle,	105
attending school,	75
Could not read or write,	12
Parents owning residence,	23
Members of family had been arrested,	79

TABLE NO. 8.

Shows the Length of Time the Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since Commitment.

3 months or less, 6	2 years 3 months, 2
4 months, 1	2 " 4 " 1
5 " -	2 " 5 " -
6 " 1	2 " 6 " 1
7 " -	2 " 7 " 1
8 " 1	2 " 8 " -
9 " 1	2 " 9 " 1
10 " 2	2 " 10 "
11 " 1	2 " 11 " 1
1 year, 3	3 years, 2
1 " 1 month, 1	3 " 1 month,
1 " 2 months, 3	3 " 2 months, 2
1 " 3 " 2	3 " 3 " 1
1 " 4 " 5	3 " 4 " 1
1 " 5 " 10	3 " 5 " -
1 " 6 " 13	3 " 6 " -
1 " 7 " 15	3 " 7 " -
1 " 8 " 6	3 " 8 " -
1 " 9 " 12	3 " 9 " -
1 " 10 " 4	3 " 10 " -
1 " 11 " 4	3 " 11 " -
2 years, 1	4 years and more, -
2 " 1 month, 1	
2 " 2 months, 4	Total, 110

Average time spent in the institution, 18.38 months.

TABLE No. 9.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers, New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1880-81, . . .	176.60	71	76	92	107
1881-82, . . .	113.61	108	39	146	11
1882-83, . . .	114.28	100	14	125	19
1883-84, . . .	128.80	†138	33	81	43
1884-85,* . . .	112.18	64	33	81	71
1885-86, . . .	92.82	59	44	90	18
1886-87, . . .	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887-88, . . .	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89, . . .	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90, . . .	186.46	92	19	89	16
Average for 10 years,	132.45	94.8	36.6	94.8	34.2

* April, 1885, removed to present location.

† First year after the reduction of the age for admission from seventeen to fourteen years.

Report of Sewing Room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.

Articles Made.	Articles Repaired.
Aprons, 75	Aprons, 7
Bed spreads, 150	Bed spreads, 16
Braces, 61	Blankets, 49
Caps, 108	Braces, 3
Dish cloths, 2	Horse blankets, 1
Dish towels, 92	Jackets, 90
Holdes, 7	Napkins, 13
Napkins, 336	Pantaloons, 97
Pantaloons, 545	Pillow slips, 210
Pillow slips, 215	Robes, 3
Sheets, 96	Sheets, 134
Shirts, 757	Shirts, 220
Table cloths, 18	Stockings, pairs, 42
Towels, 183	Table cloths, 53
	Towels, 138
	Vests, 2
Total, <u>2,645</u>	Total, <u>1,078</u>

Average number of boys employed,	5
Number of different boys employed,	13

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.

Number pieces washed,	136,484
“ “ ironed,	103,837
“ “ starched,	6,812
Average number of boys employed,	21
Number of different boys employed,	72

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

We have just closed a year in which much earnest labor has been expended, and results more nearly commensurate with such efforts have been attained.

We have had in attendance during the year 295 different boys, and an average number of 186.46. Of these, especially those who entered during the year, a larger proportion than formerly were of a lower grade of scholarship. This necessitated a still closer grading of the school as a whole, in order that the much-needed foundation work could be done advantageously. This was accomplished by placing all who were unable to read in the Third Reader in one family, and arranging for them a programme suited to their mental needs, omitting physiology, civil government and history. This arrangement has also given the other teachers more time to devote to the A and B classes.

The programme as reported a year ago has been followed during the past year.

In arithmetic the interest on the part of the majority has been on the increase, and the written examinations from month to month have shown steady improvement.

The study of American history, as pursued, has had a tendency to interest the boys in quite a different class of writings from those formerly enjoyed by them. This is plainly shown by the number of books, historical and biographical, drawn from the library by the pupils. Books of travels, the lives of statesmen, inventors, soldiers, etc., are now more eagerly read by many than were the volumes of trashy literature a year ago by the same. After a period or subject in history, physiology or civil government, has been thoroughly studied by a class, a written summary of it has been required from each member; which exercise has not

only been a test of memory and thoroughness, but has also given practice in writing, spelling and the correct use of language. A number of these articles have appeared in the "Enterprise," our school paper; and proud indeed is the boy whose production has been thus favored.

The observation lessons, while they have trained the eye to notice objects worthy of attention, have seemed also to develop in most of the boys a love for the beautiful in nature; and, as a result, they have collected, pressed and mounted a large variety of leaves and flowers. Oral and written descriptions of the same have also been given during the observation period, though the other work has been done during play-hours.

In drawing, those who had finished the work of the first and second primary years of the Prang system, and who seemed to understand the work sufficiently well to advance, were allowed, toward the close of the year, to take Book No. I., Shorter Course. They are now ready for No. II. of the same course; while the others, with the new-comers, are to take the same work again; and no boy is to enter the manual training class till he has completed three months' work in drawing, which now includes the first primary year's work.

During the past year several entertainments, consisting of recitations, songs and choruses, were given, every school contributing its share. The music furnished each time was first written from dictation, then read by note, being part of the daily school exercises. With what success the pieces were rendered, the visitors present on those occasions attested by their compliments and the pleasure manifested.

The work of each week has been thoroughly planned and afterward discussed at the regular weekly meeting of the teachers. By this means there is uniformity of action, and each teacher is held responsible for the success of her classes.

For your continued kindness you have my sincere thanks.

Respectfully,

MARY L. PETTIT,

Principal

SCHOOL PROGRAMME. — 1890—1891.

Afternoon.

2-2.25,	.	.	.	.	Drawing.
2.25-3.25,	.	.	.	.	Arithmetic.
3.25-3.30,	.	.	.	.	Calisthenics.
3.30-3.50,	.	.	.	.	Music.
3.50-4;	.	.	.	.	Spelling.
4-4.10,	.	.	.	.	Penmanship.
4.10-4.30,	.	.	.	.	Observation lesson.

Evening.

6-6.15,	.	.	.	.	Physiology,—Civil Government.
6.15-6.45,	.	.	.	.	Geography,—History.
6.45-7,	.	.	.	.	Language.
7-7.30,	.	.	.	.	Reading,

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1889 —	October, received from the State Treasurer, . . .	\$2,621 12
	November, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,573 90
	December, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,555 76
1890 —	January, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,472 99
	February, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,930 27
	March, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,204 48
	April, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,270 22
	May, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,064 98
	June, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,787 39
	July, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,513 80
	August, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,600 08
	September, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,550 66
		\$41,145 65

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1889 —	October,	\$2,621 12
	November,	3,573 90
	December,	2,555 76
1890 —	January,	3,472 99
	February,	3,930 27
	March,	4,204 48
	April,	3,270 22
	May,	3,064 98
	June,	2,787 39
	July,	4,513 80
	August,	3,600 08
	September,	3,550 66
		\$41,145 65

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1890, Chap. 65).

1890—August,	\$637 81
September,	4,109 60
	<hr/>
	\$4,747 41

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Deficiency Appropriation for Current Expenses, 1889.

1890—February,	\$1,276 96
--------------------------	------------

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation for Repairs on Cobb Farm (Wilson Farm).

1889—November,	\$324 87
1890—May,	142 97
	<hr/>
	\$467 84

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1890, Chap. 65).

1890—August,	\$637 81
September,	4,109 60
	<hr/>
	\$4,747 41

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Deficiency Appropriation,—Current Expenses, 1889.

1890—February,	\$1,276 96
--------------------------	------------

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Repairs on Cobb Farm (Wilson Farm).

1889—November,	\$324 87
1890—May,	142 97
	<hr/>
	\$467 84

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1890.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$15,492 71	
Wages of other persons temporarily employed,	546 94	
		————— \$16,039 65
Provisions and grocery supplies, including—		
Meat,	\$1,348 23	
Fish,	464 58	
Eggs,	196 99	
Lard,	96 13	
Potatoes,	257 25	
Fruit and vegetables,	169 67	
Bread,	3,869 88	
Flour and cereals,	384 70	
Beans and peas,	287 34	
Ice,	173 19	
Tea, coffee, cereal coffee and chocolate,	205 10	
Sugar and molasses,	635 40	
Butter and cheese,	741 18	
Salt and other spices,	41 48	
Nuts and candy,	17 50	
Soap and other washing material,	326 69	
Other groceries and provisions,	11 83	
		————— 9,227 14
Clothing of all kinds,	2,180 15	
Fuel and lights,	3,572 22	
Medicines and medical supplies,	142 25	
Furniture, beds and bedding,	2,407 57	
School property, books and supplies,	704 35	
Ordinary repairs,	2,117 80	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	158 05	
Express, freight and passenger fares,	647 48	
Stationery, postage, telegrams and newspapers,	430 84	
Seeds, plants and fertilizers, farm tools and repairing same,	1,173 39	
Water,	450 00	
Printing material,	93 16	
Live stock,	1,035 50	
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	749 10	
Burial,	17 00	
		————— \$41,145 65

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1889.						
October, .	Received cash from, .	\$2 00	\$5 50	-	-	\$7 50
November, .	" " "	6 49	19 44	-	\$6 50	32 43
December, .	" " "	5 29	2 38	-	30 67	38 34
1890.						
January, .	" " "	3 29	4 60	\$14 25	10 31	32 45
February, .	" " "	9 37	-	4 35	8 00	21 72
March, . .	" " "	84 36	19 04	1 18	6 00	110 58
April, . .	" " "	37 72	75 25	50	8 00	121 47
May, . . .	" " "	23 92	-	3 75	8 00	35 67
June, . . .	" " "	192 70	3 15	90	7 16	203 91
July, . . .	" " "	86 48	-	2 50	-	88 98
August, . .	" " "	27 06	-	7 50	-	34 56
September, .	" " "	-	2 50	793 58	-	796 08
Totals, . .	. . . . .	\$478 68	\$131 86	\$828 51	\$84 64	\$1,523 69

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions.—Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1889.						
October, .	Paid State Treasurer, .	\$2 00	\$5 50	-	-	\$7 50
November, .	" " "	6 49	19 44	-	\$6 50	32 43
December, .	" " "	5 29	2 38	-	30 67	38 34
1890.						
January, .	" " "	3 29	4 60	\$14 25	10 31	32 45
February, .	" " "	9 37	-	4 35	8 00	21 72
March, . .	" " "	84 36	19 04	1 18	6 00	110 58
April, . .	" " "	37 72	75 25	50	8 00	121 47
May, . . .	" " "	23 92	-	3 75	8 00	35 67
June, . . .	" " "	192 70	3 15	90	7 16	203 91
July, . . .	" " "	86 48	-	2 50	-	88 98
August, . .	" " "	27 06	-	7 50	-	34 56
September, .	" " "	-	2 50	793 58	-	796 08
Totals, . .	. . . . .	\$478 68	\$131 86	\$828 51	\$84 64	\$1,523 69

Summary of Current Expenses Monthly.

	1889.				1890.												Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.				
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$1,316 23	\$1,341 02	\$1,255 66	\$1,286 27	\$1,285 03	\$1,280 70	\$1,313 38	\$1,347 07	\$1,315 27	\$1,429 95	\$1,417 10	\$1,451 97	\$16,039 65				
Transportation and travelling expenses,	22 26	78 03	86 10	10 75	64 85	67 18	52 79	28 44	48 95	98 26	42 52	47 35	647 48				
Postage and telegrams,	18 15	14 22	26 86	14 51	15 52	5 16	6 84	16 74	6 66	19 26	9 95	19 43	173 40				
Provisions and groceries,	532 76	1,363 69	726 69	744 06	1,033 63	529 49	978 30	667 71	556 17	577 60	617 55	899 49	9,227 14				
School property,	3 00	84 48	42	180 31	104 81	57 54	32 81	76 96	21 79	42 39	-	99 84	704 35				
Clothing,	163 58	109 62	88 97	79 01	402 84	306 24	273 26	60 60	249 11	162 78	244 37	39 77	2,180 15				
Grain and meal for stock,	73 92	21 15	30 45	20 55	58 63	287 42	21 30	59 61	88 34	-	4 75	82 98	749 10				
Ordinary repairs,	78 81	97 39	7 98	292 86	332 46	211 84	86 16	167 62	175 80	340 14	98 62	228 12	2,117 80				
Fuel and lights,	363 27	62 55	79 05	91 39	77 79	352 40	13 39	293 77	17 54	1,509 72	699 95	41 40	3,572 22				
News, S. S. and waste papers,	-	6 80	-	100 20	-	11 75	8 69	2 00	-	-	1 88	-	131 32				
Furniture, beds and bedding,	19 61	91 54	239 59	380 76	458 61	444 65	145 77	116 43	81 74	92 29	264 88	71 70	2,407 57				
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	-	6 69	-	-	-	-	116 05	107 65	141 52	127 10	27 00	51	526 52				
Farm tools,	-	4 71	-	76 55	16 97	8 95	94 38	96 29	15 95	60 15	108 73	164 19	646 87				
Horse and cattle shoeing,	7 53	13 00	13 89	11 00	11 38	14 03	13 11	19 06	3 38	16 32	16 88	18 47	158 05				
Live stock,	-	65 00	-	-	50 00	585 00	88 00	1 50	60 00	-	-	186 00	1,035 50				
Stationery,	16 50	-	-	9 50	10 75	42 13	12 87	10 60	5 17	1 34	-	17 26	126 12				
Drugs and medical supplies,	5 50	15 81	-	25 27	7 00	-	7 66	22 93	-	29 00	1 00	27 98	142 25				
Printing material,	-	31 20	-	-	-	-	5 36	-	-	7 50	44 90	4 20	93 16				
Burial,	-	17 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 00				
Water,	-	150 00	-	150 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 00	450 00				
Totals,	\$2,621 12	\$3,373 90	\$2,555 76	\$3,472 99	\$3,930 27	\$4,204 48	\$3,270 22	\$3,064 98	\$2,787 39	\$4,513 80	\$3,600 08	\$3,550 66	\$4,145 65				

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The increased amount of sickness shown by the report herein presented was partly due to exceptional causes, and partly to the increased number of weakly boys in the school.

In October, typhoid fever, a rare disease here, caused the death of Berry, the first fatal sickness since 1886.

In December, Boyce was taken with scarlet-fever; for thirty-five days he was isolated, and measures to prevent extension of the disease employed. He made a good recovery, and no other case occurred.

In the same month "La Grippe" invaded the school, and fourteen cases came to the hospital before Boyce occupied it; one hundred and eighteen occurring after were cared for in their respective families.

The appended table shows the diseases presented for treatment, and their distribution through the year. It is only fair to say that many of these cases were mild and of short duration.

There is but little sickness at present, and no reason to anticipate more than the usual amount.

	1889.			1890.									Total of Each Disease.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
Abscess,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Asthma,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bronchitis,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Burns,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Canker,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Colds,	2	2	4	1	3	1	3	8	1	-	1	2	33
Conjunctivitis,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
Constipation,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
Colic,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Congestion of brain,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Debility,	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	7
Diarrhœa,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4
Dislocation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Enuresis,	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Enlarged glands,	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Epistaxis,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fever (simple),	2	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
“ (typhoid),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ (intermittent),	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Fracture,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Furuncle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	4
Heart disease,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Indigestion,	1	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	7	3	3	21
Inflamed gums,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Laryngitis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
“ La Grippe,”	-	-	14	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
Myalgia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Neuralgia,	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	3	5	15
Otalgia,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Otitis,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Onychia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Periostitis,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	5	1	12
Paralysis,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	9
Scarlet-fever,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Skin disease,	2	3	1	-	1	4	2	1	2	-	2	2	20
Sore throat,	2	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	11
Sprains,	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	7
Sores,	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	11
Tonsillitis,	6	6	9	-	-	2	3	4	1	-	2	-	33
Ulcers,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Varicose veins,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wounds,	1	2	2	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	7	3	22
Worms,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Found not sick,	-	1	3	-	3	1	3	2	-	4	2	-	19
Totals,	21	36	54	119	18	18	27	34	15	19	41	36	436
Number of visits,	19	13	23	46	12	11	14	15	11	10	18	16	208

Number of days' sickness in the hospital, 284.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY, *Physician.*

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1890.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I herewith present you my report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1890.

The past year has been favorable for all crops, with the exception of late varieties of potatoes and cabbage, which were pinched by a severe drought at mid-summer. The hay crop was large and well secured. Nine acres have been seeded down the past season, which will greatly increase our hay crop another year. The crop both of strawberries and blackberries has been unusually large, a large amount having been sold, besides all that were wanted for home use.

All farm work and hauling coal, besides a great amount of work for new building, have been done with our own teams. A valuable addition to our teams has been made by a large pair of black Percherons in place of the old pair.

Seven young cows have been added to our herd, in place of those that were past their usefulness.

Improvements have been made in various directions, such as building new roads, clearing new land and cleaning up the roadside.

In conclusion, I wish to return my sincere thanks to you for advice and hearty co-operation in all the work throughout the year; also to the masters for their kind and courteous treatment.

The annexed schedule shows the production of the farm.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. McFARLAND.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING SEPT.
30, 1890.*Dr.*

Live stock and farm implements, as appraised	
Sept. 30, 1889,	\$3,216 39
Board,	286 00
Farm tools, and repairs to same,	664 08
Fertilizer,	356 80
Grain and meal,	613 30
Horse and cattle shoeing,	129 48
Incidentals,	3 75
Labor, boys',	418 75
Live stock,	1,035 50
Ordinary repairs,	62 00
Seeds and plants,	117 19
Veterinary service and medicine,	38 17
Wages, pay-roll,	542 59
Water,	20 00
	<hr/>
Apparent net gain for twelve months,	\$7,504 00 662 29
	<hr/>
	\$8,166 29

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1890,	\$6,786 61
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1889,	5,486 49
	<hr/>
Apparent gain in value of live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand,	\$1,300 12
Apparent net gain for twelve months,	662 29
	<hr/>
Total apparent net gain for twelve months,	\$1,962 41

Cr.

Farm produce, as appraised Sept. 30, 1889,	\$2,270 10
Apples, 16 bushels,	13 25
Asparagus, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen bunches,	44 59
Beans, shell, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	13 88
Beans, string, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	21 94
Beef, 3,219 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	241 00
Beet greens, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	5 52
Beets, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	19 79
Blackberries, 355 quarts,	36 96

Cabbage, 3,446 heads,	\$133 03
Carrots, $4\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	4 38
Cash for asparagus, 18 dozen,	25 88
Cash for blackberries, 787 quarts,	78 58
Cash for calf-skins,	1 25
Cash for calves sold, 3,	5 00
Cash for horses,	75 00
Cash for pease, 34 bushels,	31 15
Cash for raspberries, 91 quarts,	12 82
Cash for service of stock,	2 00
Cash for strawberries, 1,656 quarts,	171 20
Cash for swill,	12 30
Cauliflower, 30 heads,	4 55
Crab apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,	75
Cucumbers, 65 dozen,	9 24
Cucumbers for pickling, $9\frac{2}{3}$ bushels,	34 75
Currants, 7 quarts,	84
Eggs, 60 dozen,	16 18
Garden produce, unclassified, estimate,	25 00
Hides and tallow exchanged for beef,	10 51
Labor for institution, men and teams,	2,204 72
Lettuce, $100\frac{5}{8}$ dozen,	14 59
Milk, 49,626 quarts,	1,498 43
Muskmelons, 300,	30 00
Onions, $5\frac{5}{16}$ bushels,	7 12
Parsnips, $\frac{5}{8}$ bushel,	1 00
Pears, 8 bushels,	10 00
Pease, $110\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	121 06
Pork, 2,600 pounds,	156 00
Potatoes, $515\frac{3}{8}$ bushels,	414 40
Radishes, $334\frac{1}{2}$ dozen,	113 28
Raspberries, 168 quarts,	22 35
Rhubarb,	3 00
Spinach, $10\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	3 77
Squash, summer, $5\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	7 23
Squash, winter, 20 pounds,	30
Strawberries, 796 quarts,	73 65
Sweet corn, 515 dozen ears,	78 25
Tomatoes, $45\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	34 25
Turnips, $23\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	22 50
Watermelons, 193,	28 95

 \$8,166 29

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1890, AND NOT DELIVERED
AT SCHOOL.

Apples, 16 barrels,	\$40 00	Onions, 225 bushels,	\$202 50
Beets, 107 bushels,	32 10	Parsnips, 56 bushels,	28 00
Carrots, 87 bushels,	21 75	Peppers, 3 bushels,	3 00
Celery,	6 00	Pop-corn, 2 bushels,	3 00
Corn, 125 bushels,	77 50	Pumpkins, 1 ton,	10 00
Corn fodder, 9½ tons,	57 00	Salsify,	5 00
Ensilage, 60 tons,	240 00	Squash, 6,250 pounds,	78 12
Hay, English, 32 tons,	480 00	Sweet corn, 56 bushels,	34 72
Hay, meadow, 4 tons,	32 00	Turnips, 385 bushels,	57 75
Hay, stock, 14 tons,	168 00	Turnips, Swedish, 688	
Oats, 3½ tons,	42 00	bushels,	137 60
Oats and hay (mixed), 1			
ton,	8 00		<hr/>
			\$1,764 04

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	\$25 88	Swill,	\$12 30
Blackberries,	78 58		<hr/>
Calf-skins,	1 25		\$415 18
Calves,	5 00	Beets (crop of 1889),	2 93
Horses,	75 00	Cabbage (crop of 1889),	74 64
Pease,	31 15	Hay (crop of 1889),	32 36
Raspberries,	12 82	Parsnips (crop of 1889),	6 50
Service of stock,	2 00		<hr/>
Strawberries,	171 20		\$531 61

Live Stock.

Bull, one,	\$100 00	Horses, one pair, bay,	\$450 00
Calves, six,	80 00	Horses, one pair, black,	550 00
Cows, nineteen,	855 00	Oxen, two yoke,	220 00
Fowls, twenty-seven,	13 50	Steer, one,	65 00
Hogs, twenty-four,	180 00		<hr/>
Horse, "Major, Jr.,"	200 00		\$2,863 50
Horse, "Jerry,"	150 00		

Farming implements, including wagons, machines, tools, etc, \$2,736 57

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$1,764 04
Produce sold,	415 18
Produce consumed,	3,276 29
	<hr/>
	\$5,455 51
Live stock,	2,863 50
Agricultural implements,	2,736 57
	<hr/>
	\$11,055 58

SUMMARY.

REAL ESTATE.

Fifty-eight acres tillage,	\$10,800	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,800	
Brady land,	1,300	
Willow Park land,	1,500	
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,000	
		\$19,400 00

BUILDINGS.

Superintendent's house,	\$8,000	
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000	
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000	
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500	
"Willow Park,"	5,600	
"Wayside Cottage,"	5,500	
Chapel,	3,700	
Farm barn and sheds,	1,200	
Horse barn,	2,000	
Willow Park hall,	400	
Willow Park barn,	100	
Coal sheds,	400	
		83,400 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding, inmates',	\$1,920	81
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,736	57
Dry goods,	549	32
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	300	00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$8,234	38 \$102,800 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	• \$8,234 38	\$102,800 00
Fuel and oil,	2,227 68	
Library,	500 00	
Live stock,	2,863 50	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	2,736 95	
Other furniture, inmates',	1,433 00	
Personal property superintendent's department,	10,387 56	
Provisions and groceries,	739 81	
Produce on hand,	2,105 44	
Ready-made clothing,	2,933 25	
	<hr/>	31,433 89
Total,		\$134,233 89

GEO. T. FAYERWEATHER,
G. P. HEATH,

Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Supt.*
WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1890.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$1,800 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin, matron,	400 00
George F. Bullard, assistant superintendent,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Jones, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Howard, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perkins, charge of family,	700 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	200 00
Miss Carrie Dana, teacher,	300 00
Miss Emma F. Newton,	300 00
Miss Eliza M. Taylor,	300 00
Mrs. Florence A. Russell,	300 00
Mrs. Carrie E. Perry,	300 00
Miss Louisa J. Taylor,	300 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Miss Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mrs. G. F. Bullard, housekeeper, superintendent's house,	300 00
Miss Mary Custer, nurse,	250 00
Miss Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Mae E. Hartford, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. B. F. McFarland, assistant matron,	200 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Inez E. Howard, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Francis C. Ela, assistant matron,	250 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Wm. H. Powers, carpenter, \$1.50 per day.	
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, steward,	400 00
Harlan M. Thompson, watchman,	400 00
Benjamin F. McFarland, farmer,	300 00
Charles E. Spooner, assistant farmer,	240 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$1,800 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin,	Matron,	" "	400 01
Geo. F. Bullard,	Assistant superintendent,	" "	570 83
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe,	Charge of family,	" "	734 01
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Norton,	" "	" "	84 20
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	" "	1 ⁸ / ₃₀	792 32
Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Robertson,	" "	12	433 98
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith,	" "	7 ¹⁴ / ₃₀	825 63
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Jones,	" "	12	788 16
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Howard,	" "	11	767 29
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perkins,	" "	5	321 51
F. E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	" "	179 15
Miss Carrie Dana,	Teacher,	12	294 25
Miss Emma F. Newton,	" "	12	300 00
Miss Bertha C. Leech,	" "	18 ³⁰ / ₃₀	10 69
Miss Flora E. Loomis,	" "	9 ³⁰ / ₃₀	7 40
Miss Flora E. Strout,	" "	10	250 00
Miss Ella E. Glover,	" "	9 ² / ₃₀	243 59
Miss Helen De L. Hobbs,	" "	3 ³⁰ / ₃₀	96 37
Miss Eliza M. Taylor,	" "	11 ¹⁶ / ₃₀	288 15
Miss Eleanor B. Lamprey,	" "	4 ¹⁸ / ₃₀	114 79
Mrs. Florence A. Russell,	" "	1 ³⁰ / ₃₀	47 19
Miss Carrie E. Perry,	" "	1 ¹⁸ / ₃₀	39 80
Miss Agnes C. Bennett,	" "	1 ⁸ / ₃₀	14 80
Miss Louisa J. Taylor,	" "	1 ¹⁶ / ₃₀	13 15

M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12	400 01
Miss Mary E. Greeley,	Seamstress,	10 ¹⁸ / ₃₀	220 67
Miss Fannie S. Mitchell,	"	1 ³⁰ / ₃₀	28 38
Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	12	300 00
Miss Mary Custer,	Nurse,	12	250 01
Miss Mabel B. Mitchell,	Assistant matron,	12	250 01
Miss Mae E. Hartford,	"	12	250 01
Miss Lizzie J. Parkhurst,	"	3	62 50
Mrs. J. J. Donovan,	"	1 ¹ / ₃₀	21 53
Mrs. B. F. McFarland,	"	12	199 98
Mrs. Edith Howard,	"	12	242 14
Miss Inez E. Howard,	"	11	228 83
Miss Frances C. Ela,	"	8 ¹⁸ / ₃₀	179 01
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12	880 29
Wm. H. Powers,	Carpenter,	12	456 00
J. H. Cummings,	Overseer,	12	505 45
J. T. Perkins,	Steward,	12	400 01
Harlan M. Thompson,	Watchman,	12	400 01
B. F. McFarland,	Farmer,	12	301 62
J. J. Donovan,	"	1 ⁸ / ₃₀	42 11
John W. Mason,	Assistant farmer,	8 ² / ₃₀	201 64
Charles E. Spooner,	"	1 ³ / ₃₀	26 58
Mrs. J. T. Perkins,	Supply officer,	5 ⁴⁰ / ₃₀	119 46
Timothy W. Earley,	"	9 ⁰ / ₃₀	9 86
M. S. Castner,	"	3 ⁰ / ₃₀	23 29
E. S. Cotton,	"	1 ¹² / ₃₀	58 91
Miss Sarah E. Goss,	"	2 ⁵ / ₃₀	17 13
			\$15,492 71

*Schedule of Persons temporarily employed at the Lyman School for
Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.*

Chaplains,		\$270 00
Thayer & Smith,	Painters,	70 00
J. S. Smith,	Painter,	57 76
G. T. Fayerweather,	Appraiser,	42 00
Etta A. Graham,	Assistant matron,	21 14
G. P. Heath,	Appraiser,	15 00
J. Penniman & Son,	Veterinary,	15 00
E. E. Penfold,	Nurse,	10 49
Paul Varnum,	Mason,	8 40
J. J. Donovan,	Farmer,	8 00
A. Guild,	Veterinary,	7 50
Curtis & Megquire,	Carpenters,	7 15
Capt. Knox,	Lecturer,	5 00
Alex. E. Frye,	Special instructor,	5 00
Nurse,		2 50
C. B. Frost & Co.,	Plumbers,	2 00
		\$546 94

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission	NAMES.	Residence	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,* . . .	Westborough, .	1849
1847, .	John W. Graves, . . .	Lowell, . . .	1849
1847, .	Samuel Williston, . . .	Easthampton, .	1853
1847, .	Thomas A. Green,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1860
1847, .	Otis Adams,*	Grafton, . . .	1851
1847, .	George Denney,*	Westborough, .	1851
1847, .	William P. Andrews,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1851
1849, .	William Livingston,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1851
1849, .	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough, .	1853
1851, .	George H. Kuhn,	Boston, . . .	1855
1851, .	J. B. French,*	Lowell, . . .	1854
1851, .	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough, .	1854
1851, .	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton, . . .	1855
1853, .	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford, .	1856
1853, .	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton, . . .	1867
1854, .	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston, . . .	1856
1854, .	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston, .	1860
1855, .	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn, . . .	1855
1855, .	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton, . .	1858
1855, .	Parley Hammond,	Worcester, . .	1860
1856, .	Simon Brown,	Concord, . . .	1860
1856, .	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough, .	1859
1857, .	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham, .	1860
1858, .	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg, . .	1860
1859, .	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline, . .	1860
1860, .	George C. Davis,*	Northborough, .	1873
1860, .	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne, . .	1863
1860, .	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston, . . .	1862
1860, .	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield, . .	1869
1860, .	George W. Bentley,	Worcester, . .	1861
1860, .	Alden Leland,	Holliston, . .	1864
1861, .	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston, . . .	1868
1861, .	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston, . . .	1863
1862, .	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough, .	1864
1863, .	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston, . . .	1866
1863, .	John Ayres,	Charlestown, .	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	Still in office.
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	" "
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	" "
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	" "
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	" "
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
AT
LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I respectfully submit the report of the State Industrial School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1890.

During the past year the average number in the school has been ninety-four, and, as we have only eighty rooms, the houses have been somewhat crowded. We are to have an addition of several rooms, together with other improvements, which will somewhat remedy this inconvenience. For it is impossible to do our best work when two or more girls occupy one room. The number in the school could not have been reduced unless we had placed girls out on probation before they were well trained in household duties, or before they had sufficiently learned self-control to be trusted outside of the school. "The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it;" therefore, choosing between these two evils, we have chosen to keep them in the school.

There can be no rule made as to the time the girls remain in the school. Each individual case must be decided, as no two girls are alike in disposition or in ability to learn. It is only by patience and perseverance that one can be taught to love what she once hated and to hate what she once loved. "A higher morality, like a higher intelligence, must be reached by a slow growth."

A large proportion of the girls who have been placed out have given good satisfaction; some of the most hopeful have been very disappointing, but others less promising have done exceedingly well. Girls in place have saved and deposited in the bank one thousand ninety dollars, six cents, during the past year. Nearly all of these outside girls cor-

respond more or less with the officers in the school, and often if they are ill return for treatment and rest as if it were their own home.

It has been a serious question for years to know what to do for girls whose minds were too dull to be placed in families, and yet who could not be classed as idiots; girls who are capable of earning an honest living if only they could be protected from those who are more vicious than themselves. There is now a home provided for such as these. The Waltham School for the Feeble-minded has in addition a custodial department, where they receive and care for this class of girls. They have hours for work, recreation and school; are well cared for in every way. The superintendent and his officers appear to be much interested in this work of caring for the poor unfortunates. We expect soon to transfer two or more girls to this institution.

Dr. O'Callaghan has been very faithful in her visits. It is seldom we call any other physician, never except in case of emergency.

Thanking you for your faithful co-operation in the work,
I am,

Yours respectfully,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

During the year there have been within the school for more or less time,	171
In the school Sept. 30, 1889,	87
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	28
New commitments,	56
<i>Total in school,</i>	— 171

The following disposition was made of these girls : —

In the school Sept. 30, 1890,	97
In places,	54
With friends,	8
Married,	1
Almshouse,	2
Other institutions,	2
Reformatory prison,	1
Discharged,	2
Died,	1
Ran away from place, not recovered,	3
<i>Total,</i>	— 171

There have been placed out during the year,	*86
There have been returned (including the 28 of former years' placing),	44
For illness,	6
change of place,	7
unsatisfactory conduct,	10
theft,	2
serious immorality,	9
Returned from elopement,	7
Transferred from prison,	1
Transferred from other institutions,	2
<i>Total returned to the school,</i>	— 44

* Of the 86 placed out, there have been placed once,	71
" " twice,	10
" " three times,	5
Whole number of placings out,	— 106

Total in custody Sept. 30, 1889,	. . . . .	261	
Committed this year,	. . . . .	56	
<i>Total in custody during the year (including the 171 already accounted for),</i>		—	317
Of whom there have attained their majority,	. . . . .	27	
Discharged by vote of trustees,	. . . . .	13	
Died,	. . . . .	4	
<i>Total who have come of age, been discharged or died,</i>		—	44
At work in families,	. . . . .	89	
At work elsewhere,	. . . . .	1	
On probation with friends,	. . . . .	29	
Married in former years, not yet twenty-one,	. . . . .	21	
Married this year, not yet twenty-one,	. . . . .	18	
<i>Total self-supporting,</i>		—	158
In school Sept. 30, 1890,	. . . . .	97	
In other institutions,	. . . . .	5	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison in former years,	. . . . .	2	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison this year,	. . . . .	1	
<i>Total still supported by the State,</i>		—	105
Ran away from place in former years, not recovered,	. . . . .	2	
Ran away from place this year, not recovered,	. . . . .	8	
		—	10
			<hr/>
<i>Total still in care of trustees,</i>			273

Of those committed this year —

47 could read and write.		5 were 13 years of age.	
2 " " not write.		12 " 14 " "	
7 " neither read nor write.		23 " 15 " "	
		16 " 16 " "	
Orphans,	. . . . . 4	Both parents living,	. . . . . 29
One parent living,	. . . . . 23		
45 born in Massachusetts.		2 born in England.	
2 " Rhode Island.		1 born in Belgium.	
1 " Indiana.			
16 American parentage.		1 Scotch parentage.	
3 colored American parentage.		9 French "	
21 Irish parentage.		1 Swedish "	
2 English "		1 Russian "	
1 German "		1 Dutch "	

Stubbornness,	33	Drunkenness,	1
Larceny,	11	Fornication,	2
Lewdness,	5	Night-walking,	1
Vagrancy,	2	Idle and disorderly,	1

Current expenses,	\$20,031 21	
Cash received and paid to the State treasury,	414 65	
	<hr/>	\$19,616 66

Average number of inmates, 94.07. Dividing current expenses by average number of inmates gives annual cost of	\$221 95
Weekly cost per capita,	4 08

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$3,000 00
House No. 1,	8,250 00
No. 2,	8,500 00
No. 4,	9,000 00
No. 5,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,000 00
Store-room,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	1,500 00
Large barn,	7,000 00
Silo,	400 00
Storehouse,	450 00
Old barn,	150 00
Wood-house,	125 00
Ice-house,	100 00
Storehouse No. 3,	25 00
Piggery,	100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Hen-house,	150 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Farm, 176 acres,	7,500 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	48 00
	<hr/>
	\$55,248 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Property in No. 1,	\$1,164 39
No. 2,	1,176 01
No. 4,	1,490 50
No. 5,	819 77
Superintendent's house,	980 00
Chapel and library,	650 00
Provisions and groceries,	769 04
Dry goods,	779 97
Crockery and hardware,	391 40
Paint,	25 00
Medicine,	12 00
Stationery,	27 60
Fuel,	1,550 00
Valuation of live stock,	1,899 00
Valuation of horses,	675 00
Tools and carriages,	1,800 00
Produce of farm on hand,	4,015 63
	<hr/>
	\$18,225 31

A. J. BANCROFT,

H. F. HOSMER,

Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS.

Oct. 8, 1890.

Then personally appeared the above-named A. J. Bancroft and H. F. Hosmer, and made oath that the above appraisal by the subscribed is to the best of their knowledge and belief correct.

Before me,

CHAS. G. BANCROFT,

Justice of the Peace.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

In compliance with the request of the State auditor, I submit to you the farm account, together with the financial statement of the State Industrial School for Girls, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1890. .

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. BRACKETT,

Farmer and Steward.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory,	\$1,899 00	
To horses, as per inventory,	675 00	
To tools and carriages,	1,800 00	
	\$4,374 00	
Net gain during the year,		279 00

Dr.

To labor,	\$1,330 98
grain,	1,055 17
blacksmithing,	63 78
grass,	20 00
phosphate,	34 65
nursery stock,	38 00
pasturing,	41 00
lumber,	36 41
hens,	35 35
rhubarb roots,	20 05
cows,	186 00
sawing lumber,	26 33
repairs,	11 13
grindstone,	6 00
ice,	55 00
oxen,	158 00

To manure,	\$146 00	
hay caps,	17 50	
horse rake,	33 00	
salt,	7 20	
repairs of mowing machine,	6 80	
hardware,	5 60	
baskets,	10 13	
	<hr/>	\$3,344 08

Cr.

By farm products of 1890, as per inventory,	\$4,015 63	
By farm products of 1889, as per inventory,	3,031 11	
Net gain during the year,	<hr/>	\$984 52

Milk, 46,726 quarts,	\$1,401 84	
Pork, 6,775 pounds,	412 50	
Beef, 6,503 pounds,	455 21	
Bedding, 25 tons, 302 pounds,	150 89	
Second crop, 3 tons, 940 pounds,	41 64	
Turnips, 50 bushels,	12 00	
Eggs, 651 dozen,	161 35	
Lumber, 7,000 feet,	140 00	
Wood, 36 cords,	180 00	
Asparagus,	12 00	
Rhubarb,	15 00	
Strawberries, 121 quarts,	18 15	
Blackberries,	9 60	
Beet greens, 50 bushels,	12 50	
Lettuce,	10 00	
Barley, 8 bushels,	8 00	
Sweet corn, 194 bushels,	97 00	
Cucumbers, 40½ bushels,	40 50	
Tomatoes, 23½ bushels,	11 75	
Potatoes, 50 bushels,	50 00	
Apples, 146 bushels,	130 00	
Cabbage, 65 heads,	6 50	
Pease, 26 bushels,	32 50	
Beans, 21 bushels,	21 00	
Radishes,	5 00	
Squash, 600 pounds,	9 00	
Beets, 10 bushels,	7 50	
Corn fodder, 12 tons,	72 00	
Ice,	300 00	
Keeping horse for use of school,	150 00	
Calves,	74 00	
Produce sold,	161 69	
	<hr/>	\$4,209 12
Net gain during year,		984 52
		<hr/>
		\$5,193 64

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Calves,	\$241 85	Service of animal,	\$2 00
Cow,	7 50	Board,	98 00
Milk,	8 24	Coal,	31 34
Pigs,	23 50		
Discount on Houghton & Dutton's bill,	2 21		\$114 65

PRODUCE CONSUMED SEPT. 30, 1890.

Milk, 46,726 quarts,	\$1,401 84	Barley, 8 bushels,	\$8 00
Pork, 6,775 pounds,	412 50	Sweet corn, 194 bushels,	97 00
Beef, 6,503 pounds,	455 21	Cucumbers, 40½ bushels,	40 50
Bedding, 25 tons, 302 pounds,	150 89	Tomatoes, 23½ bushels,	11 75
Second crop, 3 tons, 940 pounds,	41 64	Potatoes, 50 bushels,	50 00
Turnips,	12 00	Apples, 146 bushels,	130 00
Eggs, 651 dozen,	161 35	Cabbage, 65 heads,	6 50
Lumber, 7,000 feet,	140 00	Pease, 26 bushels,	32 50
Wood, 36 cords,	180 00	Beans, 21 bushels,	21 00
Asparagus,	12 00	Radishes, 75 bunches,	5 00
Rhubarb,	15 00	Squash, 600 pounds,	9 00
Strawberries, 121 quarts,	18 15	Beets, 10 bushels,	7 50
Blackberries,	9 60	Corn fodder, 12 tons,	72 00
Beet greens, 50 bushels,	12 50	Ice,	300 00
Lettuce,	10 00		\$3,823 43

PRODUCE ON HAND OCT. 1, 1890.

Apples, winter, 61 barrels,	\$125 00	Lumber, hard, 5,000 feet,	\$75 00
Apples, cider, 50 barrels,	20 00	Lumber, lot mixed,	21 45
Beans, white, 27 bushels,	67 50	Mangolds, 46 tons,	460 00
Beets, table, 170 bushels,	85 50	Manure, cords, 50,	300 00
Barley, fodder, 4½ tons,	30 00	Onions, 15 bushels,	15 00
Cabbage, heads, 1,127,	90 16	Pork, salt, 600 pounds,	48 00
Carrots, bushels, 35,	17 50	Pumpkins, 7,510 pounds,	50 00
Celery, heads, 300,	15 00	Pickles, salted, 4 barrels,	16 00
Corn, pop, 800 pounds,	24 00	Parsnips, 50 bushels,	25 00
“ sweet, 80 bushels,	55 50	Potatoes, 385 bushels,	150 00
“ fodder,	22 00	Rowen, 16,235 pounds,	81 17
“ sweet, seed, 17 bushels,	25 00	Ruta-bagas, 200 bushels,	67 50
Ensilage, 100 tons,	500 00	Squash, 3,280 pounds,	80 00
Hay, 61 tons,	915 00	Tomatoes, green, 40 bushels,	20 00
“ old, 25 tons,	400 00	Vinegar, 780 gallons,	156 00
“ meadow, 4 tons,	32 00	Vinegar, stock, 100 gal- lons,	10 00
Hungarian, 3,270 pounds,	16 35		\$4,015 63

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with STATE TREASURER.

1889.	To amount paid as per vouchers,		1889.	By cash received from State treasurer,	
October, .	"	\$1,534 66	October, .	"	\$1,534 66
November, .	"	1,569 11	November, .	"	1,569 11
December, .	"	837 70	December, .	"	837 70
1890.			1890.		
January, .	"	1,963 18	January, .	"	1,963 18
February, .	"	1,573 08	February, .	"	1,573 08
March, .	"	1,196 77	March, .	"	1,196 77
April, .	"	1,937 77	April, .	"	1,937 77
May, .	"	1,564 11	May, .	"	1,564 11
June, .	"	1,508 08	June, .	"	1,508 08
July, .	"	3,130 10	July, .	"	3,130 10
August, .	"	1,611 83	August, .	"	1,611 83
September, .	"	1,604 92	September, .	"	1,604 92
		\$20,031 31			\$20,031 31

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.

MONTHS.	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Tallow.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	(Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds, Bedding, and Crockery.
1889.													
October,	—	\$33 67	\$7 00	—	\$119 41	\$82 99	\$50 87	\$27 68	\$31 04	\$256 70	\$21 80	\$5 20	\$47 14
November,	—	15 85	16 93	—	130 20	—	—	47 95	9 34	250 45	—	—	112 96
December,	—	18 66	3 00	—	115 57	—	—	8 64	5 95	1 91	—	—	—
1890.													
January,	\$65 43	21 46	20 75	—	150 47	0 78	68 51	68 53	82 18	162 97	96 45	41 00	32 07
February,	55 91	16 01	1 80	—	143 72	14 85	105 61	34 20	71 20	162 19	21 00	1 00	69 44
March,	—	18 42	86 75	—	100 75	—	—	22 40	60 49	85 11	—	3 00	17 55
April,	—	21 86	—	\$38 40	121 07	29 75	108 21	25 28	29 02	263 09	1 70	—	3 58
May,	—	18 50	53 13	19 00	138 39	—	—	39 90	20 32	52 48	—	11 50	108 06
June,	—	29 60	25 60	59 50	—	9 46	46 19	25 00	8 08	211 53	5 40	32 95	84 78
July,	198 33	15 57	5 85	29 50	214 35	—	1 00	35 68	10 01	267 67	1,150 53	33 00	118 15
August,	36 11	15 92	—	237 00	117 60	17 23	—	33 06	35 57	127 75	—	—	15 18
September,	85 88	20 64	15 03	—	124 10	4 56	162 54	32 99	11 39	141 95	—	22 15	26 86
	\$441 66	\$246 16	\$235 84	\$383 40	\$1,475 63	\$109 62	\$542 93	\$401 31	\$374 59	\$1,983 80	\$1,296 88	\$149 80	\$635 77

Summary of Current Expenses for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890 — Concluded.

MONTHS.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Permanently Employed.	TOTAL.
1889.												
October,	\$33 14	\$3 60	\$45 45	\$44 08	\$16 31	\$10 00	\$29 20	—	—	\$620 38	\$99 00	\$1,534 66
November,	45 36	69 12	—	58 26	19 57	20 00	72 89	\$41 00	\$7 50 ¹	586 75	64 98	1,569 11
December,	7 50	—	—	33 39	9 01	30 00	—	—	25 ²	592 29	11 53	837 70
1890.												
January,	81 62	14 29	38 00	45 08	70 62	25 00	20 10	233 75	33 25 ³	590 87	—	1,963 18
February,	17 02	2 35	—	47 25	68 22	20 00	—	98 00	—	623 31	—	1,573 08
March,	33 21	3 12	59 00	29 93	13 10	35 00	11 13	—	—	617 81	—	1,196 77
April,	146 15	—	3 00	74 94	31 24	5 00	40 27	217 00	60 25 ⁴	645 47	72 49	1,937 77
May,	109 94	13 73	—	60 64	19 39	10 00	132 41	35 00	—	585 72	136 00	1,564 11
June,	15 19	11 32	32 23	86 34	15 49	30 00	77 20	—	—	616 22	136 00	1,508 08
July,	14 87	72	7 17	53 65	17 88	5 00	120 55	20 00	5 00 ⁵	742 62	63 00	3,130 10
August,	33 69	25	—	38 68	35 22	15 00	49 43	33 00	1 00 ⁶	767 64	2 50	1,611 83
September,	5 56	—	26 02	92 43	31 51	10 00	6 05	—	45 ⁷	783 81	—	1,604 92
	\$543 25	\$118 50	\$210 87	\$614 67	\$347 56	\$215 00	\$559 23	\$677 75	\$108 70	\$7,772 89	\$585 50	\$20,031 31

¹ Oath on bills; surveying. ² Oath on bills. ³ Appraisers; oath on bills, funeral expenses of girl. ⁴ Ice; board Industrial Home; oath on bills. ⁵ Women's Industrial Union; magic scales. ⁶ Stamping outfit. ⁷ Stamping outfit; oath on bills.

*Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School for the
Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.*

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Time.	Com- pensation.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	1 year, . . .	\$999 96
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Farmer and steward, . . .	1 " . . .	650 04
C. J. Bean, . . .	Matron, . . .	10 months 24 days, . . .	313 65
R. M. Rice, . . .	" . . .	6 " 24 " . . .	197 96
S. E. Stowe, . . .	" . . .	17 days, . . .	16 25
H. T. Spalding, . . .	" . . .	3 months 22 days, . . .	108 51
M. F. Jennings, . . .	" . . .	2 " 14 " . . .	71 33
G. R. Greene, . . .	" . . .	7 " 9 " . . .	212 74
M. R. Eames, . . .	" . . .	2 " . . .	58 32
L. D. Mayhew, . . .	" . . .	4 " . . .	116 64
A. A. Smith, . . .	Sub. matron, . . .	1 " . . .	29 16
A. J. Wheeler, . . .	" " . . .	1 " 25 days, . . .	53 59
H. A. Woodward, . . .	" " . . .	7 " 7 " . . .	210 81
L. B. Barton, . . .	" " . . .	1 " 24 " . . .	52 13
E. B. Eames, . . .	" " . . .	1 " 21 " . . .	49 29
H. A. Woodward, . . .	Vacancy officer, . . .	4 " 24 " . . .	119 68
A. L. Brackett, . . .	Sub. " . . .	7 " 1 " . . .	175 94
L. B. Barton, . . .	Teacher, . . .	9 " 18 " . . .	240 23
A. M. Fellows, . . .	" . . .	10 " 10 " . . .	258 22
E. B. Eames, . . .	" . . .	7 " 26 " . . .	196 35
M. K. Verrill, . . .	" . . .	10 " 12 " . . .	259 49
C. M. Nickerson, . . .	" . . .	2 " . . .	50 00
L. G. Woodward, . . .	Sub. teacher, . . .	2 " 15 days, . . .	63 12
C. A. Rand, . . .	" " . . .	1 " 22 " . . .	43 06
A. L. Greene, . . .	" " . . .	1 " 2 " . . .	26 64
M. R. Eames, . . .	" " . . .	3 " . . .	75 00
C. E. Cobleigh, . . .	" " . . .	1 " 4 days, . . .	28 28
A. E. Smith, . . .	" " . . .	1 " 19 " . . .	40 60
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	10 " 9 " . . .	257 40
K. E. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	11 " 14 " . . .	286 50
M. J. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	10 " 12 " . . .	279 85
I. E. Smart, . . .	" . . .	3 " 14 " . . .	86 49
C. A. Rand, . . .	" . . .	8 " 24 " . . .	219 72
L. G. Woodward, . . .	" . . .	5 " 15 " . . .	137 33
I. E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	3 " . . .	75 00
A. A. Smith, . . .	Sub. housekeeper, . . .	2 " . . .	50 00
R. M. Chabot, . . .	" " . . .	3 " 25 days, . . .	95 55
N. C. Harrington, . . .	" " . . .	1 " 21 " . . .	42 26
Mrs. Crafts, . . .	" " . . .	" 20 " . . .	16 44
E. B. Eames, . . .	" " . . .	1 month, 9 " . . .	32 40
M. V. O'Callaghan, . . .	Physician, . . .	1 year, . . .	200 04
C. B. Hamlin, . . .	Foreman, . . .	1 month, 27 days, . . .	81 94
W. F. Greene, . . .	" . . .	8 " 4 " . . .	365 92
J. C. Rice, . . .	Laborer, . . .	6 " 24 " . . .	176 80
N. O. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	8 " 13 " . . .	238 76
A. E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	3 " . . .	78 00
James Brodrick, . . .	" . . .	2 " 15½ days, . . .	87 50
J. W. Chandler, . . .	" . . .	3 " . . .	114 00
O. G. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	2 " . . .	76 00
R. C. Knight, . . .	" . . .	1 " . . .	25 00
H. K. Pervear, . . .	Clergyman, . . .	" . . .	10 00
D. B. Scott, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	10 00
J. C. Duncan, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	10 00
T. H. Fisher, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	10 00
I. G. Ward, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	10 00
			\$7,772 89

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Lancaster Industrial School.

I have the honor of submitting my sixth annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1890.

During the epidemic of "La Grippe" we had over fifty cases among our girls, but all made perfect recoveries.

One girl came from a home where diphtheria was prevailing. She suffered from diphtheritic sore throat for a week, but the disease was happily limited to this one person.

We have had four cases of specific trouble; three are better, while one is now under treatment.

Three girls have been returned to the school in pregnant condition. Of these, it is but fair to add that one was not responsible, because of weak-mindedness. She was from the beginning a better subject for the School for Feeble-minded than for an industrial institution. Now that a custodial department has been added to the school at Waltham, it is to be hoped that girls of that stamp, viz., girls physically strong, but weak mentally and morally, may be sent where they can be protected from danger,—not only during the years of their minority, but throughout the whole child-bearing period.

At present we have one girl at House No. 5 in a precarious condition from repeated hemorrhages, and at House No. 4 there are a few cases of light tonsillar sore throat. With these exceptions the health of our school is excellent.

Respectfully,

MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass.
State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1891.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1892.

②

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

NOV 10 1890

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools respectfully present their Thirteenth Annual Report of the three institutions committed to their care.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

The State's wards who live at the Primary School at Monson are neglected and dependent children who have been committed to the care of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, together with some convicted of light offences. There are also a few women who have been transferred with their children from the State almshouse.

On Sept. 30, 1891, there are in the school 259 boys, 58 girls and 12 women, making in all 329. There have been boarded out from the school during the year 69 children, of whom 14 were first placed at board during this year. The weekly per capita cost of children in the school has been \$3.02, and of those at board \$1.87. The largest number of inmates who were at any one time in the school was 370, while the smallest number was 292. The total number who at one time or another during the year have been sheltered by the institution has been 637. It is worthy of remark that the average number for the year has been 30 less than last year's average. This is due to the special effort which was made early in the winter to place out the

younger children in as large numbers as was possible. This was done when it became necessary to renovate the nursery.

The year just ended has been marked by several improvements which had become necessary to the healthfulness of the school, and for which \$2,000 was appropriated by the Legislature and approved May 3, 1891. A careful inspection of the plumbing of the buildings was made by a sanitary engineer employed by the trustees, and many changes were made in accordance with his recommendations. A water-tight Akron drain has been substituted for the old sewer, which was built of loosely laid stone. The old drain allowed the escape of its contents into the surrounding soil close to the buildings, — a state of things which could not but threaten the health of the inmates. The sewage is now conducted down a slope to a safe distance from the buildings, and there it is allowed to escape into the soil. We are considering the advisability of introducing a system of subsoil distribution for its final disposal.

In the water supply of the school important improvements have been made. In the superintendent's report of last year attention was called to the foul condition of the main reservoir, which made the water from that source useless for most purposes at certain seasons of the year. In order to insure a wise expenditure of the appropriation made to remedy this evil, a very careful study of the water supply of the school was made by an engineer, under the direction of the firm of Percy M. Blake of Hyde Park; and in accordance with his suggestions both reservoirs have been drained and thoroughly cleaned out, and considerable grading has been done for the purpose of preventing surface waters and the drainage from a neighboring farm from flowing in. A core wall has been laid in the embankment on the west side of the south reservoir, to prevent leakage. For lack of funds, some further recommendations of the engineer were not carried out. The water from the reservoirs now proves of good quality. Some further necessary repairs are now being made in the ice-pond.

The third notable improvement in the hygienic condition of the school has been the renovation of the nursery. In our last report the necessity for some vigorous action in this

quarter was set forth in detail in the report of the State Board of Health. These suggestions were carefully carried out. A quarantine is now enforced in the cases of the younger new arrivals, and in many ways additional safeguards have been thrown about the children to protect their health. Although many improvements still remain to be made, we regard this hygienic work of the year with some satisfaction. Long steps have been taken toward making the school such a healthful home as it is our duty to provide for the children.

The class work in the school, under the skilful management of sympathetic teachers, leaves little to criticise. The teachers have the happy faculty of inspiring even the dull little ones with a good degree of interest. The Sloyd system has lately been introduced in the manual training department. This carefully considered series of progressive exercises in the use of tools seems the best means yet devised of awakening in an unhandy boy his latent mechanical instinct.

But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our whole duty to the children is not discharged even if we should provide the most healthful house and the best teachers for them. They have now a good school, and probably much more comfortable and healthful quarters than they have known in their former lives. Yet one has but to look at the children and talk with them as they are solemnly gathered for their meals, to see that something is left out of their lives, — and a decidedly important something, too. Making all due allowance for the kind of children whom one must expect to meet in such a school, there is a dreariness in their aspect when congregated in the dining-hall that there should not be, and which is depressing to the spectator. One of the little boys, who had earnestly asked, as many of them do, to be taken away, was asked why he wanted to go, — whether he had any complaint to make. He thought a long time and very seriously, and finally answered, simply, “I want to go home;” and his was not a case of temporary homesickness. In our opinion, he expressed the lack that all feel at the school, and that many others vaguely try to formulate. In a word, the school provides the children a good “Home

(spelled with a big H),” but what they want and need is a “home (with a small h).” The institutional air, in distinction from the home or family air, is everywhere too apparent, except perhaps in the school work, or wherever the children are separated into small working forces. The child sleeps as one of three hundred; washes, dresses, eats, is marched across the yard into the high-fenced, bare playground, — all as if he were a member of a huge chain gang.

But whatever special causes we may assign as contributing chiefly to this institutional influence, the fact demanding our attention remains, that life in line in an institution is not a natural life for a child to lead. The children feel it and the spectator feels it; and who shall say that we can fully appreciate the harm done a child in thus repressing the natural development of his individuality. In dealing with such large numbers of children all under one roof, the methods employed by the managers and supervisors may be the only ones practicable. The children when all are together must be marched here and there, be silent at meals, and so on, or the confusion would be hopeless. The pity of it is that it is necessary to keep them all together in the present great buildings which the school has inherited from the old almshouse.

Recognizing, then, the need of a home influence for these children, how is it possible to supply this need? Very much has been done by the boarding-out system toward supplying real homes, and in keeping down the number of those who are necessarily kept at the institution; but we are confident that very much more can and should be done in the same direction. The average cost to the State of a child at board is less than at the school; and in the long run boarding out proves even a greater economy, because of the earlier age at which he becomes self-supporting. But the great advantage to the child of growing up in a good family is not to be estimated by dollars and cents. There will always be a certain number of feeble-minded and physically incapable children, for whom the Primary School will prove a necessity; and to these must be added not a very large number of juvenile offenders who are too young to be intentionally vicious.

Such mischievous boys must be kept for a while under careful supervision, before they can be safely trusted out. In caring for these the Primary School will always find enough to do, and it is the hope of the trustees that in the near future these two classes of children will be the only ones to be found there. In some other communities, simply neglected and dependent children are placed out as soon as found, without being sent to an institution at all. At most, this school should shelter them only so long as is necessary to find out their special needs and capabilities, and to make them presentable preliminary to placing them out. The trustees are formulating a plan, for which we may ask an appropriation, for materially extending the boarding-out system.

But there can be no doubt that much could be done, and we trust will be done before long, to rob this school of its distinctly institutional air. If from year to year, under the guidance of a general plan drawn up at the outset, steps could be taken toward replacing the great barn-like buildings by small, comfortable, home-like houses, a great advance might be made at no very great annual expense. It is a change that we think would be justified, even at the cost of sacrificing the present plant. There is no reason why the family system, which proves such an influence for good in the other State schools, should not prove equally beneficial to the Primary children. But we consider it of *first* importance to reduce the numbers at the Primary School by extending the boarding-out system.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WESTBOROUGH.

The employments provided for the boys may be classified as follows:—

1. The necessary work about the houses, garden and farm.

2. The occupations generally called “industries.”

3. Educational work in the school-room and the workshop.

1. Under the direction and with the assistance of the house officers, farmer and assistant farmer, in their several departments, the boys have carried on the farm, garden and house work, the last including the cooking, laundry work and repairing of ordinary clothing, the waxing and dry-polishing of floors. They have also painted some of the houses outside and inside, besides accomplishing other useful job-work about the place. In order that as many as possible might take part in the culture of vegetables and so learn how much labor is required for their production, a separate kitchen garden was assigned to each house. With the help of the ox-team the boys have carted stones and laid the sub-soil drainage of the new cellar and roadways.

2. The “industries,” *i.e.*, heel-cutting, blacksmith work, type-setting, printing and tailoring, have to a great extent taken the place of chair-seating which is nevertheless found useful as an occupation for unskilled hands which must be kept out of mischief. While these industries are to a very small extent remunerative and have but little educational value as compared with other training which will later be described, they demand that steady application to work which is an essential feature of reformatory discipline, and can be made economical in saving unnecessary outlay. Since some degree of skill is indispensable in order to secure any of

these benefits, a boy is generally detailed to work from three to six consecutive months, at the special industry that is carried on in the household to which he is assigned, this kind of work being limited to three or four hours per day on four or five days per week and never being allowed to interfere with his afternoon school nor with his hour and a half per week in the morning woodwork class.*

3. While the school lessons, including the systematic manual training of various kinds, stand *third* upon the list, they are by no means least in importance in their influence upon the boys.

Professor Royce of Harvard College has furnished an interesting analysis of the essential elements of education which closes with the following summary:—

“One may confidently say that what is needed in training the mind is the formation of habits of action that are: (1) *Interesting to the pupil*; (2) *Inspired by a purpose*, especially by a purpose to imitate, literally (as drawing does) or symbolically (as language does), the structure and the processes of real things; (3) *Complex*, so that a great deal of manifold functioning is involved in what is done; (4) *Well-knit, definite, rationally connected*, so that these activities shall not be flighty and spasmodic. By degrees, passing from simpler to more complex processes, a good teacher will train a mind through such activities.”

In order to fulfil these conditions it is obvious that the training should be carefully adjusted to the needs of the boys with whom the school has to deal. It is generally recognized in these days that whereas the mathematician can work out abstract problems and the literary man find complete satisfaction in his books, the dull boy or even the average boy needs first to handle the raw material, to work upon it and to gain a mastery over it and so learn that many of the facts concerning the laws of nature, which he finds recorded in books, are facts within his own cognizance. It has been truly said of pupils who are weak on the literary side that, “encouraged by their success in the manual

* During the six weeks when the schools are not in session, the farm and garden work and necessary housework usually occupy eight hours per day; for the rest of the year the school lessons occupy the afternoon from 2 to 5, and the evening from 6 to 7.30.

branches, they gradually gain a better control of tongue and pen." Such is the experience of "The Workingman's School" in New York City, and that of the Lyman School points in the same direction. A large proportion of the boys committed to this school had evidently started in life with sluggish or abnormal mental powers as well as with unfavorable surroundings. As a natural result the boy falls behind his class, plays truant and after "bunking out" with other truants is tempted to steal a breakfast from the nearest fruit stall. Perhaps his next venture is to steal goods that can be bartered for tobacco, liquor, or theatre tickets, till he is caught and sent away. Such a boy, if smart enough, may keep the rules of the institution fairly well, with a view to an early release and a return to his unfinished career of lawlessness. If the reform school fail to awaken an interest in some better mode of life it can do him little service; but if his restless ingenuity can be engaged in legitimate work, he may be set to devising legitimate ways to achieve success such as his fascinating newspaper heroes have achieved by crooked ways, and there is some hope for a true reformation. If, for instance, instead of being punished for whittling his desk he can be taught to apply a jackknife and then other tools to make out of a rough board a well-formed and complete article, one motive for misconduct is removed; he is set to work upon what he thoroughly enjoys, and, to his surprise, he no longer feels himself an outlaw. The "Educational Sloyd," which has for two years been employed in the school, differs from the instruction that can be obtained in an ordinary carpenter's shop in providing a systematic series of lessons which require of the pupil practical exercises in multiplication, division and fractions. He must discover for himself how many inches make a foot and how many sixteenths there are in an inch; by a carefully planned progression which he is able to comprehend, he is taught a new process with each new tool. Any imperfection in measurement or in execution brings its own penalty in results which he can see and which he cannot evade, and, according to his faithfulness, or his heedlessness, the completed work, whether a simple wedge or a dove-tail joint, becomes a source of satisfaction or of

regret. He is now prepared to apply his skill to common carpentering, cabinet-making or other trades.

At each step the work of the school-room is related to that of the manual training. Preliminary work in clay modelling and drawing prepares the pupil to understand the principles familiarly recognized in the workshop. Besides learning what any country-bred boy would be ashamed not to know about the grain of the wood and other practical matters, his eye is trained to a nicer perception and his hand to a nicer skill. His observation lessons now become interesting as he studies the bean-plant in embryo and at various stages of growth, sketching it as well as he can, and describing it in his written exercise. The habit of thus recording what he has himself observed prepares him to reproduce what he gathers from reading upon any subject in which he is interested. The importance to this class of boys of forming a taste for good reading can hardly be overstated. Biographical sketches compiled from various sources and read at the close of the summer term, showed that many of the Lyman School boys had been reading and studying intelligently and with a purpose.

Aside from the system of education described above, which is adapted from various methods such as are open to public-school boys in Philadelphia, Springfield, Boston and other cities, there has been no effort made to provide special entertainments, for it is not the purpose of those in charge to offer the boys any inducement to remain dependent upon the charity of the State any longer than is necessary for the building up of correct habits. Base-ball and foot-ball are played with zeal. Military drill has been continued, under the instruction of one of the officers, and gymnastic exercises have been added, both at the charge of the Lyman Fund. While none of these improvements prevent occasional attempts, especially on the part of newly committed boys, to run away, there has been among the generality of the boys less restlessness, a marked improvement in energy in marching, a more erect carriage of the body, while in some instances special talent for the mechanical work has developed. When the woodwork classes were first started, a boy would occasionally try to palm off another boy's better

work for his own ; but, as one after another began to understand the intention of the lessons and to find himself capable of completing each model in its order, this pilfering ceased.

The average time for remaining in the institution has been twenty-one months. The superintendent explains that of the boys placed out this year, thirty-eight had spent somewhat more than two years in the school. This increased *the average* of months spent in the school by those released this year by a little more than four months. No boy has been kept in the school after there seemed a reasonable probability that on release he would do well. One hundred and six have been placed out with friends or at work, of whom only four have been returned for unsatisfactory conduct and one disabled by an accident, a few others for change of place.

Applications for the return of a boy to his relatives are first referred for investigation to the officers of the State Board and later carefully considered by the trustees of the school at their regular meetings. Boys placed on probation either in their own homes or elsewhere are visited by a special agent of the State Board with excellent results, a larger proportion than formerly being induced to keep steadily at work, and the runaways being more promptly returned or relocated.

A careful study of the school records enables the superintendent to furnish the following statement concerning 356 boys visited by the agent of the State Board, and 139 who have been dropped from visitation : —

Conduct reported good,	274
Conduct reported fair,	56
Conduct reported bad,	26
Total reported by State agent,	— 356
Enlisted in army or navy,	10
Transferred to State Primary School,	3
Transferred to Superintendent In-door Poor,	3
Discharged as unfit subjects,	4
Runaways from the school,	8
All trace lost of,	36
Sentenced after having been placed out,	44
Transferred by vote of trustees to the Massachusetts Reformatory,	20
Transferred by vote of trustees to other institutions,	11
Total,	495
Remaining in Lyman School,	200

Of the boys committed to the Lyman School since July 1, 1887, 11 have been transferred by vote of trustees and 9 sentenced by courts.

The trustees are glad to report that the new buildings, for which an appropriation of \$16,000 was granted in May, 1890, has, under the oversight of the superintendent and Mr. Clark, been completed without a deficit and proves satisfactory in every respect. The trustees are considering the advisability of introducing a system of electric lighting as well as some changes in the sewerage, and may ask for appropriations for these improvements and for a bakery.

The appropriation for salaries and current expenses was \$44,700. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1891, has been \$42,476.88. The gross per capita cost, making no allowance for cash paid into the State treasury, which amounted to \$1,275.45, was \$4.44; net cost, \$4.31.

The treasurer's account of the Lyman Fund and Mary Lamb Fund will show the value of these endowments in enabling the trustees to carry out the good intentions of the donors for the benefit of the boys.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER.

In the administration of the Industrial School, the trustees believe the following points to be of especial value:—

1. The girls are cared for in separate cottages, the respective inmates being graded according to the nature of their characters and experiences before coming to the school. Reports which the officers of the courts bring with the girl at her commitment afford the basis for such discrimination, the superintendent supplementing this by her own estimate of the case. There is no promotion from *house to house*; *i.e.*, good conduct within the institution never allows one who has been guilty of serious offences to be transferred to a family containing more innocent girls; but for bad conduct in the school or when out on probation a girl may be transferred to the household containing similar offenders. This method of grading reduces to a minimum the danger of contaminating the comparatively innocent; for no intercourse is allowed between girls of the various houses, each family being kept to itself both when at work or school or play. Except when the institution is crowded, each girl has a separate sleeping-room.

2. The occupations of the girls are not such as to bring in a revenue. The whole emphasis of the school is turned toward fitting them as quickly as possible for life in the world; and the life for which it seems best to train them is that of service in country households, or in their own homes. Accordingly, every girl who leaves the school is skilled not only in one but in all the domestic departments,—sewing, cleaning, laundry work and cooking. To accomplish this, as soon as she is proficient in one branch she is promoted to another department in the same house; this would be impossible were the institution relying on her skill to earn an income.

That this varied training fulfils its purpose is amply attested by the demand, far beyond the supply, for girls trained at Lancaster.

3. The appointments of the houses are rigidly simple. No heat is allowed in the sleeping-rooms; furnaces cared for by the girls are used in preference to steam heat; and there are no set wash-tubs or other labor-saving contrivances,—for the girls must learn to contend with such lack of modern conveniences as they will surely encounter in the plain households where their work will be in demand. The matrons are encouraged to practise, and to teach the girls to practise, the small economies of an old-fashioned farm-house,—repairing and dyeing old carpets, upholstering shabby furniture, papering, painting, setting window panes, and often performing the simpler kinds of carpentering. They delight in such novel occupations, which give variety and zest to a round of tasks that might otherwise grow monotonous. The practice is to reward good work by promotion to some more skilled employment; and the success of this method in inciting girls, previously wayward, idle and ignorant, to self-respect and a workmanlike ambition to excel, is remarkable. “I am doing the officers’ wash,” or “Next week I shall be in the kitchen,” is the usual form in which they appeal for approbation; and to be degraded to some less responsible department is felt by all as a heavy disgrace. This honor for work is maintained by example as well as by precept, the superintendent and steward, and no less than the subordinate officers, sharing with the girls in the most menial services. Work is valued, not for its kind, but for its quality; the officers who teach the housework receive the same pay, and are as intelligent and refined, as those who preside in the school-room. One of them, versed in music, French and other accomplishments, who had filled several offices in the school, when asked how she managed to do everything so perfectly, answered, “That is the only way to raise drudgery into an art.”

Out-door work upon the farm also proves an invaluable feature of the school. For three months during the summer the steward carried on the farm without any foreman; but the girls, under the supervision of a young lady engaged for

the purpose, did such valiant service, cutting and husking corn, filling the silo, etc., that no extra workman was hired. Those who question whether this is "woman's work" would have their minds at rest could they see the joyous interest of the workers, or note the blooming health of even those who came to the school frail and sickly. Hysterics and fits of screaming and of noisy disobedience, which used to be occasional episodes of institution life, have of late years become unknown; and the physician and superintendent attribute much of this improvement to the way the girls work off their bad spirits as well as their high spirits in a vigorous out-door life.

4. A long probation under supervision is the correlative of a short period of detention in the institution. While the girls are all sentenced for minority, a year or fifteen months in the school is generally enough to teach them how to work and how to control themselves; but to lead them to choose right living in the face of temptation is necessarily a much longer task. Accordingly they are released, not to absolute freedom, but to carefully selected homes, where during their whole minority they are subject to a certain amount of supervision and to recall for bad conduct. The system of volunteer local visitors, organized under the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, provides a kind of oversight and influence which would otherwise be impossible. Of course, during this long period, lasting sometimes for six or seven years, many who were believed, and believed themselves, to be reformed, fall back to evil ways; while others, of whom it seemed impossible to expect anything, do well. Of the 123 out on probation, 21 have this year run away or been returned for serious fault. The others, besides maintaining themselves honestly, have among them put in the savings bank \$1,179.80.

The following table explains the present status of the 319 girls in custody of the school during the year just closed:—

During the year there have been in the school for more or less time,	179
In the school Sept. 30, 1890,	97
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	36
New commitments,	46
<i>Total</i> ,	— 179

The following disposition was made of these girls :—

In the school Sept. 30, 1891,	91	
In places,	56	
With friends,	12	
Married,	2	
Home for Feeble-minded,	2	
Reformatory Prison,	5	
Discharged,	1	
Died,	2	
Ran away from place, not recovered,	5	
At work elsewhere,	1	
Temporary home,	1	
Of age,	1	
<i>Total,</i>	—	179
There have been placed out during the year,		*119
There have been returned,		66
For serious immorality,	16	
unsatisfactory conduct,	14	
change of place,	11	
illness,	7	
larceny,	1	
homesickness,	2	
rest,	8	
drunkenness,	1	
Returned from elopement,	4	
Returned from hospital,	2	
<i>Total returned to the school,</i>	—	66
Total in custody, Sept. 30, 1890,	273	
Committed this year,	46	
<i>Total in custody during the year,</i>	—	319
Of whom there have attained their majority,	28	
Discharged by vote of trustees,	13	
Died,	4	
<i>Total who have come of age, been discharged or died,</i>	—	45
Temporary home,	1	
At work in families,	96	
At work elsewhere,	1	
On probation with friends,	26	
Married in former years, not yet twenty-one,	23	
Married this year, not yet twenty-one,	13	
<i>Total self-supporting,</i>	—	160

* Of the 119 placed out, there have been placed once, 102

 " " twice, 16

 " " three times, 1

Whole number of placings out, — 137

In the school Sept. 30, 1891,	91	
In other institutions,	1	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison in former years,	3	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison this year,	5	
<i>Total still supported by the State,</i>	—	100
Ran away from place in former years, not recovered,	4	
Ran away from place this year, not recovered,	10	
	—	14
<i>Total still in care of trustees,</i>		319

Of the 46 commitments this year, 26 were for “stubbornness” on complaint of parents, who feared that disobedience was leading or had led to graver sins; and 20 were brought before the courts by the police, too often as notorious offenders. It cannot be too strongly urged that the former class should be increased at the expense of the latter; *i. e.*, that parents, friends and officers of the law should more frequently interpose to check wayward girls in the first stages of a downward career. It often happens that, when first brought before the courts, they are put on probation; but, being subject to no effective oversight or other influence likely to induce a change of heart, too often their reprieve only allows them to stain themselves deeper with sins that can never be wholly washed away. While the trustees are persuaded that the age limit of seventeen is none too high, — those of sixteen and over often proving as amenable to reforming influences as the younger ones, — as a general thing it is a bitter misfortune for the girl that the work has been postponed so late.

The appropriation was \$21,000, — \$13,000 for current expenses and \$8,000 for salaries. The net per capita cost was \$4.37. The same appropriation will probably be needed for the coming year. Also a special appropriation must be asked, to repair, or possibly to replace, the chapel, the timbers being now so worm-eaten as to be unsafe; to relay the floors in the girls’ sleeping-rooms, and to provide concrete walks about the grounds.

To sum up: the trustees believe the value of the Industrial School to consist in, first, its system of careful classification of the inmates; second, its system of fitting them as quickly as possible to earn their way outside, rather than using their

work to secure a revenue for the institution; third, its system of relying for discipline upon the general method of life and work rather than upon any artificial rewards and punishments; and fourth, its system of careful supervision during a long term of probation. The cost of the school, though involving a high rate per capita, is believed not to be excessive, in view of the foregoing advantages.

Respectfully submitted by the trustees,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *President*.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary*.
HENRY C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer*.
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
CHARLES P. WORCESTER, NEWTONVILLE.
SAMUEL W. MCDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1890.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	\$7,497 23
Nov.	1.	Interest note, town of Northborough,	30 00
Dec.	21.	State tax from tax commissioner on account of bank stock,	76 01
	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	228 00
1891.			
Jan.	29.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
Feb.	18.	Interest on Old Colony R.R. bond,	30 00
	18.	Interest on Worcester Street Railway bond,	100 00
April	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	100 00
	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	228 00
May	1.	Interest note, town of Northborough,	30 00
July	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	228 00
	18.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	138 00
Aug.	1.	Interest on Old Colony R.R. bond,	30 00
	1.	Interest on Worcester Street Railway bond,	100 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	228 00
	30.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	30.	Interest on deposit in Palmer National Bank,	121 58
			\$9,468 82

Paid by Order of Trustees.

1890.		CR.	
Oct.	13.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	\$50 00
	13.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	13.	G. T. Fayerweather, salary,	72 00
	31.	Deposit in Peoples' Savings Bank,	1,000 00
Nov.	1.	Deposit in Westborough Savings Bank,	1,000 00
	7.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	7.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
Dec.	16.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	16.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	16.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent, Christmas enter- tainment,	50 00

1891.

Jan.	1.	Deposit in Worcester County Institution for Savings,	\$1,000 00
	1.	Deposit in Worcester Five Cent Savings Bank,	1,000 00
	1.	Boston & Albany R.R. Co. on new stock,	300 00
	16.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	16.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
Feb.	11.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	11.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
March	9.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	9.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	31.	Deposit in Amherst Savings Bank,	1,000 00
April	7.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
	7.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	25 00
	7.	Adams & Slattery, services,	3 00
	11.	Charles Warren, purchase of land,	15 00
June	13.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	100 00
	13.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	100 00
	13.	T. F. Chapin, superintendent, Fourth of July celebration,	25 00
July	3.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	3.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	50 00
Aug.	8.	Asa F. Howe, salary,	18 75
	8.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	8.	Anna L. Wilcox, salary,	91 28
	14.	Geo. T. Fayerweather, salary,	15 00
Sept.	22.	Louis Collin, salary,	100 00
	22.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
		Balance forward,	2,703 79
			<hr/>
			\$9,468 82

SEPT. 30, 1891.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

H. C. GREELEY.

MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

1890.

DR.

Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	\$151 93
Dec.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	10 00

1891.

April	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	10 00
July	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	10 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	10 00

\$191 93

1891. Cr.
 Sept. 30. Balance forward, \$191 93

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1891.
 Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
 H. C. GREELEY.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, LYMAN FUND.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
114 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . . .	\$11,400 00	\$22,800 00
92 shares Fitchburg R.R. stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank stock, . . .	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 \$1,000 Old Colony R.R. bond,	1,000 00	1,050 00
4 Worcester Street Railway bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Note, town of Northborough,	1,500 00	1,500 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,050 80	1,050 80
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,045 49	1,045 49
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,040 40	1,040 40
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,040 40	1,040 40
Deposit Springfield Five Cent Savings Bank, . .	1,040 40	1,040 40
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings, . .	1,040 40	1,040 40
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, . .	1,030 10	1,030 10
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,020 00	1,020 00
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,030 20	1,030 20
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,011 25	1,011 25
Deposit Worcester Five Cent Savings Bank, . .	1,020 00	1,020 00
Deposit Palmer National Bank,	2,703 79	2,703 79

MARY LAMB FUND.

	Par Value.	Market Value
Five shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . . .	\$500 00	
Deposit in People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	512 15	\$512 15
Deposit in Palmer National Bank,	191 93	191 93

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1891.
 Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
 H. C. GREELEY.

TRUST FUNDS STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with MARY LAMB FUND.*

1890.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	\$75 35
Dec.	29.	State tax refunded on bank stock,	20 17
1891.			
April	1.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	32 50
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	32 50
			\$160 52
1890.		CR.	
Nov.	15.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, books, . .	\$25 00
Dec.	16.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, Christmas entertainment,	25 00
1891.			
June	13.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, Fourth of July celebration,	20 00
	16.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, expenses to Indianapolis,	62 60
Sept.	30.	Balance forward,	27 92
			\$160 52

SEPT. 30, 1891.

Examined and approved: W. H. WALKER.
H. C. GREELEY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, *Treasurer, in account with INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRUST FUND.*

1891.	DR.	
Sept. 30.	Interest from Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$20 40

Paid by Order of Trustees.

1891.	CR.	
Sept. 30.	For highest grade department, to eight girls,	\$20 40

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1891.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
H. C. GREELEY.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, MARY LAMB FUND,

1891.		Par Value.	Market Value.
Sept. 30.	13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	\$1,300 00	
	Deposit in Palmer National Bank,	27 92	\$27 92

1891.	FAY FUND.	
Sept. 30.	Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,020 80

1891.	ROGERS FUND.	
Sept. 30.	One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond, in custody of State treasurer,	\$1,000 00

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

SEPT. 30, 1891.
Examined and allowed: M. H. WALKER.
H. C. GREELEY.

1891.

Sept. 30.	Cash received from superintendent for deposit to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1891,	\$1,179 80
	By deposit in savings banks on account of sundry girls,	1,179 80
	Cash drawn from savings banks on account of sundry girls, from Sept. 30, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1891,	782 61
	By paid amounts drawn from savings banks,	782 61

1891.

Memorandum of Savings Deposits for Girls.

Sept. 30.	1 depositor in People's Savings Bank.
	1 depositor in Mercantile Savings Institution.
	3 depositors in Clinton Savings Bank.
	27 depositors in Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.
	53 Depositors in Westborough Savings Bank.
	118 depositors in Palmer Savings Bank.

CHARLES L. GARDNER,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
MONSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The year closing Sept. 30, 1891, has been a busy one at the State Primary School. Early in the year there were four cases of diphtheria among the younger children. This fact, taken in connection with the fact that there were seven similar cases during the previous year, led to the removal of the young children from the rooms they had occupied so many years, and the entire disuse of them for several weeks. The rooms thus vacated, together with all of the rooms in the east wing, were thoroughly washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate, with a view of destroying such germs of disease as might have found lodgement in the walls and floors. These vacated rooms have not yet been put to their former use, but will soon be occupied as formerly. Early in the winter the rooms on the third floor of the office wing of the buildings were set apart as a quarantine. Some changes were made, and in January a quarantine officer was engaged, since which time the small children from among the arrivals have been quarantined for a period of two weeks before being placed with other children. Only one case of diphtheria has appeared since the use of the corrosive sublimate and the establishment of a quarantine, and this case broke out in the quarantine department. It seems nearly certain that the disease was contracted by the child before its arrival, as it came from an unhealthy neighborhood. The child died from the disease. This was the only death during the year. The physician's report indicates the number of inmates treated for disease at the hospital during the year; and, while it shows that a considerable number were treated for throat troubles, the total is much less than during the previous year.

The work in the school-rooms for the year has been well done. Some changes in methods and some in matter taught have been introduced, and have proved beneficial. The average age of the children in the school is less than it was a few years ago, and very few of them reach the point in book education that was reached when the children were older. The lower classes have contained a much larger number of pupils than the upper ones, though the standard of admission to the upper classes is lower than it was a few years ago.

The work in manual training has been continued during the year, and the amount of work accomplished is equal to the labor bestowed. Mr. Tinker resigned his position in this department the first of September, and with his departure the military drill, which had been under his direction, was suspended, and has not been resumed. The appointment of Miss Gervé to the position of instructor in manual training carried with it the introduction of the Swedish system, in which she has had much practical experience. The report of the principal of the school is presented with this report, and to it your attention is called for statistical information concerning the attendance, age, etc.

It will be seen, by referring to the tables accompanying this report and forming a part of it, that the average number of inmates during the year has been 329, — 30 less than the previous year. The greatest number during the year was in October and the least in April, — the extremes being 370 and 292. At the present time there are 259 boys, 58 girls and 12 women. During the year 271 have been placed out on trial or on board, and 37 have been discharged. The cost of maintaining those who have been in the school during the year amounts to \$51,636.79, or a weekly per capita cost of \$3.02. The number of children now on board is 69, — an increase of 14 during the year. The total amount expended for boarded-out children is \$6,355.89, or a weekly per capita cost of \$1.87.

During the year the school has received donations of books, papers and toys, from friends outside, which have been very much enjoyed by the children. For all these our

thanks are tendered. The officers in the school have been faithful in their work, and are worthy of commendation. Your advice and assistance have been sought and cheerfully given. For this and for all favors bestowed accept my thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

AMOS ANDREWS,
Superintendent.

Oct. 1, 1891.

STATEMENT A. — *Summary of Admissions and Discharges.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Sept. 30, 1890,	254	82	19	355
Received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	22	10	3	35
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor as juvenile offenders,	48	7	—	55
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor as neglected children,	64	32	—	96
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor as dependent children,	9	1	—	10
Received from Children's Hospital, Boston,	1	1	—	2
Received from Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	1	1	—	2
Received, not classified,	2	2	1	5
Returned, placed in previous years,	29	13	—	42
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1890,	35	9	—	44
Totals,	465	158	23	646
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	16	12	9	37
Placed out on trial,	139	61	—	200
Boarded out in families,	45	26	—	71
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	1	—	—	1
Removed to Lyman School for Boys at Westborough,	1	—	—	1
Removed to Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	1	1	—	2
Died,	1	—	—	1
Eloped, and not returned,	2	—	2	4
Totals,	206	100	11	317
Remaining Sept. 30, 1891,	259	58	12	329

Number of Children returned from Place, having been placed out in Current Years.

Year ending Sept. 30, 1887,	46
“ “ “ 30, 1888,	43
“ “ “ 30, 1889,	31
“ “ “ 30, 1890,	33
“ “ “ 30, 1891,	44
Average for 5 years,	39+

STATEMENT C. — *Nativity of Inmates.*

The nativity of the 201 persons received during the year (not including those returned from places) is as follows: —

Native born,	149
Foreign born,	37
Unknown,	15

Of the foreign born, there were born in —

Arabia, 1	Ireland, 4
Cape Breton, 2	Italy, 2
Denmark, 1	New Brunswick, 4
England, 10	Nova Scotia, 5
East Indies, 1	Scotland, 5
Germany, 1	Syria, 1

Of those born in the United States, there were born in —

California, 3	New York, 9
Connecticut, 5	Pennsylvania, 1
Maine, 3	Rhode Island, 2
Massachusetts, 123	Vermont, 1
New Jersey, 1	Virginia, 1

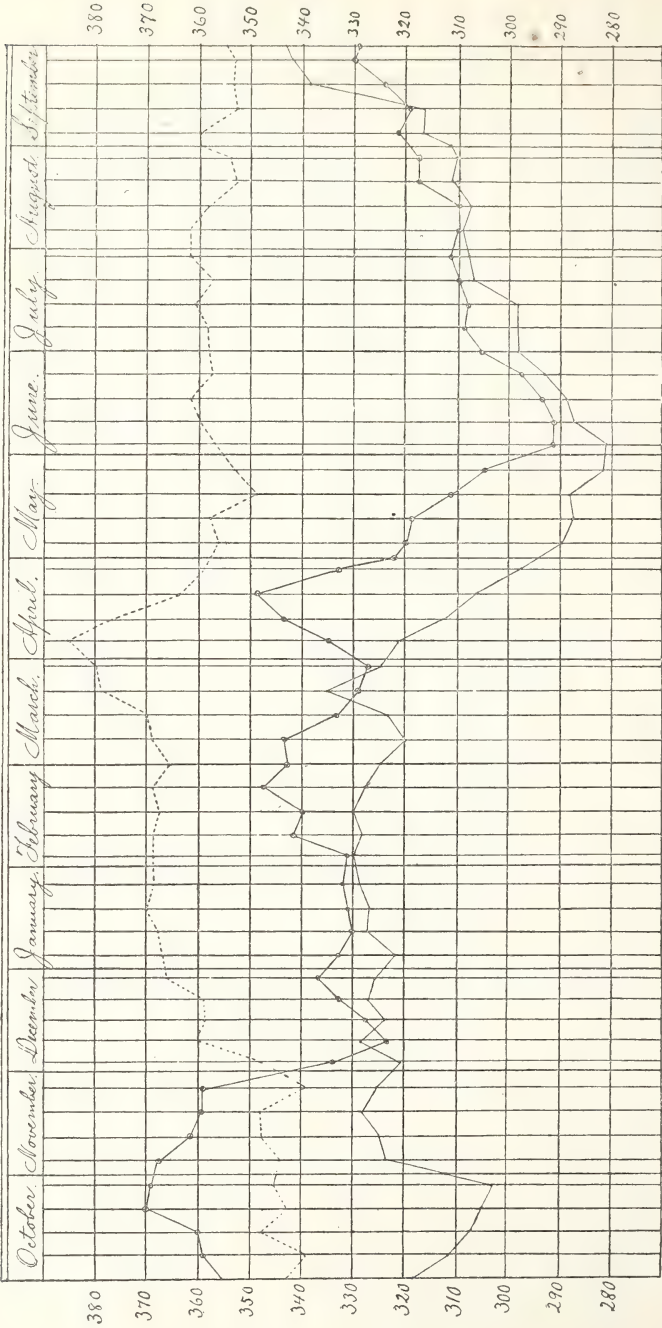
Of the 201 persons received during the year, there were received from —

Amherst, 1	Fall River, 5
Andover, 1	Fitchburg, 1
Boston, 15	Haverhill, 1
Brookline, 1	Hingham, 1
Cambridge, 8	Hyde Park, 1
Charlestown, 1	Holyoke, 12
Chelsea, 1	Lawrence, 2
Chicopee, 15	Marlborough, 1
Deerfield, 1	Melrose, 3
Dorchester, 1	Nantucket, 1
Dover, 1	Needham, 1

North Adams,	2	Taunton,	1
North Attleborough,	1	Turner's Falls,	1
North Brookfield,	4	Wakefield,	4
North Egremont,	1	Waltham,	1
Norton,	1	Webster,	1
Palmer,	14	West Newton,	1
Peabody,	1	Westfield,	7
Raynham,	1	Westford,	1
Roxbury,	1	West Springfield,	3
Sheffield,	5	Whitman,	1
Somerville,	2	Woburn,	2
South Boston,	3	Worcester,	7
Southwick,	2	State Almshouse,	35
Springfield,	18		

NOTE. — In addition to the above, there were five others admitted who came from homes where they had been placed by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

Diagram Showing Movement of Population at State Primary School.



Shows movement for year ending Sept. 30, 1889.
 " " " " " " 30, 1890.
 " " " " " " 30, 1891.

STATEMENT D. — Arrivals and Departures for Ten Years.

	Present at the Beginning of the Year.	Afterward received.	Whole Number under Care.	Average popula- tion.	Percentage of Ar- rivals to Aver- age Population.	Discharged by Board of Lun- acy and Charity.	Died.	Eloped.	Placed on Trial and on Board.	Percentage of Deaths to Aver- age Population.	Percentage of Placing Out to Average Popu- lation.
Year ending Sept. 30, 1882, .	435	328	763	448	73 $\frac{3}{10}$ pr. ct.	78	5	8	197	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ pr. ct.	44 pr. ct.
" " " 30, 1883, .	475	254	729	436	58 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	54	13	-	216	3 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	49 $\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1884, .	440	173	613	425	40 $\frac{7}{10}$ "	50	3	2	186	7 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	43 $\frac{8}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1885, .	398	276	674	416	66 $\frac{3}{10}$ "	80	9	1	186	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	44 $\frac{7}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1886, .	393	191	587	391	49 $\frac{6}{10}$ "	36	3	1	171	7 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	43 $\frac{6}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1887, .	368	240	608	332	72 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	48	6	1	220	1 $\frac{8}{10}$ "	66 $\frac{2}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1888, .	316	222	538	321	69 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	33	1	-	185	8 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	57 $\frac{6}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1889, .	314	260	574	314	82 $\frac{8}{10}$ "	31	3	1	187	9 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	59 $\frac{5}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1890, .	343	291	634	359	81 "	25	8	4	222	2 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	61 $\frac{8}{10}$ "
" " " 30, 1891, .	355	291	646	329	91 $\frac{5}{10}$ "	37	1	4	271	8 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	82 $\frac{3}{10}$ "

STATEMENT E. — Current Expenditures in Detail.

	1891.												Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	
Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	\$1,400 14	\$1,438 98	\$1,437 80	\$1,466 06	\$1,474 29	\$1,456 09	\$1,443 40	\$1,475 99	\$1,506 34	\$1,548 25	\$1,454 04	\$1,467 21	\$17,628 59
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	26 00	58 52	6 75	-	-	-	10 00	16 00	11 25	54 73	100 71	108 23	382 19
Fruit and vegetables,	8 25	16 28	54 38	3 45	6 38	9 25	55 00	56 35	167 74	18 26	39 39	11 46	446 19
Meat and fish,	85 13	161 09	402 42	112 42	368 45	271 26	362 97	149 27	428 67	405 29	408 06	417 48	3,572 51
Flour,	-	-	-	180 00	645 00	903 75	-	-	31 25	-	126 25	423 75	2,310 00
Grain, feed and meal,	-	303 49	247 56	50 00	484 41	182 34	317 75	165 99	125 05	81 30	161 75	297 45	2,417 09
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	105 81	-	208 86	24 78	35 34	66 32	65 35	-	80 01	33 60	34 48	-	654 55
Sugar and molasses,	103 68	-	330 34	119 11	73 26	99 86	133 71	48 69	74 57	99 67	79 66	50 97	1,213 52
Milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	213 87	203 04	271 24	264 53	253 46	261 82	268 12	282 99	318 79	246 24	232 14	183 78	3,000 02
Other groceries and provisions,	71 82	12 98	171 62	133 22	168 83	131 02	111 70	80 30	87 77	95 89	46 46	132 10	1,183 71
Clothing, boots and shoes,	638 85	33 01	1,283 77	515 81	675 45	1,146 80	243 42	777 71	542 19	156 96	179 22	815 94	6,989 13
Furniture, beds, bedding, soap, kitchen and table ware,	84 31	32 92	274 10	95 19	143 82	189 12	114 51	218 56	127 85	253 68	87 42	57 10	1,678 58
Hospital supplies,	39 29	-	110 66	24 23	63 36	77 85	15 04	62 52	170 98	39 34	13 47	32 59	649 33
Fuel and lights,	185 15	-	146 72	299 59	923 51	55 53	108 19	251 49	213 31	4 82	225 06	168 84	2,690 21
Books and school supplies,	39 04	5 04	35 02	133 73	34 01	41 25	10 00	35 95	109 26	5 82	62 06	13 20	524 38

Blacksmithing and repairs of tools, wagons and harness,	32 42	17 97	29 30	37 49	19 45	12 85	13 20	20 90	72 56	75 57	32 14	46 42	410 27
Repairs, ordinary,	131 68	103 88	421 42	281 93	339 36	197 01	222 89	351 61	336 44	213 17	346 89	139 47	3,085 25
Express, freight and passenger fares,	18 03	70 04	55 27	20 25	58 06	81 94	30 43	69 78	20 87	49 08	30 04	11 63	515 99
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	43 40	20 73	29 48	136 45	16 58	24 33	33 60	32 80	3 80	71 62	14 19	12 75	439 73
Expense of Sunday services,	-	40 00	30 00	-	35 00	30 00	-	35 00	-	45 00	25 00	-	240 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements,	10 80	-	23 43	-	20 08	102 73	147 06	76 70	21 54	31 58	6 25	1 50	441 67
Pasturage,	25 00	90 00	38 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153 00
Live stock,	-	-	15 50	-	-	-	-	81 00	-	45 00	42 50	-	184 00
Expense of inventory,	64 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 00
Extra medical attendance and nursing,	45 80	56 95	105 02	87 00	-	38 85	32 97	13 50	2 00	8 00	-	-	390 09
Miscellaneous,	9 15	18 58	71 97	6 50	11 27	28 54	12 50	140 72	48 00	80 30	18 87	16 39	462 79
	\$3,451 62	\$2,683 50	\$5,810 63	\$3,991 74	\$5,789 37	\$5,408 51	\$3,749 31	\$4,443 82	\$4,470 24	\$3,663 17	\$3,766 62	\$4,408 25	\$51,656 79

STATEMENT F. — Showing Persons employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$1,600 00	AMOS ANDREWS, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	12 months,	\$1,600 00
1,000 00	JOSEPH H. KENNERSON,	Engineer, . . .	"	1,000 00
600 00	L. A. CALVER, M. D., . .	Physician, . . .	"	571 00
600 00	JAMES J. PRENTISS, . .	Clerk, . . .	"	600 00
516 00	FRANK DUFFY, . . .	Baker, . . .	"	509 00
420 00	E. G. BUSS, . . .	In charge of dining-hall,	"	420 00
480 00	FRWIN G. WARD, . . .	Supervisor, . . .	"	480 00
420 00	WM. M. WATSON, . . .	Supervisor, . . .	"	420 00
360 00	Edward E. Walker, . . .	Supervisor, . . .	"	180 00
360 00	FRANK U. WETMORE, . .	Supervisor, . . .	"	181 94
360 00	J. M. SISK, . . .	Expressman, . . .	"	360 00
400 00	Mrs. M. A. ANDREWS, . .	Matron, . . .	"	400 00
300 00	Miss A. Swinerton, . . .	Assistant matron, . . .	"	137 50
300 00	MISS MARY N. REED, . . .	Assistant matron, . . .	"	162 50
250 00	Mrs. C. A. WATSON, . . .	Assistant matron, . . .	"	250 00
250 00	MISS N. J. RICE, . . .	Assistant matron, . . .	"	250 00
300 00	Miss Emma A. Moore, . .	Housekeeper, . . .	"	100 00
300 00	Miss Mary L. Root, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	"	200 00
500 00	MISS E. M. FULLINGTON,	Principal and teacher of first class,	"	500 00
250 00	MISS CARRIE E. LACEY,	Teacher of second class, . . .	"	178 09
250 00	Miss E. S. Foster, . . .	Teacher of second class, . . .	"	62 50
250 00	Miss G. A. Cheney, . . .	Teacher of third class, . . .	"	208 33
250 00	MISS G. E. ANDREWS, . .	Teacher of third class, . . .	"	41 67
250 00	Miss F. G. Bissett, . . .	Teacher of fourth class, . . .	"	145 83
250 00	Miss G. E. Andrews, . . .	Teacher of fourth class, . . .	"	11 11
250 00	Miss Sarah I. Dinsmore,	Teacher of fourth class, . . .	"	41 67

250 00	MISS G. A. CHENEY,	Teacher of fourth class,	2	41 67
360 00	MRS. S. E. PRENTISS,	Teacher of fifth class and music,	12	360 00
250 00	MRS. H. E. DARTE,	Teacher of sixth class,	12	250 00
250 00	MISS F. J. DYER,	Teacher of seventh class,	12	250 00
250 00	Miss Emma E. Greene,	Teacher of kindergarten,	7	145 83
250 00	Miss M. A. Gibson,	Teacher of kindergarten,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 78
250 00	MISS EVELYN A. KING,	Teacher of kindergarten,	2	41 67
540 00	Martin B. Tinker,	Teacher of manual training,	10	485 00
360 00	MISS SÖLVI GRÉVÉ,	Teacher of Sloyd,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 00
250 00	Miss F. A. Ramsay,	Nurse,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 47
250 00	Miss J. E. Gould,	Nurse,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 88
250 00	Miss L. F. Abell,	Nurse,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 77
250 00	Miss Kate Bumstead,	Nurse,	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	43 90
250 00	MISS R. F. MUDGE,	Nurse,	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	102 83
250 00	Mrs. A. A. Taylor,	Instructor in sewing,	6	125 00
250 00	MRS. C. R. WARREN,	Instructor in sewing,	6	125 00
250 00	MRS. S. E. WARD,	Assistant instructor in sewing,	5	104 17
\$5 per week.	MRS. M. V. WOOD,	Assistant instructor in sewing,	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	213 99
250 00	MRS. J. A. BUSS,	Tailoress,	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	231 48
250 00	Mrs. L. E. Parkhurst,	Assistant tailoress,	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 55
250 00	Mrs. J. E. Warren,	Assistant tailoress,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 57
250 00	MRS. S. A. PARKHURST,	Assistant tailoress,	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 81
200 00	MRS. C. D. CLARK,	Supervisor,	12	177 50
250 00	Mrs. B. V. Rand,	Supervisor,	1	20 83
250 00	Mrs. N. C. Harrington,	Supervisor,	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	32 93
250 00	Mrs. C. R. Warren,	Supervisor,	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 29
250 00	MISS LOUISA TAPLEY,	Supervisor,	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	126 34
250 00	MISS SADIE F. PRICE,	Substitute,	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	245 14
240 00	MISS L. E. PRESTON,	Assistant in dining-hall,	12	240 00
288 00	MRS. JANE JULINA,	Cook,	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	282 58
200 00	MRS. E. A. KINGMAN,	Hospital cook,	12	200 00
250 00	MISS M. M. LEE,	Laundress,	12	250 00

weeks,
months,

STATEMENT F. — Concluded.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$192 00	Miss Nellie Harris,	Assistant laundress,	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ months,	\$45 42
192 00	MISS BRIDGET RUSSELL,	Assistant laundress,	" "	54 93
192 00	Miss Maggie Shea,	Assistant laundress,	" "	6 19
192 00	Miss Johanna Halley,	Assistant laundress,	" "	7 47
240 00	MRS. MARGARET MCRAE,	Quarantine officer,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	167 74
420 00	S. C. ROGERS,	Shoemaker,	12 "	420 00
324 00	WILLARD A. WARREN, JR.,	Watchman,	12 "	324 00
250 00	J. M. SEARS,	Hospital attendant,	12 "	246 67
600 00	John E. Taylor,	Farmer,	6 "	270 00
600 00	EDWARD E. WALKER,	Farmer,	6 "	300 00
300 00	William A. Warren,	Gardener,	6 "	150 00
300 00	S. S. NICHOLS,	Gardener,	6 "	150 00
300 00	J. C. Rand,	Teamster,	5 "	115 59
270 00	WILLIAM H. MASON,	Teamster,	6 "	135 00
252 00	GEORGE H. MILLER,	Assistant farmer,	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	38 63
264 00	A. W. Barlow,	Assistant farmer,	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	38 93
240 00	Frank L. Kingsley,	Assistant farmer,	1 "	20 00
240 00	William W. Waid,	Assistant farmer,	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	98 66
270 00	JOHN MCRAE,	Assistant farmer,	8 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	185 24
240 00	JOHN JOHNSON,	Assistant farmer,	5 $\frac{4}{6}$ "	102 66
300 00	S. S. Nichols,	Assistant farmer,	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	27 68
240 00	Harry Banister,	Assistant farmer,	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	21 33
\$26 per mo.	George McDonald,	Assistant farmer,	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	64 00
\$26 per mo.	George W. Moore,	Assistant farmer,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	26 00
360 00	Joseph G. Hart,	Fireman,	1 "	180 00
360 00	William A. Warren,	Fireman,	6 $\frac{4}{6}$ "	53 23

STATEMENT G.—*Products of the Farm.*

1891.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, early,	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, .	\$27 40
Apples, cider,	200 "	30 00
Apples, winter,	200 barrels,	400 00
Asparagus,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	5 50
Beans, shell,	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	21 75
Beans, string,	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	12 25
Beef,	13,02 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds,	806 81
Beets,	268 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	143 50
Cabbage,	3,120 heads,	152 00
Celery,	1,400 bunches,	56 00
Corn fodder,	6 tons,	42 00
Crab apples,	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	4 25
Cucumbers,	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	43 75
Eggs,	315 dozen,	76 49
Ensilage,	125 tons,	625 00
Grapes,	8 bushels,	16 00
Hay,	122 tons,	1,952 00
Indian corn,	125 bushels,	93 75
Ice,	375 tons,	562 50
Lettuce,	38 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	19 50
Mangolds,	800 "	240 00
Manure,	500 cords,	500 00
Milk,	136,075 quarts,	5,443 00
Melons,	2,158 pounds,	32 37
Oats,	70 bushels,	38 50
Oat straw,	3 tons,	36 00
Onions,	161 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	200 75
Pears,	11 "	9 75
Pease,	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	44 75
Plums,	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	6 56
Peppers,	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3 50
Pop-corn,	15 "	22 50
Potatoes,	1,181 "	608 70
Parsnips,	75 "	75 00
Poultry,	389 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	77 90
Pork,	10,555 "	627 03
Quinces,	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,	1 50
Radishes,	95 bunches,	4 75
Ruta-bagas,	50 bushels,	15 00
Rhubarb,	1,460 pounds,	21 90
Rowen,	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	162 00
Rye,	75 bushels,	75 00
Rye straw,	4 tons,	64 00
Strawberries,	924 quarts,	110 88
Spinach,	23 bushels,	9 20
Squash, summer,	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	9 00
Squash, winter,	5,400 pounds,	216 00
Sweet corn,	174 bushels,	71 80
Tomatoes,	12 "	9 60
Turnips,	350 "	70 00
Veal,	657 pounds,	57 50
Wood,	25 cords,	100 00
		\$14,054 89

STATEMENT H.—*Work done in Sewing-room No. 1.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	528	317	845
Bed spreads,	10	23	33
Bed ticks,	60	354	414
Bibs,	115	—	115
Bands,	2	—	2
Baby napkins,	133	—	133
Blankets,	—	7	7
Curtains,	45	1	46
Coats,	12	227	239
Clothes bags,	1	2	3
Dish cloths,	37	—	37
Dresses,	252	86	338
Drawers,	288	39	327
Eye shade,	1	—	1
Hose,	—	8,747	8,747
Night dresses,	107	—	107
Night shirts,	13	—	13
Names sewed on,	45	—	45
Pillow slips,	320	161	481
Pillow ticks,	28	—	28
Pinning blankets,	2	—	2
Pants,	—	57	57
Penwipers,	94	—	94
Pairs shoulder straps,	32	—	32
Rugs,	—	7	7
Sacks,	78	98	176
Shirts,	—	1,922	1,922
Skirts,	329	—	329
Sheets,	368	482	850
Stand spreads,	8	—	8
Sofa cover,	1	—	1
Screen,	1	—	1
Table napkins,	12	—	12
Table cloths,	13	13	26
Towels,	515	462	977
Waists,	180	—	180
Wash cloths,	96	—	96
	3,726	13,005	16,731

STATEMENT I. — *Work done in Sewing-room No. 2.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Blouses,	—	216	216
Caps,	273	113	386
Jackets,	167	2,375	2,542
Kitchen aprons,	20	—	20
Mittens,	3	—	3
Pants,	864	3,841	4,705
Shirts,	1,657	—	1,657
Suspenders,	278	52	330
	3,262	6,597	9,859
Total number of articles made,			6,988
Total number of articles repaired,			19,602
			26,590

STATEMENT J.

AMOS ANDREWS, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in Account with the State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1890,		\$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1890,		7,765 17
received to cover deficit of 1890,	\$4,080 58	11,845 75
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1891,		39,791 04
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1890,	\$1,318 20	1,433 69
received to cover deficit of 1890,	115 49	4,922 20
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1891,		2,706 35
received from special appropriation for building new coal shed for 1890,	\$250 00	167 50
received from special appropriation for coal shed, water supply, plumbing and drainage for 1891:—		
coal shed,	\$469 84	
sewers and drains,	385 05	
west reservoir,	1,320 21	
south reservoir,	281 25	
received from sales,		
		\$60,966 53

CR.

Disbursements for three months, ending Dec. 31, 1890,	\$13,612 49
Disbursements for nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1891,	47,086 54
Payments to State treasurer,	167 50
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1891,	100 00
	\$60,966 53

NOTE.— This institution has no “fund” from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. It derives its support wholly from the State treasury by annual legislative appropriations.

The per capita cost for the year is \$3.02. This sum shows the cost of clothing, food and lodging, medical attendance, teaching and supervision, — in brief, the entire expense of maintaining all the inmates of the institution, — together with all ordinary repairs, such as must constantly be made to keep the buildings and appliances in good condition; including also the cost of heating and lighting the buildings, and of furnishing an outfit for all pupils going away from the school, and their travelling expenses.

Children placed out on trial are provided with two complete suits of clothing, with an overcoat extra in cold weather, the whole outfit costing on an average \$16.00.

The State appropriations are made for *calendar* years, while the reports of institutions are made for years ending *Sept. 30*.

It will therefore readily be seen, that, while the expenditures are kept within the yearly appropriations, the expense for the *institution* year may be larger or smaller than the appropriation, including, as it does, parts of two calendar years.

STATEMENT K. — *Employment of Children.*

There are employed in the —

	Boys.	Girls.
Dormitories and other parts of the house,		8
Sewing-room No. 1,	2	14
Sewing-room No. 2,	15	—
Dining-hall,	20	—
Kitchen,	6	—
Shoe shop,	3	—
Bakery,	4	—
Laundry,	10	—
Hospital,	4	4
On the farm and at the barns,	26	—
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	42	—

Girls, 26; boys, 132; total, 158.

STATEMENT L. — *Children boarded in Families.*

Children boarding in families Sept. 30, 1891, paid for from appropriations of State Primary School,	69
Number of days' board paid for,	23,704
Amount paid during the year,	\$6,355 89
Weekly per capita cost,	1 87

NOTE. — This sum does not include expense of investigation of places, nor of visiting the children after being located, which is paid by the Department of In-door Poor, and increases the cost to the State.

STATEMENT M. — *Recapitulation of Inventory.*

Taken by J. B. Shaw and W. A. Breckenridge of Palmer, Mass., as of Sept. 30, 1891.

Land,	\$23,014 81
Buildings,	100,330 00
Live stock,	7,374 60
Products of farm,	5,571 50
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,922 20
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	10,892 85
Beds and bedding (inmates'),	5,001 08
Other furniture (inmates'),	6,078 87
Clothing (inmates'),	6,243 15
Superintendent's department,	6,760 75
Dry goods,	1,817 81
Groceries and provisions,	2,232 37
Drugs and medicines,	470 57
Fuel,	220 00
Library and school supplies,	1,696 52
Heating, water and gas (with fixtures),	22,300 00
Miscellaneous,	1,601 35
	<hr/>
	\$205,528 43

STATEMENT N. — *Resources and Liabilities.**Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$100 00
Unexpended appropriations,	14,430 41
	<hr/>
	\$14,530 41

Liabilities.

Miscellaneous bills,	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,380 41

STATEMENT O. — *Summary of Farm Account.*

DR.

To live stock, as per inventory,	\$7,054 60
wagons and agricultural implements, as per inventory, .	2,537 66
paid carpenter, painter, etc., for repairs,	192 75
wages of farm help,	2,022 57
board of farm help,	987 00
labor of children,	450 00
live stock,	184 00
grain, feed, etc.,	2,337 24
hardware, farm tools, etc.,	198 38
blacksmithing and repairs,	163 87
lumber,	91 47
harness and repairs,	51 30
seeds, fertilizers, etc.,	266 12
rent of pasture,	165 00
sundries,	40 62
	<hr/>
	\$16,742 58

CR.

By farm product of 1890, as per inventory,	\$4,743 50
labor for the school,	651 07
cost of keeping horses used for the school,	312 83
sale of live stock,	167 50
beef,	806 81
veal,	57 50
pork,	627 03
eggs and poultry,	154 39
milk,	5,443 00
wood,	100 00
hay, straw, ensilage, etc.,	3,058 82
fruit and vegetables,	2,179 56
ice,	562 50
	<hr/>
	\$18,864 51

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The hospital report of the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1891, is as follows:—

Number in hospital Sept. 30, 1890,	32
admitted during the year,	824
discharged during the year,	825
of deaths,	1
remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1891,	30

The following is a list of the cases admitted during the year, and also of some not admitted but treated at daily clinic:—

Asthma,	1	Carbuncle,	1
Abscess of toe,	1	Cholera morbus,	7
Abscess of jaw,	2	Diphtheria,	6
Ankylosis of knee,	1	Debility,	25
Biliousness,	4	Diarrhœa,	41
Bronchitis,	43	Dysmenorrhœa,	2
Cold,	4	Dermatitis,	3
Coxalgia,	5	Dislocated wrist,	2
Curvature of the spine,	4	Dislocated toe,	1
Cut foot,	2	Dislocated finger,	3
Cut head,	2	Enterocolitis,	1
Contused knee,	6	Enteralgia,	6
Contused side,	1	Epilepsy,	4
Contused foot,	5	Erythemia,	3
Croup,	8	Eczema,	3
Croupy,	4	Furuncle,	8
Cholera infantum,	1	Fracture of finger,	2
Constipation,	13	Fracture of arm,	1
Catarrh,	1	Fracture of clavicle,	2
Chilblains,	1	Gastralgia,	1
Convulsion,	1	Headache,	59
Chills,	2	Herpes,	2

Hernia, inguinal,	1	Pemphigus,	1
Hernia, umbilical,	1	Psoriasis,	1
Hernia, scrotal with paraplegia,	1	Pott's disease with psoas abscess,	1
Indigestion,	52	Paralysis,	1
Impetigo contagiosa,	7	Rheumatism,	16
Keratitis,	4	Scabies,	5
"La grippe,"	16	Sprained knee,	2
Laryngitis,	1	Sprained leg,	1
Lacerated tongue,	1	Sprained ankle,	4
Lumbago,	1	Sprained shoulder,	1
Mumps,	28	Scrofulosis,	6
Myalgia,	9	Sore toe,	40
Malaria,	2	Sore throat,	9
Meningitis,	2	Stomatitis,	2
Neuralgia,	4	Stomatitis, ulcerative,	1
Oxyurius vermicularis,	1	Trachoma,	4
Ophthalmia,	1	Tonsillitis,	100
Otitis media purulenta,	12	Tonsillitis, follicular,	14
Otalgia,	20	Torticollis,	2
Odontalgia,	2	Ulcer of cornea,	3
Pharyngitis,	50	Urticaria,	2
Pneumonia,	14	Unclassified,	16
Pertussis,	4	Vomiting,	57
Pleurisy,	1	Vaccinia,	14
Pleurodynia,	8		

Considering the low physical condition in which many of the children enter, they have maintained a fair degree of healthfulness. The number of cases admitted is 146 less than the number recorded last year.

Every precaution is taken to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases. Each child is examined before being allowed to associate with those in the institution, and, if under ten years of age, is placed in quarantine for two weeks.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA A. CALVER,

Resident Physician.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

The work in the school during the year has been creditable to teachers and pupils, and, when compared with the work of other years, shows a decided gain.

The average age of the children is less than it has been heretofore, therefore they are more impressionable.

The advantage of the manual instruction introduced into the school becomes more apparent as time goes on. As a rule, the children find both profit and pleasure in the work at the shop, and many consider it a privilege to be allowed to give to it some of the time they might devote to play.

The kindergarten work is now not confined to the very little children, as it has been introduced into several classes. The fifth class, a class of girls, has done excellent work of this kind, particularly in clay modelling, paper folding and cutting. They take great delight in the results of their work, and seem to consider the things they have made as choice treasures.

In response to your suggestion, the pupils have taken great interest in preparing some work for the county fair. They have counted it a privilege to be allowed to work for this purpose, and have shown much patience in making a second, third, and even fourth effort, when the first was pronounced unsuccessful.

The custom of giving entertainments during the winter was continued this year. The children were eager to take part, and those who were allowed to do so showed considerable ability.

The following tables give a summary view of the attendance and classification of the children in the school at this date.

*Number of Pupils admitted and discharged from Oct. 1, 1890, to
Oct. 1, 1891.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Pupils in school Oct. 1, 1890,	249	76	325
Admitted during the year,	113	45	158
Returned from place once,	40	18	58
Returned from place twice,	7	1	8
Discharged during the year,	188	92	280
	597	232	829

Number of Pupils attending School Sept. 30, 1891.

No. of Class.	TEACHERS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average attend- ance.	Average age. Years.
I.,	Miss E. M. Fullington,	36	—	36	39	13
II.,	Miss C. E. Lacey, .	34	—	34	37	12.9
III.,	Miss G. E. Andrews,	52	—	52	51	11.5
IV.,	Miss G. A. Cheney, .	41	—	41	39	11
V.,	Mrs. J. J. Prentiss, .	—	26	26	38	11.6
VI.,	Mrs. H. E. Darte, .	33	7	40	32	10.3
VII.,	Miss F. J. Dyer, .	41	12	53	38	8
Kindergarten, .	Miss E. A. King, .	9	4	13	13	3.8
Sloyd,	Miss Sölvi Grévé, .	—	—	—	—	—
		246	49	295	287	10.2

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,

Principal.

Oct. 1, 1891.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

A little more than three years ago a reorganization of this school was begun with the avowed intention of making its whole work tend to mental stimulation as the initial step toward correct moral activity. The following changes have been effected.

The schools have been fairly well graded, a matter of more than ordinary difficulty, on account of the maintenance of each family as a separate school. The monthly entertainment has been dropped, as having little educational merit, and consuming much valuable time in preparation. Entertainments, when given, are strictly a by-product of the school.

The plan for the school work has been determined and modified largely by the well-recognized deficiencies of the boys, and also by aptitudes apparently induced by their previous street training. They are, as a rule, very feeble in their use and command of the English tongue, while at the same time they show but little power of sustained attention, — a commonly observed defect in incipient criminals.

Bearing in mind these facts, no pains is spared to render reading very attractive to them, and it is directed, as far as possible, in historical channels. To observe, record, compare, conclude, is set as a cardinal principle wherever it can be applied. To give scope for its full application, a very simple and elementary plan of field work in plant study has been arranged and carried out. To combat their fickleness, it is the aim to make every exercise of the day an object of interest. Drawing has been changed from a mere copying process to drawing from the object, leading up to designing and mechanical drawing. The work in this direction is, however, only a beginning of what ought to be done. For a little over two years, Swedish Sloyd, Americanized by a

reduction in the number of models to be made and by the addition of working drawings, has been laying the foundation for industrial training in upwards of four hundred different boys. To military drill there was added in August last educational gymnastics, from which much is expected in strengthening the will to control the body, encouraging precision of movement, exacting close attention and promoting rapid mental action. The Ling system is employed, believing it to be nearer to an ideal system than any other. I will not include, in this hurried *résumé* of educational work undertaken, the employment of boys in other directions, although this has not been left without thought and an earnest effort to adjust it to the general plan proposed. Nor will I name some branches of study deemed essential to the training of the boy to be an American citizen, in which I believe commendable work is being done.

The following appear to be some of the effects from a reformatory point of view. There is less of constraint and more of spontaneity in their general deportment, which indicates greater freedom in the exercise of the will. There is more cheerful and prompt obedience. It is the testimony of all who have to do with the boys that they are brighter and more wide awake, and they are as a rule more courteous. There is undoubtedly a more intelligent grasp, on the part of the boys as a whole, of correct moral standards. The boy detected in lying or stealing is in many cases more easily brought to a realizing sense of his wrong position. There is also an observable increase in their persistence to overcome difficult school tasks. This is a simple and direct effect of a method familiar to every thorough teacher. Boys are not permitted to turn their backs on unconquered difficulties. The teacher is alert to know when the boy's interest is likely to flag because he doesn't understand the topic under consideration, and he is questioned to bring the knowledge he already possesses to bear upon the solution of the difficulty in hand. No unnecessary question is asked, and so the boy is made to feel that he himself is doing the work. The boy who is indifferent as to whether he gives correct answers according to his best knowledge is a far more rare and curious creature here now than he was three years ago. In the

school-room and in the manual training room, stress has been laid upon honest work, and there are now comparatively few attempts to palm off the exercises of others as their own. The manual training teacher says:—

“When the boy places the try square upon the wood and realizes for the first time what *true* means, a picture is formed in the mind, and we know it by the work produced afterwards. Again, a boy easily comprehends the comparison that the wrong way is a hard, rough way, whether he planes against the grain of the wood or whether he walks against the plans of God.”*

An evidence of higher ideals is also found in a greater pride in the personal appearance, better use of language, choice of subjects for conversation, preference for music of a higher class than street songs, interest in historical subjects and noted persons, love of the beautiful in nature, quickness in criticising errors of speech and deportment in others. There is an obvious connection between most of these manifestations and better educational methods. No claim is made of originality in plan or method, I only wish to accentuate what seems to me too little recognized; namely, that the reform-school boy is not such an exceptional specimen of the genus homo that he needs to be treated to other than wise methods of instruction, such as the true teacher, from the days of Socrates to the present, has employed.

The number of new commitments shows an increase of 17 over those of the preceding year, and of 14 over the average of the past ten years. Should the rate of commitments of the last six months be maintained for six months to come, the school would be more overcrowded than at any time within recent years.

The number of boys released to go home and to place is 106, — 17 more than last year. Of these, 4 have been returned to the school for unsatisfactory conduct, others simply for change of place; 1 disabled by accident. Thirty-eight of the boys placed out this year had spent somewhat more than two years in the school. This increased the average

* A rough and restless boy, who had started to run away and who returned voluntarily, when asked why he came back, quoted this sentiment as his reason, with evident sincerity.

time spent in the school by those released this year a little more than four months. No boy has been kept, however, after there seemed a reasonable probability that on release he would do well.

The average age of those committed this year is over nine months greater than the average age of commitment for last year. The delay in sending boys here until as near the fifteen-year limit of age as possible, and the marked increase in the length of time it has seemed necessary to keep these boys before releasing them are facts which go hand in hand. This coincidence would have less significance were not the increment in age observable for two or three years past, the average age of commitment being for 1888, 12.7 years; for 1889, 13.07; for 1890, 13.15; for 1891, 13.895.

The visitation of boys in place has been thorough and frequent, and the effect in keeping them in place and in promoting good conduct, all that could reasonably be expected, as nearly ninety-three per cent. of those under visitation are reported to be doing well or fairly well.

Our numbers have reached a point where I think a bakery might be used with considerable advantage and some profit. Buying our bread of a baker, we are compelled to buy a fine white bread, which is far from being the best thing for creating brain and brawn. Besides, the purchase of the baked article involves an expenditure of several hundred dollars more than it would cost to make the bread ourselves, including the salary of the instructor. An incidental advantage of a bakery would be the furnishing of an additional branch of industrial training for a limited number of boys. The construction of a suitable building for a bakery and store-house would probably cost three or four thousand dollars.

Our present mode of lighting by gasolene and kerosene is far from satisfactory, besides being somewhat unsafe, untidy, and to a degree unhealthy. Aside from the unsatisfactory light, the air of our school-rooms at evening is rendered heavy and injurious to the health of the boys, and the efficiency of the school work is in no small degree hampered thereby. The gain in the respects named of lighting by electrical means seems to warrant a careful consideration of the feasibility and the advantages of such a change. The

improved methods of wiring make the incandescent lamp a perfectly safe instrument, and, as no new building or boiler would be required, reliable estimates furnished point to a very moderate outlay for plant complete. As a sufficient pressure of steam is carried at all times to run our pumping engine, no additional officers would be required to run it, and only a moderate amount of extra coal.

The gross per capita cost is \$4.44 per week, — a slight increase over that of last year. This is due to a somewhat larger outlay for ordinary repairs, made necessary by the bad condition of old buildings; also to the addition of another family house, and to higher cost for grain and meal, while at the same time our average number for the year is two less than last year. That the legitimate per capita cost of maintenance is increasing with additional houses, would be an unfair inference, as the following table shows:—

Weekly per capita cost for—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Clothing, provisions and groceries,	\$1 32	\$1 39	\$1 15	\$1 20
Fuel and lights,	32	38	38	42
Salaries, wages and labor,	1 87	2 00	1 66	1 76
Total,	\$3 51	\$3 77	\$3 19	\$3 38

The additional cottage, for which appropriation was made in 1890, has been completed without contract labor and within the appropriation. It is a thoroughly substantial and satisfactory building.

My relations with my officers have been kindly and pleasant, and they have generally manifested a desire to co-operate with me in all my efforts.

The cordial and generous treatment I have ever received from a most lenient Board of Trustees is a thing gratefully remembered and keenly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the General Condition of the School, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1890,	185
RECEIVED.— Since committed,	109
Returned from places,	21
	130
Whole number in school during the year,	315
RELEASED.— On probation to parents,	55
On probation to others,	44
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	5
To State Farm, Bridgewater,	2
To Massachusetts General Hospital,	1
As unfit subjects,	1
By elopement,	6
Died,	1
	115
Remaining in school Sept 30, 1891,	200

TABLE NO 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and Average Number of Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1890.			
October,	8	5	186.16
November,	10	8	188.86
December,	7	7	189.93
1891.			
January,	8	20	183.19
February,	7	14	176.50
March,	10	9	170.35
April,	19	16	170.40
May,	18	13	177.96
June,	16	10	180.93
July,	16	12	185.03
August,	15	6	195.25
September,	17	16	203.03
Totals,	151	136	183.96

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	50	51
Berkshire,	9	218	227
Bristol,	9	565	574
Dukes,	1	13	14
Essex,	8	1,013	1,021
Franklin,	1	53	54
Hampden,	12	361	373
Hampshire,	1	78	79
Middlesex,	25	1,107	1,132
Nantucket,	—	16	16
Norfolk,	2	940	942
Plymouth,	2	116	118
Suffolk,	30	1,244	1,274
Worcester,	8	695	703
Totals,	109	6,469	6,578

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in United States,	10
Mothers born in United States,	10
Fathers foreign born,	18
Mothers foreign born,	5
Both parents born in United States,	20
Both parents foreign born,	53
Unknown,	7
One parent unknown,	8

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

Born in the United States,	86
Foreign born (9 in Canada),	23

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	51
municipal court,	20
police court,	32
superior court,	2
trial justices,	3
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
Total,	109

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Age of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	—	118	118
Nine,	—	235	235
Ten,	—	446	446
Eleven,	—	647	647
Twelve,	14	749	763
Thirteen,	34	913	947
Fourteen,	58	1,206	1,264
Fifteen,	—	898	898
Sixteen,	—	930	930
Seventeen,	—	280	280
Eighteen and over,	—	59	59
Unknown,	3	31	34
Total,	109	6,542	6,651

Average age of boys, 13.895.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Domestic Condition of Boys who have been Inmates of the School during the Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had parents,	166
no parents,	20
father,	58
mother,	65
step-father,	18
step-mother,	29
intemperate father,	95
intemperate mother,	8
both parents intemperate,	41
parents separated,	17
attended church,	295
never attended church,	13
never attended school,	1
not attended school within one year,	49
two years,	17
three years,	15
been arrested before,	213
been inmates of other institutions,	60
used intoxicating liquor,	52
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	227
Were employed in mill or otherwise when arrested,	128
idle,	88
attending school,	91
Could not read or write,	16
Could not write,	3
Parents owning residence,	46
Members of family had been arrested,	123

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing Length of Time the Boys who have left the Past Year
have spent in the School since Commitment.*

3 months or less, 1	2 years 3 months, 4
4 months, 1	2 " 4 " 4
5 " 1	2 " 5 " 3
6 " -	2 " 6 " 2
7 " -	2 " 7 " 4
8 " -	2 " 8 " 1
9 " -	2 " 9 " 1
10 " -	2 " 10 " 1
11 " 1	2 " 11 " 3
1 year, 1	3 years, 1
1 " 1 month, 1	3 " 1 month, -
1 " 2 months, -	3 " 2 months, 2
1 " 3 " 1	3 " 3 " -
1 " 4 " 4	3 " 4 " 1
1 " 5 " 6	3 " 5 " 2
1 " 6 " 15	3 " 6 " -
1 " 7 " 14	3 " 7 " -
1 " 8 " 7	3 " 8 " -
1 " 9 " 6	3 " 9 " -
1 " 10 " 8	3 " 10 " -
1 " 11 " 4	3 " 11 " -
2 years, 6	4 years and more, -
2 " 1 month, 6	
2 " 2 months, 3	Total, 115

Average time spent in the institution, 22.6 months.

TABLE NO. 9.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers, New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1881-82, . . .	113.61	108	39	146	11
1882-83, . . .	114.28	100	14	125	19
1883-84, . . .	128.80	†138	33	81	43
1884-85,* . . .	112.18	64	33	81	71
1885-86, . . .	92.82	59	44	90	18
1886-87, . . .	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887-88, . . .	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89, . . .	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90, . . .	186.46	92	19	89	16
1890-91, . . .	183.96	109	21	99	16
Average for ten years,	133.19	98.6	31.1	97.5	25.1

* April, 1885, removed to present location.

† First year after the reduction of the age for admission from seventeen to fourteen years.

Report of Sewing-room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.

Articles Made.	Articles Repaired.
Aprons, 89	Aprons, 16
Aprons, leathered, 20	Bed spreads, 13
Bed spreads, 88	Blankets, 7
Braces, 32	Bolster cases, 1
Caps, 200	Braces, 94
Dish cloths, 66	Coats, 24
Dish towels, 46	Jackets, 115
Holdings, 25	Napkins, 40
Jackets, white, 3	Pantaloon, 436
Napkins, 90	Pillow slips, 349
Pantaloon, 455	Robes, 3
Pillow slips, 378	Sheets, 308
Sheets, 257	Shirts, 464
Shirts, 488	Table cloths, 103
Table cloths, 33	Towels, 248
Towels, 407	Vests, 4
Total, 2,677	Total, 2,225
Average number of boys employed, 5	
Number of different boys employed, 21	

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.

Number pieces washed,	148,485
Number pieces ironed,	117,296
Number pieces starched,	4,959
Average number of boys employed,	21
Number of different boys employed,	71

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

It is with a feeling of encouragement in certain directions that I again present to you the annual report of our school work. We began the year with an attendance of 185; our number has, at times, been as high as 207, our average being 183.96. Of this number the majority of new-comers have been those prepared only for the C and D classes. Among these were some cases that seemed almost mentally hopeless; but, greatly to our surprise, their mental powers have been quickened, and an ambition to learn has been aroused to such an extent that some have even made up the work of one class and been promoted to a higher grade.

In the more advanced classes far greater interest has been manifest and more rapid progress has been made than heretofore, so that twelve of the older, more ambitious boys have been allowed to take up the study of algebra, geometry and literature, in which they are doing well. This is attributable in a measure at least to the closer grading of the school. The boys of these classes seem also to have become more susceptible to moral impressions.

No material changes have been made in the plan of our work, though we have aimed at a higher standard of attainment. For instance, in our drawing and observation work during the last few months of the year the boys did considerable in the line of making original designs and in color work, displaying ingenuity, taste and care, which one could hardly look for in the class of boys with which we have to deal.

Excellent opportunities for improvement are afforded, and, though these are not appreciated by some, yet the majority seem eager to learn, after an impetus in the right direction has once been given.

A number of books of reference for the use of teachers in the preparation of their work have been added to the library ; also considerable supplementary reading for the pupils, all of which have been found to be of great value and have been highly appreciated.

The periodicals which are so generously furnished are greatly enjoyed, as they afford subject for thought and conversation. Especially is this true of the educational journals.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,

Principal.

WESTBOROUGH, MASS., Oct. 1, 1891.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1890 —	October, received from the State Treasurer, . . .	\$3,052 13
	November, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,849 79
	December, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,077 11
1891 —	January, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,317 94
	February, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,521 02
	March, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,192 11
	April, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,738 31
	May, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,534 39
	June, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,195 37
	July, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,903 83
	August, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,631 00
	September, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,463 88
		\$42,476 88

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1890 —	October,	\$3,052 13
	November,	2,849 79
	December,	4,077 11
1891 —	January,	3,317 94
	February,	3,521 02
	March,	3,192 11
	April,	3,738 31
	May,	3,534 39
	June,	4,195 37
	July,	4,903 83
	August,	2,631 00
	September,	3,463 88
		\$42,476 88

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1890, Chap. 65).

1890 — October,	\$1,213 33
November,	1,339 51
December,	1,604 41
1891 — February,	2,722 79
March,	2,220 53
April,	802 48
July,	1,349 54
	\$11,252 59

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1891, Chap. 347).

1891 — July,	\$2,497 37
------------------------	------------

EXPENDITURES.

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Special Appropriation
(Acts of 1890, Chap. 65).*

1890 — October,	\$1,213 33
November,	1,339 51
December,	1,604 41
1891 — February,	2,722 79
March,	2,220 53
April,	802 48
July,	1,349 54
	\$11,252 59

*Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Special Appropriation
(Acts of 1891, Chap. 347).*

1891 — July,	\$2,497 37
------------------------	------------

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1891.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$16,069 86	
Wages of other persons temporarily employed,	762 50	
	<hr/>	\$16,832 36
Provisions and grocery supplies, including—		
Meat,	\$1,235 00	
Fish,	442 36	
Eggs,	217 62	
Lard,	73 50	
Potatoes,	101 60	
Fruit and vegetables,	331 66	
Bread,	3,729 44	
Flour and cereals,	418 99	
Beans and peas,	348 60	
Ice,	114 78	
Tea, coffee, cereal coffee and chocolate,	272 63	
Sugar and molasses,	696 65	
Butter and cheese,	941 42	
Salt and other spices,	68 08	
Nuts and candy,	14 61	
Soap and other washing material,	412 30	
Other groceries and provisions,	9 11	
	<hr/>	9,428 35
Clothing of all kinds,	2,077 89	
Fuel and lights,	4,058 60	
Medicines and medical supplies,	59 24	
Furniture, beds and bedding,	1,824 44	
School property, books and supplies,	949 52	
Ordinary repairs,	2,571 29	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	144 43	
Express, freight and passenger fares,	771 25	
Stationery, postage, telegrams and newspapers,	374 78	
Seeds, plants and fertilizers, farm tools and repairing same,	1,196 95	
Water,	330 00	
Printing material,	161 32	
Live stock,	543 20	
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	1,153 26	
	<hr/>	
Total,	\$42,476 88	

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1890.						
October, .	Received cash from, .	\$10 69	-	\$1 76	-	\$12 45
November, .	" " "	15 17	\$9 82	75	\$4 00	29 74
December, .	" " "	5 54	-	5 45	-	10 99
1891.						
January, .	" " "	15 29	1 50	8 00	-	24 79
February, .	" " "	31 57	-	1 01	-	32 58
March, .	" " "	20 29	-	1 75	-	22 04
April, .	" " "	2 75	-	4 25	10	7 10
May, .	" " "	66 37	-	1 24	10	67 71
June, .	" " "	36 05	2 45	3 75	-	42 25
July, .	" " "	126 21	9 95	3 25	-	139 41
August, .	" " "	68 20	-	31 99	-	100 19
September, .	" " "	87 60	1 00	697 60	-	786 20
Totals, .	. . . . .	\$485 73	\$24 72	\$760 80	\$4 20	\$1,275 45

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1890.						
October, .	Paid State Treasurer, .	\$10 69	-	\$1 76	-	\$12 45
November, .	" " "	15 17	\$9 82	75	\$4 00	29 74
December, .	" " "	5 54	-	5 45	-	10 99
1891.						
January, .	" " "	15 29	1 50	8 00	-	24 79
February, .	" " "	31 57	-	1 01	-	32 58
March, .	" " "	20 29	-	1 75	-	22 04
April, .	" " "	2 75	-	4 25	10	7 10
May, .	" " "	66 37	-	1 24	10	67 71
June, .	" " "	36 05	2 45	3 75	-	42 25
July, .	" " "	126 21	9 95	3 25	-	139 41
August, .	" " "	68 20	-	31 99	-	100 19
September, .	" " "	87 60	1 00	697 60	-	786 20
Totals, .	. . . . .	\$485 73	\$24 72	\$760 80	\$4 20	\$1,275 45

Summary of Current Expenses Monthly.

	1890.					1891.					Totals.		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.		Aug.	Sept.
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$1,377 10	\$1,329 01	\$1,341 76	\$1,263 13	\$1,327 42	\$1,317 51	\$1,325 98	\$1,327 48	\$1,407 98	\$1,634 07	\$1,555 04	\$1,585 88	\$16,832 36
Transportation and travelling expenses,	46 62	30 39	90 92	63 80	61 79	35 14	79 69	55 28	74 93	97 92	89 87	44 90	771 25
Postage, telegrams and telephone,	7 67	15 65	5 36	44 95	25 17	14 04	12 12	5 81	7 20	9 20	25 42	9 12	161 71
Provisions and groceries,	696 20	726 72	1,129 20	635 43	963 14	561 48	762 61	951 70	720 60	882 32	630 64	768 31	9,428 35
School property,	59 14	19 25	133 52	97 51	191 53	89 32	31 25	129 54	33 41	43 30	6 90	123 85	949 52
Clothing,	109 73	222 12	461 95	208 17	299 92	6 29	278 85	164 10	85 23	135 00	24 22	82 31	2,077 89
Grain and meal for stock,	-	116 82	161 48	160 31	25 00	107 95	87 35	122 56	91 28	120 72	57 14	101 65	1,153 26
Ordinary repairs,	115 32	221 67	432 25	354 00	380 69	115 96	190 38	135 73	155 08	92 65	120 21	287 26	2,571 29
Fuel and lights,	416 13	30 64	61 00	86 67	31 06	604 11	34 12	22 98	1,074 88	1,674 79	-	22 22	4,058 00
News, S. S. and waste papers,	4 35	75	-	94 30	9 00	8 50	12 70	6 00	408 18	1 50	5 00	10 25	560 53
Furniture, beds and bedding,	163 95	87 43	101 07	134 57	123 81	284 35	127 49	51 90	-	109 57	30 42	201 70	1,416 26
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	7 40	23 00	-	-	25	14 50	355 99	377 99	20 15	29 36	2 00	60	831 24
Farm tools,	30 11	3 75	2 75	24 23	68 98	11 26	85 20	31 56	13 13	37 22	21 85	35 67	365 71
Horse and cattle shoeing,	17 03	11 01	18 69	20 10	4 37	9 35	15 05	2 75	12 50	8 30	8 63	16 65	144 43
Live-stock purchases,	-	-	119 00	-	-	5 70	270 00	148 50	-	-	-	-	543 20
Stationery,	1 38	1 28	63	-	3 61	-	2 03	-	38 24	1 75	9 60	2 20	60 72
Drugs and medical supplies,	-	10 30	8 29	-	1 32	-	-	9 51	4 26	4 25	-	21 31	59 24
Printing material,	-	-	9 24	10 68	2 96	6 65	67 50	-	48 32	11 91	4 06	-	161 32
Burial,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water,	-	-	-	150 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180 00
Totals,	\$3,052 13	\$2,849 79	\$4,077 11	\$3,317 94	\$3,521 02	\$3,192 11	\$3,738 31	\$3,534 39	\$4,195 37	\$4,903 83	\$2,631 00	\$3,463 88	\$42,476 88

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The following summary of 467 cases presented for treatment during the year makes account of every complaint, however slight, and includes about 100 which had no objective symptoms, the only evidence of illness being the boys' statements.

One hundred and twenty-two patients occupied the hospital 613 days. Of these ailments, 68 resulted from preventable causes, 21 from constitutional defects, 13 from accidents, leaving 20 from causes unrecognized.

The sickness throughout the year has been of an ordinary character, with a few exceptions, without epidemic or contagious disease. Three cases of pneumonia recovered.

The most serious cases were the following:—

In November a boy was returned to the school with a useless arm, resulting from a badly dressed fracture. The deformity was so serious that he was sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation.

December 2, another, who was lame from former hip disease, fell and injured the joint, causing active inflammation. He was in bed forty-eight days without improvement, when he was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital March 19, where he was operated on.

Two cases of hernia have been provided with trusses.

Three boys with defective eyes have been sent to the infirmary in Boston.

A boy was taken with tetanus July 23, and died after an illness of twelve days.

One was returned to the school with paralysis, caused by an accident; he remained in the hospital twenty-six days, when he was sufficiently recovered to go into a family.

Another, taken with typhoid fever September 24, is now in the hospital.

It is evident to me that many boys complain and are sent to the hospital whose ailment is an *indisposition* to labor; these are the most difficult cases to diagnose, and give us no small amount of trouble; but we are willing to examine them, rather than have one real disease escape early detection.

The appearance of typhoid fever at the school has naturally called special attention to the drainage of the buildings. In at least one instance it proves faulty, and to most of the houses it would be a great advantage if, besides the supply of simpler and cleaner sanitary arrangements, a connection with the town sewer could be added. The sewer now comes within easy reach of the school.

A careful comparison of the health statistics of the different houses up to the time of the appearance of typhoid fever has not shown that the hygienic condition of one house differs materially from that of another.

The following table gives the general health statistics by months:—

	1890.			1891.									TOTAL.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Number of patients.	41	24	22	20	32	36	47	57	31	41	45	46	457
Number of days in hospital (122 patients).	82	28	19	44	59	24	24	78	24	29	27	25	613
Number of visits.	16	12	9	10	9	9	8	19	10	24	22	16	166

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,

Physician.

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1891.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1891.

The past year has been favorable for all crops raised here on the farm, with the single exception of a slight falling off in the hay crop on old fields. Seven acres have been seeded down to grass the past season, which will increase our crop another year.

A large amount of vegetables of various kinds has been raised, which will give an abundance for all the families.

Our labor the past season has been largely devoted to clearing the Wilson pasture of stones. Eight and one-half acres have been broken up and planted, four of which will be seeded this fall to rye.

A large amount of fencing has been done, taking in all the hitherto waste land on the Wilson farm, which will be devoted to pasture for young stock.

All farm work has been done by the boys, without extra help, under the direction of their masters.

Our teams and stock are all in healthy condition. A few young cows have been added to our herd the past year.

The silo, which has proved a success, has been filled to its utmost capacity. I would recommend that it be enlarged another season, so that more stock can be kept.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to you and to the officers in general for your help throughout the year.

The annexed schedule shows the production of the farm.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. McFARLAND.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING SEPT.
30, 1891.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1890,	\$6,786 61	
Board,	305 50	
Farm tools and repairs to same,	365 71	
Fertilizer,	573 96	
Grain and meal,	973 24	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	105 83	
Incidentals,	12 48	
Labor of boys,	370 75	
Live stock,	543 20	
Seeds and plants,	185 61	
Wages,	613 81	
Water,	20 00	
		<hr/>
		\$10,856 70
Net gain for twelve months,		2,117 86
		<hr/>
		\$12,974 56

Cr.

Apples, 62 barrels,	\$91 50
Apples, cider, 50 bushels,	7 50
Asparagus, 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ dozen,	18 25
Beans, shell, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	10 50
Beans, string, 29 bushels,	21 88
Beans, cranberry, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,	1 00
Beans, Lima, 3 bushels,	3 00
Beef, 6,726 pounds,	467 61
Beet greens, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	3 07
Beets, 32 bushels,	19 65
Blackberries, 701 quarts,	70 58
Cabbage, 489 heads,	24 55
Carrots, 4 bushels,	2 21
Cash for asparagus, 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ dozen,	67 79
Cash for blackberries, 1,63 $\frac{1}{4}$ quarts,	144 48
Cash for calves sold, 14,	17 00
Cash for hay,	25 87
Cash for hides and tallow,	25 52
Cash for onions, 18 barrels,	61 61
Cash for pease, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	8 05
Cash for potatoes, 58 barrels,	70 59
Cash for raspberries, 240 quarts,	28 73
Cash for strawberries, 140 quarts,	29 64
Cash for swill,	1 05
Cash for tomatoes, 18 bushels,	5 40

Cash for weighing,	\$1 00
Cauliflower, 22 heads,	2 78
Celery, 10 heads,	50
Cherries, 29 quarts,	3 08
Citron melons, 120,	12 00
Crab apples, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	1 13
Cucumbers, 92 dozen,	6 14
Cucumbers for pickling, $1\frac{3}{8}$ bushels,	2 75
Currants, 9 quarts,	1 08
Eggs, $203\frac{1}{6}$ dozen,	53 49
Hay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	76 50
Hides given in exchange for butchering,	11 00
Labor for institution, men and teams,	1,824 87
Lettuce, $102\frac{1}{2}$ dozen,	20 56
Milk, 53,861 quarts,	1,737 66
Muskmelons, 125,	12 50
Onions, $24\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	20 58
Pears, 24 bushels,	12 00
Pease, 81 bushels,	87 75
Pork, 3,450 pounds,	207 00
Potatoes, $291\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	167 38
Poultry, $41\frac{2}{3}$ pounds,	6 49
Pumpkins, 1 dozen,	1 20
Radishes, $152\frac{3}{4}$ dozen,	11 92
Raspberries, 339 quarts,	43 65
Rhubarb, 99 pounds,	2 70
Spinach, $17\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	7 00
Squash, summer, $6\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	4 38
Squash, winter, 8 barrels,	5 18
Strawberries, 264 quarts,	39 14
Sweet corn, 573 dozen,	64 86
Tallow, 366 pounds,	9 14
Tomatoes, $38\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	25 25
Turnips, $16\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	9 63
Watermelons, 160,	16 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,735 32

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on
hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1891, 7,239 24

\$12,974 56

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1891, AND NOT DELIVERED
AT SCHOOL.

Beets, cattle, 700 bushels, \$154 00	Parsnips, 45 bushels, . \$22 50
Beets, turnip, 110 bushels, 33 00	Peppers, 2 bushels, . 2 00
Cabbage, 17 tons, . 340 00	Potatoes, 371 bushels, . 185 50
Carrots, 680 bushels, . 170 00	Rowen, 1½ tons, . 21 00
Celery, 25 00	Salsify, 20 bushels, . 10 00
Corn, 160 bushels, . 112 00	Squash, 9 tons, . 180 00
Corn fodder, 14 tons, . 112 00	Squash, small, . . 5 00
Ensilage, 60 tons, . 270 00	Sweet corn, 12 bushels, . 8 40
Hay, English, 27 tons, . 459 00	Tomatoes, 50 bushels, . 12 50
Hay, oat, 9 tons, . 126 00	Turnips, flat, 325 bushels, 48 75
Hay, stock, 6 tons, . 72 00	Turnips, ruta-baga, 460
Hay, swale, 8½ tons, . 68 00	bushels, 77 22
Horse-radish, 25 00	
Melons and citron melons, 8 00	
Onions, 90 barrels, . 180 00	
	\$2,726 87

Farm Sales.

Asparagus, \$67 79	Potatoes, \$70 59
Blackberries, 144 48	Raspberries, 28 73
Calves, 17 00	Strawberries, 29 64
Hay, 25 87	Swill, 1 05
Hides and tallow, 25 52	Tomatoes, 5 40
Onions, 61 61	
Pease, 8 05	
	\$485 73

Live Stock.

Bull, one, \$100 00	Horse, "Major, Jr." . \$150 00
Bull calf, one, 50 00	Horse, "Jerry," . . 125 00
Calves, three, 24 00	Horses, one pair, bay, . 400 00
Cows, seventeen, 680 00	Horses, one pair, black, . 500 00
Ducks, six, 4 00	Oxen, two yoke, . . 250 00
Fowls, forty-one, 16 40	
Heifers, six, 200 00	
Hogs, seventeen, 192 00	
	\$2,691 40

Farming implements, including wagons, machines, tools, etc., \$2,095 97

Summary.

Produce on hand, \$2,726 87	
Produce sold, 485 73	
Produce consumed, 3,423 92	
	\$6,636 52
Live stock, 2,691 40	
Agricultural implements, 2,095 97	

\$11,423 89

SUMMARY.

REAL ESTATE.

Fifty-eight acres tillage,	\$10,800 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,800 00	
Brady land,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land,	1,500 00	
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$19,400 00

BUILDINGS.

Superintendent's house,	\$8,000 00	
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000 00	
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000 00	
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500 00	
"Willow Park,"	5,600 00	
"Wayside Cottage,"	5,500 00	
New cottage,	16,000 00	
Chapel,	3,700 00	
Farm barn and sheds,	1,200 00	
Armory,	500 00	
Horse barn,	2,000 00	
New store barn,	400 00	
Willow Park hall,	400 00	
Coal sheds,	400 00	
	<hr/>	100,200 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding, inmates',	\$2,314 39	
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,433 07	
Dry goods,	132 54	
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	300 00	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5,180 00	\$119,600 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,180 00	\$119,600 00
Fuel and oil,	2,712 60	
Library,	812 95	
Live stock,	2,691 40	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	4,473 80	
Other furniture, inmates',	3,110 36	
Personal property, superintendent's department,	10,085 16	
Provisions and groceries,	707 27	
Produce on hand,	2,726 87	
Ready-made clothing,	2,535 38	
		35,035 79
Total,		\$154,635 79

G. P. HEATH,
LEWIS RICE,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Supt.*
WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1891.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$1,800 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin, matron,	400 00
George F. Bullard, assistant superintendent,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Jones, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perkins, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. Q. A. Norton, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Skillings, charge of family,	800 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	200 00
Miss Emma F. Newton, teacher,	300 00
Miss Annie J. Blanchard, teacher,	300 00
Miss Kate E. Coney, teacher,	300 00
Miss Mary E. Penniman, teacher,	300 00
Miss Evelyn Northrop, teacher,	300 00
Miss Jennie E. Nye, teacher,	300 00
Miss Lena Rumery, teacher,	250 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Miss Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of manual training,	600 00
Miss Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard, housekeeper, superintendent's house,	300 00
Miss Mary Custer, nurse,	250 00
Miss Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. B. F. McFarland, assistant matron,	200 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Lizzie J. Parkhurst, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
William H. Powers, carpenter, \$1.50 per day.	
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, steward,	400 00
Harlan M. Thompson, watchman,	400 00
Benjamin F. McFarland, farmer,	350 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$1,800 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin,	Matron,	12 "	400 00
Geo. F. Bullard,	Assistant superintendent,	12 "	609 03
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe,	Charge of family,	12 "	734 52
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	"	12 "	839 50
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith,	"	12 "	833 13
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Jones,	"	12 "	828 47
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perkins,	"	12 "	735 89
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Howard,	"	12 "	284 22
Mr. and Mrs. Alliston Greene,	"	4 $\frac{13}{30}$ "	404 37
Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Norton,	"	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	100 00
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Skillings,	"	2 "	68 04
F. E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	1 "	200 00
Miss Carrie Dana,	Teacher,	12 "	260 35
Miss Emma F. Newton,	"	10 $\frac{13}{30}$ "	299 18
Miss Eliza M. Taylor,	"	12 "	241 44
Miss Annie J. Blanchard,	"	9 $\frac{20}{30}$ "	109 70
Miss Nellie J. Wentworth,	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	151 30
Miss Lena Rumery,	"	6 $\frac{20}{30}$ "	33 86
Miss Kate Coney,	"	1 $\frac{19}{30}$ "	40 62
Miss Mary E. Penniman,	"	1 $\frac{19}{30}$ "	40 62
Miss Carrie Perry,	"	1 $\frac{19}{30}$ "	150 00
Miss Evelyn Northrop,	"	6 "	40 62
Miss Jennie E. Nye,	"	1 $\frac{19}{30}$ "	38 98
	"	1 $\frac{19}{30}$ "	

Schedule of Salaried Officers, etc. — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Mrs. Florence Russell,	Teacher,	10 ¹ / ₂ months,	\$259 53
Miss May Martin,	"	"	87 33
Miss Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of manual training,	"	100 00
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	"	400 00
Miss Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	"	250 00
Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	"	284 79
Miss Mary Custer,	Nurse,	"	246 57
Miss Mabel B. Mitchell,	Assistant matron,	"	250 00
Miss Mae E. Hartford,	"	"	251 24
Mrs. B. F. McFarland,	"	"	200 55
Mrs. Edith Howard,	"	"	225 74
Miss Sarah E. Goss,	"	"	203 94
Miss Lizzie J. Parkhurst,	"	"	149 27
Miss Mary E. Greeley,	"	"	20 16
Miss Frances C. Ela,	"	"	76 88
Miss Inez E. Howard,	"	"	104 16
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	"	898 77
Wm. H. Powers,	Carpenter,	"	469 50
John H. Cummings,	Truant officer,	"	519 14
John T. Perkins,	Steward,	"	400 00
Harlan M. Thompson,	Watchman,	"	374 34
B. F. McFarland,	Farmer,	"	330 58
Chas. E. Spooner,	Assistant farmer,	"	286 97
Miss Mary F. Wilcox,	Amanuensis,	"	18 00
Mrs. John T. Perkins,	Supply officer,	"	70 71

Schedule of Persons temporarily employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1891, not found on Pay Roll.

Chaplains,		\$50 00
G. T. Fayerweather,	Appraiser,	40 00
G. P. Heath,	Appraiser,	15 00
I. H. Riley, M.D.,	Surgical operation,	10 00
C. B. Frost & Co.,	Setting range,	3 10
Wm. Allen & Sons,	Boiler repairs,	3 00
		\$121 10

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec, 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

*Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees
of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the
Present Time.*

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847, .	Nahum Fisher,* . . .	Westborough, .	1849
1847, .	John W. Graves, . . .	Lowell, . . .	1849
1847, .	Samuel Williston, . . .	Easthampton, .	1853
1847, .	Thomas A. Green,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1860
1847, .	Otis Adams,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1851
1847, .	George Denney,* . . .	Westborough, .	1851
1847, .	William P. Andrews,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1851
1849, .	William Livingston,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1851
1849, .	Russell A. Gibbs,* . . .	Lanesborough, .	1853
1851, .	George H. Kuhn, . . .	Boston, . . .	1855
1851, .	J. B. French,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1854
1851, .	Daniel H. Forbes, . . .	Westborough, .	1854
1851, .	Edward B. Bigelow,* . . .	Grafton, . . .	1855
1853, .	J. W. H. Page,* . . .	New Bedford, .	1856
1853, .	Harvey Dodge, . . .	Sutton, . . .	1867
1854, .	G. Howland Shaw,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1856
1854, .	Henry W. Cushman,* . . .	Bernardston, .	1860
1855, .	Albert H. Nelson,* . . .	Woburn, . . .	1855
1855, .	Joseph A. Fitch, . . .	Hopkinton, . .	1858
1855, .	Parley Hammond, . . .	Worcester, . .	1860
1856, .	Simon Brown, . . .	Concord, . . .	1860
1856, .	John A. Fayerweather, . . .	Westborough, .	1859
1857, .	Josiah H. Temple, . . .	Framingham, .	1860
1858, .	Judson S. Brown, . . .	Fitchburg, . .	1860
1859, .	Theodore Lyman, . . .	Brookline, . .	1860
1860, .	George C. Davis,* . . .	Northborough, .	1873
1860, .	Carver Hotchkiss, . . .	Shelburne, . .	1863
1860, .	Julius A. Palmer, . . .	Boston, . . .	1862
1860, .	Henry Chickering, . . .	Pittsfield, . .	1869
1860, .	George W. Bentley, . . .	Worcester, . .	1861
1860, .	Alden Leland, . . .	Holliston, . .	1864
1861, .	Pliny Nickerson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1868
1861, .	Samuel G. Howe,* . . .	Boston, . . .	1863
1862, .	Benjamin Boynton,* . . .	Westborough, .	1864
1863, .	J. H. Stephenson, . . .	Boston, . . .	1866
1863, .	John Ayres, . . .	Charlestown, .	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891,	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
AT
LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The school work during the past year has varied little from previous years. The girls have had the same practical training, besides the usual hours in the school-room. As their stay in the school is so short, their education must indeed be limited.

As has been said, "What we know is not the best question, but what we can do with it, and, above all, what it has made of us." In view of this, the great question seems to be, What instruction shall be given the girls, which, considering their average abilities, will be most available to them in the future? The experiences of those who have gone out from time to time have proven the value of their industrial training.

Since so many inquiries have been made regarding the girls' dietary, it seems best that it be given in detail. While no fixed order of diet is followed, the statement submitted will give, as nearly as possible, a week's dietary as usually carried out. A rigid order of diet is not adhered to, in fact, the exact reverse is aimed at. Although the standard articles of food remain, of necessity, much the same, variety in serving does away with what there might be of monotony. To this end the housekeepers are instructed to so modify the dishes from day to day and week to week as to render them palatable in the greatest variety of forms. Each housekeeper, of course, has her different ways of doing this, but virtually the dietary for each house is the same.

To illustrate: griddle cakes are served for the morning meal once a week, milk toast the same, each housekeeper suiting her judgment as to time, according to circumstances and convenience, usually utilizing these and similar dishes

when there is nothing left over from the dinner of the day before. It will be noticed in the statement, that, as a rule, remnants of yesterday's dinner appear in the breakfast; this meal, therefore, is not only economical, but one easily prepared. Waste is not tolerated. All pieces of stale bread are re-served in toasts, bread puddings, "brown betties," etc.; remains of a meat or vegetable dinner in meat or vegetable hash.

During the summer and harvesting months there are added all kinds of vegetables, garden sauce, and fruits in their season; these are served in abundance. The quantities consumed are surprising, being more relishable at this season than meats. Recognizing this fact, during the hot months a vegetable dish supplants the usual meat roast of Wednesday's dinner; baked peas, pea soup or onion stew, supplemented with sweet corn, cucumbers and other vegetables, with a simple dessert of pumpkin pie or apple dumpling. During the early apple season sauce is served every night for supper, and throughout the year once or twice a week. Tomatoes are likewise abundantly used. In the months when eggs are plentiful they are frequently served, sometimes in place of Friday's fish. The latter, when used ("salt fish"), is served in various ways, — broiled, with milk gravy, fish chowder, fish hash, fish balls, etc. Corn bread or "johnny-cake" is supposed to form a part of nearly every dinner. Fresh, rich milk is provided the entire year, and as much of it as is wished.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast.

Warm brownbread or biscuit, butter, coffee.

Dinner.

Baked beans, brownbread, wheat bread, pickles, pie or pudding.

Supper.

Rice or crackers and milk.

MONDAY.

Breakfast.

Mush and molasses, bread, cocoa or milk.

Dinner.

Vegetable hash or cold corned beef, from Saturday's dinner, potatoes, vegetables, corn cake.

Supper.

Bread, milk, gingerbread.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast.

Beans from Sunday's dinner, bread, cocoa or milk.

Dinner.

Fresh fish, baked with dressing or broiled with gravy, potatoes, corn cake, pickles, wheat bread.

Supper.

Bread, milk, bread pudding.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast.

Oatmeal, molasses, bread, cocoa or milk.

Dinner.

Roast meat, potatoes, tomatoes, gravy, johnny-cake, wheat bread.

Supper.

Bread, milk, sauce.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast.

Griddle cakes and molasses, bread, cocoa or milk.

Dinner.

Beef stew, vegetables, bread, "brown betty."

Supper.

Bread, milk, doughnuts or gingerbread.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast.

Soup from Thursday's dinner, mush, bread, cocoa or milk.

Dinner.

Potatoes, salt fish, milk gravy, or pork scraps and fish balls, tomatoes or pickles, corn cake.

Supper.

Milk toast, bread, milk, sauce.

S A T U R D A Y .

Breakfast.

Fish hash, bread, cocoa or milk.

Dinner.

Corned beef, potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, brownbread.

Supper.

Bread, molasses, milk.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

During the year there have been in the school for more or less time,	179
In the school Sept. 30, 1890,	97
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	36
New commitments,	46
<i>Total</i> ,	179

The following disposition was made of these girls:—

In the school Sept. 30, 1891,	91
In places,	56
With friends,	12
Married,	2
Home for Feeble-minded,	2
Reformatory Prison,	5
Discharged,	1
Died,	2
Ran away from place, not recovered,	5
At work elsewhere,	1
Temporary home,	1
Of age,	1
<i>Total</i> ,	179

There have been placed out during the year,	*119
There have been returned,	66
For serious immorality,	16
unsatisfactory conduct,	14
change of place,	11
illness,	7
larceny,	1
homesickness,	2
rest,	8
drunkenness,	1
Returned from elopement,	4
Returned from hospital,	2
<i>Total returned to the school</i> ,	66

* Of the 119 placed out, there have been placed once, 102

“ “ “ twice, 16

“ “ “ three times, 1

Whole number of placings out, — 137

Total in custody, Sept. 30, 1890,	273	
Committed this year,	46	
<i>Total in custody during the year,</i>	—	319
Of whom there have attained their majority,	28	
Discharged by vote of trustees,	13	
Died,	4	
<i>Total who have come of age, been discharged or died,</i>	—	45
Temporary home,	1	
At work in families,	96	
At work elsewhere,	1	
On probation with friends,	26	
Married in former years, not yet twenty-one,	23	
Married this year, not yet twenty-one,	13	
<i>Total self-supporting,</i>	—	160
In the school Sept. 30, 1891,	91	
In other institutions,	1	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison in former years,	3	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison this year,	5	
<i>Total still supported by the State,</i>	—	100
Ran away from place in former years, not recovered,	4	
Ran away from place this year, not recovered,	10	
	—	14
		—
<i>Total still in care of trustees,</i>		319

Of those committed this year, —

27 could read and write.	8 could neither read nor write.
11 could read and not write.	
Orphans, 5	Both parents living, 26
One parent living, 14	Adopted, 1
29 born in Massachusetts.	2 born in New York.
3 born in Canada.	1 born in Virginia.
3 born in Nova Scotia.	1 born in England.
2 born in Vermont.	1 born in Ireland.
1 born in Maine.	3 unknown.
7 American parentage.	3 English parentage.
5 colored American parentage.	5 Scotch parentage.
15 Irish parentage.	2 German parentage.
7 French parentage.	2 unknown.

Stubbornness,	26	Receiving stolen goods,	1
Lewdness,	4	Obtaining goods under false pretence,	1
Larceny,	7	Leading idle and vicious life,	1
Night-walking,	2	Committed by parents,	26
Vagrancy,	3	Committed by officer,	20
Injuring a building,	1		

Of those in the school Sept. 30, 1891:—

4 are 13 years of age.	8 are 18 years of age.
10 are 14 years of age.	5 are 19 years of age.
18 are 15 years of age.	1 is 20 years of age.
30 are 16 years of age.	Average age, 16 years.
15 are 17 years of age.	

Current expenses,	\$20,689 03	
Cash received and paid to State treasury,	429 00	
		\$20,260 03

Average number of inmates, 89.01. Dividing current ex- penses by average number of inmates gives annual cost of	\$227 61
Weekly cost per capita,	4 38

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$3,000 00
House No. 1,	8,250 00
No. 2,	8,500 00
No. 4,	9,000 00
No. 5,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,200 00
Store-room,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	1,500 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Store-house,	450 00
Old barn,	150 00
Wood-house,	125 00
Ice-house,	100 00
Store-house No. 3,	25 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$47,175 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	. . . . .	\$47,175 00
Piggery,	. . . . .	100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	. . . . .	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	. . . . .	300 00
Hen-house,	. . . . .	150 00
Carriage shed,	. . . . .	150 00
Farm, 176 acres,	. . . . .	7,500 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	. . . . .	200 00
Storm windows,	. . . . .	48 00
		<hr/> \$55,723 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Property in No. 1,	. . . . .	\$1,259 00
No. 2,	. . . . .	1,296 76
No. 4,	. . . . .	1,570 50
No. 5,	. . . . .	980 77
Superintendent's house,	. . . . .	995 00
Chapel and library,	. . . . .	650 00
Provisions and groceries,	. . . . .	567 47
Dry goods (clothing and shoes),	. . . . .	639 85
Crockery and hardware,	. . . . .	118 41
Paint,	. . . . .	12 50
Medicine,	. . . . .	9 00
Stationery,	. . . . .	11 25
School supplies,	. . . . .	46 25
Fuel,	. . . . .	1,290 00
Valuation of live stock,	. . . . .	1,863 00
Valuation of horses,	. . . . .	600 00
Tools and carriages,	. . . . .	1,897 00
Produce of farm on hand,	. . . . .	4,642 81
		<hr/> \$18,449 57

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS.

LANCASTER, Oct. 7, 1891.

Then personally appeared the above-named appraisers, and made oath that the statements hereinbefore subscribed by them are true, and that they have performed to the best of their ability the duties of appraisers.

Before me,

CHAS. G. BANCROFT,
Justice of the Peace.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I herewith submit to you the farm account, also the financial statement of the State Industrial School for Girls, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1891.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. BRACKETT,

Farmer and Steward.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory,	\$1,863 00	
To horses, as per inventory,	600 00	
To tools and carriages,	1,897 00	
	\$4,360 00	
Net gain during the year,		14 00

Dr.

To labor,	\$1,388 86	
grain,	1,563 57	
blacksmithing,	66 68	
pasturing,	36 25	
manure,	89 87	
ice,	21 00	
salt,	5 00	
sawing lumber,	9 75	
plough points,	1 80	
shoeing oxen,	2 25	
oxen,	135 00	
cows,	73 00	
phosphate,	41 75	
barbed wire,	14 30	
grass seed,	5 55	
beans,	3 25	
seeds and plants,	9 40	
farm tools,	7 00	
repairing mowing machine,	10 00	
	\$3,484 28	

Cr.

By farm products of 1891, as per inventory, . . .	\$4,642 81	
By farm products of 1890, as per inventory, . . .	4,015 63	
Net gain during the year, . . .	<u> </u>	\$627 18

Milk,	\$1,417 90	
Pork,	327 65	
Beef,	426 91	
Chickens,	74 42	
Eggs,	186 01	
Bedding,	161 40	
Lumber,	140 00	
Hungarian,	93 10	
Soap,	131 20	
Asparagus,	10 00	
Beet greens,	10 00	
Pease,	29 50	
Beans,	17 50	
Strawberries,	53 12	
Currants,	5 00	
Melons,	55 00	
Cabbage,	10 00	
Turnips,	4 75	
Sweet corn,	125 00	
Cucumbers,	28 00	
Tomatoes,	22 50	
Squash,	15 00	
Pears,	25 00	
Apples,	50 00	
Onions,	5 00	
Hay,	13 00	
Calves,	10 00	
Service of animal,	2 00	
Keeping horses for use of school,	150 00	
Ice,	100 00	
Produce sold,	18 00	
Income of farm,	217 00	
	<u> </u>	\$3,873 96

Net gain on farm account,	\$389 68	
Net gain on farm products, as per inventory,	627 18	
Net gain on live stock, as per inventory,	14 00	
Total net gain,	<u> </u>	\$1,030 86

Improvements on buildings, independent of special appropriations:—

Superintendent's house,	\$200 00	
Barn shed,	125 00	
Total,	<u> </u>	\$325 00

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Calves,	\$222 50	Labor,	\$5 00
Pigs and shoats,	92 00	Hay,	19 50
Board,	80 00		
Service of animal,	8 00		\$429 00
Apples,	2 00		

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk, 38,648 quarts,	\$1,417 90	Tomatoes, 45 bushels,	\$22 50
Beef, 5,901 pounds,	426 91	Apples, 100 bushels,	50 00
Pork, 5,005 pounds,	327 65	Squash, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton,	15 00
Eggs, 793 dozen,	186 01	Sweet corn, 2 acres,	125 00
Bedding, 26 tons, 1,800 pounds,	161 40	Hungarian, 3 tons, 620 pounds,	33 10
Chickens, 467 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	74 42	Beet greens, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton,	10 00
Soap, 41 barrels,	131 20	Cabbages, 125 heads,	10 00
Watermelons, 500,	50 00	Turnips, 19 bushels,	4 75
Musk melons, 50,	5 00	Ice,	100 00
Strawberries, 425 quarts,	53 12	Onions, 5 bushels,	5 00
Currants, 50 quarts,	5 00	Hay, 2 tons,	32 00
Pease, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	29 50	Potatoes, 50 bushels,	25 00
Beans, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	17 50		
Pears, 25 bushels,	25 00		\$3,360 96
Cucumbers, 56 bushels,	28 00		

PRODUCE ON HAND OCT. 1, 1891.

Apples, winter, 25 barrels,	\$31 25	Lumber, 4 M., soft,	\$60 00
Apples, cider, 25 barrels,	6 25	Mangolds, 52 tons,	624 00
Beans, white, 25 bushels,	62 00	Manure, 60 cords,	360 00
Beans, horticultural, 6 bushels,	18 00	Oat, fodder, 32 tons, 1,279 pounds,	489 59
Beans, butter, 1 bushel,	3 00	Onions, 60 bushels,	48 00
Beets, table, 160 bushels,	80 00	Pumpkins, 2,500 pounds,	12 50
Celery, heads, 200,	10 00	Pease, 7 bushels,	17 50
Cabbage, heads, 597,	41 79	Pickles, salted, 5 barrels,	20 00
Carrots, 30 bushels,	15 00	Parsnips, 3 bushels,	1 50
Corn, 150 bushels ears,	57 75	Potatoes, 809 bushels,	404 50
Corn, seed, 10 bushels ears,	8 00	Potatoes, small, 230 bushels,	57 50
Corn, pop, 6 bushels ears,	6 00	Rowen, 10 tons, 125 pounds,	120 75
Ensilage, 110 tons,	550 00	Ruta-bagas, 75 bushels,	34 50
English hay, 57 tons, 804 pounds,	918 43	Squash, 5 tons,	100 00
English hay, old, 20 tons,	240 00	Tomatoes, 37 bushels,	18 50
Lumber, 3 M., hard,	54 00	Vinegar, 800 gallons,	160 00
		Watermelons, 125,	12 50
			\$4,642 81

Summary of Current Expenses for Year Ending Sept. 30, 1891.

MONTHS.	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Crockery and Hardware.
1890.													
October, . . .	\$49 77	\$45 93	\$9 40	\$4 65	\$132 50	\$3 00	\$113 37	\$40 71	\$46 87	\$65 51	\$28 42	—	\$62 54
November, . . .	23 09	19 00	11 55	—	181 18	73	—	40 17	37 47	372 42	—	\$4 35	23 35
December, . . .	—	20 36	—	153 25	223 75	31 39	—	32 40	4 47	121 95	28 38	27 00	144 12
1891.													
January, . . .	1 33	21 69	415 38	—	176 95	—	—	41 66	57 70	208 27	—	23 05	84 10
February, . . .	36 81	20 77	11 15	—	173 70	18 25	—	35 00	55 70	118 33	26 10	66	45 12
March, . . .	—	17 02	2 25	285 00	163 70	8 88	—	41 31	4 48	98 94	—	14 50	7 05
April, . . .	—	19 36	30 30	—	227 57	—	33 01	30 78	33 23	154 97	130 60	15	150 75
May, . . .	—	—	60	—	208 30	—	116 42	30 00	16 87	69 95	—	18 55	3 91
June, . . .	89 70	39 90	6 45	285 00	150 70	—	61 82	34 08	28 18	51 94	—	—	17 20
July, . . .	59 74	19 50	2 92	—	103 10	—	—	10 00	25 63	174 23	1,111 00	34 40	26 01
August, . . .	—	21 83	5 85	—	143 60	21 70	—	54 00	30 58	191 50	—	—	22 68
September, . . .	68 47	21 70	12 80	85	145 33	16 75	—	35 38	3 49	56 88	—	1 50	30
	\$328 91	\$267 06	\$508 65	\$728 75	\$2,030 38	\$100 70	\$324 62	\$425 49	\$344 67	\$1,684 89	\$1,324 50	\$124 16	\$587 13

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1891 — Concluded.

MONTHS.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Persons Temporarily Employed.	TOTALS.
1890.												
October, . . .	\$17 91	—	—	\$44 99	\$18 06	\$10 00	\$2 40	\$36 25	—	\$717 24	—	\$1,449 52
November, . . .	138 37	\$12 47	—	81 62	69 18	5 00	—	—	\$22 50 ¹	718 59	—	1,761 04
December, . . .	7 00	4 49	\$44 30	49 13	18 96	—	17 39	10 00	56 ²	719 42	\$10 00	1,668 32
1891.												
January, . . .	86 69	15 30	5 85	42 87	62 26	—	40 97	—	25 76 ³	666 71	—	1,976 54
February, . . .	51 22	10 00	23 15	57 68	11 17	5 00	—	22 00	100 41 ⁴	666 55	—	1,488 77
March, . . .	37 69	27 00	—	55 00	15 35	—	1 30	—	50 ⁵	643 30	—	1,423 27
April, . . .	237 99	—	2 25	48 38	19 07	5 00	16 17	157 00	283 60 ⁶	745 89	—	2,336 07
May, . . .	84 60	28 00	60 80	35 59	14 41	15 00	57 90	—	28 80 ⁷	805 00	—	1,594 70
June, . . .	11 29	3 41	10 00	57 08	39 07	5 00	58 04	—	—	724 32	—	1,673 18
July, . . .	27 50	7 43	27 20	40 91	22 57	—	16 90	—	1 00 ⁸	814 20	—	2,524 24
August, . . .	41 93	18 65	—	58 24	16 71	—	34 31	—	7 00 ⁹	733 56	—	1,402 14
September, . . .	14 75	10 00	39 55	47 76	21 69	—	1 00	51 00	25 ⁵	841 79	—	1,391 24
	\$756 94	\$136 75	\$213 10	\$619 25	\$328 50	\$45 00	\$246 38	\$276 25	\$470 38	\$8,796 57	\$10 00	\$20,689 03

¹ Appraisers; roll of honor.

² Repairing clock.

³ Making cider; ice.

⁴ Funeral expenses; sleigh; board at temporary home.

⁵ Oath on bills.

⁶ Four kitchen ranges.

⁷ Trunks.

⁸ Woman's Industrial Union; oath on bills.

⁹ Tuning pianos and organs.

*Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School for the
Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.*

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Time.	Com- pensation.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	1 year, . . .	\$999 96
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Farmer and Steward, . .	1 " . . .	650 04
C. J. Bean, . . .	Matron, . . .	11 months 14 days, . .	334 15
M. R. Eames, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	326 08
G. R. Greene, . . .	" . . .	6 months, . . .	174 96
L. D. Mayhew, . . .	" . . .	2 " 11 days, . . .	68 86
S. E. Stowe, . . .	" . . .	8 " 6 " . . .	267 73
R. L. Brown, . . .	" . . .	5 " 7 " . . .	152 50
A. J. Wheeler, . . .	Sub Matron, . . .	5 days, . . .	4 79
E. B. Eames, . . .	" " . . .	2 months 12 days, . .	69 81
F. L. French, . . .	" " . . .	1 " . . .	29 16
I. N. Bailey, . . .	" " . . .	1 " . . .	29 16
H. A. Woodward, . . .	" " . . .	20 days, . . .	19 16
H. A. Woodward, . . .	Vacancy officer, . . .	4 months 45 days, . .	150 35
F. L. French, . . .	" " . . .	1 " . . .	25 00
A. L. Brackett, . . .	" " . . .	1 " 93 days, . . .	101 42
L. B. Barton, . . .	Teacher, . . .	9 " 20 " . . .	241 42
M. K. Verrill, . . .	" . . .	6 " . . .	150 00
C. M. Nickerson, . . .	" . . .	11 " 16 days, . . .	288 13
A. E. Smith, . . .	" . . .	8 " 22 " . . .	208 22
A. M. Furnel, . . .	" . . .	3 " 25 " . . .	95 53
M. M. Holden, . . .	" . . .	2 " 19 " . . .	65 60
J. L. Estabrooke, . . .	" . . .	2 " 3 " . . .	52 46
F. A. Strong, . . .	" . . .	1 " . . .	25 00
M. J. Strong, . . .	" . . .	2 " . . .	50 00
F. L. French, . . .	" . . .	1 " . . .	25 00
A. M. Fellows, . . .	" . . .	2 " 21 days, . . .	67 24
B. E. Clark, . . .	" . . .	25 days, . . .	20 52
M. Torry, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	1 year, . . .	300 00
K. E. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	9 months 21 days, . .	241 42
M. J. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	17 days, . . .	13 94
I. E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	9 months 26 days, . .	246 37
E. A. Edwards, . . .	" . . .	6 " 8 " . . .	156 56
E. Elden, . . .	" . . .	1 " 8 " . . .	31 56
R. M. Chabot, . . .	" . . .	23 days, . . .	18 88
A. J. Wheeler, . . .	" . . .	9 " . . .	7 39
H. M. Oaks, . . .	" . . .	3 months, . . .	75 00
F. L. French, . . .	" . . .	3 " 18 days, . . .	89 78
F. C. Pearson, . . .	" . . .	1 " 38 " . . .	56 22
I. N. Bailey, . . .	" . . .	3 " 17 " . . .	88 96
H. S. Hale, . . .	" . . .	2 " 19 " . . .	66 42
A. M. Collins, . . .	" . . .	3 " 8 " . . .	81 57
E. H. Knowlton, . . .	" . . .	1 " 29 " . . .	48 80
M. V. O'Callaghan, . . .	Physician, . . .	1 year, . . .	200 04
N. T. Greene, . . .	Foreman, . . .	9 months, . . .	405 00
O. V. Edwards, . . .	Laborer, . . .	6 " 8 days, . . .	162 83
A. E. Brown, . . .	" . . .	1 year, . . .	312 00
J. W. Chandler, . . .	" . . .	1 month 14 days, . .	55 78
O. G. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	2 " 9 " . . .	87 07
James Brodrick, . . .	" . . .	11 " 13 " . . .	411 95
N. O. McIntire, . . .	" . . .	5 days, . . .	4 27
G. W. Kendall, . . .	" . . .	5 months 24 days, . .	203 03
H. W. Saunders, . . .	" . . .	3 " 24 " . . .	133 26
E. W. Lawrence, . . .	" . . .	5 " 7 " . . .	181 51
M. A. Perry, . . .	" . . .	11 weeks, . . .	48 00
Henry Carr, . . .	" . . .	1 month 11 days, . .	47 65
G. E. Nickerson, . . .	Foreman, . . .	1 " 1 " . . .	46 23
Rev. D. B. Scott, . . .	Clergyman, . . .	" . . .	65 00
Rev. Arthur Crane, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	5 00
Rev. James Mudge, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	15 00
Rev. G. S. Ward, . . .	" . . .	" . . .	10 00

Pay-roll of Persons employed — Concluded.

NAMES.	Nature of Service.	Time.	Com- pensation.
Rev. H. K. Pervear, .	Clergyman, . . . .	. . . . .	20 00
Rev. Seelye Bryant, .	" . . . . .	. . . . .	20 00
Rev. J. C. Duncan, .	" . . . . .	. . . . .	25 00
Rev. G. M. Bartol, .	" . . . . .	. . . . .	15 00
Rev. W. B. Toleman, .	" . . . . .	. . . . .	5 00
Rev. T. L. Fisher, .	" . . . . .	. . . . .	10 00
Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5 00
S. L. Brown, .	Chapel entertainment, .	. . . . .	6 80
Geo. L. Tobey, M.D., .	Professional services, .	. . . . .	34 25
G. R. Greenc, .	Laborer, . . . . .	. . . . .	20 03
H. T. Spaulding, .	Farm-house matron, .	. . . . .	5 00
W. E. Berry, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	16 75
A. M. Holman, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5 00
			\$8,796 57

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Lancaster Industrial School.

I have the honor of submitting my seventh annual report, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1891.

During the year we have transferred three of our girls to the custodial ward of the Waltham School for Feeble-minded, and we have at least one other who, like those three already sent, is physically strong, but too weak morally to be safely placed out at service.

Two girls suffering from severe specific trouble have been sent to Tewksbury, because we have not the facilities for complete isolation.

Two of our girls have been returned to us in pregnant condition. Both have been placed under care of the courts.

Willing girls about the age of puberty are apt to be overworked by exacting housekeepers; and this year we have had an unusual number obliged to return to "build up." A few weeks of rest, coupled with a course of tonic medicine, have been sufficient to restore all to health with one exception. A little mulatto girl, in her fourteenth year, developed acute tuberculosis, which ended fatally in one of the Boston hospitals, where she was placed for treatment.

At present the health of our girls is excellent.

Respectfully,

MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1892

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1893.

W.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools respectfully present their fourteenth annual report of the three institutions committed to their care.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

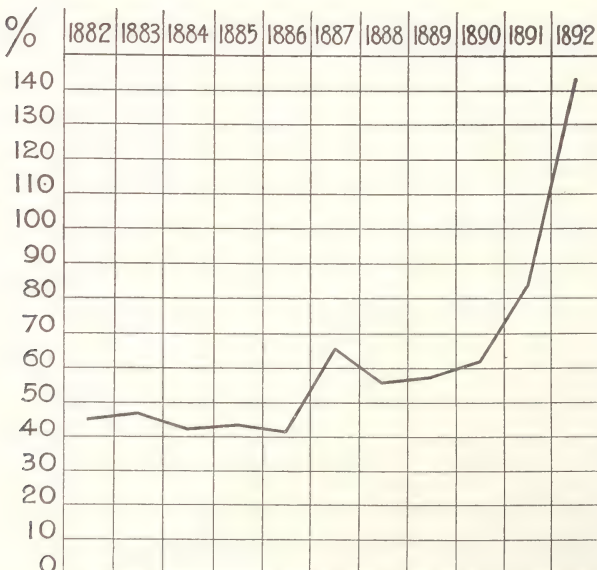
On a hillside overlooking the town of Palmer stands a collection of large white buildings, formerly a State almshouse, but now the State Primary School. Here lives a great family of children, numbering about three hundred, together with about fifty attendants and officers who care for them. These children are the neglected and dependent boys and girls who have become the charges of the State, and also such little ones as have been led into misdemeanors, usually, as it proves, because of lack of proper care, and who are technically classed as juvenile offenders.

The great effort of the trustees has been for years to reduce the numbers in this school by placing out the children individually in such families throughout the State as could be found willing to take good care of them, and by boarding out the youngest and least capable children who could not hope to find a ready welcome in families as helpers about the house and farm. The importance of placing the children in good homes, where they may grow up under

more natural conditions and under paternal and maternal care, has been urged many times in our reports. The statistics of the school this year show a very satisfactory progress in this direction. During the past year the work of placing out has gone on as never before, thanks to the successful efforts of the new agent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity who has been especially appointed to this work. Although the number of arrivals at the school has been much the largest ever recorded in a single year, yet the number placed out has more than kept pace with it, so that the final population at the close of this season is smaller than has been recorded for many years. For years the average population of the school has been steadily decreasing, and it is gratifying to note that the last year forms no exception in this movement, notwithstanding the extraordinary number of arrivals.

A glance at the accompanying diagram will show the progress of the work of placing the children in free homes and at board for the past eleven years : —

Ratio (in Percentage) of Number placed out to the Average Population.



Thus it will be seen that in 1892 one hundred and forty-two per cent. of the average population has been placed out. That is to say, nearly half again as many children as are to be found at the school have gone out to homes during the past year. In actual numbers the average population this last year has been 293, the first time that the average has fallen below 300. But the population of the school cannot go on diminishing indefinitely, for many of our children need the shelter of an institution, as for instance, new arrivals waiting to be fitted into the right places, others who are so lawless that a short period of taming is necessary to make them acceptable in a private household, others who have been returned from places as unsatisfactory, — there are now over 50 of these in the school who are too old to be boarded and who have been returned, perhaps several times, from places. In addition there is always a very considerable number who are physically or mentally incapable. It seems probable that when every available child has been placed out, there must still be provision at this institution for about 200.

With the increased number of children placed out goes the necessity of increased activity in visiting them from time to time in their new homes. The difficulties and little disagreements that may arise between the child and his foster parents or employers may often be adjusted by a friendly visit, and careful supervision is needed to ensure the rights and interests of the children. We feel that the visiting has hardly kept pace with the placing during the last year. We understand, however, that arrangements are now being made to supply this deficiency.

In May Mr. Amos Andrews declined reappointment as superintendent of the school, and Mr. Walter A. Wheeler of Rutland was appointed his successor, and entered on his duties August 1.

The health of the school has this year on the whole been good. The only illness which caused us much anxiety was diphtheria, which appeared in four cases, only one of which proved very severe. The occurrence of these cases led to a careful investigation, and to the removal of whatever unhygienic conditions could be discovered. We feel con-

fidest now that the sewerage service of the school is sound.

A complete system of iron fire-escape galleries has been put on the buildings, in accordance with the advice of the inspector of buildings. A generous appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the purpose by the Legislature. We feel now that the old buildings are as healthful and safe as we can make them.

During the past year several cases of tuberculosis were discovered among the seventy cows belonging to the institution. In consequence, we had a careful examination of the herd made by Dr. Austin Peters of Jamaica Plain. Among other things, Dr. Peters strongly urged the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of the cattle barn. We were considering how best to act on his suggestions, when news arrived that the barn had been totally destroyed by fire. The Legislature promptly placed in our hands an appropriation of \$10,000 with which to rebuild. After consulting expert dairymen, examining the best patterns and considering our special needs at the school, our architects, Messrs. Richards & Richards, prepared plans for a model barn; but, since no bids on their specifications came within our appropriation, we were obliged to ask for an additional appropriation of \$1,500, which was granted. The barn is now practically finished. It consists of a main building with a long wing joining at one corner at a right angle. The main building is chiefly for hay and grain storage, but it includes silos, calf pens and a milk room. The wing is a light, airy room, to be used exclusively for the cows. A broad passage extends down the centre, and on either side stands a row of cows facing inward. The feed is delivered in front of the cattle from a suspended trough running on a trolley. Running water at the required temperature is supplied by an asphalt trough in front of every cow. Although its cost is somewhat greater than that of an old-fashioned barn of similar capacity, we believe that nothing has been put in which will not directly contribute to the health and cleanliness of the stock and to the reasonable convenience of caring for it. The

new barn is the first of the model buildings which we hope in time will have entirely supplanted the old almshouse settlement.

In our last report we spoke of the advantage it would be to the school to replace the old buildings by a number of small, homelike houses, or, in a word, to substitute the family system for the congregate system. We are now no less confident that in time the family system should supersede the present arrangement; but with a new superintendent in charge, it seems wise to defer the work of remodelling for the present.

In the mean time the superintendent is making the school a more healthful and natural home for the children. It is his aim to treat the children more as individuals; to establish personal relations with each. He takes an interest in each one, and it is evident that each and every one takes a personal interest in him. He is trying to develop their individuality in many small ways. It is his plan to encourage every child to keep a little cupboard stocked with its own personal treasures, — such possessions as make a boy hold his head up as a property owner among his fellows, and which form the basis of business as well as friendly relations among them. The boys are to be provided with some variety of clothing of good quality, and will thus be made to appear and feel more like other children.

Although the total number of inmates during the year has been 744, and the average number 293, there are at present at its close but 271, the smallest number ever on record; of these, 206 are boys, 51 girls, and 14 pauper mothers, who in order not to break the family tie are admitted to the institution with their children. On page 40 will be found a table giving admissions to and departures from the school. But besides these in the school there are about 1,150 more children who have been sent out to homes and are still charges of the State under its Board of Lunacy and Charity. Of this great number 275 are at board, and approximately 875 are in free homes. All of those now at board and a large number of those in free homes would be

in the school to-day but for the placing-out policy both of the State Board and of the trustees of the school.*

The cost of boarding out is \$1.50 a week and clothing. The total appropriation for this purpose last year was \$29,000 (\$20,000 to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity and \$9,000 to the trustees; a small balance of the latter sum will be unspent and will be turned back into the treasury). The appropriation for the institution was \$51,000, as against \$52,000 last year. The per capita cost, however, rose this year to \$3.58, — an increase of 56 cents, due chiefly to the smaller number among whom the gross expense was divided.

* In 1866 there were over 800 children in the three State almshouses; in 1867 over 700; in 1869 nearly 500; and in 1892 there are only 257.

When in 1882 the experiment of boarding out was inaugurated, it was feared that, as the expense of the school does not diminish in proportion to diminished numbers, money paid for board outside would prove an actual outlay for which there would be no adequate return, as at the age of ten, when board should cease, the children would come back in great numbers to the State Primary School, helpless to earn their own way for several years.

On the contrary it has been found that of over 200 boarded children who have reached the age of ten while at board, only 13 have returned to the institution, while 19 have been discharged to their own people and 168 have found free homes with their foster parents or others.

Several of those now with their foster parents had been removed to other places, but had returned of their own free will and were working for wages or as a child of the family. One, a child who had run away and been very troublesome, returned to his foster parents, and is, since the death of the father of the family, "most helpful, — a man about the house." Several of the girls are being educated, one in an academy, like daughters of the house.

Among the records of children still at board we find: "untidy, disobedient, improving;" "well, happy and mischievous;" "called a sunbeam;" "a favorite at home and at school;" "mischievous and happy;" "grows fast, — always well;" "neat, well clothed, bright and happy;" "never wants to leave his home, — is trying to be a good boy;" "excellent home, — boy full of life and mischief;" "limbs in bad shape, but bright, active and contented;" "hard to manage, but improving;" "colored, — well cared for and attractive;" "looks perfectly well, — a pet in the family;" "large, tall, tries to help;" "well cared for, and fond of 'mama;'" "nicely dressed and trained."

Schooling is secured for these children as a matter of course. The visitor employed by the State Board to select from the abundant applicants those best suited to care for the children writes: "We visit the (public) schools as well as the homes, thereby interesting the teachers, who, in a majority of cases, take a deep interest in those under our care. Our children average well with others in mental capacity, standing high in their classes at school and often carrying off the prizes at the end of the term for punctuality, perfect recitations and excellence of deportment.

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School, located upon a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, is organized upon what is known as the family system; i. e., the boys live in cottages sufficiently removed to allow each household to be wholly independent of the others. There are now seven cottages, each containing from 25 to 37 inmates. When the school was planned it was intended that the boys should be classified in families according to character, the more innocent to be thus protected from the more vicious; and to ensure total separation, each house was provided with its own school-room and work-room. Classification upon these lines, however, has proved to be neither desirable nor practicable; for boys are committed mostly for the same class of offences, — those against property; they are all nearly of an age when they enter the school, — none are under twelve and all are under fifteen, the age limit; and, until they have been some time in the institution, there is no way to distinguish the better from the worse. As a matter of experience the most advantageous classification proves to be by school standing. This secures graded schools, but it breaks the strict separation of families; for, when boys rise in school grade, they must be transferred to another house or else, in a few cases, they may live in one family and attend school in another. No evil effects are noted, however, from this slight amount of intercourse between the several households; and the trustees are unanimously of the opinion that if with their present experience they were planning the school anew, they would modify the strictly family system to the extent of providing a general school-house and work shops. In dealing with girls, the trustees believe, as will be shown in the following report, that the strictly family system and classification by offences should be carefully preserved.

Apart from the school-room, the cottage system is undoubtedly valuable. Dividing boys into small groups limits the opportunities for undesirable intimacies; it also enables the master in charge of each household to gain a close knowledge of individuals; and the influence of the matron, who often has young children, introduces elements which do much to counteract the unnatural conditions of institution life, always so much to be deprecated. In the arrangement of the houses and the discipline of the boys every aspect of a prison is discarded; for it is found that, when boys do not feel themselves imprisoned and are treated as responsible moral agents, they can be trusted with their freedom to a surprising degree. True, every year there are a number of runaways; but no effort is spared to find and bring these back, and the trouble of so doing is more than offset by the benefits of freedom to the great majority who do not abuse it. Of the 351 inmates who have been in the school within the year, 34 made successful escapes; 13 of these were captured the same day, 13 within a week, 6 after a somewhat longer period, and only 2 are still at large.

Runaways when captured may be punished by a simple loss of credits and a whipping, or confinement in the lock-up may be added. The lock-up is a room of not less than 240 cubic feet and is well ventilated and lighted. The trustees realize that even such confinement is subject to grave objections, but in some cases it is hard to find a substitute for it. Sometimes a boy who is evidently restless is kept in the lock-up at night instead of sleeping with the other boys in the open dormitory, or is made to stay by the master during play hours. Persistent runaways, who show themselves unwilling to profit by an open school, the trustees believe should be transferred to Concord. Happily, however, no cases of transfer for such cause have occurred within the year. The trustees are persuaded that the only satisfactory way to hold boys is to convince them that there is only one successful way out of the school, — that of honorable release; and to fill them with a law-abiding spirit.

The school is in no sense a simple place of detention. Its effort is, in a broad sense, educational, and during the incumbency of the present superintendent constant progress

has been made in developing appropriate methods for arousing the interest and awakening the faculties of pupils recruited from the truant and vagrant classes. From two to five and from half-past six to eight, all assemble in their respective school-rooms; in addition to the ordinary lessons appropriate to their years, observation lessons by the collection and study of plants and minerals; drawing, mechanical and free-hand; singing from note, composition and gymnastics, have been successively introduced. The teaching of the school-room is in systematic relation to that of the manual training room. Here classes in wood-work after the Sloyd system are held in the morning, every boy receiving one lesson, and some two lessons, a week. New-comers now receive twelve lessons in mechanical drawing before they begin to work with tools, as the pupils make their own working drawings from measurements given out by the teacher. (See superintendent's report, p. 61.)

The principles underlying the system of education are explained in detail in the report for 1891, from which the following is quoted:—

The "Educational Sloyd" differs from the instruction that can be obtained in an ordinary carpenter's shop in providing a systematic series of lessons which require of the pupil practical exercises in multiplication, division and fractions. He must discover for himself how many inches make a foot and how many sixteenths there are in an inch; by a carefully planned progression which he is able to comprehend, he is taught a new process with each new tool. Any imperfection in measurement or in execution brings its own penalty in results which he can see and which he cannot evade, and, according to his faithfulness, or his heedlessness, the completed work, whether a simple wedge or a dove-tail joint, becomes a source of satisfaction or of regret. He is now prepared to apply his skill to common carpentering, cabinet-making or other trades.

At each step the work of the school-room is related to that of the manual training. Preliminary work in clay modelling and drawing prepares the pupil to understand the principles familiarly recognized in the workshop. Besides learning what any country-bred boy would be ashamed not to know about the grain of the wood and other practical matters, his eye is trained to a nicer perception and his hand to a nicer skill. His observation lessons

now become interesting as he studies the bean plant in embryo and at various stages of growth, sketching it as well as he can, and describing it in his written exercise. The habit of thus recording what he has himself observed prepares him to reproduce what he gathers from reading upon any subject in which he is interested. The importance to this class of boys of forming a taste for good reading can hardly be overstated. Biographical sketches compiled from various sources and read at the close of the summer term, showed that many of the Lyman School boys had been reading and studying intelligently and with a purpose.

An integral element in the school system is the military drill (all in uniform and armed with real swords and muskets), and the physical culture drill after the Swedish or Ling system. The latter is practised daily, and is admirably adapted to developing obedience, promptness and self-control. Such exercises, valuable to every one, are especially so to those who, as is the case with many criminals, have ill-developed nervous centres. (See report of instructor of gymnastics, page 75.) Both the military and physical culture drill are paid for from the Lyman Fund.

These various educational efforts have undoubtedly effected a marked change in the mental habits of the boys. A more alert bearing, a better tone of conversation, a greater interest in lessons and in serious reading, is noted. Only those who knew the school a few years ago, or who are familiar with juvenile reformatories of the old-fashioned type, can appreciate the extent of the advance. It is significant that whereas in past time, when the school was conducted upon the prison plan, the number of whippings and confinements in the lock-up are recorded during the six months of 1878 as averaging thirty-one a month to a hundred boys, in 1886, when the school had been reorganized upon the family plan, but was without any of the special training which has since been introduced, the punishments fell to an average of ten a month per hundred boys; and this year they have fallen to eight per month per hundred boys,—a total decrease of seventy-five per cent.

Such hours in the morning as are not spent in the manual training classes or in drilling are devoted, during the winter months or in inclement weather, to various industries,—

heel cutting, weaving mats for hot-beds, chair-seating and tailoring. These industries are slightly remunerative, but not sufficiently so to make it worth while to carry them on except for the sake of keeping the boys busy; they have, however, little educational value, and it is desired that occupations tending directly to develop skill in the workers shall be gradually substituted for them. At present much less time is spent at such uneducational work than formerly. Half a dozen or more boys work in the morning throughout the year in the printing room; as many others work in the barn, and learn milking and the care of cattle, hens, etc. In each family from six to eleven boys must always be detailed for housework; but such a rotation of duties is arranged that the same ones are rarely so occupied for more than three months at a time.

At the proper seasons, out-door work upon the farm and grounds is substituted for the in-door industries. A kitchen garden is allotted to each family, that the boys may raise the produce they themselves consume, thus enjoying a larger or smaller supply of fruit and vegetables, according to their own diligence. All the boys, in one way or another, put some labor into this garden plot. Much work has also been done in the way of making roads and drains, carting and sorting brick for the new building, etc.

All commitments to the Lyman School are for minority. This amounts to an indeterminate sentence, the boys being released on probation long before their terms expire. Formerly it was the custom to usually release after about one year in the school; but the trustees, noting the fact that many who did well in the institution and went out full of good resolutions fell back into evil courses, considered that the time of detention must be insufficient to effect a radical change of character. It is evident that children who have grown up in the street, perhaps in the gutter, ever since they were born, fall into crime, not necessarily from innate viciousness, but from a bad rearing, from idleness, from laziness and a lack of all habits of self-control; and to implant better habits, first by enforcing hard work and strict discipline, and second by awakening the dormant faculties of these street Arabs, demands time as well as education.

Therefore, with the increased advantages introduced into the school, the trustees have increased the time of detention. It is now required that boys shall earn a certain number of credits before they can become candidates for release. The names of those who have attained the honor grade are then presented to the trustees for action. This removes the element of arbitrariness from the length of the term; every boy knows that he decides the matter for himself by his daily conduct. Marks are posted weekly, that all may realize how they stand. Exceptionally good boys can earn their release in a year; a majority stay in the school for eighteen months or more; and over thirty per cent. of this year's releases had been in the institution for more than two years. On page 70 will be found a table giving the figures. This method of release and the lengthened detention have produced excellent results.

In considering the question of release, the trustees require a detailed report upon the home and its surrounding conditions; the nature of the offence for which the boy was committed; whether he had previously been before the court, or been in other institutions; and the superintendent's estimate of his character. This year sixty per cent. were released to their parents; the rest are placed out with farmers.

Previous to 1889, the boys in places were visited by agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity who had other and more pressing duties, and those at their homes were not visited at all. Since 1889, the Board has employed a visitor whose sole business is the supervision of Lyman School boys, whether in places or in their homes, and all are held now to a strict probation. Those who are idle or who run away from their places are recalled to the school, no pains being spared to capture runaways; and those who prove incorrigible are transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord.

There were : —

In the school Sept. 30, 1891,	. . . . .	200
Committed by court,	. . . . .	125
Recommitted by court,	. . . . .	2
Returned from places,	. . . . .	28
Total,	. . . . .	<u>355</u>

Of these 355 there were : —

Released on probation to parents,	75
Released on probation to places,	45
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	5
Transferred to Bridgewater,	5
Discharged as unfit subjects,	2
Runaways,	2
Returned to court,	1
Died,	1
Remaining in school Oct. 1, 1892,	219
Total,	<u>355</u>

The average number in the school was 203.88+.

The names of boys are kept upon the books of the school until their sentence expires, when they come of age. There is now a total of 695 upon this list; 219 of these, as seen above, are in the institution; 135 had left the school by release, transfer or escape during the year, and 341 at various intervals during the last five or six years. This gives 475 boys now outside the school and still under 21. Of these the records show : —

Released out of the State,	13
Enlisted in navy,	8
Discharged as unfit subjects,	10
Transferred to School for Feeble-minded,	2
Transferred to State Primary School,	3
Lost sight of,	35
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory (this year),	5
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory (previous year),	15
Sentenced by court to Massachusetts Reformatory,	39
Transferred or sentenced to other penal institutions,	17
Known to be doing badly,	14
Known to be doing well,	314
	<u>475</u>

Reducing these figures to percentages, we find (subtracting the 15 who were discharged as unfit subjects, or transferred to the School for the Feeble-minded or to the State Primary School) that the present conduct and condition of 12 per cent. is unknown (this includes those who entered the navy, or were released out of the State); that 19 per cent. are known to have been to prison or to other penal institu-

tions or to be now doing ill ; and that 68 per cent. are known to be now doing well. While this is a far less satisfactory showing than could be desired, it is probable that, if equally careful records were kept by similar institutions, the result would prove favorable to the Lyman School.

A present cause of embarrassment to the institution is its steadily increasing numbers. The commitments since the reorganization of the school have been : —

In 1886-87,	. . . . .	93
1887-88,	. . . . .	99
1888-89,	. . . . .	124
1889-90,	. . . . .	92
1890-91,	. . . . .	109
1891-92,	. . . . .	125

All the families are now crowded beyond their proper capacity, and it seems probable that another house must soon be built.

A deficiency appropriation of \$1,187.96 was necessary last year to remedy serious defects discovered in the drainage of the cottage known as “ Willow Park,” where typhoid fever developed. The plumbing of this house was thoroughly renovated ; but, as explained in the report of the physician (page 77), the present sewage system of the institution is wholly unsatisfactory. A special appropriation will therefore be asked for, to connect the school with the town sewer.

It is further recommended that electric lighting be introduced into the family houses. A good light is necessary in the school-rooms during the evening sessions, and the use of so many lamps is apt to make the air foul. Further, the risk of fire from kerosene is worth considering. Twice within the year there have been two narrow escapes from conflagrations, caused by broken lamps.

The bakery and manual training building, for which \$7,500 was granted last year, is nearing completion, and promises to give satisfaction.

The appropriation last year was \$27,500 for current expenses and \$19,085 for salaries, — a total of \$46,585. The net per capita cost was \$4.76. These figures do not include the expenditure of \$1,510.92 from the Lyman Fund.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER.

This institution is on the cottage plan, with four family houses from two hundred to three hundred feet apart, an old-fashioned cottage occupied by the superintendent's family, a chapel, farmhouse, barn and other buildings, upon one hundred and seventy-six acres of farm land and a wood lot of ten acres. There have been few alterations since the site was chosen and the buildings planned by the State commissioners, Messrs. Jno. H. Wilkins, Henry B. Rogers and Francis B. Fay, in 1855. The only new building put up of late years has been a barn. This year the chapel, of wood, which had been purchased as it stood in South Lancaster and moved into the school grounds, had become unsafe on account of its rotten timbers, and is being replaced by a brick chapel.

Each of these family houses is occupied by from eighteen to twenty-five girls, with their matron, teacher and house-keeper. The girls are classified not according to age but with reference to their moral character, as nearly as this can be ascertained at the time of trial. Transfer from one house to another is made only in case some girl is found to be worse than was at first expected and injurious to others by her degrading conduct or conversation. In such a case she would be removed to a family especially reserved for girls who had committed offences of that class. Except in these rare instances there would be no transfer from house to house, even for promotion, each girl going through the whole course of a year or more of training in the household to which she had been originally assigned. The superintendent thoroughly believes in the superiority of the cottage system for such a school, not only because this classification

according to moral character reduces to a minimum the danger of contamination, but also because she finds that the girls need and value the personal influence of "Mother X" and of "Aunties Y and Z." Each house-mother has her own methods of dealing with her household, and there prevails an atmosphere of industry and tranquillity essential to the development of voluntary self-control. The teacher of school lessons and the housekeeper, who is in fact a teacher of cooking with its accompanying household arts, is responsible each for her own department. Girls who had before known no decent home life become interested in working together to make their houses clean, bright and cheerful, while the superintendent, in consultation with the house officers, is constantly devising new methods for inspiring them with an ambition to make their lives clean and useful, and "to be somebody," as the school phrase goes.

A few, especially among the new-comers, have, as in other years, run away from the school, but, through prompt action on the part of the officers, have in every instance been speedily recovered. There are no walls enclosing the grounds, and the out-door work, from seed time to harvesting, has given opportunity enough for escapes if there had been any serious restlessness. On the contrary, this out-of-door work, mostly under the direction of Miss Morse, already an experienced teacher, has been heartily enjoyed by the girls and has greatly benefited their health of body and mind.

After five or six months of general training in housework, knitting, sewing and cutting, each girl is promoted to the care of the cellar, lamps and furnace. Then come two months in the laundry, with responsibility for the work of the other girls as well as for her own. Next in order is yeast and bread making and cooking for the girls. During the last month of her training she is taught to make pastry and rolls, with other breakfast dishes, and is now, provided her good conduct has kept pace with her acquirements, considered ready to take a place in a private family. Places offer in abundance at all seasons, and the work of the girls brings them generally from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week. A quarter of their earnings is, if possible, to be put at interest

till the depositor comes of age or is married. Over \$1,200 has been so deposited this year. The superintendent opposes any attempt on the part of the girl or of her employer to conceal the fact of her having been at the school. After having spent a year or more in the attempt to lead her girls to speak and act the truth, she would not have them induced, through mistaken kindness on the part of their employers, to tell or act a lie. On the contrary, she tells them that it is the better girls who have not tried to conceal this, but have lived it down. As has been well said, "A sin undetected is the soil out of which fresh sin will grow."*

The following table is made out with care, in order to give an accurate and fair presentation of the status of each girl in the custody of the school, and especially of those on probation, with the reasons for the recall of those returned to the school, whether for serious fault, unsatisfactory conduct or simply for change of place or on account of illness. It will be seen that, out of 284, only 15 are out of knowledge. Some of these 15 have been heard of, and would be transferred to Sherborn had not the commissioners decided to receive none who are within a year of their majority.

STATISTICS.

During the year there have been in the school for more or less time,	176
In the school Sept. 30, 1891,	91
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	35
New commitments,	50
<i>Total</i> ,	— 176

The following disposition was made of these girls:—

In the school Sept. 30, 1892,	82
Placed in families,	72
With friends,	6
Married,	4
School for the Feeble-minded,	1
Reformatory Prison,	1

* F. W. Robertson, quoted by Dr. S. G. Howe, Report of Board of State Charities, 1868-69.

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In other institutions, not penal,	3
Discharged, not a citizen,	1
Died,	1
Ran away from place, not recovered,	4
Of age,	1
<i>Total</i> ,	— 176

There have been placed out during the year, *128

Of those placed on probation both this year and in former years, 70 have been recalled to the school for the following reasons, viz. :—

For serious immorality,	5
unsatisfactory conduct,	12
change of place, or for rest after hard work,	23
illness,	14
larceny,	1
From probation with parents,	7
For running away from place,	8
<i>Total recalled to the school</i> ,	— 70

Total in custody Sept. 30, 1891,	272
Committed this year,	50
<i>Total in custody during the year</i> ,	— 322

Of whom there have attained their majority,	36
Discharged, not a citizen,	1
Died,	2
<i>Total who have come of age, been discharged or died</i> ,	— 39

Of the 284 still under twenty-one years of age and in the custody of the school there are :—

At work in families,	120
On probation with friends,	28
Married in former years,	19
Married this year,	10
At school,	1
<i>Total self-supporting</i> ,	— 178

In the school Sept. 30, 1892,	82
Transferred to Reformatory Prison in former years,	4
Transferred to Reformatory Prison this year,	1
In institutions, not penal,	4
<i>Total still supported by the State</i> ,	— 91

* Of the 128 placed out there have been placed once, 116
 " " " twice, 8
 " " " three times, 4
 Whole number of placings out, — 128

Ran away from place in former years, not recovered,	9	
Ran away from place this year, not recovered,	6	15
	—	—
<i>Total still in care of trustees,</i>		284

From the above list we have selected a few cases which show the good results of the care expended upon them: —

—, when brought to the school, was pronounced “one of the hardest cases” the officer ever had to deal with, not only on account of her temper, but also from her knowledge of evil. For a long time she needed much care and oversight, but at last began to improve, till she earned her opportunity to be placed out. She was kindly treated by her employer, whom she in return faithfully nursed during her last illness. In her new place she continued to do well.

— apparently united the bad tendencies of pauper parentage with those of a wild girl, while at the same time affectionate and intelligent. She first failed to do well on probation. Later she came to announce her marriage to a former friend. Her home, when visited, gave evidence of excellent management, greatly to the satisfaction of her husband.

— was accidentally met by the superintendent, to whom she introduced her husband. An invitation to tea and to admire the new baby was cordially accepted.

—, once a most discouraging girl, is now happily married.

— was visited by the superintendent without previous notice. There also was a cordial invitation to tea beside a bright stove, with good cooking.

— had left all her savings on deposit for two years after her marriage, but finally asked for it, to enable her husband to buy a cranberry patch.

—, after several years in one place, is paying from her own savings for her education.

The trustees take this opportunity to express their recognition of the valuable services of the State Board’s visitors, both salaried and volunteer, in the care of the girls placed out from the school. The salaried visitor who can devote her whole time to her work may acquire a degree of skill

in discovering the condition of children too young or too timid to mention their ailments of body or mind such as the volunteer visitor seldom attains. The volunteer's range of experience is limited to her half-dozen wards; she is often preoccupied by other cares. On the other hand, her wards are of an age to speak for themselves, and what they most need is to feel that there is a friend always within call, while they are the better for learning that this friend has other interests in which they can sometimes be allowed to share. If employers find the girls difficult to manage, they too can consult the local visitor at her home. While the volunteer visitors cannot always counteract the tendencies of those exceptional girls who are bound to seek the low company which is to be found in every city or village, they can at least exercise a watchful care and report misconduct that might otherwise never come to the knowledge of the department. For the majority of the girls who are trying to behave well the volunteer visitors find rare opportunities for usefulness, encouraging them by friendly interest, often securing for them suitable companionship, and protecting them from many social perils. Without the care of the volunteer visitors it would have been hardly possible for so many of our wards to reach the positions they have acquired of honestly self-supporting members of society. At the central office are the salaried assistants, whose hearts are equally in the work, who are at all times and seasons found ready to direct or assist the volunteers, or to fill gaps for absentees. They frequently visit the school, and are thus enabled to select the right girl for the right place. They attend to all transient cases and act for the superintendent of the department in all emergencies, thereby rendering the unpaid service available.

The limits of age for commitments to this school of girls charged with "leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life" (Public Statutes, chapter 89, section 25), or "stubborn children" (chapter 207, section 29; chapter 89, section 29), still stand upon the statutes as from seven to seventeen years of age; but in practice no girls under twelve and very few under fourteen are now committed, because there is

abundant provision in other institutions, public and private, or, still better, in private families, under careful supervision, for “girls of tender years, innocent of crime and untrained to vice.” The crimes committed by those whom the courts finally send to the Lancaster School are rarely serious offences against person or property, the charge of petty larceny often being brought forward by relatives or friends, in order to secure the detention of a girl who is in danger of becoming unchaste, whose home influences have too often been such as to discourage a virtuous life, whom society fails to protect from worse than herself. These girls are, on an average, over fifteen years of age, and for such there is in Massachusetts no other institution, public or private, where they can be kept apart, on the one hand, from girls innocent of crime and on the other hand from adult and presumably more hardened offenders. The wards of the school are protected by its legal custody during minority, whether in the school or out on probation. They are neither children nor women, but girls whose foolish or wrong acts may have been committed without having poisoned the whole nature to its core. It is upon this hope that the work of the school is founded.

There is, however, an unaccountable apathy on the part of the community as to the harm that a young girl must suffer when her parents become drunkards or separate or lead bad lives,—an injury far more serious in its consequences to a girl of fifteen than to a younger child. Judge ——, a chief justice of the superior court, from his large experience wrote as follows: “How meagre and few are the safe pleasures, how strong the temptation to seek unsafe excitement, where toil and meagre means make it impossible for parents to give their growing sons and daughters social pleasures;” and another judge, in March, 1886: “I wonder that the subject does not arouse the women of the whole State. . . . It is the saddest duty of my life to try to act for the best interests of these young, unfortunate girls;” and another, March, 1882: “To deal with them as we ought is very difficult. The tears of mothers pleading for the custody of their children has a tendency to

warp judgment. If the mothers would only visit the institution, I think they would willingly intrust their unruly children to your care." It is not, however, "unruly children" whom the trustees would have the courts commit to this school. It is the same individuals now committed there, but at an earlier stage of their misconduct. The claim of the parents upon the filial duty of their daughters might, one would suppose, have been earlier set aside in the girls' behalf in instances such as the following, which are found upon a list of fifty cases standing in the order of commitment:—

—, father in the house of correction; mother about to be evicted for nonpayment of rent; both drunkards (girl's offence, "idle and disorderly").

—, father harsh; mother seems not quite sane; the girl more neglected than anything else (offence, larceny); in fact, the girl was in danger of being ruined.

—, parents not living together; father's house has a bad reputation.

—, parents not living together; no restraint over the girl, who had been led astray by her employer.

—, mother in the house of correction.

—, father bad and intemperate.

—, parents not living together; the girl had lived with a married sister and had been abused; had cut all the wood used by the family last winter.

—, parents did not seem to take any interest in the girl, who had stolen repeatedly.

—, father mostly in an asylum; mother intemperate.

—, parents not living together; father keeping away on account of criminal charges; mother said to be immoral.

—, father did not appear at the trial, and refused to see the girl; mother away, — believed to be bad.

In more than one instance the danger had been recognized by the police.

—, brought by the police to the station for serious offences, but the father wanted to try her again; a few months later, committed for a like offence, but more serious.

—, behaving very badly, while the probation officer had reported her doing well.

—, known to the police as a wild girl since she was eleven years of age; not committed till she was sixteen.

—, convicted of a very serious offence; put on probation by the judge; committed for a like offence a few months later (State agent not notified of the trial).

Who can doubt that such continuance in a broken home or in a career of such reckless dissipation as is implied in the above instances, if only for an interval of a few weeks between the first arrest and the final commitment, must degrade and disgrace a girl far more than could an earlier and more seasonable detention and commitment to the school? Among the girls who have proved most satisfactory have been several who had been carefully watched by private societies or guardians, and who, on proving unmanageable and in danger, were committed to the State Industrial School at the critical moment, before their lives had become tainted by actual vice. It is not the magistrates alone who are responsible for the delay in commitment, for they must act upon the case as it is presented to them.

The trustees earnestly request the co-operation of the whole community in this work of reform, and especially on the important matter of watchfulness over girls who are in danger. The mistaken kindness which would leave a girl in bad company after the point of danger has been reached renders the work of reform far more difficult and too often quite impossible.

The new chapel, for which a special appropriation of \$6,500 was given (the old structure had been condemned as unsafe), is in process of construction; and the isolating hospital, for which \$1,500 was granted, will be soon under way; \$500 was also granted for new floors in the girls' bedrooms. A small appropriation for concrete walks will be asked this year.

Last November tuberculosis appeared among the cattle, and made such ravages that the trustees were advised by Dr. Austin Peters, as the only effective measure to stamp out the disease, to kill the whole herd, disinfect the barn,

and restock it with cattle bought in Maine, where the disease was not prevalent. After consultation with the local board of health and the State cattle inspector, it was decided to act on this advice. The governor authorized the outlay of the necessary money, and the Legislature voted \$1,026.66 to reimburse the institution.

The regular appropriation was \$20,000, of which \$8,000 was for salaries and \$12,000 for current expenses. The same will probably be needed for another year. The net per capita cost was \$4.46.

Respectfully submitted by the trustees,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *President.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
HENRY C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer.*
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
CHARLES P. WORCESTER, NEWTONVILLE.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1891.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	\$2,703 79
Nov.	2.	Interest town of Northborough note,	30 00
1892.			
Jan.	2.	State tax refunded on account of bank stock,	72 27
	2.	Clinton Savings Bank,	1,000 00
	4.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	228 00
	7.	Springfield Institution for Savings,	100 00
	15.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
March	7.	Interest on Old Colony R.R. bond,	30 00
	7.	Interest on Worcester Street Railway bond,	100 00
	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
April	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	29.	Interest town of Northborough note,	30 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
July	15.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
Sept.	22.	Interest on Old Colony R.R. bond,	30 00
	22.	Interest on Worcester Street Railway bond,	100 00
	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
			\$5,770 06
1891.		CR.	
Oct.	10.	Deposit in Clinton Savings Bank,	\$1,000 00
	30.	Asa F. Howe, salary,	12 50
	31.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
Nov.	11.	Wm. Reed & Son, swords, belts, etc.,	115 75
	11.	T. F. Chapin, expense of Alliston Greene,	77 00
	11.	Asa F. Howe, salary,	12 50
	11.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
Dec.	11.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	16.	Louis Callin, teaching physical training,	50 00
	16.	Asa F. Howe, salary,	12 50
	16.	Emma F. Newton, Honorarium,	12 50
	16.	T. F. Chapin, Christmas,	50 00

30 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.

1892.

Jan.	4.	Boston & Albany R.R. Co., new stock,	\$2,610 00
	8.	Alliston Greene, expense, gymnastics,	77 00
	8.	Asa F. Howe, salary,	12 50
	8.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	16.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	16.	Alliston Greene, salary,	25 00
March	7.	Asa F. Howe, salary,	12 50
	7.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	13.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	13.	Alliston Greene, salary,	52 00
	13.	Asa F. Howe, salary,	12 50
May	23.	Alliston Greene, salary,	25 00
	23.	Asa F. Howe, salary,	12 50
	23.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
June	8.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
	8.	Asa F. Howe, salary,	12 50
	8.	T. F. Chapin, tour of inspection,	22 00
	8.	Alliston Greene, salary,	25 00
	8.	Annie L. Wilcox, fares to Boston,	42 96
July	9.	T. F. Chapin, Fourth of July celebration,	25 00
	9.	Emma F. Newton, Honorarium,	12 50
	15.	T. F. Chapin, expense to charity conference,	100 00
Aug.	8.	Magic lantern, entertainments,	12 00
	8.	Alliston Greene, salary,	41 66
	8.	Asa F. Howe, salary,	25 00
	8.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	100 00
Sept.	7.	Alliston Greene, salary,	20 55
	7.	Mary L. Pettit, salary,	50 00
		Balance forward,	649 14
			\$5,770 06

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer.*

SEPT. 30, 1892.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.

MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL, STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL.

1891.

DR.

Oct. 1. Balance of former account, \$191 93

1892.

Jan. 2. Dividend Boston & Albany R.R., 10 00
 March 7. Dividend Boston & Albany R.R., Mary Lamb, . 12 00
 June 30. Dividend Boston & Albany R.R., Mary Lamb, . 12 00
 Sept. 30. Dividend Boston & Albany R.R., Mary Lamb, . 12 00

\$237 93

1892.

CR.

Jan.	4.	Boston & Albany R.R., new share,	\$90 00
		Balance forward,	147 93
			<hr/>
			\$237 93

SEPT. 30, 1892.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH G. EVANS.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY
LAMB FUND, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

1891.

DR.

Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	\$27 92
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1892.

Jan.	2.	State tax refunded on bank stock,	18 48
March	31.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	32 50
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	32 50
			<hr/>
			\$111 40

1891.

CR.

Dec.	11.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, Christmas,	\$25 00
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1892.

July	9.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, Fourth of July,	20 00
		Balance forward,	66 40
			<hr/>
			\$111 40

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer.*

SEPT. 30, 1892.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH G. EVANS.

FAY FUND, STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND,
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

1891.

DR.

Nov.	21.	Interest from Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$20 40
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1891.

CR.

Nov.	21.	Paid Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, for best girls,	\$20 40
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HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer.*

SEPT. 30, 1892.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH G. EVANS.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, LYMAN FUND.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . . .	\$14,300 00	\$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg R.R. stock, . . .	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank stock, . . .	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 \$1,000 Old Colony R.R. bond, . . .	1,000 00	1,050 00
4 Worcester Street Railway bonds, . . .	4,000 00	4,000 00
Note, town of Northborough, . . .	1,500 00	1,500 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank, . . .	1,071 80	1,071 80
Deposit Ware Savings Bank, . . .	1,093 05	1,093 05
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank, . . .	1,082 42	1,082 42
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank, . . .	1,082 42	1,082 42
Deposit Springfield Five Cent Savings Bank, . . .	1,082 42	1,082 42
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings, . . .	980 42	980 42
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, . . .	1,071 30	1,071 30
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings, . . .	1,060 80	1,060 80
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank, . . .	1,071 80	1,071 80
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank, . . .	1,054 66	1,054 46
Deposit Worcester Five Cent Savings Bank, . . .	1,060 80	1,060 80
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	649 14	649 14

MARY LAMB FUND.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Six shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . . .	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit in People's Savings Bank, Worcester, . . .	532 63	532 63
Deposit in Clinton First National Bank, . . .	147 93	147 93

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer.*

SEPT. 30, 1892.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH G. EVANS.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS, MARY LAMB FUND.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Thirteen shares Boston National Bank stock, . . .	\$1,300 00	-
Deposit in Clinton First National Bank, . . .	66 40	\$66 40

FAY FUND.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank, . . .	\$1,041 20	\$1,041 20
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ROGERS FUND.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond, in custody of State treasurer, . . .	\$1,000 00	-
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HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer.*

SEPT. 30, 1892.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH G. EVANS.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
MONSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Entering upon the duties of superintendent of the State Primary School so late in the school year (August 1), the report herewith submitted must of necessity be one of statistics rather than a record of personal work accomplished or suggestions for future action. To avoid what seemed to me unnecessary repetition, I have combined some tables, without, however, omitting any essential facts.

There were present Oct. 1, 1891,	329
Afterward received,	415
Whole number under care,	744
Average population,	293
Greatest number (present Feb. 20, 1892),	362
Smallest number (present July 26, 1892),	218
Present at close of the year (Sept. 30, 1892),	271
Greatest number last year,	370
Smallest number last year,	292
Average number last year,	329
The number placed on trial the present year was	339
The number placed on board was	78
The number placed on trial last year was	200
The number already on board was	71

The annual appropriation, from which the entire expenses of the school must be met, was \$51,000, as against \$52,000 last year. The per capita cost, however, owing to the decrease in numbers, this year was \$3.58, as compared with \$3.02 last year. The appropriation for boarding out children was \$9,000, against \$7,000 a year ago. From this appropriation there will be a surplus to be turned back into the treasury. As the appropriations are made for *calendar* years, while the reports are made for years ending Septem-

ber 30, it will readily be seen that, while the expenditures are kept within the yearly appropriations, the expense for the *institution* year may be larger or smaller than the appropriation, including, as it does, parts of two calendar years.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

It will be seen by the report of the resident physician that, with the exception of the measles, which were epidemic from February till May and of which there were in all one hundred and twenty-two cases, the health of the institution has been excellent. There have been seven deaths from natural causes, and one casualty. The subject of the latter was Nellie Maxfield, an inmate woman who ran away the night of September 24, and whose mangled remains were found on the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad about two miles from the institution.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

Under a special appropriation therefor a double row of iron balconies, extending around both wings of the main building, have been put up, thus affording a safe exit from all the dormitories to the ground.

Added to the ordinary repairs, three water-closets, one in the girls' basement and two in the office basement, having become a menace to the health of the institution, have been replaced by new ones of modern pattern.

SCHOOLS.

Under teachers of long experience, and thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of a school of this nature, very satisfactory work has been done, a detailed report of which accompanies and forms a part of this document. It is, however, my desire to make physical training more prominent by introducing a special teacher in that department for a season, when we hope to take it up and carry it on as a regular branch of study. I also heartily concur in the opinion expressed in a former report concerning the value of Sloyd work for our children, and shall hope to make it even more effective.

THE FARM.

The work on the farm has been seriously handicapped by the disastrous fire which occurred early in April, destroying the cow barn and all the hay and grain it contained. Fortunately, it happened in the daytime, and all the stock, with the exception of one cow, was saved. A most searching investigation failed to establish the exact origin of this fire. The work of clearing away the debris and preparing for the new barn, the extra labor required to care for the stock in temporary and crowded quarters, and the hay and grain purchased to replace that destroyed, not only delayed the work of the spring-time, but affected the balance sheet as well. The new barn which replaces the one destroyed by fire is an imposing structure, built with special reference to sanitary principles, and is expected to be a model of its kind.

The hay and corn crops have been fully up to the average, but the yield of potatoes and other vegetables will be less than usual; the apple crop will be about one-fourth the usual supply.

OTHER STATISTICS.

For other statistics and important facts you are referred to the various statements appended to this report. Statement A shows the number of children received from various sources, and also the number sent out on trial, on board, etc. Statement B shows the nativity of the new arrivals during the year. Statement C shows the current expenses. Statement D gives a list of the officers employed, and the sum paid to each. Statement E shows the products of the farm, and statements F and G show the work done in the sewing-rooms. Statement H shows the sums spent of various appropriations. Statement I relates to the employment of children, and Statement J shows the facts in regard to children boarded out. Statement K is a summary of the inventory, Statement L shows the resources and liabilities, and Statement M is a *résumé* of the farm account.

IN CONCLUSION.

In the work of making self-supporting and useful citizens from the children placed in our public institutions no human agency is, in my opinion, more effective than the power of a good example constantly before them. It is sometimes said that every officer in such a school as this should be a teacher; but it is most emphatically true that every officer from the highest to the lowest *is* a teacher, either for good or ill. An officer who cannot restrain his temper, bridle his tongue, and feel kindly and be helpful to the children under his immediate care, has no call to an institution of this character. I am happy in this connection to testify to the general desire on the part of the officers of this institution to attain this ideal.

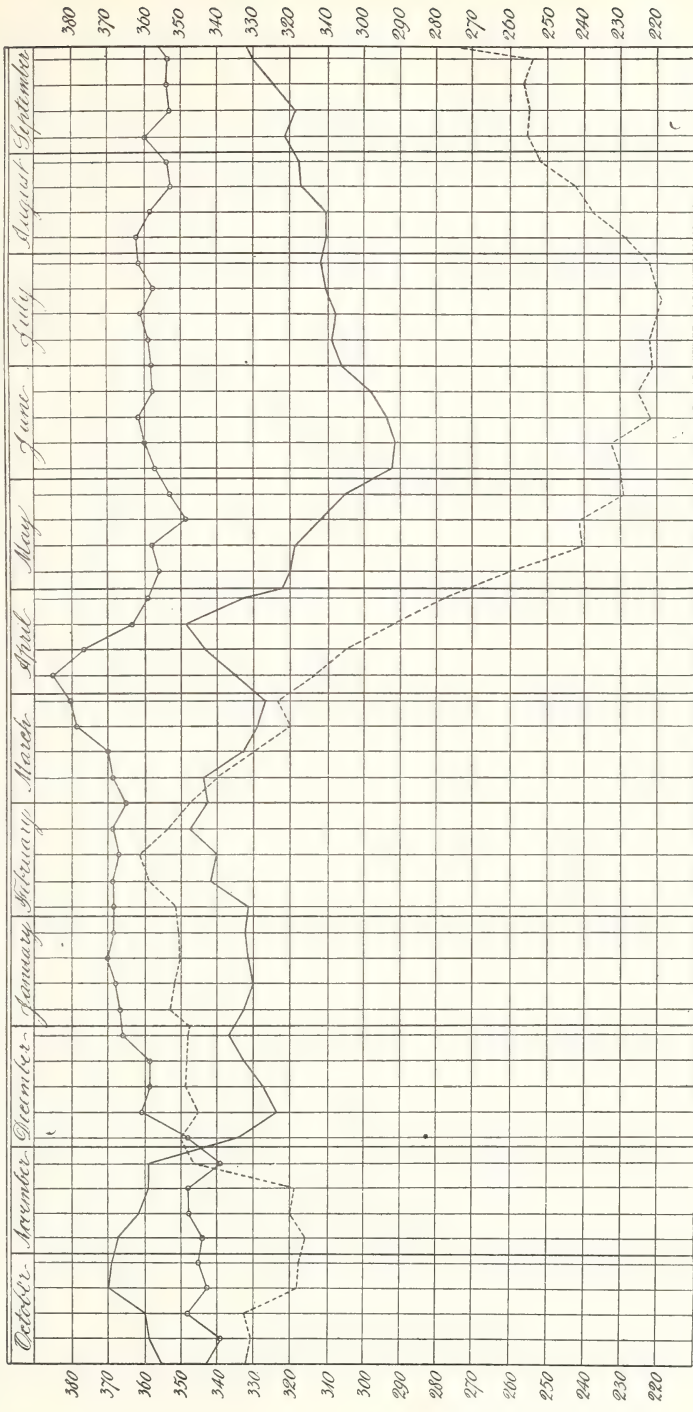
Placed by your Board in a position so full of responsibility, embracing the physical, mental and moral development of these wards of the State, I trust I am not wholly insensible to the confidence reposed nor the high duties required. Seeking that wisdom which is profitable to direct, and looking to your Board for advice which has hitherto been so kindly given, I hopefully enter on the duties of the year before me.

· Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,

Superintendent.

Diagram Showing Movement of Population at State Primary School.



—○— Shows movement for year ending Sept. 30, 1890.
 ——— " " " " " " 30, 1891.
 - - - - - " " " " " " 30, 1892.

STATEMENT A. — *Summary of Admissions and Discharges.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Sept. 30, 1891,	259	58	12	329
Received from State Almshouse at Tewks- bury,	38	22	5	65
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor as juvenile offenders,	68	4	—	72
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor as neglected children,	46	26	—	72
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor as dependent children,	17	10	—	27
Received from Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	1	1	—	2
Received, not classified,	3	1	1	5
Returned, placed in previous years,	54	19	—	73
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1891,	80	18	1	99
Totals,	566	159	19	744
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	23	12	2	37
Placed out on trial,	274	64	1	339
Boarded out in families,	54	24	—	78
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewks- bury,	—	1	—	1
Removed to Lyman School for Boys at Westborough,	2	—	—	2
Removed to Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Conn.,	1	1	—	2
Removed to Bridgewater State Farm,	1	—	—	1
Removed to School for Feeble-minded at Waltham,	2	1	—	3
Died,	2	5	1	8
Eloped and not returned,	1	—	1	2
Totals,	360	108	5	473
Remaining Sept. 30, 1892,	206	51	14	271

STATEMENT B. — *Nativity of Inmates.*

The nativity of the 239 persons received during the year (not including those returned from places) is as follows: —

Native born,	179
Foreign born,	46
Unknown,	14

STATEMENT C. — *Current Expenditures in Detail.*

Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	\$17,546 74
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	349 82
Fruit and vegetables,	133 32
Meat and fish,	3,691 06
Flour,	2,100 60
Grain, feed and meal,	1,811 57
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	704 62
Sugar and molasses,	1,008 83
Milk, butter, eggs and cheese,	2,886 76
Other groceries and provisions,	929 04
Clothing, boots and shoes,	6,027 42
Furniture, beds, bedding, soap, kitchen and table ware,	1,445 13
Hospital supplies,	436 90
Fuel and lights,	7,909 41
Books and school supplies,	355 24
Blacksmithing and repairs of tools, wagons and harness,	345 48
Repairs, ordinary,	3,908 57
Express, freight and passenger fares,	484 45
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	331 45
Expense of Sunday services,	255 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements,	268 17
Pasturage,	194 00
Live stock,	320 50
Expense of inventory,	72 00
Extra medical attendance and nursing,	628 62
Miscellaneous,	413 65
	<hr/>
Total,	\$54,558 35

STATEMENT D. — Showing Persons employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$1,600 00	Amos Andrews, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	10 months, . . .	\$1,333 33
1,600 00	WALTER A. WHEELER, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	2 " . . .	266 67
1,000 00	JOSEPH H. KENERSON, . . .	Engineer, . . .	12 " . . .	1,000 00
600 00	L. A. Calver, M.D., . . .	Physician, . . .	2 " . . .	98 00
600 00	ELIZABETH GABLE, M.D., . . .	Physician, . . .	10 " . . .	500 00
600 00	JAMES J. PRENTISS, . . .	Clerk, . . .	12 " . . .	600 00
516 00	FRANK DUFFY, . . .	Baker, . . .	12 " . . .	511 70
420 00	E. G. BUSS, . . .	Care of dining hall, . . .	12 " . . .	420 00
480 00	E. G. WARD, . . .	Supervisor, . . .	12 " . . .	480 00
420 00	Wm. M. Watson, . . .	Supervisor, . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " . . .	198 71
420 00	FRANK U. WETMORE, . . .	Supervisor, . . .	6 " . . .	210 00
360 00	Frank U. Wetmore, . . .	Supervisor, . . .	6 " . . .	180 00
360 00	B. F. MOORE, . . .	Supervisor, . . .	6 $\frac{4}{8}$ " . . .	183 87
360 00	J. M. SISK, . . .	Expressman, . . .	12 " . . .	360 00
400 00	Mrs. M. A. Andrews, . . .	Matron, . . .	10 " . . .	333 33
400 00	Mrs. M. A. WHEELER, . . .	Matron, . . .	2 " . . .	66 67
300 00	Miss MARY A. REED, . . .	Assistant matron, . . .	12 " . . .	300 00
250 00	Mrs. C. A. Watson, . . .	Assistant matron, . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " . . .	118 27
250 00	Mrs. C. W. MOORE, . . .	Assistant matron, . . .	6 $\frac{4}{8}$ " . . .	127 69
250 00	Miss N. J. RICE, . . .	Assistant matron, . . .	12 " . . .	250 00
300 00	Mrs. Nellie McDowell, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " . . .	36 66
300 00	Mrs. L. A. Smith, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ " . . .	112 50
300 00	Mrs. MARY A. ROYCE, . . .	Housekeeper, . . .	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ " . . .	147 50

500 00	MRS. MARY A. ROYCE,					15 00
250 00	MISS E. M. FULLINGTON,				12	500 00
250 00	Miss <i>Carrie E. Lacey</i> ,				1	20 83
250 00	Miss <i>G. E. Andrews</i> ,				8	166 66
250 00	MISS G. A. CHENEY,				12	250 00
360 00	MRS. S. E. PRENTISS,				12	360 00
250 00	MRS. H. E. DARTE,				12	250 00
250 00	MISS F. J. DYER,				12	250 00
250 00	MISS E. A. KING,				12	250 00
250 00	Miss <i>E. S. Foster</i> ,				5 ¹⁵ / ₂₉	114 94
360 00	Miss <i>Solvi Greve</i> ,				9	270 00
250 00	MISS R. F. MUDGE,				11 ³⁴ / ₃₁	245 30
250 00	Mrs. <i>C. R. Warren</i> ,				4	83 33
250 00	MRS. S. E. WARD,				12	250 00
250 00	MISS J. M. ROGERS,				7 ³⁰ / ₁₇	160 21
250 00	MRS. J. A. BUSS,				11 ¹⁷ / ₃₆	240 44
250 00	Mrs. <i>S. A. Parckhurst</i> ,				1 ⁷⁶ / ₃₆	25 69
250 00	Miss <i>Mattie J. Strong</i> ,				2 ¹⁵ / ₈₆	52 09
250 00	MISS TENAH PORTER,				7 ²¹ / ₂₉	160 92
250 00	Mrs. <i>C. D. Clark</i> ,				11	224 99
250 00	MISS HALLIE LASELLE,				1	20 84
250 00	Miss <i>Louisa Tapley</i> ,				1 ¹⁶ / ₃₆	31 94
250 00	Mrs. <i>L. F. White</i> ,				9 ¹⁵ / ₃₁	197 58
250 00	MISS SADIE F. PRICE,				11 ³⁴ / ₃₁	245 30
240 00	MISS L. E. PRESTON,				12	240 00
288 00	Mrs. <i>Jane Julina</i> ,				2 ³¹ / ₃₁	64 26
3 50*	Miss <i>Martha Farrell</i> ,				6	21 00
5 00*	Miss <i>Emma Gardner</i> ,				17 ⁴ / ₃₁	87 85
288 00	Mrs. <i>Alice E. Gates</i> ,				2 ³¹ / ₃₁	48 77

* Per week.

STATEMENT D — *Concluded.*

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$5 00*	Mrs. H. S. McCOMBER,	Cook,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks,	\$26 43
200 00	Mrs. E. A. Kingman,	Hospital cook,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ months,	107 34
225 00	MISS LOUISE TAPLEY,	Hospital cook,	3 $\frac{0}{10}$ "	103 13
250 00	MISS M. M. LEE,	Laundress,	5 $\frac{3}{10}$ "	250 00
192 00	MISS BRIDGET RUSSELL,	Assistant laundress,	12 "	192 00
3 00*	Mrs. Helen McNab,	Assistant laundress,	12 "	41 15
192 00	Mrs. Viola Hart,	Assistant laundress,	13 $\frac{5}{10}$ weeks,	32 53
192 00	Mrs. B. M. AUSTIN,	Assistant laundress,	2 $\frac{3}{10}$ "	9 07
240 00	Mrs. MARGARET McRAE,	Assistant laundress,	3 $\frac{0}{10}$ "	240 00
420 00	S. C. ROGERS,	Quarantine officer,	12 "	420 00
250 00	J. M. Sears,	Shoemaker,	12 "	136 80
250 00	S. B. KEITH,	Hospital attendant,	6 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	113 20
324 00	Willard A. Warren,	Hospital attendant,	5 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	116 38
324 00	S. B. Keith,	Watchman,	4 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	34 63
324 00	GEO. A. ADAMS,	Watchman (substitute),	1 $\frac{3}{10}$ "	171 58
600 00	EDW. E. WALKER,	Farmer,	6 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	475 00
300 00	S. S. Nichols,	Gardener,	9 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	150 00
300 00	GEO. H. MILLER,	Gardener,	6 "	135 83
270 00	WM. H. MASON,	Teamster,	5 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	270 00
270 00	JOHN McRAE,	Assistant farmer,	12 "	259 50
240 00	JOHN JOHNSON,	Assistant farmer,	11 $\frac{5}{10}$ "	240 00
252 00	Geo. H. Miller,	Assistant farmer,	12 "	126 00
288 00	S. S. NICHOLS,	Assistant farmer,	6 "	129 86
26 00†	SAMUEL L. HOWE,	Assistant farmer,	5 $\frac{1}{10}$ "	121 61
360 00	GEO. W. CARPENTER,	Fireman,	4 $\frac{2}{10}$ "	360 00

240 00	<i>G. E. Cooley,</i>					5 ¹⁶ / ₃₀	"	110 54
200 00	<i>Wm. P. Fränklein,</i>					7	"	116 66
3 00*	<i>Hubert D. Collon,</i>					4 ³ / ₄	weeks,	12 86
168 00	JOHN KENNARD,					4	months,	56 00
150 00	<i>Patrick Fanning,</i>					10	"	110 00
144 00	JAMES SMITH,					2	"	24 00
120 00	<i>N. A. D. Wheeler,</i>					7 ¹⁸ / ₃₁	"	75 80
96 00	WILLIAM KELLEY,					12	"	96 00
								\$17,546 74

NOTE.— The names of officers and employees serving now are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of those who have completed service in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. Names of persons employed on repairs, extra help in haying, etc., are not given.

* Per week.

† Per month.

STATEMENT E. — *Products of the Farm.*

1892.	Quantity.	Price.
Apples, early,	52 bushels,	\$33 00
Apples, cider,	250 bushels,	30 00
Apples, winter,	90 barrels,	180 00
Asparagus,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	23 00
Beans, shell,	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	19 91
Beans, string,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	1 18
Beef,	8,591 pounds,	469 74
Beets,	156 bushels,	77 53
Cabbage,	3,988 heads,	201 05
Carrots,	20 bushels,	10 00
Celery,	1,800 bunches,	40 00
Cucumbers,	55 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	69 50
Currants,	115 quarts,	13 80
Eggs,	323 dozen,	72 51
Ensilage,	130 tons,	780 00
Fodder,	6 tons,	45 00
Grapes,	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	28 13
Hay,	{ 133 tons,	} 2,131 52
	{ 885 pounds,	
Indian corn,	115 bushels,	69 00
Ice,	375 tons,	562 50
Lettuce,	50 bushels,	25 00
Manure,	600 cords,	600 00
Milk,	103,484 quarts,	4,139 36
Melons, . . . . .	. . . . .	17 67
Oats,	100 bushels,	40 00
Oat straw,	2 tons,	20 00
Onions,	96 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	86 68
Pears,	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,	1 00
Pease,	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	36 12
Plums,	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	4 50
Peppers,	$\frac{1}{4}$ bushel,	19
Pop-corn,	10 bushels,	22 50
Potatoes,	799 bushels,	439 70
Parsnips,	75 bushels,	75 00
Poultry,	170 pounds,	34 00
Pork,	9,138 pounds,	574 10
Quinces,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	9 62
Radishes,	3 bushels,	4 50
Ruta-bagas,	35 bushels,	8 75
Rhubarb,	43 bushels,	25 80
Rowen,	{ 13 tons,	} 210 83
	{ 1,445 pounds,	
Rye,	25 bushels,	17 50
Rye straw,	4 tons,	60 00
Strawberries,	436 quarts,	54 58
Spinach,	10 bushels,	4 60
Squash, summer,	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	2 03
Squash, winter,	4,500 pounds,	67 50
Sweet corn,	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	56 35
Tomatoes,	60 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels,	25 58
Turnips,	400 bushels,	100 00
Veal,	923 pounds,	83 07
Wood,	25 cords,	100 00
		\$11,803 90

STATEMENT F. — *Work done in Sewing-room No. 1.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons,	292	432	724
Bed spreads,	—	1	1
Bed ticks,	—	167	167
Bibs,	48	—	48
Bands,	12	—	12
Baby napkins,	89	—	89
Blankets,	—	1	1
Curtains,	55	—	55
Coats,	—	342	342
Clothes bags,	3	—	3
Dish cloths,	29	—	29
Dresses,	175	32	207
Drawers,	242	67	309
Eye shades,	8	—	8
Garters,	65	—	65
Hose,	—	2,832	2,832
Ironing sheets,	5	—	5
Night dresses,	70	25	95
Night drawers,	12	—	12
Night shirts,	84	—	84
Names sewed on,	681	—	681
Pillow slips,	302	1	303
Pillow ticks,	84	—	84
Pants,	—	15	15
Shirt waists,	36	—	36
Sacks,	64	18	82
Shirts,	—	1,464	1,464
Skirts,	126	—	126
Sheets,	318	114	432
Screen,	1	—	1
Tea bags,	7	—	7
Table napkins,	217	—	217
Table cloths,	6	11	17
Towels,	466	250	716
Waists,	181	—	181
Wash cloths,	46	—	46
	3,724	5,772	9,496

STATEMENT G. — *Work done in Sewing-room No. 2.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Blouses,	—	52	52
Caps,	372	94	466
Jackets,	80	2,466	2,546
Kitchen aprons,	15	40	55
Mittens,	6	—	6
Pants,	688	3,495	4,183
Shirts,	1,049	—	1,049
Suspenders,	238	143	381
Waists,	36	—	36
	2,484	6,290	8,774

Total number of articles made,	6,208
Total number of articles repaired,	12,062
	18,270

STATEMENT H.

WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with the State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1891,	\$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1891,	12,192 47
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1891,	2,077 34
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1892,	42,365 88
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1892,	5,068 94
received from special appropriation of 1891 for coal shed, water supply, plumbing and drainage, . . .	143 57
	\$61,948 20
Cash received from sales,	141 17
	\$62,089 37

CR.

Disbursements for three months, ending Dec. 31, 1891,	\$14,513 38
Disbursements for nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1892,	47,334 82
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1892,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$61,948 20
Payments to State treasurer,	141 17
	<hr/>
	\$62,089 37

NOTE. — This institution has no “fund” from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. It derives its support wholly from the State treasury by annual legislative appropriations.

The per capita cost for the year is \$3.58. This sum shows the cost of clothing, food and lodging, medical attendance, teaching and supervision, — in brief, the entire expense of maintaining all the inmates of the institution, — together with all ordinary repairs, such as must constantly be made to keep the buildings and appliances in good condition; including also the cost of heating and lighting the buildings, and of furnishing an outfit for all pupils going away from the school, and their travelling expenses.

Children placed out on trial are provided with two complete suits of clothing, with an overcoat extra in cold weather, the whole outfit costing on an average \$16.00.

The State appropriations are made for *calendar* years, while the reports of institutions are made for years ending *Sept. 30*.

It will therefore readily be seen, that, while the expenditures are kept within the yearly appropriations, the expense for the *institution* year may be larger or smaller than the appropriation, including, as it does, parts of two calendar years.

STATEMENT I. — *Employment of Children.*

There are employed in the —

	Boys.	Girls.
Dormitories and other parts of the house.	—	11
Sewing-room No. 1,	2	13
Sewing-room No. 2,	8	—
Dining-hall,	21	—
Kitchen,	5	—
Shoe shop,	2	—
Bakery,	3	—
Laundry,	9	—
Hospital,	3	4
On the farm and at the barns,	19	—
Dormitories, and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	40	—

Girls, 28; boys, 112; total, 140.

STATEMENT J. — *Children boarded in Families.*

Children boarded in families Sept. 30, 1892, paid for from the appropriations of State Primary School,	75
Number of days' board paid for,	25,788
Amount paid during the year,	\$7,146 28
Weekly per capita cost,	1 94

NOTE. — This sum does not include expense of investigation of places, nor of visiting the children after being located, which is paid by the Department of In-door Poor, and increases the cost to the State.

STATEMENT K. — *Recapitulation of Inventory.*

Taken by W. A. Breckenridge and Enos Calkins of Palmer, Mass, as of Sept. 30, 1892.

Land,	\$23,014 81
Buildings,	94,755 00
Live stock,	5,555 50
Products of farm,	5,492 40
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,646 47
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	10,807 86
Beds and bedding (inmates'),	4,527 46
Other furniture (inmates'),	4,693 50
Clothing and shoes (inmates'),	4,889 30
Superintendent's department,	5,557 47
Dry goods,	1,815 99
Groceries and provisions,	2,383 22
Drugs and medicines,	560 00
Library and school supplies,	1,550 78
Heating, water and gas (with fixtures),	22,400 00
Fuel,	1,814 25
Miscellaneous,	1,486 48
	\$194,950 49

STATEMENT L. — *Resources and Liabilities.**Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$100 00
Unexpended appropriations,	27,065 18
	\$27,165 18

Liabilities.

Miscellaneous bills,	1,704 97
	\$1,704 97
	\$25,460 21

STATEMENT M. — *Summary of Farm Account.*

DR.

To live stock, as per inventory,	\$6,999 60
wagons and agricultural implements, as per inventory,	2,436 30
paid carpenter, painter, etc., for repairs,	234 37
wages of farm help,	2,126 80
board of farm help,	1,132 00
labor of children,	420 00
live stock,	145 50
grain, feed, etc.,	1,614 19
hardware, farm tools, etc.,	298 62
blacksmithing and repairs,	154 86
lumber,	243 12
harness and repairs,	20 85
seeds, fertilizers, etc.,	78 29
rent of pasture,	170 00
sundries,	117 11
	<hr/>
	\$16,191 61

CR.

By farm product of 1891, as per inventory,	\$4,620 75
labor for the school,	514 56
cost of keeping horses used for the school,	310 11
sale of live stock,	87 17
beef,	469 74
veal,	83 07
pork,	574 10
eggs and poultry,	106 51
milk,	4,139 36
wood,	100 00
hay, straw, ensilage, etc.,	2,933 34
fruit and vegetables,	2,673 47
ice,	562 50
	<hr/>
	\$17,174 68

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

The annual report of the hospital of the State Primary School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1892, is respectfully submitted.

Number in hospital Sept. 30, 1891,	30
admitted during the year,	642
discharged during the year,	636
of deaths,	7
remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1892,	29

The following is a list of cases admitted to hospital during the year, together with some not admitted, but treated at daily clinic:—

Acute gastric catarrh,	1	Dysmenorrhœa,	1
Adenitis,	1	Diphtheria,	5
Abscess of knee,	1	Dermatitis,	3
Abscess of thumb,	1	Eczema,	6
Abscess of toe,	1	Epistaxis,	2
Burns, superficial,	1	Erysipelas,	1
Bronchitis,	12	Epilepsy,	1
Cold,	30	Enteralgia,	1
Constipation,	2	Enterocolitis,	1
Coxalgia,	3	Fracture of tibia,	1
Croup, spasmodic,	3	Fracture of clavicle,	2
Chorea,	2	Fracture (Colles),	2
Conjunctivitis,	10	Fracture of ulna,	1
Chlorosis,	2	Furuncle,	6
Congestion of lungs,	2	Felon,	1
Cholera infantum,	1	Gastritis,	2
Curvature of spine,	4	Gastralgia,	4
Dislocated elbow,	1	Hysteria,	1
Dislocated wrist,	1	Hernia, inguinal,	1
Dislocated ankle,	1	Hernia, scrotal, with para-	
Debility,	3	plegia,	1
Diarrhœa,	31	Herpes,	2

Herpes zoster,	3	Rachitis,	2
Headache,	33	Rötheln,	5
Indigestion,	44	Scrofulosis,	6
Incontinence of urine,	30	Shock from fall,	1
"La grippe,"	36	Stomatitis,	4
Measles,	122	Sore toes,	20
Neuralgia,	2	Suppurating cervical gland,	2
Oxyuris vermicularis,	2	Sprains,	9
Odontalgia,	4	Scabies,	7
Otalgia,	12	Scarlet-fever,	3
Otitis media purulenta,	6	Tonsilitis,	68
Pharyngitis,	12	Tonsilitis, follicular,	2
Pannus,	1	Tuberculosis,	1
Phthisis,	1	Tinea circinata,	6
Pruritis vulvæ,	3	Ulcer of cornea,	10
Pyæmia,	1	Ulcer of leg,	1
Parotitis,	36	Unclassified,	12
Prolapsus of rectum,	1	Vomiting,	11
Pott's disease, with psoas abscess,	1	Vertigo,	1
Pneumonia,	15	Vaccinia,	24
Rheumatism,	9	Wounds, punctured,	2
Rhus poison,	6	Wounds, contused,	6
		Wounds, incised,	3

Operations : —

Removal of necrosed bone from inferior maxillary,	1
Removal of tumor from neck,	1
Excision of cervical gland,	1
Tenotomy for strabismus,	4
Iridectomy,	1
Operation for partial ankylosis of knee-joint,	1

Above operations were performed by Dr. John Morgan of Springfield, from all of which the patients made good recoveries.

The general health of the school was excellent until in February, when measles became epidemic, after which for the following two months the hospitals, both isolation and general, were full, and much of the time crowded. The epidemic did not entirely disappear until early in May, since when there has been but little sickness, the year closing with but one case of acute disease in the hospital. There have been seven deaths during the year: two died of tuberculosis, one a boy of seventeen years, the other a girl of fifteen, with Pott's disease and psoas abscess; one of broncho-pneumonia, — a child of three years; one of pyæmia,

— a baby of nine months ; a boy of twelve years died of convulsions ; a girl of twelve years from acute gastric catarrh ; and a girl of ten from diphtheretic croup.

After the care taken last year to wipe out any possible germs of diphtheria, we are very sorry to have to again report five cases, and have been not a little puzzled to locate the source of infection, until recently, when a water-closet in the girls' basement was found to be in a very unsanitary condition, due to defective drainage. This received immediate attention, -- new closets and drainage pipes replacing the old ; and again we are hopeful that its true source has been discovered, and the evil remedied. To further prevent contagious diseases, all children are examined upon entering the institution, and, if under ten years of age, are placed in quarantine for two weeks, and often those over ten years, if any history of contagion can be elicited, or the locality from which they came is considered doubtful.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH GABLE,

Resident Physician.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

On the 1st of October, 1891, the school opened with 295 pupils. Since that time a large number have been discharged and some have been admitted, making the attendance at the close of the year 214. Some of these children have attended school all day, some have given half a day to school-room work and the other half to industrial occupations.

A large number of boys and girls, from ten to twelve years of age inclusive, have been admitted, who could neither read nor write. It was necessary to place these children in classes with pupils coming from the kindergarten. Many of them, attending school regularly, have made rapid progress.

The seventh class receives the largest number of new pupils. Two years ago some work was introduced into this room with the aim to make the class an advanced kindergarten. It is hoped that this idea can be carried out still further.

Many of the children acquire slowly but have a power of retention that is encouraging. When one considers the irregular attendance, arising from the demands of the different departments of work and the constant coming and going of the pupils, it is a surprise that so much is accomplished.

Our course of study is laid out to conform as nearly as possible with that of the best public schools of the State. It has been in operation for several years, and has proved to be well adapted to our needs.

It is a source of regret that many promising boys, who have never before had an opportunity to study, are discharged before receiving a common school education. This

disadvantage is sometimes a necessity, in order to encourage the boys' desire to become self-supporting.

With closer grading more rapid progress could be made, which is especially desirable in the advanced classes. The discontinuance of the third class in May and the second class in June, on account of diminished numbers, is now sorely felt, particularly the former. We have received a great many new pupils during the last few weeks. If this increase in numbers continues, it will warrant the reopening of one of these class rooms.

In no lesson have the pupils shown more interest than in the one given once a week in physiology and hygiene, including familiar talks on alcoholic stimulants and narcotics. It is hoped that on some, at least, a lasting impression has been made.

During the coming year we hope to accomplish more in language. The five minutes' information talks by the pupils, which have been introduced into the chapel exercises, will be a great aid to the teachers in this direction.

The Sloyd work has been greatly enjoyed by the boys. It has given variety to their work, and broken up the monotony of the school-room. They have been much interested in completing pieces of work to take away with them, to send to their friends and to give to their teachers. The work has also been a help to them in their play, enabling them to make better kites and sleds, and other things in which boys delight. Every influence that is helpful in their innocent pleasures is especially welcome in our school, as it makes the children less in the power of the many temptations with which they have to battle,—temptations that may not even present themselves to children who have always had happy surroundings and the help of a good inheritance.

The library and the numerous periodicals with which the school is generously supplied are highly appreciated by pupils and teachers. Great care is taken to have them form a taste for the best literature, and to inspire them with an admiration for all that is noble and good. The older pupils are much interested in current topics, and in their talk on such subjects show a good degree of intelligence.

We have been gratified in many instances by seeing the pupils not only interested but even enthusiastic in their work. Such children make rapid progress. All are responsive to kind words and actions, — some are touchingly so. This leads us to be hopeful of all, despairing of none.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,

Principal.

MONSON, MASS., Oct. 1, 1892.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.
1891-92.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual report of statistics of this institution for the year 1891-92.

While there have been no novel features introduced into the plan of work this year, there have been evidences of improvement, furnishing ground for encouragement to officers and superintendent alike.

The report of the principal, on page 73, gives a fair idea of what has been accomplished in the different grades of the school, and will repay a careful reading.

The military drill has been continued, with excellent effect upon the boys in the direction of erect carriage and good discipline.

The results of a year's trial of the Ling system of gymnastics has been eminently satisfactory. A brief explanation of the system, from the pen of the instructor, will be found on page 75. The exercises have seemed attractive to the boys, the physical effects good, while the mental and moral influence has seemed full of promise. It is believed that a judicious use of the medical gymnastics will bring about great improvement in the case of boys who, through deficient physical development, are dull and often apparently lacking in mental capacity.

In the Sloyd teaching an attempt has been made to grade and classify so that instruction may be given to classes instead of individuals. The wood-work was laid aside last spring, and a course of twelve lessons in mechanical drawing given to five of the seven families of boys, as the initial step towards this change. They were then classified by their drawing and by the model upon which they were last working. This brought together boys who had been in-

structed in the mechanical drawing and those who had not. Those who had not had the drawing quite generally lost their places in grade at the end of six weeks, while those who had received the drawing maintained their places with apparent ease. So far no more difficulty has been experienced in producing good finished work with class than with individual instruction. Now, however, classes beginning the Sloyd are given a special brief course in mechanical drawing before taking the wood-working tools in their hands, instead of beginning wood-working and drawing together, and developing them *pari passu*. There are many advantages to the pupil on the side of class instruction, among which are greater independence in work, more individuality, keener attention and greater exercise in correct comprehension of language. The teacher is able to give better instruction with less nervous fatigue, and can better judge of the quality of the teaching by its effects upon the pupil.

I am convinced, from my observation of these boys, that despite the good degree of attention which has already been given to drawing, a much larger measure of time and instruction devoted to this branch would be found highly beneficial. It is an acknowledged fact that drawing is the proper foundation of all industrial art; and yet the outcome of the effort bestowed upon drawing in the majority of schools is the merest smattering, almost valueless for practical purposes. What clear expression in words is to a thought, that drawing is to a concept which shall take on proper material form. As one main object to be kept in view in the training of these boys is a preparation to earn an honest living at some industrial calling, the teaching of drawing for its industrial value ought to be emphasized, even to the extent of employing extra teaching force if necessary.

The farm products have been abundant. The plan of assigning the various crops to be grown to the different families for purposes of cultivation has been quite successful. A little work under the direction of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst has been begun. Considerable road building has been accomplished. Quite an area has also been cleared of rocks. Several thousand feet of tile

drains have been dug and laid, thus redeeming a number of acres of valuable meadow land.

Two cases of tuberculosis have recently been discovered in the herd of cows. There had been no suspicious symptoms observed until a cow very suddenly died, apparently from colic. An autopsy showed tuberculosis in an advanced stage in the lymphatic glands. Dr. Penniman of Worcester was called in, who made a careful examination of the herd. One young cow at his suggestion was killed on suspicion, and the disease was found to have clearly developed in the glands of the abdominal cavity. No other cows furnished any discoverable ground of suspicion of the disease. The condition of our cow stable, which is as good and probably better than that of the average farmer's stable, seems to me very favorable to the development of this disease. The profitable production of milk in cold weather requires that the cows be kept as warm as possible. This can most easily be accomplished by shutting up the cows, so as to retain the largest per cent. of animal heat. The air of an ordinary cow stable in cool weather is in consequence strongly impregnated with the poisonous exhalations from the lungs and bodies of the cows, and usually the fermenting manure in the cellar beneath adds to the gaseous horrors. No adequate provision is made for ventilation. These circumstances demand attention, if the disease is to be successfully combated.

The present mode of disposal of our sewage is open to grave criticism. Some measures should be taken at an early day to take care of it in a safe and proper manner.

An efficient system of lighting is still a great desideratum. The light from gasolene is so unsatisfactory that its use has been confined to two buildings. Kerosene, which is used in the remaining buildings, is dangerous, and has more than once within the last year come near resulting in a disastrous conflagration. I therefore renew the suggestion made one year ago, that a special appropriation for an electrical plant be asked of the next Legislature.

The number of boys in the school during the past year, instead of remaining stationary or only slightly increasing, has risen so that the average for the year has been eleven

per cent. greater than for the preceding year. The need of another cottage has been pronounced for a good part of the year, and the want of one is seriously embarrassing the work of the school.

The number of boys returned has been somewhat unusual, but this is largely due to the vigilance and activity of the visitor, Mr. Thomas H. Benton, rather than to an increased unreliability on the part of the boys placed out. Any boy who has not done well has been promptly visited, and, where there seemed to be any uncertainty about the suitability of the place, another place has been found for him, so that he might have a fair chance to show his disposition to do well. The records of the institution show 509 visits paid by the agent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity during the year. The condition of boys subject to visitation appear to be as follows: doing well, 314; not doing well, 14; whereabouts unknown, 35. Twelve of the unknown disappeared during the past year. There were released on probation to parents and others 120, of whom 9 were returned to the school for unsatisfactory behavior.

The gross weekly per capita cost is \$4.76. The sanitary repairs at Willow Park, making a deficiency appropriation necessary, together with the purchase of new uniforms last fall, are responsible for the increased per capita cost. The considerable increase in the number of boys made the purchase of unusual quantities of bedding and furniture necessary, and the purchase of coal for the coming year at a sharp advance in price helped to swell the rate of expenditure; so that, combined with the three other enlarged outlays just named, the total increase was between \$4,000 and \$5,000 over the corresponding expenditures of the previous year. This sum more than accounts for the increase in the per capita cost above that of last year.

My officers have co-operated with me loyally, and on the whole have shown themselves an efficient corps of workers.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,

Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the General Condition of the School, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1891,	200
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	125
Returned from places,	28
	— 153
Recommitted,	2
Elopers recaptured,	19
	— 374
Whole number in school during the year,	374
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	75
On probation to others,	45
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	5
To State Farm, Bridgewater,	5
As unfit subjects,	2
By elopement,	21
Died,	1
Returned to court,	1
	— 155
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1892,	219

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and Average Number of Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1891.			
October,	13	16	200.90
November,	12	13	197.87
December,	11	10	197.06
1892.			
January,	16	6	199.93
February,	7	10	208.62
March,	14	17	203.00
April,	8	16	194.80
May,	14	8	196.06
June,	16	8	202.50
July,	23	10	213.03
August,	18	20	217.38
September,	9	8	215.43
Totals,	161	142	203.88

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Condition of Boys under Twenty-one during the Year 1891-92.

With parents,	203
With others,	125
Released to go out of the State,	2
Removed out of the State,	11
In navy,	8
Died,	1
Massachusetts Reformatory,	59
Other institutions, penal,	17
State Primary School,	3
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	2
Lost sight of:—	
This year,	12
Previously,	23
	—
	35
Discharged as unfit subjects,	10
	476
In school Sept. 30, 1892,	219
	695

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	—	51	51
Berkshire,	1	227	228
Bristol,	7	574	581
Dukes,	—	14	14
Essex,	23	1,021	1,044
Franklin,	—	54	54
Hampden,	14	373	387
Hampshire,	3	79	82
Middlesex,	20	1,132	1,152
Nantucket,	—	16	16
Norfolk,	1	942	943
Plymouth,	1	118	119
Suffolk,	31	1,274	1,305
Worcester,	24	703	727
Totals,	125	6,578	6,703

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in United States,	12
Mothers born in United States,	7
Fathers foreign born,	5
Mothers foreign born,	12
Both parents born in United States,	22
Both parents foreign born,	54
Unknown,	23
One parent unknown,	16

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

Born in the United States,	105
Foreign born (11 in Canada),	19
Unknown,	1
	125

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	50
municipal court,	20
police court,	50
superior court,	2
trial justices,	2
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
Total,	125

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six,	-	5	5
Seven,	-	25	25
Eight,	-	118	118
Nine,	-	235	235
Ten,	-	446	446
Eleven,	5	647	652
Twelve,	14	763	777
Thirteen,	38	947	985
Fourteen,	62	1,264	1,326
Fifteen,	2	898	900
Sixteen,	-	930	930
Seventeen,	-	280	280
Eighteen and over,	-	59	59
Unknown,	4	34	38
Totals,	125	6,651	6,776

Average age of boys, 13.736.

TABLE NO. 8.

*Showing the Domestic Condition of Boys who have been Inmates of
the School during the Year.*

CONDITION.	Number.
Had parents,	180
no parents,	27
father,	59
mother,	42
step-father,	15
step-mother,	22
intemperate father,	114
intemperate mother,	9
both parents intemperate,	47
parents separated,	15
attended church,	292
never attended church,	13
never attended school,	1
not attended school within one year,	50
two years,	23
three years,	11
been arrested before,	219
been inmates of other institutions,	68
used intoxicating liquor,	47
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	235
Were employed in mill or otherwise when arrested,	116
idle,	113
attending school,	50
Could not read or write,	6
Could not write,	—
Parents owning residence,	38
Members of family had been arrested,	120

TABLE NO. 9.

*Showing Length of Time the Boys who have left the Past Year
have spent in the School since Commitment.*

3 months or less, 2	2 years 3 months, 7
4 months, 1	2 " 4 " 2
5 " -	2 " 5 " 3
6 " -	2 " 6 " -
7 " 1	2 " 7 " 4
8 " -	2 " 8 " 2
9 " 1	2 " 9 " 2
10 " 2	2 " 10 " 2
11 " -	2 " 11 " 4
1 year, 2	3 years, 2
1 " 1 month, 2	3 " 1 month, 1
1 " 2 months, 1	3 " 2 months, -
1 " 3 " 9	3 " 3 " -
1 " 4 " 5	3 " 4 " -
1 " 5 " 10	3 " 5 " -
1 " 6 " 8	3 " 6 " -
1 " 7 " 7	3 " 7 " -
1 " 8 " 7	3 " 8 " -
1 " 9 " 8	3 " 9 " -
1 " 10 " 8	3 " 10 " 1
1 " 11 " 6	3 " 11 " 2
2 years, 9	4 years and more, -
2 " 1 month, 2	
2 " 2 months, 5	
	Total, 128

Average time spent in the institution, 22.1 months.

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers, New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1882-83,	114.28	100	14	125	19
1883-84,	128.80	138†	33	81	43
1884-85,*	112.18	64	33	81	71
1885-86,	92.82	59	44	90	18
1886-87,	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887-88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90,	186.46	92	19	89	16
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	20	16
Average for ten years,	144.21	100.3	30.2	84.4	25.6

* April, 1885, removed to present location.

† First year after the reduction of the age for admission from seventeen to fourteen years.

Report of Sewing-room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.

Articles Made.	Articles Repaired.
Aprons, 91	Aprons, 17
Aprons, white, 9	Blankets, 21
Bed spreads, 6	Blankets, horse, 1
Braces, 60	Bolster cases, 1
Caps, 160	Braces, 133
Dish towels, 33	Caps, 7
Holdes, 16	Coats, 61
Jackets, white, 7	Jackets, 70
Jackets, woollen, 63	Mattresses, 4
Napkins, 272	Mittens, 24
Pantaloons, 407	Napkins, 270
Pillow slips, 227	Pantaloons, 542
Sheets, 249	Pillows, 4
Shirts, 812	Pillow slips, 352
Strips (for labels), 282	Robes, 1
Table cloths, 20	Sheets, 416
Towels, 569	Shirts, 528
Total, 3,283	Spreads, 8
	Table cloths, 123
	Towels, 400
	Vests, 1
	Total, 2,984

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.

Number pieces washed,	166,838
Number pieces ironed,	125,323
Number pieces starched,	5,316
Average number of boys employed,	17
Number of different boys employed,	77

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

It is with pleasure and a degree of satisfaction that I present the annual report of our school for the year ending Sept. 30, 1892.

During the year interest in the school work increased greatly, which fact is due largely to the faithfulness and efficiency of the teachers employed, who, with one exception, remained till the close of the year, thus gaining that familiarity with the work which is necessary in order to hold the attention of the pupils. As so many of the boys come to the school with an utter dislike for study and the needful restraints of school life, it requires on the part of the teacher tact and an aptness to teach, in order to overcome this and create in its stead a love of study, without which little can be accomplished in school.

The work of grading has been continued, till there are now four of the seven schools in each of which is one grade only. Of the one hundred and twenty-five different boys received during the year, there were seventy-eight of the C and D grades. Of the number, six could neither read nor write when they entered the school. To such cases individual attention is always given, so that, except there be mental deficiency, they are soon brought up to the work of the D class. At different times during the year boys who had outstripped their classes have received individual instruction from the principal till they have overtaken the next higher grade. In this manner pupils have been encouraged and the work of the teacher has been lightened. In several instances boys have gone from one cottage to another to recite with those of their grade, an arrangement which has worked well.

As the result of careful drill in language in the lower

grades, when the pupils enter the more advanced classes they are prepared to study with delight the language of men "who drank from the pure well of English undefiled." The enthusiasm with which these classes have studied and committed poem after poem of Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier seem hardly credible.

In our observation lessons the boys have studied plants, soils, common minerals, etc. In March, twigs of apple, cherry, willow, etc., in water, were placed in the school-rooms, where the development of the buds, leaves and flowers was eagerly watched by the pupils. These objects also afforded them subjects for drawing, and the conventionalized forms of the same, in connection with the forms of solids studied in the daily drawing lessons, were used in designing patterns for various purposes.

In the drawing classes more has been done in the line of clay modelling (especially in the C and D classes), paper cutting, designing and coloring, than previously. The original designs for stained-glass windows, cut from colored paper, and the books of original colored designs, exhibited at the close of the year, evidenced the skill and ingenuity acquired by training and practice in these lines of work.

A daily weather report has been made out by each school, the boys taking observations just before passing into school at two P.M.

Considering a fair handwriting very desirable, we have given more time than formerly to the daily drill in penmanship, which is taught systematically and with encouraging results.

During the first three months of the year the principles of music were taught, after which time the boys learned to sing by note more than a hundred pieces.

Appropriate exercises, musical and literary, were given on Christmas, Longfellow's Day, Memorial Day, in all which the boys were enthusiastic, and acquitted themselves creditably.

Respectfully,

MARY L. PETTIT,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF GYMNASTICS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In the introduction of gymnastics as an accessory to the educational methods already employed, the purpose was twofold: first, to give the mind such training as to cause it more readily to receive impressions, and the nervous and muscular systems to respond more instantaneously to its commands; second, to give the boys daily systematic exercise of a nature best calculated to develop the body in a legitimate way.

The Ling (Swedish) system of school gymnastics is arranged on the progressive scale. It does not at once require of the pupil all there is in him, but by starting with the simplest movements, which require little effort, the work for all muscles is imperceptibly increased, thus raising his standard of physical possibilities. Particular attention is paid to those movements which affect the correct position of the shoulders, the straightening of the spine, the enlargement of the thoracic cavity and the action of the heart.

The scheme has not yet had a fair trial. A close observation of the boys as they appear in the class drill, however, will demonstrate these facts: there is an increased power of fixed and sustained attention, a quickened mental action, a more instantaneous and better-controlled nervous and muscular response, and a greater interest in the drill and desire to conform more nearly to what is right,—which I claim are a long stride in the right direction.

The greatest gain is perceptible in those who have been here six months or more, and in those who are farther advanced mentally and stronger physically. With the applica-

tion of medical gymnastics we hope to reach those who are below the average in physical ability, and not susceptible to the school gymnastics.

Apparatus will be added this year, as supplementary to the free-standing movements, when better results may be expected.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,

Instructor.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

At the close of last year a boy from Lyman Hall was confined in the hospital with typhoid fever. In October four cases came from Willow Park; one, a boy of feeble constitution, died on the fourteenth day, the others recovered. The cause of this outbreak was sought, and all suspicious conditions removed so far as possible at the time. No other cases occurred till in August one came from Maple Cottage, followed in September by one each from Lyman Hall * and Wayside Cottage; these are now convalescent.

The reappearance of the disease this autumn proves the cause still present. We may not be able to demonstrate where this cause resides, but there is no doubt in my mind that it is in the drains and cesspools. Some defects in the sewers were corrected last year, but the cesspools remain where the overflow runs into fields used for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables which are consumed without cooking. The disease having gained a foothold and its germs found lodgement here, it is probable the present system of drainage will grow more dangerous every year, and continue a menace to the school till a radical change is made in the disposal of its sewage.

Exclusive of typhoid fever there has been much sickness this year; conditions of debility and disorders of digestion have been very common. Probably the influences which in some caused the fever have contributed to produce other sickness.

* This boy had recently been transferred from Willow Park.

Including everything, 231 boys have made 537 applications for treatment; that is, counting each case but once, however long it continued. Of these, many were attended by the nurse alone, and probably one-half had ailments for which medical advice is not usually obtained. About one in eight of all applications were accidents.

The hospital has been occupied by 119 boys 929 days. I have made 208 visits during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,

Physician.

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1892.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1891 —	October, received from the State Treasurer, . . .	\$4,037 47
	November, “ “ “ “ . . .	5,652 50
	December, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,511 52
1892 —	January, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,952 38
	February, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,611 70
	March, “ “ “ “ . . .	5,079 49
	April, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,766 27
	May, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,574 40
	June, “ “ “ “ . . .	6,531 04
	July, “ “ “ “ . . .	3,813 48
	August, “ “ “ “ . . .	2,785 45
	September, “ “ “ “ . . .	4,211 46
		\$50,527 16

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1891 —	October,	\$4,037 47
	November,	5,652 50
	December,	2,511 52
1892 —	January,	4,952 38
	February,	3,611 70
	March,	5,079 49
	April,	3,766 27
	May,	3,574 40
	June,	6,531 04
	July,	3,813 48
	August,	2,785 45
	September,	4,211 46
		\$50,527 16

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1891, Chap. 347).

1891 —	November,	\$1,031 67
	December,	341 29
1892 —	February,	99 50
		\$1,472 46

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1892, Chap. 30).

1892 — July,	\$1,173 14
August,	692 85
September,	3,719 82
	<hr/>
	\$5,585 81

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1891, Chap. 347).

1891 — November,	\$1,031 67
December,	341 29
1892 — February,	99 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,472 46

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1892, Chap. 30).

1892 — July,	\$1,173 14
August,	692 85
September,	3,719 82
	<hr/>
	\$5,585 81

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1892.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$17,969 87
Wages of other persons temporarily employed,	1,060 97
	<hr/>
	\$19,030 84

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Meat,	\$1,883 81
Fish,	637 63
Eggs,	229 97
Lard,	93 55
Potatoes,	65 35
Fruit and vegetables,	191 06
Bread and crackers,	3,981 21
Flour and cereals,	293 38
Beans and pease,	348 61
Ice,	102 81
Tea, coffee, cereal coffee and chocolate,	272 88
Sugar and molasses,	506 60
Butter and cheese,	1,169 03
	<hr/>

Amounts carried forward, \$9,775 89 \$19,030 84

Amounts brought forward, \$9,775 89 \$19,030 84

Provisions and grocery supplies, including—

Salt and other spices,	43 24	
Nuts and candy,	13 83	
Soap and other washing material,	257 51	
Milk,	8 25	
Vinegar,	55 72	
Essences,	30 41	
Cream tartar, soda, baking powder and starch,	37 66	
Other groceries and provisions,	11 25	
	<hr/>	10,233 76

Clothing—

Hats and caps,	\$215 20	
Shoes and repairs to same,	924 06	
Suits, summer and winter,	2,725 24	
Stockings,	172 27	
Shirts, winter,	539 16	
Shirts, summer,	277 79	
Neckties,	5 25	
Suspenders,	61 31	
Handkerchiefs,	23 74	
Mittens,	32 10	
Buttons,	87 98	
Thread,	54 60	
Collars,	16 00	
Needles and thimbles,	1 80	
Shoulder straps,	30 75	
Travelling bags,	30 03	
Clothing, unclassified,	12 52	
	<hr/>	5,209 70

Furniture, beds and bedding—

Chairs, tables, bedsteads, springs and mattresses,	\$231 55	
Stoves and stove furniture,	63 20	
Iron, tin, copper and wooden ware,	157 12	
Glassware and crockery,	97 04	
Agate ware,	19 26	
Cutlery,	29 42	
Lamps, lanterns, chimneys and wicks,	138 35	
Brooms and brushes,	99 72	
Baskets,	18 00	
Sewing-room machines and repairs,	82 80	
Laundry machinery and repairs,	28 63	
Bed coverings and cloth for same,	420 15	
Table spreads and towels,	207 46	
Rugs, carpets and oil cloth,	207 92	

Amounts carried forward, \$1,800 62 \$34,474 30

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>			\$1,800 62	\$34,474 30
Furniture, beds and bedding—				
Shears, combs and brushes,			11 48	
Window shades and screens,			104 78	
Furnace and register,			43 00	
Unclassified,			129 81	
			<hr/>	2,089 69
School property—				
(a) School supplies :				
Books, school,			\$267 76	
Books, miscellaneous,			28 08	
Paper and envelopes,			84 32	
Pens, penholders, pencils and erasers,			34 29	
Slates and slate pencils,			14 58	
Blank books,			17 36	
Drawing and painting material,			58 55	
Ink,			9 00	
Music,			47 19	
Black-board,			12 75	
Maps,			102 15	
Mucilage,			9 00	
Manual training tools and supplies,			150 28	
(b) Institution property, unclassified,			235 11	
			<hr/>	1,070 42
Fuel and lights,				4,467 32
Medicines and medical supplies,				102 24
Ordinary repairs,				3,451 33
Horse and cattle shoeing,				132 73
Express, freight and passenger fares,				956 53
Stationery, postage, telegrams and newspapers,				605 97
Seeds, plants and fertilizers, farm tools and repairing same,				1,420 87
Water,				380 00
Printing material,				198 22
Live stock,				52 50
Grain, feed and meal for stock,				1,125 04
				<hr/>
Total,				\$50,527 16

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1891.						
October,	Received cash from,	-	\$0 50	\$1 75	-	\$2 25
November,	" " "	\$31 95	-	4 50	-	36 45
December,	" " "	-	-	2 50	-	2 50
1892.						
January,	" " "	4 92	-	1 48	-	6 40
February,	" " "	12 90	-	9 75	-	22 65
March,	" " "	9 13	13 16	1 10	-	23 39
April,	" " "	25 38	-	146 84	\$1 67	173 89
May,	" " "	78 60	-	334 03	-	412 63
June,	" " "	43 74	-	254 00	70	298 44
July,	" " "	183 29	9 50	89 03	-	281 82
August,	" " "	31 29	25	1 25	-	32 79
September,	" " "	27 92	-	287 91	1 24	317 07
Totals,		\$449 12	\$23 41	\$1,134 14	\$3 61	\$1,610 28

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1891.						
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	-	\$0 50	\$1 75	-	\$2 25
November,	" " "	\$31 95	-	4 50	-	36 45
December,	" " "	-	-	2 50	-	2 50
1892.						
January,	" " "	4 92	-	1 48	-	6 40
February,	" " "	12 90	-	9 75	-	22 65
March,	" " "	9 13	13 16	1 10	-	23 39
April,	" " "	25 38	-	146 84	\$1 67	173 89
May,	" " "	78 60	-	334 03	-	412 63
June,	" " "	43 74	-	254 00	70	298 44
July,	" " "	183 29	9 50	89 03	-	281 82
August,	" " "	31 29	25	1 25	-	32 79
September,	" " "	27 92	-	287 91	1 24	317 07
Totals,		\$449 12	\$23 41	\$1,134 14	\$3 61	\$1,610 28

Summary of Current Expenses Monthly.

	1891.					1892.					Totals.		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.		Aug.	Sept.
	Salaries, wages and labor,	\$1,533 40	\$1,793 74	\$1,672 96	\$1,512 55	\$1,472 53	\$1,482 60	\$1,526 09	\$1,567 92	\$1,562 49		\$1,732 68	\$1,511 65	$1,662 23	$19,030 84
Transportation and travelling expenses,	64 81	46 44	47 17	114 74	29 78	118 99	101 51	62 31	82 60	66 80	87 25	134 13	956 53
Postage, telegrams and telephone,	17 81	26 02	9 96	53 13	5 26	27 94	14 51	12 04	59 79	8 72	14 64	10 21	260 03
Provisions and groceries,	1,032 85	857 51	788 45	1,013 62	800 64	798 17	724 23	851 88	719 85	914 03	740 80	991 73	10,233 76
School property,	74 72	85 68	9 25	44 55	22 29	56 04	53 82	155 58	23 19	117 57	4 13	423 60	1,070 42
Clothing,	505 25	2,023 89	123 86	441 78	229 26	607 67	135 69	118 30	117 22	138 20	170 80	597 78	5,209 70
Grain and meal for stock,	84 26	58 99	124 17	119 00	128 56	140 50	110 54	110 87	3 13	78 97	64 80	101 25	1,125 04
Ordinary repairs,	153 34	373 90	805 70	771 19	433 73	230 30	214 56	92 36	129 29	33 55	56 57	156 84	3,451 33
Fuel and lights,	59 17	72 80	41 50	79 75	70 84	64 53	25 80	-	3,742 84	287 34	22 75	-	4,467 32
News, S. S. and waste papers,	5 75	1 50	8 50	159 45	11 20	-	12 30	-	-	10 75	7 43	-	216 88
Furniture, beds and bedding,	332 32	263 80	-	253 14	377 47	206 71	191 48	233 32	16 61	95 52	40 40	78 92	2,089 69
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	117 20	-	15 80	48 00	6 00	61 08	542 45	224 02	50	20 50	10 97	57	1,047 09
Farm tools,	28 60	16 59	32 00	-	4 34	40 90	104 49	53 80	24 58	47 42	13 15	7 91	373 78
Horse and cattle shoeing,	13 70	5 10	11 90	23 15	9 45	13 20	8 80	1 15	9 00	22 43	8 70	6 15	132 73
Live-stock purchases,	-	-	-	-	-	7 00	-	-	-	45 50	-	-	52 50
Stationery,	5 69	-	1 86	4 59	10 00	12 35	-	36 90	22 85	3 50	9 10	22 22	129 06
Drugs and medical supplies,	8 60	26 54	6 40	17 11	-	9 80	-	3 63	65	-	20 66	8 85	102 24
Printing material,	-	-	-	106 63	35	13 75	-	50 32	16 45	-	1 65	9 07	198 22
Water,	-	-	-	190 00	-	-	-	-	-	190 00	-	-	380 00
Totals,	\$4,037 47	\$5,652 50	\$3,699 48	\$4,952 38	\$3,611 70	\$3,891 53	\$3,766 27	\$3,574 40	\$6,531 04	\$3,813 48	\$2,785 45	\$4,211 46	\$50,527 16

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING SEPT.
30, 1892.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1891, .	\$7,239 24	
Board,	172 50	
Farm tools and repairs to same,	364 13	
Fertilizer,	662 95	
Grain and meal,	940 32	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	95 33	
Labor of boys,	368 50	
Live stock,	52 50	
Ordinary repairs,	103 50	
Seeds and plants,	179 97	
Voluntary service and medicine,	39 75	
Wages,	544 59	
Water,	20 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,783 28
Net gain for twelve months,		1,079 13
		<hr/>
		\$11,862 41

Cr.

Apples, 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels,	\$21 95
Asparagus, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen,	45 13
Beef, 1,250 pounds,	87 50
Beet greens, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	4 31
Beans, string, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	10 13
Beans, shell, 29 bushels,	21 75
Beets, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	13 64
Blackberries, 66 quarts,	7 92
Cash for treasury,	10 00
Cash for calves, 13,	16 50
Cash for hay,	3 42
Cash for horseradish, 14 $\frac{7}{12}$ dozen,	14 07
Cash for tallow,	23 46
Cash for asparagus,	98 98
Cash for hides, 141 pounds,	4 23
Cash for spinach, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	4 75
Cash for rhubarb, 15 pounds,	30
Cash for strawberries, 1,394 quarts,	166 47
Cash for ducks, 160 pounds,	17 24
Cash for tomatoes, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	12 91
Cash for blackberries, 256 quarts,	26 88
Cash for onions, 55 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels,	49 91
Cherries, 4 quarts,	48
Cabbage, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels,	19 77
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$681 70

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$681 70
Carrots, 6½ bushels,		3 98
Cucumbers, 22¼ bushels,		42 69
Cauliflower, 7 heads,		1 40
Currants, 25 quarts,		2 25
Cucumbers for pickling, 16¾ bushels,		16 75
Celery, 28¾ dozen bunches,		20 93
Eggs, 277½ dozen,		62 90
Horseradish, 17 quarts,		9 54
Hay, 4½ tons,		76 50
Labor for institution,		1,852 56
Lettuce, 144 dozen,		31 00
Milk, 5,498 ⁰ / ₈ cans,		1,650 25
Muskmelons, 490,		29 40
Onions, 3¼ bushels,		3 80
Pork, 3,210½ pounds,		238 73
Pease, 75½ bushels,		79 80
Potatoes, 42 bushels,		32 13
Pumpkins, 75,		3 75
Pears, 1½ bushels,		1 50
Radishes, 295¼ dozen,		15 91
Rhubarb, 91 pounds,		2 73
Raspberries, 87 quarts,		13 05
Spinach, 31½ bushels,		18 12
Strawberries, 937 quarts,		133 52
Sweet corn, 747½ dozen,		86 15
Squash, summer, 8 barrels,		4 20
Squash, winter, 2 barrels,		2 50
Turnips, 7½ bushels,		10 74
Tomatoes, 88¾ bushels,		53 46
Watermelons, 200,		20 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,201 94
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1892,		6,660 47
		<hr/>
		\$11,862 41

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1892, AND NOT DELIVERED
AT SCHOOL.

Apples, 85 barrels, . . .	\$85 00	Horseradish,	\$100 00
Apples, cider, 150 bushels, . . .	15 00	Mangles, 880 bushels, . . .	176 00
Beets, 120 bushels,	36 00	Onions, 116 bushels, . . .	116 00
Beans, 2 bushels,	4 00	Potatoes, 440 bushels, . . .	330 00
Corn, field, 240 bushels, . . .	144 00	Parsnips,	24 75
Corn, fodder, 10 tons,	70 00	Rowen, 1 ton,	12 00
Corn, sweet, 6 bushels,	5 00	Straw, rye,	90 00
Cabbage, 8½ tons,	170 00	Squash, hubbard, 2,800, . . .	42 00
Celery,	50 00	Turnips, Swede, 180	
Carrots, 610 bushels,	134 20	bushels,	28 80
Ensilage, 60 tons,	240 00	Turnips, purple-top, 280	
Hay, English, 31 tons,	527 00	bushels,	42 00
Hay, stock,	84 00		
Hay, meadow,	18 00		
			\$2,543 75

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	\$98 98	Rhubarb,	\$0 30
Blackberries,	26 88	Spinach,	4 75
Calves,	16 50	Strawberries,	166 47
Ducks,	17 24	Teaming,	10 00
Hay,	3 42	Tallow,	23 46
Horseradish,	14 07	Tomatoes,	12 91
Hides,	4 23		
Onions,	49 91		\$449 12

Live Stock.

Bull, one,	\$50 00	Horse, "Jerry,"	\$80 00
Cows, twenty-one,	735 00	Horses, one pair black, . . .	450 00
Cows, one two-year-old,	25 00	Horses, one pair bay, . . .	325 00
Cows, three yearlings,	50 00	Oxen, two yoke,	250 00
Calves, two,	20 00	Swine, twenty-one,	180 00
Ducks, forty-six,	27 60		
Fowl, fifty-nine,	21 00		\$2,363 60
Horse, "Major, Jr.,"	150 00		

Farming implements, including wagons, machines, tools, etc., \$1,753 12

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$2,543 75
Produce sold,	449 12
Produce consumed,	4,752 82
	\$7,745 69
Live stock,	2,363 60
Agricultural implements,	1,753 12
	\$11,862 41

SUMMARY.

REAL ESTATE.

Fifty-eight acres tillage,	\$10,800	00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,800	00
Brady land,	1,300	00
Willow Park land,	1,500	00
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,000	00
		\$19,400 00

BUILDINGS.

Superintendent's house,	\$9,500	00
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000	00
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000	00
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500	00
"Willow Park,"	5,600	00
"Wayside Cottage,"	5,500	00
"Oak Cottage,"	16,000	00
Chapel,	3,700	00
Farm barn and sheds,	1,200	00
Armory,	500	00
Horse barn,	2,000	00
New store barn,	400	00
"Willow Park Hall,"	400	00
Coal sheds,	300	00
		101,600 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding, inmates',	\$2,660	39
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,198	67
Dry goods,	541	98
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	300	00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5,702 04	\$121,000 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,702 04	\$121,000 00
Fuel and oil,	3,900 00	
Library,	650 00	
Live stock,	2,263 60	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	4,667 98	
Other furniture, inmates',	2,271 36	
Personal property, superintendent's department,	10,596 72	
Provisions and groceries,	831 44	
Produce on hand,	2,543 75	
Ready-made clothing,	2,638 52	
	<hr/>	36,064 41
Total,		<hr/> \$157,067 41

G. P. HEATH,
LEWIS RICE,

Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Supt.*
WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1892.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter Day, assistant superintendent,	500 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hulse, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perkins, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. Q. A. Norton, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Skillings, charge of family,	800 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	200 00
Miss Emma F. Newton, teacher,	350 00
Miss Annie J. Blanchard, teacher,	300 00
Miss Jennie S. Nye, teacher,	300 00
Miss Carrie Dana, teacher,	325 00
Miss Cora L. Roberts, teacher,	250 00
Miss Hattie M. Trask, teacher,	250 00
Miss Rose Dearborn, teacher,	275 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Miss Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of manual training,	600 00
Miss Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mrs. A. G. McIntyre, housekeeper, superintendent's house,	300 00
Miss Mary Custer, nurse,	250 00
Miss Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Carrie E. Day, assistant matron,	250 00
Miss Abbie G. Hulse, assistant matron,	250 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Wm. H. Powers, carpenter, \$1.50 per day.	
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, steward,	400 00
Arthur H. Goodell, watchman,	300 00
Henry Bowman, teamster,	400 00
George McDonald, teamster,	240 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$1,849 99
Mrs. T. F. Chapin,	Matron,	12 "	400 00
Geo. F. Bullard,	Assistant superintendent,	8 ² / ₃ "	365 61
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe,	Charge of family,	12 "	723 85
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	"	12 "	829 94
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith,	"	12 "	816 44
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Jones,	"	12 "	263 49
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hulse,	"	8 "	451 68
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perkins,	"	12 "	725 93
Mr. and Mrs. Q. A. Norton,	"	12 "	701 12
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Skillings,	"	12 "	865 85
F. E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	12 "	224 96
Emma F. Newton,	Teacher,	12 "	308 33
Annie J. Blanchard,	"	12 "	298 01
Evelyn Northrup,	"	10 ¹ / ₂ "	248 84
Jennie S. Nye,	"	12 "	284 86
Lena Rumely,	"	4 "	95 83
Estelle E. Greeley,	"	3 ² / ₃ "	95 07
Cora L. Roberts,	"	1 ¹ / ₂ "	31 39
Alice Shovelton,	"	1 ¹ / ₂ "	11 92
Carrie Dana,	"	1 ¹ / ₂ "	43 86
Hattie M. Trask,	"	1 ¹ / ₂ "	34 81
Rose Dearborn,	"	1 ¹ / ₂ "	20 33
Kate E. Coney,	"	10 ¹ / ₂ "	258 70
Mary E. Penniman,	"	10 ³ / ₄ "	248 02

Schedule of Salaried Officers, etc. — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12 months,	\$383 56
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 "	600 00
Westborough Training School for Nurses,	Nurses,	.	88 27
Z. B. Adams,	Physician,	.	15 45
John T. Burhoe,	Carpenter,	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ₀ months,	93 20
G. P. Heath,	Appraiser,	.	35 00
W. A. Curtis,	Carpenter,	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ₀ months,	110 84
Lewis Rice,	Appraiser,	.	24 00
Chaplains,	.	.	260 00
Walter Day,	Assistant superintendent,	8 $\frac{4}{10}$ months,	360 57
Mrs. Myra Johnson,	Supply officer,	10 "	215 22
Michael McKenna,	Laborer,	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours,	11 64
James Riley,	"	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 64
Mrs. Hattie J. Bowman,	Assistant matron,	7 $\frac{1}{3}$ ₀ months,	158 69
Harry G. Fuller,	Paper hanger,	140 $\frac{5}{8}$ days,	18 35
Harry G. Nye,	Teacher of painting,	2 $\frac{8}{10}$ months,	316 89
Albert G. McIntire,	Supply officer,	3 $\frac{10}{10}$ "	38 36
Mrs. A. G. McIntire,	"	3 $\frac{10}{10}$ "	72 93
Geo. McDonald,	Teamster,	8 $\frac{10}{10}$ "	169 55
Henry Bowman,	"	8 "	249 09
Elma G. Gowen,	Assistant matron,	5 $\frac{7}{10}$ "	120 27
Edwin Howard,	Supply officer,	3 $\frac{7}{10}$ "	9 59
Minnie H. Burns,	"	3 $\frac{10}{10}$ "	10 28
Lucretia R. Giles,	Assistant matron,	2 $\frac{3}{10}$ "	15 76
Mrs. H. M. Braley,	Supply officer,	3 $\frac{10}{10}$ "	11 65
Susie E. Wheeler,	"	3 $\frac{8}{10}$ "	5 48

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

*Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees
of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the
Present Time.*

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Roynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	“ “
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	“ “
1891,	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	“ “

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

During the year we have been, as usual, busy with the work of the school. The discipline has grown less and less difficult through the kindly interest manifested by all the matrons and teachers to each girl, who is made to feel that she is an individual, and that her individuality will not be interfered with so long as she uses self-control. It is remarkable to see girls of this class, who have before been so unmanageable, yield so willingly to the rules and discipline of the school. The young lady who has been employed to supervise the work of the girls on the farm has not only been successful in this work but her moral influence over the girls has been recognized and appreciated throughout the school.

We realize more fully every year the advantage of being so pleasantly situated in a beautiful country town, where the surroundings are quiet, healthful, and yet not dull or unattractive. It would be impossible to successfully place girls on farms, or anywhere in the country, until they had first learned to love and be content with such surroundings. Trees, birds, flowers, the growing of vegetables and gathering of fruit have great charms for them, especially the latter, which they are allowed to appropriate to their own use in great abundance. It is not strange that they so soon grow to be active and robust.

We have not been able to fill all the applications for girls, but you will see from the lists that we have placed out 72 girls this year, making in all at places 120, besides 27 with friends. Of these, 5 attend school the school months in the year, and 1 is at a boarding school.

The girls at places have saved, besides clothing themselves, \$1,346.50, which has been deposited in the bank for them when they become of age.

Quite a large number have been returned to the school during the year, but you will notice that the larger number is for relocation, illness or rest after hard work. Those who were considered unsatisfactory have not been wholly at fault; their places in some instances were also unsatisfactory, and the management not just what was needed to make their stay a success. We have placed this year only 6 with friends, and you will also notice that 7 have been returned from the care of parents.

It is better that a girl should first have a trial at a place, for there she finds less temptations than in her own home, where she meets with old companions and the same surroundings she formerly had. If parents have not the power to restrain their daughters from wrong at the age they are committed to the school, it will soon be the same old story of disobedience if they return to the home a year or so later. The girl will probably have to be recalled to the school, perhaps more depraved than when she was first committed. Then, again, if the girls had had safe homes and proper care, they would have seldom needed the influence of an institution to right their wrongs or teach them to be self-supporting. It has been proven without a doubt, that when a girl leaves the school she has, with few exceptions, a better start in life in a home where the atmosphere is entirely new.

Dr. O'Callaghan still visits the school weekly. The girls look forward with pleasure to her coming, and we owe much to the unselfish interest she has taken in the welfare of the girls.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT,

Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

During the year there have been in the school for more or less time,	176
In the school Sept. 30, 1891,	91
Returned to the school, having been placed out in former years,	85
New commitments,	50
<i>Total</i> ,	— 176

The following disposition was made of these girls: —

In the school Sept. 30, 1892,	82
Placed in families,	72
With friends,	6
Married,	4
School for the Feeble-minded,	1
Reformatory Prison,	1
In other institutions, not penal,	3
Discharged, not a citizen,	1
Died,	1
Ran away from place, not recovered,	4
Of age,	1
<i>Total</i> ,	— 176

There have been placed out during the year, *128

Of those placed on probation both this year and in former years, seventy have been recalled to the school for the following reasons, viz. : —

For serious immorality,	5
unsatisfactory conduct,	12
change of place, or for rest after hard work,	23
illness,	14
larceny,	1
From probation with parents,	7
For running away from place,	8
<i>Total recalled to the school</i> ,	— 70

* Of the 128 placed out there have been placed once, 116

 " " twice, 8

 " " three times, 4

 Whole number of placings out, — 128

Total in custody Sept. 30, 1891,	272	
Committed this year,	50	
<i>Total in custody during the year,</i>	—	322
Of whom there have attained their majority,	36	
Discharged, not a citizen,	1	
Died,	2	
<i>Total who have come of age, been discharged or died,</i>	—	39

Of the 284 still under twenty-one years of age and in the custody of the school there are : —

At work in families,	120	
On probation with friends,	28	
Married in former years,	19	
Married this year,	10	
At school,	1	
<i>Total self-supporting,</i>	—	178

In the school Sept. 30, 1892,	82	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison in former years,	4	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison this year,	1	
In institutions, not penal,	4	
<i>Total still supported by the State,</i>	—	91

Ran away from place in former years, not recovered,	9	
Ran away from place this year, not recovered,	6	
	—	15
<i>Total still in care of trustees,</i>		284

Of those committed this year, —

43 could read and write.	|	4 could neither read nor write.
3 could read and not write.		
Orphans, 7	|	Both parents living, 29
One parent living, 14		
29 born in Massachusetts.	|	1 born in New Jersey.
1 born in Canada.		1 born in Virginia.
3 born in Nova Scotia.		1 born in England.
2 born in Maine.		1 born in Scotland.
1 born in New Hampshire.		1 born in Florida.
1 born in Washington, D. C.		2 born in Rhode Island.
2 born in Vermont.		2 born in New York.
		2 unknown.

- 12 American parentage.
- 7 colored American parentage.
- 14 Irish parentage.
- 6 French parentage.
- 1 Irish, Scotch parentage.
- 1 English, Scotch parentage.

- 2 English parentage.
- 2 Scotch parentage.
- 2 German parentage.
- 1 Jewish parentage.
- 1 German, Irish parentage.
- 1 French, American parentage.

- 22 Stubbornness.
- 5 Lewdness.
- 13 Larceny.
- 1 Vagrancy.
- 2 Fornication.
- 1 Disturbing the peace.
- 1 Common drunkard.

- 3 Idle and disorderly.
- 2 Leading idle and vagrant life.
- 21 Committed on complaint of parents, for stubbornness.
- 28 Committed on complaint of officers.
- 1 Committed on complaint of guardian.

Of those in the school Sept. 30, 1892, —

- 6 are 13 years of age.
- 14 are 14 years of age.
- 13 are 15 years of age.
- 21 are 16 years of age.

- 22 are 17 years of age.
- 5 are 18 years of age.
- 1 is 20 years of age.
- Average age, 15 years.

Current expensés, \$21,320 72
 Cash received and paid to State Treasurer, 830 69

Average number of inmates, 89.2. Dividing current expensés by average number of inmates gives annual cost of \$397 88
 Weekly cost per capita, 4 46
 Cash received for deposit to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892, 1,346 50
 By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls, 1,346 50
 Cash drawn from savings banks on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1891, to Sept. 30, 1892, 474 46
 By paid amounts drawn from savings banks, 474 46

Memorandum of Savings Deposits for Girls.

- 1 depositor in Mercantile Savings Institution.
- 1 depositor in People's Savings Bank.
- 5 depositors in Citizens' Savings Bank.
- 44 depositors in Westborough Savings Bank.
- 27 depositors in Boston Five Cent Savings Bank.
- 92 depositors in Clinton Savings Bank.
- 109 depositors in Palmer Savings Bank.

L. L. BRACKETT,
Treasurer.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$500 00
House No. 1,	8,250 00
No. 2,	8,500 00
No. 4,	9,000 00
No. 5,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,200 00
Store-room,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	1,500 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Store-house,	450 00
Old barn,	150 00
Wood-house,	125 00
Ice-house,	100 00
Store-house No. 3,	25 00
Piggery,	100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc, No. 2,	300 00
Hen-house,	150 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Farm, 176 acres,	7,500 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	48 00
	\$53,223 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Property in No. 1,	\$1,259 00
No. 2,	1,296 76
No. 4,	1,570 50
No. 5,	980 77
Superintendent's house,	995 00
Chapel and library,	650 00
Crockery and hardware,	179 65
Dry goods (clothing and shoes),	664 00
Fuel,	1,536 76
Groceries,	897 06
Medicine,	9 00
Paint,	32 75
Stationery,	20 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$10,091 25

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$10,091 25
School supplies,	45 00
Produce of farm on hand,	3,506 46
Tools and carriages,	1,941 00
Valuation of horses,	500 00
Valuation of live stock,	2,547 00
	<hr/> \$18,630 71

A. J. BANCROFT,

H. F. HOSMER,

Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss.

Oct. 10, 1892.

Then personally appeared the above-named Andrew J. Bancroft and Henry F. Hosmer, and made oath that the above appraisal is just and true, according to their best judgment.

Before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,

Justice of the Peace.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory 1891,	\$1,863 00
horses, as per inventory,	600 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory,	1,897 00
produce of farm on hand 1891,	4,642 81
grain,	1,257 70
labor,	1,470 82
manure,	100 52
blacksmithing,	17 90
live stock,	216 00
potash,	40 00
seeds and plants,	10 65
lumber,	6 92
farm tools,	53 05
cash paid for stock to take place of sick cattle sold,	1,027 64
	<hr/> \$13,204 01

Cr.

By live stock, as per inventory 1892,	\$2,547 00
horses,	500 00
tools and carriages,	1,941 00
produce of farm on hand,	3,506 46
milk, 40,711 quarts,	1,628 44
eggs, 757 dozen,	183 95
calves,	318 89
sheeps and pigs,	112 00
bedding, 20 tons, 1,280 pounds,	123 84
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$10,861 58

<i>Brought forward,</i>	. . . . .	\$10,861 58
By green fodder, 27 tons,	. . . . .	162 00
willow wood for powder,	. . . . .	28 65
soap, 45 barrels,	. . . . .	180 00
sweet corn, 2 acres,	. . . . .	125 00
cabbages, 150 heads,	. . . . .	7 50
keeping horses for school,	. . . . .	150 00
plums,	. . . . .	16 00
hay consumed, 2 tons,	. . . . .	35 00
rhubarb, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton,	. . . . .	15 00
strawberries,	. . . . .	26 45
chickens, 181 pounds,	. . . . .	31 76
pork, 6,231 pounds,	. . . . .	436 17
apples, 100 bushels,	. . . . .	25 00
crab apples,	. . . . .	3 00
muck, 175 loads,	. . . . .	175 00
potatoes,	. . . . .	65 20
beans,	. . . . .	11 00
pease,	. . . . .	14 37
beets,	. . . . .	12 00
turnips,	. . . . .	6 00
hides,	. . . . .	28 20
squash,	. . . . .	5 75
cash received for sick cattle,	. . . . .	200 00
		<hr/>
		\$12,620 63

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Calves,	. . . . .	\$318 89	Potatoes,	. . . . .	\$35 20
Shoats and pigs,	. . . . .	112 00	Onions,	. . . . .	2 00
Willow wood,	. . . . .	28 65	Squash,	. . . . .	75
Board,	. . . . .	104 00	Sick cattle,	. . . . .	200 00
Service of animal,	. . . . .	1 00			<hr/>
Hides,	. . . . .	28 20			\$830 69

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk, 40,711 quarts,	. \$1,628 44	Pork, 6,231 pounds,	. \$436 17
Eggs, 757 dozen,	. 183 95	Bedding, 20 tons, 1,280	
Green fodder, 27 tons,	. 162 00	pounds,	. 123 84
Soap, 45 barrels,	. 180 00	Potatoes, 35 bushels,	. 26 25
Sweet corn, 2 acres,	. 125 00	Beans, 11 bushels,	. 11 00
Cabbages, 150 heads,	. 7 50	Pease, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	. 14 37
Plums and cherries,	. 16 00	Beets, 15 bushels,	. 12 00
Hay, 2 tons,	. 35 00	Turnips, 18 bushels,	. 6 00
Rhubarb, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton,	. 15 00	Squash,	. 5 75
Strawberries,	. 26 45	Ice,	. 150 00
Chickens, 180 pounds,	. 31 76		<hr/>
Apples, 100 bushels,	. 100 00		\$3,799 48
Crab apples, 6 bushels,	. 3 00		

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with STATE TREASURER.

1891.							
October, .	To amount paid, as per vouchers, .	\$1,535 21	October, .	By cash received from State treasurer,	\$1,535 21		
November, .	" " " "	2,244 28	November, .	" " " "	2,244 28		
December, .	" " " "	1,453 53	December, .	" " " "	1,453 53		
1892.			1892.				
January, .	" " " "	1,590 43	January, .	" " " "	1,590 43		
February, .	" " " "	1,485 66	February, .	" " " "	1,485 66		
March, .	" " " "	1,441 38	March, .	" " " "	1,441 38		
April, .	" " " "	1,536 33	April, .	" " " "	1,536 33		
May, .	" " " "	2,241 09	May, .	" " " "	2,241 09		
June, .	" " " "	1,463 91	June, .	" " " "	1,463 91		
July, .	" " " "	1,375 06	July, .	" " " "	1,375 06		
August, .	" " " "	3,081 10	August, .	" " " "	3,081 10		
September, .	" " " "	1,872 74	September, .	" " " "	1,872 74		
		<u>\$21,320 72</u>			<u>\$21,320 72</u>		

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.

MONTHS.	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.
1891.													
October, . . .	\$115 76	\$22 14	\$3 65	\$1 60	\$196 74	\$19 49	-	\$35 91	\$54 55	\$111 74	-	\$6 00	\$75 00
November, . .	91 99	30 83	1 30	140 00	206 39	-	\$101 80	40 01	38 56	289 18	\$37 89	13 50	118 59
December, . .	39 64	48 15	8 31	6 50	114 65	7 38	-	63 33	55 27	19 45	35 42	38 53	130 25
1892.													
January, . . .	25 55	32 16	4 55	-	102 35	29 00	50 59	30 00	73 67	234 15	6 95	15 40	-
February, . .	20 30	2 30	10 50	-	101 20	-	90 00	40 59	36 94	104 22	200 20	-	23 37
March, . . .	52 52	36 84	2 75	-	126 68	30 57	-	28 20	90	108 01	1 35	-	-
April, . . .	104 15	-	5 43	75	138 65	6 66	-	28 20	109 28	67 33	-	-	8 77
May, . . .	-	50 55	12 33	377 50	147 86	38	120 93	47 58	28 45	238 24	-	-	97 95
June, . . .	139 21	24 31	8 37	-	112 30	35	-	-	27 87	166 24	14 31	13 50	80 96
July, . . .	53 06	-	1 80	-	67 13	14 85	-	34 20	61 29	48 76	-	33 25	18 76
August, . . .	113 49	40 86	19 45	-	122 74	-	89 10	64 20	93 98	95 27	1,502 08	58 68	-
September, . .	89 58	27 01	5 95	242 50	121 40	9 08	-	33 78	63 11	218 62	-	-	7 75
	\$845 25	\$315 15	\$84 39	\$768 84	\$1,557 82	\$117 76	\$452 42	\$446 00	\$643 87	\$1,701 21	\$1,798 20	\$178 86	\$561 40

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1892—Concluded.

MONTHS.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Persons temporarily employed.	TOTALS.
1891.												
October, . . .	\$34 85	\$0 25	—	\$41 80	\$33 08	\$10 00	\$27 88	\$3 00	\$28 00	\$576 24	\$137 00	\$1,535 21
November, . . .	184 79	15	\$4 00	62 84	99 61	5 00	15 20	40 15	—	585 50	137 00	2,244 28
December, . . .	26 41	—	—	45 74	16 06	10 00	—	15 00	56 60	576 94	139 84	1,453 53
1892.												
January, . . .	99 09	41 16	60 60	64 32	25 63	—	—	—	44 00	646 26	5 00	1,590 43
February, . . .	105 59	—	—	35 00	21 70	20 00	—	—	37 50	636 25	—	1,485 66
March, . . .	89 93	10 22	—	51 30	19 58	5 00	—	216 00	25	642 28	19 00	1,441 38
April, . . .	123 77	—	—	44 26	11 44	25 00	57 18	—	33 00	772 46	—	1,536 33
May, . . .	125 16	11 98	67 70	55 38	27 39	5 00	62 56	—	5 00	759 75	—	2,241 09
June, . . .	1 50	—	—	65 83	9 60	—	28 75	—	3 72	767 29	—	1,463 91
July, . . .	—	—	2 75	49 12	16 80	—	102 68	—	10 33	840 28	20 00	1,375 06
August, . . .	51 06	—	—	32 75	23 74	20 00	—	—	3 00	735 70	15 00	3,081 10
September, . . .	15 38	—	43 58	79 60	25 98	5 00	41 30	—	74 35	621 57	147 20	1,872 74
	\$857 53	\$63 16	\$178 63	\$627 94	\$330 61	\$105 00	\$335 45	\$274 15	\$296 61	\$8,160 52	\$620 04	\$21,320 72

*Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School for the
Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.*

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Due.
L. L. Brackett, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	1 year,	\$1,049 97
N. C. Brackett, . . .	Farmer and steward, . .	1 year,	650 04
C. J. Bean,	Matron,	11 months 19 days, . .	328 51
R. L. Brown,	"	11 months 10 days, . .	330 34
M. R. Eames,	"	10 months 18 days, . .	308 84
E. B. Eames,	"	10 months 11 days, . .	302 13
F. L. French,	Sub-matron,	24 days,	23 94
B. E. Clark,	" "	1 month,	29 16
A. M. Fellows,	" "	1 month,	29 16
E. M. Hamlin,	" "	30 days,	28 74
M. E. Palmer,	" "	1 month,	29 16
F. L. French,	Vacancy officer,	8 months 6 days, . . .	229 55
M. E. Palmer,	" "	1 month 22 days, . . .	43 06
A. L. Brackett, . . . . .	. . . . .	2 months 20 days, . . .	65 66
M. M. Holden,	Teacher,	1 year 5 days,	304 10
E. B. Eames,	"	1 month,	25 00
J. L. Estabrooke,	"	11 months 14 days, . . .	286 49
B. E. Clark,	"	9 months 15½ days, . . .	262 72
M. A. Perry,	"	1 month,	25 00
M. G. Rawlings,	"	10 months 15 days, . . .	262 31
A. M. Fellows,	"	1 month,	25 00
J. R. Webber,	"	1 month,	25 00
M. A. Bass,	"	13 days,	10 67
B. S. Sampson,	"	14 days,	11 49
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	1 year,	300 00
H. S. Hale,	"	1 month 14 days,	36 11
C. M. Nickerson,	"	6 months,	174 63
I. E. Brown,	"	11 months 18 days, . . .	291 50
I. N. Bailey,	"	11 months 3 days,	277 08
E. H. Knowlton, . . . . .	. . . . .	11 months 4 days,	277 91
I. Nickerson,	Housekeeper,	24 days,	19 70
E. H. Ellis,	"	18 days,	14 78
M. B. Pulsifer,	"	19 days,	15 59
Mrs. Kolmeyer,	"	11 days,	9 03
H. M. Oakes,	"	4 months,	100 00
K. E. Saunders,	"	2 months 1 day,	50 45
A. T. White,	"	21 days,	17 24

Pay-roll of Persons employed — Concluded.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Due.
M. V. O'Callaghan, . . .	Physician,	1 year,	\$200 04
G. E. Nickerson, . . .	Foreman,	1 year,	540 00
G. W. Kendall, . . .	Laborer,	2 days,	2 52
J. Brodrick,	"	6 days,	14 36
A. E. Brown,	"	7 months 14 days, . .	193 96
E. W. Lawrence, . . .	"	2 months,	76 00
H. Carr,	"	5 days,	6 78
D. H. Bailey,	"	5 months 18 days, . .	145 37
H. W. Saunders, . . .	"	5 months 17 days, . .	203 74
H. Russell,	"	4 months 17 days, . .	172 74
E. V. Morse,	"	4 months,	78 00
W. S. Sloan,	"	4 months,	152 00
T. L. Fisher,	Clergyman, . . . .	. . . . .	30 00
G. I. Ward, . . . .	" . . . .	. . . . .	15 00
D. B. Scott, . . . .	" . . . .	. . . . .	40 00
J. C. Duncan, . . . .	" . . . .	. . . . .	10 00
W. E. Waterbury, . . .	" . . . .	. . . . .	10 00
			\$8,160 52

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

I hereby submit my eighth annual report.

During the year fourteen girls have been returned to the school on account of illness. The worst of these, an aggravated case of organic heart trouble, remained with us until her sufferings became so intense that constant attendance was required. She was placed in one of the Boston hospitals, where she died a few weeks later. Of the other thirteen, eleven have entirely recovered and have gone back to service, while two are still under treatment. The former of these, a sufferer from chronic metritis, will require months to recover; the other, a case of incipient phthisis, was very ill for several weeks, but within a month there has been an arrest of her disease, and to-day she bids fair to again take her place among the workers.

One girl entered here in a pregnant condition; after a few months she was transferred to Tewksbury, where she now is.

There have been few cases of specific trouble. Three have recovered, but the fourth was so broken by the violence of the poison that she has been sent to the hospital.

Of the fifty or sixty girls who enter our school, fully one-third are in low physical condition. A few months in this pure country air, with regular hours, with plain, substantial diet, with new hopes springing up in an atmosphere of kindness, transforms these wretched beings into robust, cheerful young women.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Primary and Reform Schools,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1893.

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

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1894.



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools respectfully present their fifteenth annual report of the three institutions committed to their care.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

The children in charge of the State are divided into three classes:—

1. Boys who of choice are starting wrong in life.
2. Girls of similar character.
3. Little children who are without support, or neglected, and who are not properly the charges of any town of the State.

The attempt is made to meet the needs of the boys of the first of the above-named classes by a carefully devised system of education at the Lyman School at Westborough; the girls of the second class are reached by a well-adapted practical training in the Industrial School at Lancaster; while the little children of the third class, whose special needs are not so well defined, are either placed at board or cared for in the Primary School at Monson. Technically, these "Primary" children may be subdivided into three classes: (a) The "Neglected," who are taken off the streets or away from incompetent parents and are given over by the courts to the care of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity; (b) The "Dependent," or cases that would otherwise go to the almshouse; (c) The "Juvenile Offenders."

Whoever is familiar with charitable or correctional institutions is quick to criticise this arrangement by which a so-called delinquent or criminal class, the juvenile offenders, are cared for under the same roof with the simply neglected; for one of the cardinal principles in the care of public wards is the radical separation of the offenders from the neglected. The justification of this arrangement of the Primary School lies in the fact that the real character of the juvenile offender who is sent to this school does not differ from that of the neglected child. Both have had the same wild street training, and both have got into more or less mischief. Both are deficient in the same ways, and need the same sort of care and treatment. When from time to time boys of a more vicious character are found among them, the trustees request the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, to whose custody these children have mostly been committed, to remove them. It must be conceded that the real cause of the misdemeanor of the juvenile offender of tender years is usually the lack of proper parental care and oversight. And this seems to us to be the chief need of the children who are sent to the State Primary School, — the need of good parental care.

At the other State schools, the Lyman and Industrial, special methods of treatment are designed to meet the special needs of the inmates; but at the Primary School it has been possible to meet the special need of the children only very imperfectly within the institution. By far the most direct and in all respects the most satisfactory way of supplying this need has been found in placing the child, as soon as he is made presentable and has proved fairly reliable, in some comfortable home in the farming districts of this or neighboring States. The smaller and less capable children are thus placed at board until they are able to make themselves so useful that paid board is superfluous. The larger and more able children are placed at once, without board. The child thus grows up as one of a family, and shares the work and play and school of the other children of the neighborhood. When he becomes of age he is free to do as he likes. He has \$50 to his credit in the bank, and, what is of more importance, he has a good New England farm training, and is as able as he can be made to

stand on his own feet and earn his living by his own industry. This early transplanting of the children under careful supervision into real homes, where bread and butter is being earned every day in ways that they themselves must learn if they are to become self-supporting citizens, we consider the best possible way of meeting their needs. The child at once becomes one of a family circle, and his feelings are well expressed by one little chap, who joyfully shouted to his visitor, "Oh, I've got a father now!" In this way every year more children are placed out from the school than are to be found within its walls, and for several years the number placed has exceeded the number received. There are now 315 children at board, and 902 self-supporting in families, who must otherwise have been maintained in this school; 150 had this year passed out of State care and supervision by discharge, by attaining majority or by death.

But all children received at the school are not fit to be placed in families at once. If they were all simply neglected children who could be placed as soon as they could be made presentable, there would be no need of any State Primary School at all. There are now in the institution, besides those who in our opinion should be placed, 20 cripples or unsound in body, who, under present rules of placing, must remain at the school; 10 chronic cases needing constant medical oversight, who must remain in some institution; 22 children and mothers from the State Almshouse; and 55 who must stay in the school for a longer or shorter time. Some of these, unattractive or otherwise difficult to place, must wait until exceptional places can be found; others, till they have shown themselves fairly reliable.

Of those fit for placing, there must always be at the school an uncertain number who must wait for a shorter or longer time for suitable places to be found. The numbers on this waiting list can be kept down to the lowest limit only by boarding out the least capable children with some payment, irrespective of their age. At present only children under ten years of age are boarded. If the funds for boarding children out in private families were in charge of the trustees, we should ask for a small amount, to be paid in inconsiderable

sums, for the board of the less desirable children of more than ten years; this board or "bonus," to be apportioned to the particular needs of special cases. We are satisfied that such payments for this purpose would prove an economy to the State.

If the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, who are in charge of the placing and boarding out, should consider that the children on this waiting list can be provided for in the manner suggested, then there would still be left at the school at least 100 children for whom provision must be made, whose need cannot be met by placing at once in homes. This number is of course liable to a sudden increase at any time. For these the superintendent is doing excellent work. He has been very successful in making them feel like real boys and girls, and not like the distinct species, — State wards. They certainly appear brighter and more like the children of the average public school than they used to do. But in our efforts to give these homeless children the best of care while they remain in the school, we are seriously handicapped by the old building, — a great, bare, wooden structure, expensive to keep in even decent repair, and utterly unsuited to the purposes of the school. This great, cheerless barrack, with its utter lack of homelikeness, has added many an unnecessary pang to a forlorn little homesick new-comer.

The building was erected in 1853, for a State almshouse, and was built on the same model as the institutions at Tewksbury and Bridgewater. In 1866 the almshouse was vacated, and the Primary School was established in the old building, and there it has remained to this day. In the mean time, new and greatly improved methods of caring for children in institutions have been developed, and their value proved. The Primary School has kept pace with these improvements, so far as it has been possible. The kindergarten, sloyd and physical training, omitted for a time, have again been introduced, and play and reading-rooms have been added; but the trustees have long held that the old building was a fatal check in their endeavor to make the school take rank with the best institutions of a similar nature in other States and countries. We have repeatedly stated in our annual reports that this insti-

tution conspicuously lacked the family system, which has proved so helpful in the other schools of the State, and which is now almost universally adopted in similar schools elsewhere.*

The change to the family system, providing for the grouping of the children in several homelike cottages, each under the care of a master and matron, is the improvement of all others specially required by the little children of this school.

The distinctive advantages of the family system to the child who must stay in an institution are in the same direction as the benefits of life in a family outside. The child takes an appreciable part in the life of the household; he feels himself a complete and responsible individual, and he feels the personal care and sympathy of the head of the family. One has to be familiar with children in a congregate institution to realize what it means to a child at first to miss these influences, and finally to become toughened to their absence, — to become institutionized.

But, besides the benefits to the child, the family system affords the school as a whole very important safeguards. We are now constantly apprehensive lest a fire, sweeping through the dormitories at night, may overtake some of the one hundred and fifty boys who practically sleep together, notwithstanding that the means of escape seem ample. Again, two years ago an unrecognized case of measles was admitted to the school. The child slept, bathed and ate with the rest for a day or two,

* The schools of Massachusetts should not fall behind those of other States, but the following extracts from official reports certainly indicate that our Commonwealth has nothing to be proud of in her Primary School building: —

The Michigan State School reports: "Special emphasis was placed on the idea of securing to the children the distinctive features of home life, even while at the school. Cottage buildings with homelike arrangements afford the best facilities for the realization of these results, and the cottage system was in the beginning adopted."

Again, the Illinois Agricultural School reports: "Our system of government and instruction is based upon the principles adopted by the founder of the great school at Mettray, France, the parent of all institutions intended not to punish. . . . The fundamental principles upon which Mettray was founded and to which we have closely adhered were: first, that the school should be located in a fertile agricultural region; and, second, that the children should be separated into small groups."

Massachusetts, in the same volume of reports (Report of committee on History of Child Saving, 1893), is forced to speak in a distinctly apologetic tone. The report reads: "The (Primary) School is congregate, the arrangement of these old buildings admitting of no other system; but much has been done by judicious classification and intelligent supervision, and less injury results from this system because it is only a place for temporary detention during the process of fitting for outside life." That is to say, the building is an injury to the school, but it is not so bad as it might be.

and in a few days there were one hundred and twenty cases of measles. Fortunately, the cases were all light; but, had the infection been scarlet-fever or diphtheria, the results might have been appalling. Separating the children into small cottage households minimizes the danger from fire and from the contagion which may be a moral as well as a physical infection.

We shall this year ask for an appropriation to make the much-needed and long-deferred change in this school to the family system.

If the school should be reduced in number of inmates, as we think should be done, to about one hundred and twenty-five, our plan is to erect, either on the present site or elsewhere, four homelike cottages. If the present site is retained, the large hospital may be made suitable at small cost for a living house for the cripples and chronic cases. The new houses we intend shall be plain, substantial buildings, of some variety of design, and separated from one another by as wide a space as may be consistent with convenience. These cottages will each provide for its family (with some variety) one or two sleeping-rooms, bath-room, a dining-room, a play-room, a reading-room and officers' quarters. The effort will be made to make them as cheerful and homelike as possible.

The present hospitals, kitchen and steam plant could be made available if the school should retain its present location, and for a year or more the present school-rooms and superintendent's quarters could be used; but eventually these latter would have to be superseded by two new buildings, better adapted to the purpose.

The present Primary School estate is a great plant, able to care for four hundred or five hundred people; and if a use can be found to which it is less ill adapted than for use as a school for something over one hundred little children, it would be an advantage to so apply it. If no other use can be found for it, we submit that in the interests of the children the old building should be replaced.

This change has been deferred for economy's sake as long as it was possible. We are now forced to ask for this appropriation, for the reason that if we are to use the present building for a longer time extensive repairs are absolutely necessary. In our opinion, however, it would not be an economy to repair this

old building. The repairs that will be essential to a continued use of the present building for more than a year or two are the following: (1) The roofs are in an unserviceable condition, and will need more than a mere patching of slates to be made tight. (2) The plastering throughout the main building, with the exception of a few walls, must be renewed, not so much for the sake of appearances as for the safety of the children. Even now large patches frequently fall in all parts of the building. (3) All the buildings, with the exception of the barns, should be painted at once for their proper protection from the weather. (4) Separate small sleeping-rooms must be provided for the older girls. (5) The bathing arrangements for the children can be made wholesome and effective only by replacing the common brick bath-tub by individual baths. (6) If the present building is to be used for several years more many of the stairways and floors must be renewed. (7) An improvement for which there is a crying need is the substitution of clean, healthful water-closets in the boys' dormitories for the antiquated and uncleanly pail system now in use there.

We submit that it would not be in accord with a sound business policy to expend so large a sum as these necessary repairs call for upon an old wooden building which cannot last many years longer. We are further confirmed in the conclusion that it would be a poor policy to continue the present building by the fact that, however efficient the repairs might be, the school would still be left in a building unsuited to its needs.

There were in the school within the year: —

Present Oct. 1, 1892, children,	257
Present Oct 1, 1892, adults,	14
Received as neglected,	110
Received as dependents, children,	52
Received as dependents, adults,	5
Received as juvenile offenders,	49
Received from Lyman School,	20
Received from other institutions,	19
Returned, having been placed out in former years,	88
Returned, having been placed out this year,	113
Total,	727

Of these the following disposition was made : —

Discharged by State Board of Lunacy and Charity, children,	45
Discharged by State Board of Lunacy and Charity, adults,	8
Placed out, children,	326
Placed out, adults,	4
Boarded,	119
Transferred to Lyman School,	2
Transferred to Industrial School,	3
Transferred to other institutions,	5
Runaways, not returned,	4
Died,	2
Total,	<u>727</u>

While it is thus seen that the total number within the institution in the course of the year was 727, the largest number present at one time was 271, the smallest 155, and the average was 207. The per capita cost was \$4.41. The appropriation was \$18,676 for salaries and \$32,324 for current expenses, — a total of \$51,000. The actual expenditure for the fiscal year was \$47,484.43.

The appropriation of \$9,000 for boarding out was transferred to the State Board, as it seemed best, since the work was necessarily done through their agents, that they should be in control of all the funds.

The work of boarding and placing out has been actively continued, and, although the number received has been larger than ever before, the average population has been considerably reduced. This result has been brought about by the vigorous work of the agents of the Board of Lunacy and Charity, and no less by the thoroughly disinterested efforts of the superintendent of the school, who has kept no child back because he was useful or creditable to the institution, but has urged the placing of every child as soon as he could be made fit.

Last year's report showed the ratio of the number placed during the year to the average population to have been 142 per cent. We have this year to report that this ratio has reached 216 per cent.; that is, more than twice as many children have been placed during the year in families or at board than are to be found in the school. The number of children returned to the institution, however, is large, — 201 against the 445 placed or boarded out.

Children are returned from homes for various causes, some of which are unavoidable, but it should not be forgotten that the successful placing out of a large number of children can be accomplished only at the cost of much painstaking work in the careful investigation of houses, and of increased labor in supervising the children who are placed.

The per capita cost of the school is necessarily increased by the reduction in numbers. The number of officers has been reduced to the lowest limit, and in several instances one officer at a slightly advanced salary has assumed the duties of two; but, notwithstanding that the actual expense of the school has been reduced, this reduction is not proportional to the reduction in the population. The reason of this is two-fold: first, because there have been items of grading for the new barn, and of ordinary repairs which should properly have been figured as extraordinary repairs; and second, because the clothing outfits and travelling expenses of those sent out from the school, costing about \$16 per child, are largely supplied by the institution.*

Thus it comes about that the greater the number of children who are sent out, the greater the apparent cost of those who remain.

It is difficult to estimate the comparative cost of cottages as compared with that of a congregate system, properly officered and not overcrowded. The items of fuel and lights, and still more of repairs, necessarily large in the present quarters, could be considerably curtailed in new buildings. On the other hand, under a family system the number of officers in direct charge of the children would be somewhat increased; but, as has been shown, such increase, allowing more individual care of the children, is one of the chief advantages of the proposed change. And if the boarding policy were so fully carried out as to permanently reduce the number in the school to its lowest possible limits, the total expense of the institution might be reduced far below present figures, even though the per capita cost should rise. Further, if, as might properly be done, the cost of outfits for those who leave the school were subtracted

* Outfits of Neglected Children placed at board are now paid for from the State Board's appropriation. It must be added, also, that the important items of sloyd and physical training, disused for a year, have been reintroduced.

from the current expenses of the institution, the per capita might not rise at all, and might even be reduced.

The matter at issue, however, is not one to be settled solely by dollars and cents. The question for the trustees and for the Legislature is, "How can these children, not defective in body or mind, yet the offspring of the classes who form a standing menace to the State, be transformed into law-abiding, self-supporting citizens?" The policy that will best further that end is the policy that Massachusetts is bound to accept, by her own enlightened traditions.

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School for Boys contained, Sept. 30, 1893,	219
Since committed by court,	146
Recommitted by court,	3
Recalled from place,	32*
Elopers returned,	13
Massachusetts General Hospital,	1
	195
	414*

The disposition of these boys is as follows: —

Placed on probation with parents,	70
Placed on probation with other families,	52
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	6
Transferred to State Primary School,	20
Discharged as unfit subjects,	2
Massachusetts General Hospital,	1
Runaways,	2
Returned to court,	1
Died,	1
	176
Remaining in the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1893,	238

The number received by commitment (146) had been exceeded but once since 1860.

From time to time, as the school became excessively overcrowded, boys to the number of 20 were sent over to the State Primary School. These transfers must always be the exception.

The boys committed to the Lyman School are for the most part unsuitable for transfer to the school at Monson, being greatly in need of the restraint and discipline of a reform school such as the Lyman School now is. For such boys the plan of reforma-

* There was an aggregate of 401 individual boys who for more or less time during the past twelve months have been in the School, several of these 32 having been recalled more than once.

tion through a course of mental as well as of physical gymnastics, which rouses the full activity of mind and body, has been pursued with marked success. The methods employed for instructing the boys in manual training and object lessons have been pronounced by the chairman of the State Board of Education worthy to rank with the most approved public-school system for boys of corresponding grades. These results have been accomplished by much patient work along a line laid out by the superintendent when, six years ago, he took charge of the school. Without forethought and order the best plan fails; with these essential elements secured, it has been possible to inspire even inexperienced teachers with courage to apply the new principles and methods laid out for them by the superintendent or by the principal at the teachers' meetings. On these occasions the teachers are invited to give their experience with individual boys, and a course of work is modified accordingly. The dull boys receive special attention, while those of quicker intelligence are led on to work out problems or to seek for information in books of reference with an interest of which they had not known themselves capable. The following is an instance in point:—

— — — was committed to the Lyman School about six years ago, and at the end of eighteen months was placed on probation with a school teacher. He remained there about four months, doing fairly well, and was returned to the school because of the severe illness of the lady with whom he was placed. In about two months afterwards he was placed with a farmer. He did not do well there, did not like his place, and stayed only three months, when he was sent back to the school by the farmer, but instead of coming here he returned to his home. We were unable to find him for about four months, when he was returned to the school and seemed considerably restive under the discipline of the school, and remaining here a couple of months he ran away; we found him, brought him back and kept close watch of him for about three months longer, when he ran away again, and showed so bad a disposition about it that it was almost determined to send him to Concord, but after careful consideration of his case he was given one more trial. He stayed here then about nine months, during which time he became much interested in manual training

and in other studies. About a year ago last July he was sent out to an excellent place where he has been working for his board and going to school. He has maintained himself, paying for his board and most of his clothes during that time, and is at the present time making a good record. This case of — is quite a marked one because his mother is a drunkard and the home surroundings are of the worst kind.

This school is no longer considered a bad neighbor. So noticeable is the change that persons lately driving by the grounds observed the free and self-respecting appearance of the boys at work along the road and at play in the open fields, and came to the conclusion that the school must have completely changed its character; that the boys committed to it must be simply neglected children, and the institution no longer a reform school for young offenders.

The Lyman School is, however, still the State Reform School of Massachusetts. It was founded in 1846, at the instance and with the aid of the Hon. Theodore Lyman, to be "a manual labor school for the employment, instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders." Only boys between the ages of seven and fifteen years may be committed; in fact, few are under twelve. The term of sentence is during minority, but the average time spent in the institution is 22.1 months. Boys are released upon probation, at the discretion of the trustees. The boys live in cottages sufficiently removed one from another to make each household independent of the rest. There are occasional elopements and occasional breaches of school discipline, and other instances of misconduct, with consequent penalties; but for the most part the boys are orderly, and this is notably the case with those who have been long enough in the school to become impressed by its varied opportunities for improvement in manliness and effective work on the farm and in the schools. There is, in fact, little difficulty in preserving healthful discipline within the school.

Difficulties arise when, on account of unusual overcrowding, boys are placed out before they have become, according to the judgment of the superintendent, ready for placing. Difficulties arise at any time when the place is not suited to the boy, or the boy to the place. Again, trouble is very sure to follow the unseasonable return of a boy to his unregenerated parents, who,

having failed to manage their son when he was thirteen or fourteen years of age, and finding that at fifteen or sixteen he has not become the dutiful and steady bread-winner that they had unseasonably expected the Lyman School to make him, are less self-controlled and more impatient with him than ever.

Much of the efficiency of the school training depends upon what follows it. Perhaps the most critical part of the whole treatment is at and just after this transplanting, and success is more often found to attend those cases where the home has been chosen for its special fitness to the needs of the boy, even in case of a troublesome boy. It would seem possible to secure more frequent success by securing more homes in the same manner, as well as by keeping more in touch with boys on probation in their own families, in order, should the home prove unsuitable, to recall the boy in season to the school, and place him elsewhere, and thus keep a fast hold upon him.

A closer supervision of the boys is unquestionably called for, and some addition to the salary appropriation will be asked this year for this important work.

The following table shows "the domestic condition" of the 401 boys who have this year been inmates of the school, before their commitment to the Lyman school:—

No parents,	31
One parent surviving,	109
One or both parents intemperate,	212
Boys who had been arrested before,	244
Boys who had been inmates of other institutions,	81
Members of whose family had been arrested,	140

The fact that 212 had been subjected to the influence of intemperate parents, whose habits were probably so firmly rooted as not to be reformed during the absence of the boy; that in the case of 140 boys, other members of the family had been under arrest, and that 244 of the boys had themselves previously been under arrest, would show the great need of watchfulness over the conduct of the parents as well as over that of the boy who is placed in his home on probation.

The question next in importance to that of supervision is, what provision can be made for the accommodation of the boys who have been committed to the Lyman School in overwhelming numbers,—the average of commitments being 10 per cent.

more than for the year 1891-92, and nearly 60 per cent. greater than the average for the past ten years? If this increase in numbers is a sign of growing indifference and lack of discipline on the part of parents, or of some fault in the prevailing social morals, there is reason for increased vigilance on the part of the community; if, on the other hand, this increase in number of commitments is due to intelligent recognition by the courts of the fact that boys needing reformatory treatment are more likely to be reformed if they are gathered into such a school before they have had a chance to become criminals, there is reason for congratulation.

The house in process of erection will not provide room enough for the increasing numbers, and the trustees will recommend an appropriation for another house.

A further special appropriation of \$2,000 will be asked for a piggery. Only a small number of pigs can now be kept, with the result that the waste food is not properly utilized, and a large part of the pork needed to supply the school has to be purchased.

The appropriation for salaries and current expenses was \$53,910 for the calendar year.

The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1893, has been \$50,662.15.

Gross weekly per capita cost (making no allowance for cash paid into State treasury, which amounted to \$1,905.72), \$4.31; net cost, \$4.15.

The treasurer's account of the Lyman Fund and Mary Lamb Fund (on p. 31) will show the value of these endowments in enabling the trustees to carry out the good intentions of the donors for the benefit of the boys.

Table showing condition of the 801 Boys under Twenty-one Years, Sept. 30, 1893.

With parents and relations,	258	
With others,	101	
For themselves,	20	
	—	379
Released to go out of State,	10	
In navy,	4	
Died this year,	1	
Died previously,	4	
	—	19

Massachusetts Reformatory by transfer this year,	6
Massachusetts Reformatory by transfer former years,*	14
Massachusetts Reformatory by sentence this year,	16
Massachusetts Reformatory by sentence previously,*	35
	71
In other penal institutions,	12
State Primary School,	16
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	2
Lost sight of this year,	21
Lost sight of previously,	25
Discharged as unfit subjects,	8
Superintendent indoor poor,	3
Returned to court,	4
South Boston Lunatic Hospital,	1
Massachusetts General Hospital,	2
	563
In school Sept. 30, 1893,	238
	801

Table showing Employment of Boys on Probation.

With relatives :—

Earning board and clothes,	54
Earning wages on a farm,	5
Earning wages at a trade,	27
Earning wages in a shoe shop,	19
Earning wages (not at trades),	114
Not employed,	35
School,	4
	258

With others :—

Earning board and clothes on farm,	66
Earning board and clothes at trade,	2
Earning wages on farm,	19
Earning wages at a trade,	6
Earning wages,	4
School,	4
	95

For themselves :—

Earning board and clothes,	13
Earning wages at trade,	3
Earning wages,	2
School,	2
	20

* No further reports are made to the school concerning boys who have gone to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Tables Prepared for the World's Fair, Showing Conduct of the 506 Boys on Probation Last Year.

The following statistics are from the reports of visitors employed by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, and not in the employ of the school:—

Condition of all boys who have been released on probation up to March 30, 1893:—

Total,	506
Doing well,	67 per cent.
Not doing well,	5 “
Have been sent to other penal or reformatory institutions,	19 “
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	9 “

Condition of all boys under twenty-one who have been out at place one year or more:—

Doing well,	67½ per cent.
Not doing well,	3 “
Have been in some other penal institution,	17 “
Condition unknown,	12½ “

Condition of all boys who have been out on probation two years and over:—

Doing well,	60 per cent.
Not doing well,	7 “
Have been in some other penal institution,	22 “
Condition unknown,	11 “

Condition of boys on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1893:—

Ninety per cent. have been out two years or more.	
Doing well,	73 per cent.
Not doing well,	2½ “
Have been in some other penal institution,	15½ “
Condition unknown,	9 “

Condition of boys on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1893:—

Ninety per cent. have been out three years or more.	
Doing well,	56 per cent.
Not doing well,	7 “
Have been in some other penal institution,	26 “
Condition unknown,	11 “

Condition of boys on probation who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1893:—

All have been out three years or more.	
Doing well,	42 per cent.
Have been sent to some other penal institution,	35 “
Condition unknown,	23 “

“Doing well” means that, in spite of the scrutiny to which they are naturally subjected, the conduct of the boys so classed has been sufficiently satisfactory to the neighbors and employees to prevent any unfavorable report.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster receives girls up to seventeen years of age, committed by the courts for any offence punishable by fine or by imprisonment other than imprisonment for life. This school was established by the Legislature in 1855, "for the instruction, employment and reformation of exposed, helpless, evil-disposed and vicious girls."

There are four houses, one built of wood and three of brick, for the families of girls, each with its matron, teacher and housekeeper. The superintendent and the farmer, with assistants, occupy old-fashioned houses of wood.

An appropriation of \$6,500 was made by the Legislature of 1892 for a brick chapel, the timbers of the old one being so badly eaten by worms as to make the building unsafe. The new chapel was completed early in the present year, and furnishes very satisfactory conveniences for religious and social purposes. The space over the vestibule is utilized for a library, which was much needed. The Rogers Book Fund had for three years been allowed to accumulate, with a view to the new library, which bears the name of the donor.*

Dedication exercises were held in the new chapel in May. Thanks are due Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, who gave the principal address. Local clergymen and other gentlemen joined the trustees in making the occasion one of much interest.

The hospital, for which \$1,500 was granted, is located back of the chapel, with a south and west exposure for the ward. We think it very well planned, — a model for such a purpose, — providing, in addition to the ward, kitchen and bath-

* See report of the Superintendent, p. 105.

rooms, a room for physician and nurse; yet we hope it will not be required for hospital purposes for a long time.

The old wooden house occupied by the farmer has been made much more suitable for the shelter of the farm hands by the raising of the roof of the L, and has been put in better condition generally.

Additions to the three brick houses are now in progress. In the spring Inspector J. M. Dyson of the District Police visited Lancaster and made an examination of the buildings occupied by the families of girls with special reference to safety of inmates in case of fire. He condemned the use of the rooms in the attics for sleeping purposes. The numbers in the institution were so large that our only relief was to go to the Legislature for the means needed to extend the wings, and thus provide sleeping-rooms on the second floor, to take the place of the space heretofore occupied in the attics. Although the limit of time after which new business could not be introduced had long passed, yet the Legislature kindly suspended the rule, and appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose mentioned. Our plans provide eleven new single sleeping-rooms for each house, a fire-proof stairway at rear end of the addition, and greatly improved rooms for kitchen and laundry, and we expect to have them ready for use in the early winter.

Meantime the number of commitments has been increased by almost thirty-three per cent. over years preceding. Should such increase continue, another family house may be needed, as the new wings provide for no larger number of girls than were formerly accommodated in the attics. So excellent has been the prevailing spirit of the school and so watchful the superintendent and her officers that, notwithstanding the late increase in numbers and the inconvenience attending the alteration of the houses, nothing has occurred to render more stringent discipline necessary.

The out-of-door work, mostly under the supervision of a woman officer, has been carried on as usual, with benefit to the health and spirits of the girls. The regular course of instruction in housework, cooking and sewing has been continued, with practice in singing and occasional musical or other entertainments by the teachers or by visitors from the school. A "watch-word" is chosen each week, and is discussed in conversation or

in writing by teachers and scholars, thus bringing about a definite interest in questions of right and wrong.

For those who are defective in intellect this school is not the place. The list will show that two such girls have been transferred or recommended for transfer to the custodial department of the School for the Feeble-minded. A deduction in the rate of board in the School for the Feeble-minded in the case of girls who are capable of accomplishing a fair day's work would, in the opinion of the trustees, be desirable, inasmuch as the work of these girls is of great service at that institution. At present the cost of board (\$3.25 per week) is so high as to cause the smaller towns to refuse to place there girls of exactly the class for whom this provision is made, who are feeble-minded and vicious and liable to bring into the world feeble-minded offspring.

The table on page 27 will show that, while 109 girls of those released on probation and still under twenty-one (all girls being committed to the custody of the school for their minority) are self-supporting in housework or at school, 31 only are on probation with their own relatives. It is with difficulty that this policy is maintained by the trustees because the pressure brought in the form of petitions from parents or from members of the Legislature or other public officers is very great. Experience has shown, however, as was explained at some length in last year's report, that when a girl is sent away from home there is generally some serious fault on the part of the parents or of the neighborhood, as well as in the conduct of the girl. Therefore, the girl herself, upon going out from the school, should, under the mild restraint of a well-chosen family and with the help of an experienced visitor, become gradually accustomed to holding her own against besetting temptations, before being again exposed to those to which she so recently yielded before her commitment.

In four instances occurring within the past year, where return home on probation was allowed, girls were returned without proper clothing, without the promised schooling, and in two instances seriously demoralized, evidently having been wanted simply for the wages they can earn in factory work. If the work of the school were not to be supplemented by placing

out under the careful supervision provided by the State,* it would be to a great extent defeated, and would hardly justify its cost. There is, in fact, more hope for the reformation of the young girl than for that of her weak or dissipated parents.

Through the excellent arrangements provided by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity for the care of girls placed out in families, the Superintendent of the State Industrial School is enabled to keep in touch with those who, while under her immediate care, had caused her special anxiety, as well as with those who need special encouragement and promotion. This desirable result is greatly due to the ever-ready help of the salaried visitor, who gives her whole time, and who often visits the school to consult with the superintendent and to acquaint herself with the girls; also to the daily conference of this visitor with the Deputy Superintendent in the Department of Indoor Poor, Division of Visitation, at the State House. This deputy superintendent is in constant correspondence with the local volunteer visitors, women carefully selected and annually commissioned by the State Board. These visitors, salaried and volunteer, meet three times every year, at the State House, or at the schools, where they are received by members of the Board, and are invited to tell their experiences and to ask advice. Practical questions are discussed, criticism is encouraged and is freely given, whether by members of the appointing Board or by the trustees or by the superintendents of the schools. By this method of procedure the work is broadened out, and the best way of meeting the needs of the girls from the time of their commitment till the expiration of

* In the report of the committee on child-saving work of the twentieth National Congress of Charities and Corrections, Mrs. Anne B. Richardson, member of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, writes: "In addition to the paid visitors, there are nearly one hundred women, known as auxiliary visitors, who visit the girls over twelve years of age (those under that age being visited by salaried visitors), placed out by the State Primary and Industrial Schools. These auxiliary visitors give gratuitous service, having only money paid out for actual expenses refunded. They are appointed by the Board of Lunacy and Charity, after careful inquiry and receipt of information as to their fitness for the position. They advise the girls under their charge, stand between them and their employers, secure justice to both, see to it that the girls are protected from wrong, outside as well as inside, by their rules laid down for employers, and by all means in their power promote their best interest, prove to them that they have a friend in need, and that the State stands to them in *loco parentis* in reality as well as in form. The success of this organization has been most gratifying; and, though there have been failures and mistakes, it is the opinion of the Board that it could ill afford to dispense with the visitors' services."

their minority is discussed as a matter of deep concern to all alike. From these meetings the visitors return to their homes, often far distant from the central office, refreshed and stimulated to more intelligent work. Through this cordial co-operation between the superintendent of the school and the State Board's visitors, the right girl is generally fitted with the most suitable place, even if her place must be changed again and again, and it is worthy of note that seven girls under twenty-one years of age are earning their education. All these work for their board during the school term, and receive wages when in their vacations they can give full days' work. Most of them had, while for four or five years at housework, earned and saved enough to provide the clothing they need at the school or academy. This well-earned promotion is an encouragement to others, both in the school and on probation, inspiring them to hope for advancement through their own efforts in a life of honest self-support.

The following tables give a comparative record of the condition of girls under twenty-one years of age while in the custody of the school, as reported by the State Board's visitors: —

	SEPT. 30.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
There were in the custody of the Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311

These girls were distributed as follows, viz.: --

I. — SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Remaining in the school,	91*	82†	112‡
Transferred to the Reformatory Prison for Women —			
In former years,	3	4	1
This year,	4	1	4
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8
Total still supported by the State,	99	91	125

II. — NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Under twenty-one and still in custody,	173	192	188
Subtracting those who were at large, having left their places,	14	15	17
Total honestly self-supporting,	159	177	170

* Of whom 45 were committed in former years, 46 this year.

† Of whom 34 were committed in former years, 48 this year.

‡ Of whom 35 were committed in former years, 77 this year.

These girls were distributed as follows, viz. :—

	SEPT. 30.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
With relatives on probation—			
Conduct good,	26	27	31
Conduct not good,	—	3	—
At work in other families,	96	118	102
At work elsewhere,	1	—	—
At school, self-supporting,	—	—	7
Married, but in case of misconduct, subject to recall,	36	29	31
	—	—	—
Total still in custody, but no longer maintained by the State,	159	177	171

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Total in custody at beginning of the year,	272	283	313
New commitments,	50	77	—
Attained majority,	36	44	—
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	—
Died,	2	—	—
Total who passed out of the State's custody,*	— 39	— 47	—
	—	—	—
Net increase,	11	30	—

* Of those who during the year passed out of the care of the State, the conduct has been as follows :—

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	16	13
Unmarried, conduct good at last accounts,	9	16
Died, conduct good,	2	—
Discharged, conduct good,	—	1
	—	—
Total conduct good,	27 or 72%	30 or .63%
Total conduct unknown,	4 or 10%	8 or .17%
Total whose conduct had been bad,	7 or 18%	5 or .11%
Discharged not a citizen,	1	—
Supporting and caring for illegitimate child,	—	2 or .04%
Discharged unfit subjects,	—	2 or .04%
	—	—
Total,	39	47

A girl may be recalled by the trustees to the school, whether on account of misconduct or illness or for change of place. The figures on the following tables will show how often this policy has secured, even for a restless or troublesome girl, a satisfactory place at last :—

	1892.	1893.
Recalled to the school during the year :—		
For bad conduct,	8*	16†
For no serious fault,	49	48
For unsatisfactory conduct, but all again placed out,	6	19
For unsatisfactory conduct, not yet placed out, . .	—	2
For illness or change of place, not implying misconduct,	32	17
Having left their places, but found with respectable relatives or at work,	10	5
To prepare wedding outfit,	—	3
Feeble-minded, unfit for placing,	—	2
Total recalled (including 1 feeble-minded),	57‡	64§

There has been an increase in numbers cared for by the school, an increase in placing out, an increase in per capita cost, a decrease in actual cost :—

	Appropriations allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in the School.	Number at Work in Families.||	Number of Commitments.	Weekly per capita cost.	Total actual cost of the school Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866,	\$20,000	144	59	53	\$3 30	\$24,753
1876,	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890,	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891,	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892,	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,320
1893,	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,000 856

* One for stealing, one intemperate.

† Two for stealing, two intemperate and one for attempt to poison.

‡ Ten more than once.

§ Fifteen more than once.

|| Girls on probation to friends are not included in the above list. They are, however, visited, and subject to recall to the school.

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who had been in the Care of the School for One Year or more.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.
<i>A. Honestly Self-supporting.</i>		
I. NO LONGER IN THE CARE OF THE STATE: —		
Attained majority, conduct good,	25	29
Died, conduct good,	2	—
Discharged, conduct good,	—	1
	27	30*
II. IN CARE OF THE STATE, BUT NO LONGER MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE: —		
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	26	31
On probation with friends,	27	28
At work in other families,	117	102
At an academy, paying her way by housework,	1	7
	171	168
Total who had become honestly self-supporting,	198	195
<i>B. Conduct Bad or Doubtful.</i>		
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY: —		
Having been transferred to Reformatory Prison,	5	—
Others, conduct bad,	2	6
	7	6
II. STILL IN CARE OF THE STATE, BEING UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS: —		
In Reformatory Prison,	5	5
In almshouse, bad conduct,	2	4
At large or with friends or married, conduct doubtful,	7	3
Recalled, and remaining in the State Industrial School,	3	17
	17	29
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35
<i>C. Conduct not Known.</i>		
I. Had attained majority, married, conduct unknown,	4	1
Had attained majority, unmarried,	—	7
II. Not yet 21, at large, having left places,	14	17
Total, conduct unknown,	18	25
<i>D. Remainder. †</i>		
I. In the State Industrial School through year,	23	15
II. Recalled for illness or change of place,	8	3
III. For transfer, ill or feeble-minded,	1	3
Grand total,	272	283

* Also two supporting and caring for illegitimate child.

† Conduct while in the school is generally good; but, as there is little opportunity for misconduct, no account is made of it on these lists.

Seven girls who had at some time during the year been at large were found either at work or with respectable relatives. The same may be true of the eighteen still at large at the end of the year.

The above table is this year compiled from 283 catalogue cards. If similar tables could be collected through a series of years concerning the conduct of juvenile offenders, valuable material might be obtained for the guidance of magistrates, of practical philanthropists, and of students of social science. The conduct of the graduates of an institution is the only fair test of its value to the community which is taxed for its support.

After the wear and tear of nearly forty years, the condition of the chimneys, slate roofs and floors of the brick houses demands attention, and a special appropriation will be asked for these, also for water-closets and for the connection of the stable and the several houses with the superintendent's office by telephone. The laying of the concrete walks, for which \$8,000 was last year given, has been postponed until the completion of the chapel, hospital and new wings.

The average number of girls in the school was 95.

The appropriation for salaries and current expenses was \$21,500.

The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1893, has been \$19,856.49, making a gross per capita cost of \$4.02.

Deducting \$786.06, which was paid into the State treasury, we have a net cost of \$3.86.

The treasurer's account of the Mary Lamb, Rogers, and Fay funds on page 32 will show the value of these endowments in enabling the trustees to carry out the good intentions of the donors for the benefit of the girls.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *President*.
 ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON, *Secretary*.
 HENRY C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer*.
 M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
 CHARLES P. WORCESTER, NEWTONVILLE.
 SAMUEL W. MCDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.
 ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

		DR.	
1892.			
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	\$649 14
	4.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	28.	Interest Town of Northborough, note,	30 00
Dec.	30.	State tax refunded,	75 16
		Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
1893.			
Jan.	16.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
Apr.	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
May	1.	Interest Town of Northborough, note,	30 00
July	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
	23.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
			\$2,536 30
		CR.	
1892.			
Oct.	11.	Asa F. Howe,	\$12 50
		Alliston Greene,	20 83
		Mary L. Pettit,	50 00
Nov.	10.	Asa F. Howe,	12 50
		Alliston Greene,	41 66
		Mary L. Pettit,	50 00
Dec.	5.	Asa F. Howe,	12 50
		Mary L. Pettit,	50 00
		Alliston Greene,	41 67
	9.	Christmas,	50 00
1893.			
Jan.	10.	Asa F. Howe,	12 50
		Mary L. Pettit,	50 00
		Alliston Greene,	41 67
Feb.	14.	Alliston Greene,	41 67
		Asa F. Howe,	12 50
Mar.	8.	Alliston Greene,	41 66
		Asa F. Howe,	12 50
	22.	Columbian Exposition,	60 00
Apr.	8.	Columbian Exposition,	96 40
		Alliston Greene,	41 66

32 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.

1893.			
Apr.	8.	Columbian Exposition,	\$5 10
		Columbian Exposition,	5 25
		Asa F. Howe,	12 50
May	10.	Asa F. Howe,	12 50
	11.	Columbian Exposition,	35 60
	11.	Columbian Exposition,	2 00
		Alliston Greene,	41 66
June	8.	Asa F. Howe,	12 50
		Alliston Greene,	41 66
July	7.	Asa F. Howe,	12 50
		Alliston Greene,	41 67
		Watts Bros.,	3 00
		July Fourth celebration,	50 00
Aug.	8.	Alliston Greene,	33 34
		Asa F. Howe,	12 50
Sept.	14.	Alliston Green,	33 33
		Asa F. Howe,	12 50
		Balance forward,	1,416 47
			<hr/>
			\$2,536 30

SEPT. 30, 1893.
 Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
 ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL.

1892.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	\$147 93
Dec.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	12 00
1893.			
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	12 00
July	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	12 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	12 00
			<hr/>
			\$195 93
		CR.	
		Balance forward,	\$195 93

SEPT. 30, 1893.
 Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
 ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

1892.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	\$66 40
Dec.	30.	State tax refunded,	18 09
1893.			
Apr.	1.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	32 50
			<hr/>
			\$116 99

1892.		CR.	
Oct.	7.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, Conference,	\$50 00
Dec.	9.	Christmas,	25 00
		Balance forward,	41 99
			<hr/>
			\$116 99

SEPT. 30, 1893.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

FAY FUND, STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND,
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

1892.		DR.	
Oct.	31.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$41 20

1892.		CR.	
Oct.	31.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, for best girls,	\$41 20

SEPT. 30, 1893.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value
143 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock,	\$14,300 00	\$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg R.R. stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 \$1,000 Old Colony R.R. bond,	1,000 00	1,050 00
4 \$1,000 Worcester Street Railway bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Note, town of Northborough,	1,500 00	1,500 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,137 38	1,137 38
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,142 77	1,142 77
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,126 14	1,126 14
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,126 14	1,126 14
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,126 14	1,126 14
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,020 02	1,020 02
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,114 14	1,114 14
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,103 21	1,103 21
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,115 08	1,115 08
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,099 92	1,099 92
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,103 21	1,103 21
Deposit First National Bank, Clinton,	1,416 47	1,416 47
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$47,630 62	\$60,480 62

SEPT. 30, 1893.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
6 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock,	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit in People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	553 92	553 92
Deposit in Clinton First National Bank, . . .	195 93	195 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,349 85	\$1,949 85

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer.*

SEPT. 30, 1893.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	\$1,300 00	-
Deposit in Clinton First National Bank,	41 99	\$41 99

SEPT. 30, 1893.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,062 04	\$1,062 04
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SEPT. 30, 1893.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State treasurer,	\$1,000 00	-
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SEPT. 30, 1893.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
MONSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

In reviewing the work of the year just closed it is a source of some satisfaction to note that progress has been made, if ideals have not been fully realized.

Attention is called to the following statistics, which present some unusual features : —

There were present at the beginning of the year, Oct. 1, 1892 (boys, 206; girls, 51; women, 14),	271
Afterwards received (individuals, 343; duplicates, 113),	456
Whole number under care during year,	727
Average population,	207
Greatest number (present Oct. 1, 1892),	272
Smallest number (present July 15, 1893),	155
Greatest number last year,	362
Smallest number last year,	218
Number placed on trial this year,	330
Number placed on board this year,	119
Number placed on trial year before,	339
Number placed on board year before,	78
Number returned from places year ending Sept. 30, 1893,	201
Number returned from places year ending Sept. 30, 1892,	172
Present at the close of the year Sept. 30, 1893 (boys, 148; girls, 50; women, 11),	209
Current expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1893,	\$47,484 43
Current expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1892,	54,558 35
The per capita cost for the year ending Sept. 30, 1893,	4 41
The per capita cost for the year ending Sept. 30, 1892,	3 58

In a brief analysis of the foregoing table we notice the smallest number in the school present July 15 was 155, the lowest ever reached in the history of the school, being 63 less than the smallest number of last year. The average population (207) is 86 less than last year.

The number placed on trial in free homes (330) the past year is only 9 less than 1892, though the greatest number of children is 90 less than the greatest number of that year.

The number returned from places (201) is 29 more than 1892; but it must be remembered that as our outside population increases the probability of return increases also, and that the return of a child to the school does not always indicate unfitness for placing, but in many instances only a misfit. A large majority of those returned have been relocated, with fair prospects of success.

Although the total expense of the twelve months ending Oct. 1, 1893, is \$7,073.92 less than for the same period last year, the weekly cost per capita has sharply increased, as the expenses of a large institution cannot rise and fall in proportion to the population.

The number of teachers and care-takers has been reduced to meet the diminished numbers, until not one can be spared, and more must be added if the numbers should materially increase.

For further statistics, you are referred to the following statements appended to this report: Statement A shows summary of admissions and discharges; Statement B, nativity of inmates; Statement C, current expenditures in detail; Statement D, persons employed, nature and length of service rendered and compensation therefor; Statement E, products of the farm; Statement F, work done in the sewing-rooms; Statement G, superintendent in account with the State treasurer; Statement H, employment of children; Statement I, recapitulation of inventory; Statement J, resources and liabilities; Statement K, summary of farm account.

HEALTH.

Favored by a kind Providence, but little serious illness has prevailed during the year. Two cases of scarlet-fever and three of measles were promptly isolated, and contagion prevented. Much credit is due the resident physician for her careful watch over suspected cases, and skilful treatment of the patients under her care. For the details of hospital cases, you are referred to her report, which accompanies this. Only two deaths have occurred during the year, viz., Walter Lamay, of membranous croup, and Lida Meekins, of meningitis; both were under two years of age. The burial of the latter was in the institution lot.

THE FARM.

Although a protracted drought threatened the hoed crops of the farm, our harvest shows a decided increase in the hay crop, a good yield of early and late vegetables, nearly a full crop of potatoes, while the corn crop alone was much below the average. The work of excavating around the new barn, the building of the trolley shed and road leading thereto, have taken much time and very materially increased the farm expenses. I anticipate much less extra labor in the year to come.

PLACING OUT CHILDREN.

It seems to be established beyond controversy that the younger a homeless child is placed in a carefully selected family the more sure we are of his incorporating himself in that home and becoming a member of the community at large, like other children, subject to the same influences and enjoying the same benefits. It is my belief that the large majority of children sent to this school could and ought to be provided for in this manner, even if a small sum per week be paid for the maintenance of such as are not wholly capable of immediate self-support. Acting upon the first proposition, I have encouraged in every way the placing of promising children, in many instances giving doubtful cases the benefit of a trial, with good results. I have never retained a child because he was useful here, or because his presence enabled us to make a more creditable showing either in school or at work. Furthermore, I have not hesitated to present to the visitors for such placing many juvenile offenders, especially those whose offences seemed to be the result of bad environment rather than inherent wickedness. The time of their stay here has not entered and should not enter largely into the question of their going into good homes.

SCHOOLS.

Amid circumstances which would discourage teachers whose enthusiasm depended upon measuring results, our efficient corps of teachers has labored earnestly and patiently, not as harvesters, but as seed-sowers. As the average age of the children is much less now than formerly, the course of study has been somewhat modified to meet their wants. Good work

has been done, and commendable interest shown on the part of the children. Nor is all the work of the teachers confined to the school rooms. Nothing is more delightful than to see these teachers, with their classes, walking the fields collecting specimens for nature-study, or inviting the children to their rooms for a half-hour's reading or pastime. Such attentions the children never forget, nor do the teachers lose their reward.

The school statistics and details of the work will be found in the report of the principal, which forms a part of this report, and is appended thereto.

I have added to the regular work of the school a course of physical culture, according to the Ling System, under the instruction of an officer who has specially prepared himself for the work. The additional expense has been ten dollars per month, but the straightened shoulders, erect carriage and prompt action of the children prove the money to be well invested.

MANUAL TRAINING.

This department, which was closed nearly half of last year, was reopened January 1, under the direction of an accomplished teacher, trained in the schools of Sweden. Good work has been done, the girls as well as the boys enjoying the advantages offered. While it is quite true that the majority of the children leave the school before becoming proficient in this work, yet the little they do get is an impetus in the right direction, and without doubt serves to more intimately connect the boy's hand with his head. In many other cases, however, by children who are crippled, or who for any other reason remain long at the school, much proficiency is attained, some of the work showing decided talent. In my opinion, manual training should have an important place in the school so long as any considerable number of children of suitable age to be profited by it remain.

SPECIAL WORK FOR THE CHILDREN.

A child's opinion of himself, of his capabilities and his character, has much to do with making or unmaking the man. If he sees that he is noticed and respected as all children

should be, if he is dressed in a neat and becoming way, if his table is arranged with better taste and with more attention to the requirements of polite society than he had seen in his former life, and if his surroundings generally are nice (not to say elegant), if good books are placed in his hand and a good place to study them furnished him, he will, in a large majority of cases, rise to the level of his surroundings. Along all of these lines I have labored the past year, with very gratifying results.

The introduction of table linen and the abolition of unnecessary restraint at the table has made the dining hall much more cheerful, without unfavorably affecting the discipline.

The boys' improvement club, for which a convenient reading-room has been provided, and the girls' reading-room, a very attractive apartment with neat furnishings, are not only mental but active moral helps. Columbus Day and Memorial Day were made object lessons in patriotism, the former by flag-raising and appropriate exercises by the children, and the latter by the participation of the entire school in the celebration of the day at Palmer. A company of forty boys of the school, well drilled and in uniform, proudly escorted the Palmer Post, G. A. R., in their march to the various cemeteries in town, and learned for the first time in their lives what Memorial Day means.

FINALLY.

With teachers and officers in accord with my policy, and to whom much of the success of the past year is due, and with the kindly advice and hearty co-operation of your Board, the trials of the work are forgotten, the past seems full of mercies and the future full of hope.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,

Superintendent.

STATEMENT A. — *Summary of Admissions and Discharges.*

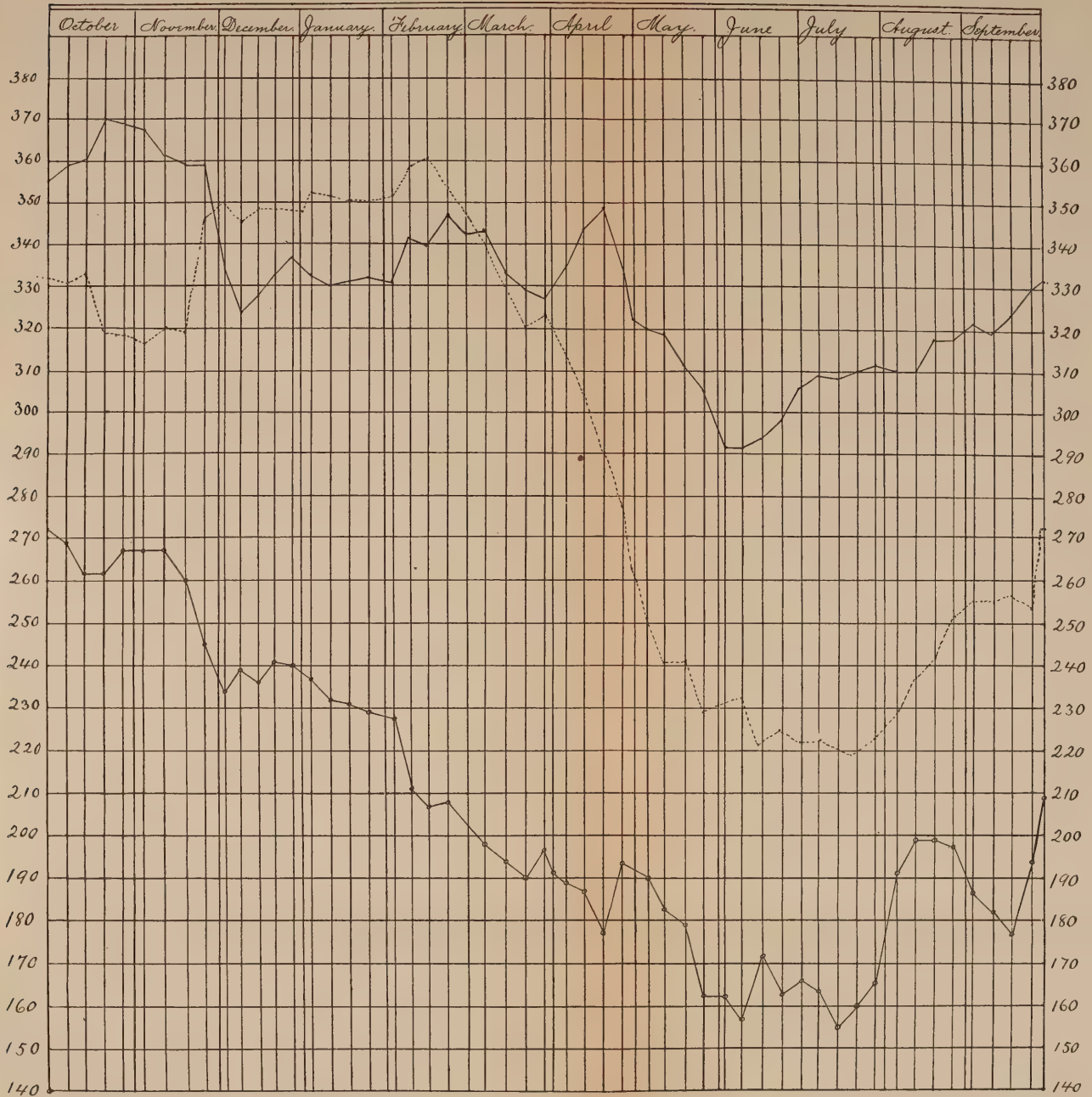
	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Sept. 30, 1892,	206	51	14	271
Received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	21	24	5	50
Received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as juvenile offenders,	41	8	-	49
Received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as neglected children,	66	44	-	110
Received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as dependent children,	4	3	-	7
Received from Lyman School for Boys at Westborough,	20	-	-	20
Received from State Farm at Bridgewater, . .	-	5	1	6
Received from Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	1	2	-	3
Received, not classified,	3	4	3	10
Returned, placed in previous years,	63	24	1	88
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1892,	84	28	1	113
Totals,	509	193	25	727
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity, . .	31	14	8	53
Placed out on trial,	255	71	4	330
Boarded out in families,	68	51	-	119
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	-	1	1	2
Removed to Lyman School for Boys at West- borough,	2	-	-	2
Removed to Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster,	-	3	-	3
Removed to Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hart- ford, Conn.,	1	2	-	3
Died,	1	1	-	2
Eloped and not returned,	3	-	1	4
Totals,	361	143	14	518
Remaining Sept. 30, 1893,	148	50	11	209

STATEMENT B. — *Nativity of Inmates.*

The nativity of the 253 persons received during the year (not including those returned from places) is as follows: —

Native born,	196
Foreign born,	42
Unknown,	15

DIAGRAM showing Movement of Population at State Primary School.



_____ Shows movement for year ending Sept. 30, 1891.
 - - - - - " " " " " Sept. 30, 1892.
 -o-o-o- " " " " " Sept. 30, 1893.

The increase of population during the month of September is mainly due to the addition of sixteen of the boys lately transferred from the Lyman School on account of its over-crowded condition, and to the presence of ten or twelve small children, who would be at board in private families if the appropriation for that purpose in the hands of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity had not been exhausted before the close of the year.

STATEMENT C. — *Current Expenditures in Detail.*

Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	\$16,970 96
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	624 01
Fruit and vegetables,	319 46
Meat and fish,	3,726 06
Flour,	883 25
Grain, feed and meal,	1,168 72
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	459 07
Sugar and molasses,	906 00
Butter, eggs and cheese,	2,183 40
Other groceries and provisions,	1,005 99
Clothing, boots and shoes,	5,117 15
Furniture, beds, bedding, soap, kitchen and table ware,	1,339 47
Hospital supplies,	298 24
Fuel and lights,	6,238 29
Books and school supplies,	130 75
Blacksmithing and repairs of tools, wagons and harness,	342 76
Repairs, ordinary,	2,883 80
Express, freight and passenger fares,	598 87
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	410 19
Expense of Sunday services,	275 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements,	464 30
Pasturage,	190 00
Live stock,	229 50
Expense of inventory,	70 00
Extra medical attendance and nursing,	428 22
Miscellaneous,	220 97
Total,	<hr/> \$47,484 43

STATEMENT D. — Showing Persons employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$1,600 00	WALTER A. WHEELER,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$1,600 00
1,000 00	<i>Joseph H. Kenerson,</i>	Engineer,	"	416 66
750 00	GEO. W. CARPENTER,	Engineer,	"	437 50
600 00	ELIZABETH GABLE, M.D.,	Physician,	"	600 00
650 00	JAMES J. PRENTISS,	Clerk,	"	637 50
516 00	FRANK DUFFY,	Baker,	"	516 00
420 00	E. G. BUSS,	Cook,	"	420 00
480 00	E. G. WARD,	Supervisor,	"	420 00
540 00	FRANK U. WETMORE,	Supervisor and physical culture,	10 ⁵ / ₃₁	419 36
360 00	<i>B. F. Moore,</i>	Supervisor,	12 "	510 00
360 00	<i>Henry A. Ray,</i>	Supervisor,	8 ⁴ / ₃₀	243 39
396 00	J. M. SISK,	Expressman,	2 ³¹ / ₃₁	69 68
400 00	MRS. M. A. WHEELER,	Matron,	12 "	387 00
300 00	<i>Miss Mary N. Reed,</i>	Assistant matron,	3 "	400 00
300 00	MISS MABEL G. MOORE,	Assistant matron,	"	75 00
250 00	<i>Miss N. J. Rice,</i>	Assistant matron,	8 ³⁰ / ₃₁	224 19
250 00	<i>Mrs. C. W. Moore,</i>	Assistant matron,	1 "	20 83
250 00	<i>Miss S. A. Luther,</i>	Assistant matron,	1 ²³ / ₃₀	223 69
250 00	<i>Mrs. H. E. Darte,</i>	Assistant matron,	5 "	104 17
250 00	MISS MINNIE E. MOORE,	Assistant matron,	2 ⁵ / ₃₀	17 36
250 00	MISS IDA J. CROWDIS,	Assistant matron,	5 "	104 17
300 00	MRS. MARY A. ROYCE,	Housekeeper,	16 ³⁰ / ₃₀	11 11
300 00	<i>Miss Mabel G. Moore,</i>	Housekeeper,	8 ²² / ₃₁	217 74
300 00	<i>Mrs. S. A. E. Gessford,</i>	Housekeeper,	2 ³¹ / ₃₁	52 01
500 00	MISS E. M. FULLINGTON,	Principal,	3 ¹ / ₃₁	13 71
250 00	<i>Miss G. A. Cheney,</i>	Teacher,	12 "	500 00
			6 "	125 00

860 00	Mrs. S. E. PRENTISS,	Teacher,	12	360 00
250 00	Mrs. H. E. Darte,	Teacher,	3 ¹⁵	72 58
250 00	Miss F. J. DYER,	Teacher,	12	250 00
250 00	Miss E. A. King,	Kindergarten,	1	20 83
250 00	Miss Isabel W. Bangs,	Kindergarten,	1 ³⁰	23 22
250 00	MISS BELLE ST. J. PIERSON,	Kindergarten,	9	187 50
360 00	MISS SIGRID CEDERROTH,	Sloyd,	8 ²	241 93
250 00	MISS R. F. MUDGE,	Nurse,	11 ¹	246 64
250 00	MRS. S. E. WARD,	Seamstress,	10 ⁸	213 71
250 00	MISS J. M. ROGERS,	Seamstress,	11	229 46
250 00	Miss Mabel G. Moore,	Assistant seamstress,	7	5 65
216 00	Miss Minnie E. Moore,	Assistant seamstress,	3 ⁸	10 80
250 00	MRS. J. A. BUSS,	Tailorress,	3 ⁹	247 98
250 00	MRS. TENAH PORTER,	Assistant tailorress,	11 ⁷	247 92
300 00	MISS HALLIE LASELLE,	Supervisor,	11 ³⁰	277 02
250 00	Miss Ethel M. Knowlton,	Supervisor,	11 ³	61 15
240 00	MISS L. E. PRESTON,	Care of dining hall,	2 ³	237 42
225 00	Miss Louisa Tapley,	Hospital cook,	11 ³¹	112 50
288 00	Mrs. Mary A. Royce,	Cook,	6	37 81
288 00	MISS MARY P. ROYCE,	Cook,	1	24 00
288 00	Mrs. H. S. McComber,	Cook,	3	72 00
288 00	Mrs. Nellie Hurd,	Cook,	3 ²	95 14
5 00*	Mrs. A. M. Nickens,	Cook,	9 ²	45 97
250 00	Miss M. M. Lee,	Laundress,	6 ⁵	128 47
250 00	MISS SADIE F. PRICE,	Laundress,	5 ³⁰	121 53
192 00	MISS BRIDGET RUSSELL,	Assistant laundress,	11 ⁷	184 77
192 00	Mrs. B. M. Austin,	Assistant laundress,	7 ³¹	123 87
192 00	MISS MARTHA FARRELL,	Assistant laundress,	3 ¹	58 04
192 00	Mrs. Elizabeth Plant,	Assistant laundress,	3 ⁸	45 60
240 00	Mrs. Margaret McRae,	Quarantine,	3	60 00
240 00	MRS. S. A. E. GESSFORD,	Quarantine,	7 ²⁵	145 71

* Per week.

STATEMENT D. — *Concluded.*

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$250 00	Miss Sadie F. Price,	Substitute,	6 ⁵ / ₈ months,	\$128 47
250 00	MISS S. A. LUTHER,	Substitute,	"	121 53
250 00	S. B Keith,	Hospital attendant,	"	164 58
300 00	S. B. KEITH,	Hospital attendant and assistant supervisor,	7 ¹ / ₈ "	100 00
420 00	S. C. ROGERS,	Shoemaker,	"	420 00
600 00	EDW. E. WALKER,	Farmer,	"	600 00
300 00	GEO. H. MILLER,	Gardener,	"	292 74
270 00	William H. Mason,	Teamster,	11 ² / ₈ "	128 29
270 00	John McRae,	Teamster,	5 ³ / ₈ "	67 50
270 00	Herron E. Moore,	Teamster,	3 "	62 42
270 00	Nelson Kempton,	Teamster,	2 ¹ / ₄ "	132 05
270 00	John Pugh,	Teamster,	5 ³ / ₈ "	28 21
270 00	I. D. Rogers,	Teamster,	"	72 93
270 00	SAMUEL SUMNER,	Teamster,	3 ⁵ / ₈ "	24 68
288 00	S. S. NICHOLS,	Assistant farmer,	1 ⁸ / ₈ "	283 20
22 00*	JOHN JOHNSON,	Assistant farmer,	11 ¹ / ₈ "	246 12
26 00*	Samuel L. Howe,	Assistant farmer,	11 ³ / ₈ "	22 65
240 00	Frank W. Taylor,	Assistant farmer,	3 ¹ / ₈ "	69 67
—	R. E. PADDOCK,	Assistant farmer,	71 ¹ / ₂ days,	122 25
—	EDWARD WELSH,	Assistant farmer,	49 "	81 25
324 00	Geo. A Adams,	Watchman,	10 ¹ / ₈ months,	279 58
360 00	Geo. W. Carpenter,	Fireman,	5 "	150 00
360 00	Charles L. Ware,	Fireman,	3 ¹ / ₈ "	22 56
360 00	SAMUEL L. HOWE,	Fireman,	6 "	180 00
240 00	Samuel L. Howe,	Night fireman,	5 "	100 00
240 00	John Conway,	Night fireman,	1 ³ / ₈ "	8 00
168 00	John Kennard,	Assistant in kitchen,	5 ³ / ₄ "	73 16

168 00	<i>John Crippin,</i>	.	.	.	.	1 31	"	19 42
180 00	<i>William J. Liggan,</i>	.	.	.	.	3 0	"	4 84
200 00	WILLIAM FRANKLIN,	.	.	.	.	3 30	"	61 66
144 00	<i>James Smith,</i>	.	.	.	.	1	"	12 00
168 00	<i>Patrick Fanning,</i>	.	.	.	.	1 30	"	19 78
144 00	<i>William H. Buell,</i>	.	.	.	.	2 4	"	25 55
168 00	JOHN KENNARD,	.	.	.	.	6 31	"	94 84
180 00	<i>William M. Pattence,</i>	.	.	.	.	2 31	"	43 10
-	<i>Patrick Ryan,</i>	.	.	.	.	35	days,	55 00
20 00*	<i>Harry Sisk,</i>	.	.	.	.	1 31	months,	21 94
96 00	WILLIAM KELLEY,	.	.	.	.	12	"	96 00
								\$16,970 96

* Per month.

NOTE — The names of officers and employees serving now are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of those who have completed service in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. Names of persons employed on repairs, etc., are not given.

STATEMENT E. — *Products of the Farm.*

1893.	Quantity.	Price.
Apples, early,	32 barrels,	\$26 50
Apples, cider,	100 bushels,	10 00
Apples, winter,	95 barrels,	190 00
Asparagus,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	21 00
Beans, shell,	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	33 48
Beans, string,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	5 10
Beef,	5,331 pounds,	266 37
Beets,	145 $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels,	73 31
Cabbage,	2,601 heads,	130 06
Carrots,	80 bushels,	36 00
Celery,	700 plants,	35 00
Crab apples,	6 bushels,	3 00
Cucumbers,	26 bushels,	32 75
Currants,	262 quarts,	20 96
Eggs,	334 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen,	80 52
Ensilage,	90 tons,	540 00
Fodder,	4 tons,	28 00
Grapes,	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	33 37
Hay,	146 tons,	2,336 00
Indian corn,	80 bushels,	60 00
Ice,	375 tons,	562 50
Lettuce,	49 bushels,	24 50
Manure,	300 loads,	300 00
Milk,	104,165 quarts,	4,166 60
Melons,	1,775 pounds,	17 75
Oats,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	42 00
Onions,	90 bushels,	58 50
Pears,	$\frac{1}{4}$ bushel,	25
Pease,	15 bushels,	27 50
Plums,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	6 47
Peppers,	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,	37
Pop corn,	10 bushels,	20 00
Potatoes,	1,285 bushels,	850 00
Parsnips,	52 bushels,	52 00
Poultry,	154 pounds,	31 08
Pork,	6,949 pounds,	618 92
Quinces,	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	10 06
Radishes,	3 bushels,	4 50
Ruta-bagas,	60 bushels,	15 00
Rhubarb,	38 bushels,	22 80
Rowen,	{ 8 tons, }	{ 103 65
Rye,	{ 1,275 pounds, }	{ 18 75
Rye straw,	25 bushels,	15 00
Strawberries,	1 ton,	15 00
Spinach,	976 quarts,	117 12
Squash, summer,	28 bushels,	11 20
Squash, winter,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	2 75
Sweet corn,	4,115 pounds,	30 42
Tomatoes,	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	49 55
Turnips,	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	26 37
Veal,	130 bushels,	32 50
Wood,	255 pounds,	24 20
	20 cords,	80 00
		\$11,303 73

STATEMENT F.—*Work done in Sewing-rooms.*

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Number of articles:—			
Sewing-room No. 1,	3,514	3,667	7,181
Sewing-room No. 2,	1,676	5,222	6,898
Totals,	5,190	8,889	14,079

STATEMENT G.

WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in account with the State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1892,	\$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1892,	8,610 51
received to cover deficit of 1892,	999 62
received from appropriation for boarding out children for 1892,	2,700 89
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1893,	36,263 04
received to cover deficit of 1892,	1,611 26
received from special appropriation of 1892 for fire escapes,	1,316 50
	<hr/>
	\$51,601 82
Cash received from sales,	756 27
	<hr/>
	\$52,358 09

CR.

Disbursements for three months, ending Dec. 31, 1892, . . .	\$12,411 02
Disbursements for nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1893, . . .	39,090 80
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1893,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$51,601 82
Payments to State treasurer,	756 27
	<hr/>
	\$52,358 09

NOTE.—This institution has no “fund” from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. It derives its support wholly from the State treasury by annual legislative appropriations.

The per capita cost for the year is \$4.41. This sum shows the cost of clothing, food and lodging, medical attendance, teaching and supervision, — in brief, the entire expense of maintaining all the inmates of the institution, — together with all ordinary repairs, such as must constantly be made to keep the buildings and appliances in good condition; including also the cost of heating and lighting the buildings, and of furnishing an outfit for all pupils going away from the school, and their travelling expenses.

Children placed out on trial are provided with two complete suits of clothing, with an overcoat extra in cold weather, the whole outfit costing on an average \$16.

The State appropriations are made for *calendar* years, while the reports of institutions are made for years ending *September 30*.

It will therefore be readily seen that, while the expenditures are kept within the yearly appropriations, the expense for the *institution* year may be larger or smaller than the appropriation, including, as is does, parts of two calendar years.

STATEMENT H. — *Employment of Children.*

	Boys.	Girls.
There are employed in the —		
Dormitories and other parts of the house,	—	10
Sewing-room No. 1,	2	10
Sewing-room No. 2,	4	—
Dining-hall,	15	—
Kitchen,	5	—
Shoe shop,	2	—
Bakery,	3	—
Laundry,	7	1
Hospital,	3	3
On the farm and at the barns,	5	—
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	20	—

Girls, 24; boys, 66; total, 90.

STATEMENT I. — *Recapitulation of Inventory.*

Taken by J. B. Shaw and W. A. Breckenridge of Palmer, Mass., as of Sept 30, 1893.

Land,	\$23,013 00
Buildings,	107,445 00
Live stock,	5,429 05
Farm products,	5,638 50
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,318 45
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	10,698 91
Beds and bedding (inmates'),	5,075 30
Other furniture (inmates'),	4,975 70
Clothing and shoes (inmates'),	3,655 42
Superintendent's department,	5,782 19
Dry goods,	1,544 80
Groceries and provisions,	1,793 62
Drugs and medicines,	560 00
Library and school supplies,	1,506 02
Heating, water and gas (with fixtures),	22,400 00
Fuel,	1,936 75
Miscellaneous,	1,376 77

\$206,149 48

STATEMENT J.—*Resources and Liabilities.**Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$100 00
Unexpended appropriations,	13,125 70
	<hr/>
	\$13,225 70

Liabilities.

Miscellaneous bills,	\$212 51
	<hr/>
	\$13,013 19

STATEMENT K.—*Summary of Farm Account.*

DR.

To live stock, as per inventory,	\$5,320 50
wagons and agricultural implements, as per inventory,	2,434 22
paid carpenter, painter, etc., for repairs,	713 49
wages of farm help,	2,524 57
board of farm help,	1,213 00
labor of children,	245 00
live stock,	64 50
grain, feed, etc.,	1,186 62
hardware, farm tools, etc.,	220 94
blacksmithing and repairs,	180 06
lumber,	92 35
harness and repairs,	59 70
seeds, fertilizers, etc.,	301 27
rent of pasture,	190 00
sundries,	67 60
	<hr/>
	\$14,813 82
Balance,	2,796 10
	<hr/>
	\$17,609 92

CR.

By farm product of 1892, as per inventory,	\$4,781 25
labor for the school,	727 89
cost of keeping horses used for the school,	303 97
sale of live stock,	509 65
beef,	266 37
veal,	24 20
pork,	618 92
eggs and poultry,	111 60
milk,	4,166 60
wood,	80 00
hay, straw, ensilage, etc.,	3,397 15
fruit and vegetables,	2,059 82
ice,	562 50
	<hr/>
	\$17,609 92

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

I have the honor of presenting the following report: —

Number in hospital Sept. 30, 1892,	29
admitted during the year,	253
discharged,	259
of deaths,	2
remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1893,	23

Of those remaining in the hospital, the majority are crippled, deformed or feeble children, none of whom are confined to bed.

Statistics of Deaths.

NAME.	Date of Death.	Age.	Disease.
Walter Lemay, . . .	Dec. 11, 1892,	3 years, .	Membranous croup.
Lida Meekins, . . .	Sept. 30, 1893,	8 months, .	Meningitis.

The following cases have been admitted to the hospital during the year; besides these many are treated at daily clinic for minor ailments: —

Abscess, lachrymal, 1	Corneal ulcer, 2
Anæmia, 1	Congestion of lungs, 2
Abscess of finger, 1	Chilblains, 1
Abscess of knee, 2	Chorea, 2
Abscess of neck, 1	Constipation, 1
Bronchitis, 8	Diarrhœa, 4
Balanitis, 1	Debility, 10
Burns, superficial, 1	Dysmenorrhœa, 2
Cold, 26	Dislocated elbow, 2
Chicken-pox, 3	Dislocated clavicle, 1
Croup, spasmodic, 3	Diphtheria, 1
Chlorosis, 1	Eczema, 5
Conjunctivitis, 4	Epilepsy, 2

Erysipelas,	3	Pneumonia,	9
Fractured femur,	1	Phthisis,	1
Fractured clavicle,	1	Purpura,	1
Fractured humerus,	1	Quinsy,	4
Gastritis,	1	Rheumatism,	3
Headache,	14	Rhus poisoning,	1
Hysteria,	2	Scarlet-fever,	2
Indigestion,	42	Sprains,	6
"La grippe,"	3	Shock,	1
Menorrhagia,	1	Scabies,	4
Measles,	3	Tonsillitis, follicular,	9
Meningitis,	1	Tonsillitis,	13
Membranous croup,	1	Urticaria,	1
Neuralgia,	3	Unclassified,	9
Otalgia,	7	Vaccinia,	9
Odontalgia,	3	Wounds, contused,	8
Otitis media purulenta,	1	Wounds, incised,	5
Oxyuris vermicularis,	1		

As will be seen by comparing with former reports, there has been much less sickness than for a number of years past, for which the reduced population may be in a measure responsible. At the same time, no effort has been spared to place the institution in the best possible sanitary condition. There have been fewer throat troubles, and no case of diphtheria has developed in the school; the one reported was returned from her place with the disease at its height. Much of the medical work of the past year has been for slight ailments, acute attacks often being aborted by prompt treatment. No epidemic has prevailed, though there have been a few cases of scarlet-fever, measles and chicken-pox; quarantine has served its purpose in arresting these and preventing their spread.

Our thanks are due to the superintendent for his co-operation in the work of the hospital, as well as his untiring efforts to improve the diet, clothing and general hygiene of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH GABLE,

Resident Physician.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

The work of the pupils in the various grades has been on the whole much like other years, the teachers seeking to make the lessons attractive and effective by new methods and devices.

The periodicals so generously provided have been greatly enjoyed by the pupils. These papers and magazines have sometimes taken the place of the regular text-book, and by introducing variety have given fresh interest to the reading lessons. They have also been useful in furnishing illustrations for other exercises. The children have shown themselves apt in finding these illustrations.

The significance of Columbus year has not been lost on the children. They prepared the exercises of Columbus Day with much zeal, and carried out the programme with equal enthusiasm. They have taken great pride in the beautiful liberty-pole and flag given them on that occasion, not forgetting that this flag is their own. When they have been allowed to choose the colors given them as a reward for good conduct, they have, as a rule, preferred the red, white and blue.

The children have shown much interest in the nature work taken up during the year. Considerable attention has been given to minerals. The pupils have also been taught to observe animals, including fishes and insects. They have had lessons on leaves and flowers, have collected seeds, taken reports of the weather, and have been encouraged to write descriptions of what they have seen out of doors.

Some of the pupils have done excellent work in the sloyd room, and all have shown an interest in the lessons given them there.

The teachers in all the departments have been patient, faithful and enthusiastic. While neglecting no other exercises,

they have recognized the importance of lessons in manners and morals, and, like yourself, have sought to crowd out the evil impulses of the children by strengthening the good. They have tried to make the path of duty pleasant, and the happy faces of the children in the kindergarten and the higher grades bear witness to their success. No teacher has allowed her school-room to degenerate into a battle-ground, or attempted to secure good results by the strength of her muscles.

Notwithstanding the evil tendencies of the pupils, which are but the natural result of their inheritance and early environment, they show many good characteristics. They are, as a rule, affectionate and generous, and show an earnest wish to please. "Have I been good to-day?" is a question a child often asks, evidently anxious to win a smile or word of approval. These qualities give the teacher something to build upon, and promise a reward to conscientious efforts.

When considering the teachers' work, Mrs. Harriet E. Darte and Miss Georgianna A. Cheney, who resigned after years of faithful service, should be remembered with appreciation.

In some of the grades the number of pupils is too large for much individual attention. This is to be regretted, as, in the absence of home influence, — a powerful element in the education of children who go to their teachers from good parents, — the children here need more help and encouragement in the school-room.

The teachers appreciate highly the kind assistance you have never failed to give them. When to their reproof to unruly boys and girls your rebuke has been added, the punishment has been much more effective; and when your approval has followed their rewards to faithful children, new and still better efforts have resulted.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,

Principal.

MONSON, Oct. 1, 1893.

APPENDIX.

TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Miss EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,	<i>Fourth.</i>
Mrs. JAMES J. PRENTISS,	<i>Third.</i>
Miss FLORA J. DYER,	<i>Second.</i>
Miss BELLE ST. JOHN PEARSON,	{ <i>First.</i> <i>Kindergarten.</i>
Miss SIGRID CEDEROTH,	<i>Sloyd.</i>

SCHOOL CALENDAR, 1893-94.

Fall term ends,	November 3
Winter term begins,	November 13
Spring term begins,	February 12
Summer term begins,	May 14
Fall term begins,	August 13
Number of school weeks,	47.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.
1892-93.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Growth in population has been the most obtrusive fact of the past year's history of this school. The average number has been 226 boys, which is 10 per cent. more than the average number of 1891-92, and nearly 60 per cent. greater than the average number of the past ten years. One hundred and forty-six boys have been received by commitment, a number exceeded but once since 1860. The highest population in any one day has been 242, the lowest 214. The monthly average has gone from 221 in October, 1892, to 233 in September, 1893.

As the plant at its present size was designed to accommodate only 190 boys, the legitimate work of the school has been considerably impeded by this excess of numbers. Even the completion of the new cottage now in process of building will only partially relieve the congestion. To give temporary relief, boys have been pressed out into places faster than prudence dictated, with the result of unusual restiveness of the boys so placed, and running away from places, causing an unusual amount of labor and annoyance to the visitor, also the return of many boys to the school.

The commitments of the past year have contained few boys under thirteen years. In mental and physical equipment, boys committed the past year have seemed somewhat inferior to those of former years.

Educationally, I think, some advance has been made upon previous years. The teaching of drawing as a foundation for industrial training has been reorganized upon a very hopeful basis. I bespeak your attention to the principal's report for a detailed statement of what is attempted in this and other lines of school work.

I hoped to be able to report more definite results from the physical drill, but our series of measurements has not proceeded far enough to give premises for conclusions. It can be said fairly, however, that it is producing mental and moral effects of a most promising nature. The course has already justified its introduction. The military drill is really a supplement of the physical drill. Reports from the instructors of each are appended.

Last year the plan of class instruction in manual training was carried out. The report of the teacher, subjoined, sets forth some of the difficulties to be overcome. The difficulties of class instruction with boys of such limited mental development as many of these possess are much greater in this line of work than in ordinary school work, because of the greater physical activity involved. The success, however, thus far, is encouraging, and the difficulties by no means disheartening. Notwithstanding all that has been attempted in the educational line for our boys, there comes to me the question: Are we doing as much as we ought? Is everything being done which can be done to insure their moral and social salvation? They come to us without love of work or study or reading. We attempt to arouse them mentally, to develop them physically, and at the same time to give such hand training as shall render them less inapt for artisan pursuits. We seem to be doing a reasonable amount in the first two directions, but in the last there is room for serious question whether more ought not to be done.

The boys receive about four hours' instruction per week in industrial drawing, and about the same in sloyd. So far as it goes, I know of nothing better. But this training does not put the boy in possession of a trade, or any part of one. It fits him to learn a trade in a shorter time, provided he finds a chance, and it also shows something of his capacity for becoming a skilful workman. He should be taught a trade if possible before he leaves the reform school, because a good trade will be another safeguard to insure the effectiveness of the work of reform begun in the school. If the boy doesn't get a trade in the reform school, the probabilities are against his ever learning a trade. Placed in a home other than his

own, he must work to maintain himself; placed in his home with his parents, he must in almost all cases earn money for them. In either case he becomes at best a common, unskilled laborer, too often a tramp. It is a most pernicious and foolish idea that too much training and preparation may be given the youth committed to the reform school, — that it is giving him an unfair advantage over his more fortunate competitor, who has never been arraigned. Do all you can to qualify him for the fight of life, and he will still be at a disadvantage. If he succeeds in the struggle, his competitor and society are the gainers; and if he fails, nobody is bettered thereby. It therefore seems best to me that a little more effort be made to give to those boys who must be kept in the school more than a year or a year and a half as much instruction in some good trade as circumstances will permit.

The class of boys who must stay for the longer period is somewhat composite, but in general consists of those who are restive under wholesome restraints, usually known as of bad disposition; those whose moral obliquity continues to be too great to promise good conduct elsewhere; and those who for physical reasons are clearly unsuited to the farm. It might well include also boys with artisan tastes whose parentage is such as to make a return to their parents at any time undesirable. It should be understood at the outset that the teaching of trades will be profitable to a limited number only, but that number will furnish the most troublesome and dangerous characters, if not helped by all the safeguards possible. Printing is now taught to a limited extent. A small beginning was made last spring in iron work. To these might be added bricklaying and painting, and perhaps other trades.

The difficulties of arranging a workable programme of systematic trades teaching for a school organized so strictly on the family system as this is are very great, but are not insurmountable, I hope.

The printing department has been fitted with a good supply of material. Through the generosity of two friends of the school, a splendid new Cranston press has been installed in the printing office. It is of sufficient size for the present and probable future needs of the school.

The new family cottage is building and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

The economy effected by the new bakery is a matter of satisfaction. During the eight and one-half months it has been in operation, the balance sheet shows a net gain of twelve hundred dollars over bread formerly furnished at the lowest figure ever paid. It ought to be said that the state of the flour market is exceptionally favorable to the buyer and to a good showing on the credit side.

The farmer calls attention in his report to another economy possible through a piggery, a building of which the institution is destitute. There are many waste products about a large institution which a piggery would render profitable. All the pork used might be produced, and a sufficient profit from breeding of pigs for sale to balance the cost of grain purchased for fattening purposes. As it is, it has cost over five hundred dollars the past year for pork products consumed. It would seem that a building to cost not over two thousand dollars would be a good investment.

The electric light wiring, it is thought, will be completed before November 1. It will be done within the appropriation. Much anxiety will doubtless be relieved by the efficiency and safety of the new mode of lighting.

It is hoped that the sewerage plant will be in working order before freezing weather sets in. A tested subsurface system is being put in. As some changes in the plumbing at Wayside cottage are rendered necessary to connect with the system, it is doubtful if the system can be made fully available within the appropriation.

The number of boys on probation with parents and others who must be visited is 379, which is 51 more than last year, despite the fact that 50 came of age this year and 21 were lost sight of, and so practically dropped from the visitation list. As it is a matter of vital consequence to the completion of the work begun in the school that a restless probationer should be taken promptly in hand, it seems to me that a wise economy would dictate a considerable enlargement of the visitation work, especially in the case of boys with their parents. To get reliable reports concerning boys with parents seems more difficult than concerning those on probation with others. The beginning of

departure from good conduct is not watched, and the boy is generally taken in hand only for some outbreaking offence. Of the 379 on probation, 323 are reported "doing well," and 39 had not been visited within the year. Twenty-four of these last had arrived at their eighteenth birthday. Making no account of those transferred to other institutions or unvisited or lost sight of, the percentage of boys visited by the State agents and by them reported "doing well" is 85. If, however, the total number, 563, outside the school and still under 21 years be taken into account, the well-doers would constitute only 57 per cent. Of those boys with friends, 220 out of 258 are reported doing well; of those with others, 103 out of 107. It is a significant fact that, of 16 boys under twenty-one years sentenced by the courts this year to Massachusetts Reformatory, 15 were those on probation with parents and only one of those on probation with others.

My corps of workers have been faithful and fairly successful. I find great cause for thanksgiving for the measure of success which has attended the work the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,

Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the General Condition of the School, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1893.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1892,	219
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	146
Returned from places,	32
Recommitted,	3
Elopers recaptured,	13
Returned from the Massachusetts General Hospital,	1
	— 195
Whole number in the school during the year,*	414
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	70
On probation to others,	52
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	6
To State Primary School,	20
To Massachusetts General Hospital,	1
As unfit subjects,	1
By elopement,	22
Returned to court,	3
Died,	1
	— 176
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1893,	238

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and Average Number of Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1892.			
October,	22	22	221.21
November,	14	8	222.06
December,	18	15	223.93
1893.			
January,	9	10	226.45
February,	9	6	229.25
March,	17	22	224.42
April,	11	14	221.82
May,	19	7	227.19
June,	7	10	231.80
July,	11	19	230.87
August,	24	20	220.51
September,	34	23	233.13
Totals,	195	176	226.05

* This number represents 401 individuals.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Condition of Boys under Twenty-one during the year 1892-93.

With parents,	258
With others,	103
For themselves,	18
Released to go out of State,	10
In navy,	4
Died,	5
Massachusetts Reformatory,	71
Other institutions, penal,	12
State Primary School,	16
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	2
Lost sight of:—	
This year,	21
Previously,	25
	—
	46
Discharged as unfit subjects,	8
Superintendent of indoor poor,	3
Returned to court,	4
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
Massachusetts General Hospital,	2
	—
	563
In school Sept. 30, 1893,	238
	—
	801

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	53	54
Berkshire,	5	231	236
Bristol,	19	580	599
Dukes,	—	16	16
Essex,	12	1,047	1,059
Franklin,	—	55	55
Hampden,	14	392	406
Hampshire,	—	83	83
Middlesex,	36	1,167	1,203
Nantucket,	1	16	17
Norfolk,	—	445	445
Plymouth,	1	123	124
Suffolk,	40	1,333	1,376
Worcester,	17	740	757
Totals,	146	6,284	6,430

NOTE. — This table does not agree with the similar table since 1871. Mistakes were made from 1871 to 1882 inclusive, amounting to 419, which have this year been corrected.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys Committed during the Year.

Fathers born in United States,	7
Mothers born in United States,	8
Fathers foreign born,	10
Mothers foreign born,	8
Both parents born in United States,	24
Both parents foreign born,	70
Unknown,	20
One parent unknown,	19

Showing Nativity of Boys Committed during the Year.

Born in the United States,	110
Foreign born (14 in Canada),	36
Unknown,	-
	146

TABLE No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	61
municipal court,	29
police court,	48
superior court,	2
trial justices,	5
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
Total,	146

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	—	117	117
Nine,	—	234	234
Ten,	1	448	449
Eleven,	2	649	651
Twelve,	21	855	876
Thirteen,	44	1,099	1,143
Fourteen,	71	1,143	1,214
Fifteen,	4	944	948
Sixteen,	2	526	528
Seventeen,	—	181	181
Eighteen and over,	—	17	17
Unknown,	1	41	42
Totals,	146	6,284	6,430

NOTE.—This table does not agree with the similar table since 1871. Mistakes were made from 1871 to 1882 inclusive, amounting to 492, which have this year been corrected.

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing the Domestic Condition of Boys who have been Inmates of the School during the Year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had parents,	192
no parents,	31
no father,	55
no mother,	54
step-father,	10
step-mother,	22
intemperate father,	136
intemperate mother,	6
both parents intemperate,	52
parents separated,	15
attended church,	337
never attended church,	15
never attended school,	1
not attended school within one year,	58
two years,	28
three years,	16
been arrested before,	244
been inmates of other institutions,	81
used intoxicating liquor,	56
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	275
Were employed in mill or otherwise when arrested,	125
idle,	144
attending school,	85
Could not read or write,	6
Could not write,	-
Parents owning residence,	37
Members of family had been arrested,	140

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Length of Time the Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since Commitment.

3 months or less,	14	2 years 3 months,	3
4 months,	2	2 " 4 "	2
5 "	2	2 " 5 "	3
6 "	—	2 " 6 "	—
7 "	1	2 " 7 "	3
8 "	—	2 " 8 "	1
9 "	—	2 " 9 "	3
10 "	1	2 " 10 "	4
11 "	2	2 " 11 "	2
1 year,	2	3 years,	1
1 " 1 month,	6	3 " 1 month,	—
1 " 2 months,	7	3 " 2 months,	1
1 " 3 "	7	3 " 3 "	—
1 " 4 "	6	3 " 4 "	—
1 " 5 "	3	3 " 5 "	1
1 " 6 "	9	3 " 6 "	1
1 " 7 "	13	3 " 7 "	—
1 " 8 "	13	3 " 8 "	—
1 " 9 "	15	3 " 9 "	—
1 " 10 "	2	3 " 10 "	—
1 " 11 "	4	3 " 11 "	—
2 years,	5	4 years and more,	2
2 " 1 month,	6		
2 " 2 months,	7	Total,	154

Average time spent in the institution, 19.4 months.

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers, New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1883-84,	128.80	138†	33	81	43
1884-85,*	112.18	64	33	81	71
1885-86,	92.82	59	44	90	18
1886-87,	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887-88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90,	186.46	92	19	89	16
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
Average for ten years,	153.39	104.9	33.7	94.6	26.8

* April, 1885, removed to present location.

† First year after the reduction of the age for admission from seventeen to fourteen years.

TABLE NO. 11.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	4
Attempt to burn building,	1
Breaking and entering and larceny,	54
Cutting down timber trees,	1
Drunkenness,	1
Escaping from the Worcester County Truant School,	1
Highway robbery,	1
Larceny,	45
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1
Receiving stolen property,	1
Stubbornness,	26
Truancy, idleness and dishonesty,	1
Vagrancy,	9

Report of Sewing-room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1893.

Articles Made.	Articles Repaired.
Aprons, 106	Aprons, 27
Bed-spreads, 6	Bed-spreads, 5
Caps, 94	Blankets, 13
Holdes, 12	Bolster cases, 1
Jackets, white, 14	Braces, 82
Jackets, woollen, 8	Caps, 7
Jackets, blue, 98	Coats, 119
Napkins, 394	Drawers, 1
Pantaloons, 467	Handkerchiefs, 1
Pillow slips, 354	Jackets, 34
Sheets, 229	Mittens, 8
Shirts, 712	Napkins, 174
Strips for marking, 73	Pantaloons, 671
Table cloths, 19	Pillow slips, 119
Towels, 542	Sheets, 262
3,128	Shirts, 542
	Table cloths, 57
	Towels, 96
	2,219
Average number of boys employed, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Number of different boys employed, 19	

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1893.

Number pieces washed,	189,789
Number pieces ironed,	136,156
Number pieces starched,	5,714
Average number of boys employed,	28
Number of different boys employed,	60

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1893.

During the past year 414 different boys have received instruction in our school. Of the number committed during this time, 6 boys, representing four nationalities, could neither read nor write, and five could scarcely understand English. Personal attention has been given to such, and, as the result, they have improved so rapidly that they now take the work of the D grade.

We aim to adopt those methods of instruction which seem best calculated to arouse interest in the mind of the pupils, to hold their attention, and to produce as full a development of their faculties as possible. We also endeavor to inspire them with noble incentives to pure living, and to have that degree of self-respect which will lead them to be masters of self.

As heretofore, *principles* in mathematics, *not rules*, have been taught. The precept, "*Do that you may know*," has been applied in this line of work, and in geometry many original demonstrations were given by the pupils of the advanced class.

The work done in penmanship, music, geography and physiology compared favorably with that of the previous year.

More has been done in history, American and English, than before. The boys have been eager to read, in order to gather facts and the material necessary to the thorough understanding of the topic under consideration. Before leaving a given subject each boy has reproduced the same, and in many instances illustrated with quite original designs. Biography and geography have not been neglected in connection with these lessons. We have aimed also to have the pupils derive lessons from the

past, and study the principles that actuated those who in former years guided the nations amid perils as well as in prosperous times.

In most of the schools the periodicals, magazines, etc., were kept in so good condition that they have been bound, thus giving each school a nucleus for a library of its own. Some have already twenty volumes. By presenting subjects to the boys in an interesting and attractive manner, and then directing their attention to books from which they can gather additional facts and gems of thought, many, to whom reading of any character was formerly distasteful, have acquired a keen relish for even the best literature. In four grades the "Quaker Poet" and his writings were studied during the year, nine of his poems were memorized, reproduced in the pupils' own language, and several of them quite well illustrated. The boys of the D grade have written stories from pictures, described objects before them, reproduced stories told or read to them, etc. Those unable to write have been required to do the same work orally.

The observation work, or study of nature, has been pursued with increasing interest. Twenty-one varieties of flowers, five of the oak, four of the maple, and the apple were thoroughly studied. This work was begun in the fall, reviewed and completed in the following spring, thus taking these trees in every stage of their growth. Water and milk with reference to their qualities, states, uses, also furnished material for many lessons. The study of birds of various kinds, their habits, food, plumage, nests, was a source of delight to the boys, and one class was pleased to obtain snakes' eggs, place them under glass and watch their development. These various objects have afforded topics for observation, study, conversation and written description, while it has given the pupil great pleasure to mount specimens of the flowers, leaves, wood and feathers, and also to draw and color the same.

Having become convinced that the system of drawing as heretofore followed in our schools is nearly valueless, so far as it relates to the work of the manual training room, we omitted the drawing the first of the year. As we consider it important that the relation between the two lines of work be as close as possible, desiring to effect this, your principal laid out an entirely new plan for the drawing work. The value of this was

tested during the last four months of the year, and the results were even more satisfactory than we had anticipated, as the interest was very greatly augmented, and more was accomplished during those few months than in any previous year. In that time seven type-solids were studied, described orally, represented on paper and modelled in clay. Thirteen working drawings were made, and more than fifty papers (8"×12") of drawings, free-hand and mechanical, were handed in by every boy, with the exception of those in the D grade, — they finished the work of only twelve weeks.

Mechanical work was taken at almost the beginning of the course; dictation exercises, to teach the habit of attention, were frequently given; much work requiring exact measurements was done; and no paper which indicated carelessness on the part of a pupil was accepted. Accuracy and neatness were insisted upon. Many original designs for various purposes also were drawn; likewise vegetables, fruits, etc., based on type-solid forms, leaves and flowers on geometrical forms. Contrary to the opinion quite generally held by educators, we have found that the free-hand work is far more easily and accurately done after the eye has been trained to judge space and the hand to execute the mechanical work correctly. The course included eight lessons in color work also; and, while all did well in this line, some of the boys had results to show at our exhibit, July 12, which were a credit to themselves and a pleasing surprise to others. Each boy was given to understand, in all this work, that *he* was the person *responsible* for the work, while his teacher was only to direct him.

As usual, we observed the various anniversary days of the year with appropriate exercises, while "Columbus Day" was the celebration in which the boys took especial interest.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,

Principal.

MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The number of lessons given in manual training was 475, to 226 different boys, each boy receiving a two-hour lesson per week. Eight boys were unable to continue the work, and 15 others had to fall back a class.

Class instruction was given last year to classes of 17 boys each, by explaining separate exercises from the black-board and from the teacher's desk, each new exercise being illustrated with the class near enough to observe. The discipline seemingly took care of itself. This year class instruction is being given to 24 in a class. A very material advantage derived from the larger classes lies in the fact that time enough has been saved thus far to give 100 boys two hours per week more than could be given last year, thus doubling the amount of instruction for this number of boys. The brighter boys will thrive under class teaching even in larger numbers, while those less bright thrive best under individual instruction. Experience may prove that the advantages of larger classes for dull boys even are greater than the disadvantages, when careful grading has been tested.

Nine-tenths of the boys show an aptitude for the work. The boy's love for his work increases as he advances, and I have often noticed the clearing of the brow as he gets to work. The boys, almost without exception, show a cheerful, willing obedience to suggestions. Their main fault in the work seems to be too much push, too little care, until they have had quite a bit of experience. Stealing has given me no trouble the past year. Although I teach, mainly, the classes as a whole, I believe the teacher's influence upon individual boys is greater morally, and the boy's independence is further developed, by individual teaching here and there in the intervals.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX,

Teacher.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Nine boys besides the six boys now in the office have received instruction in printing. Average time in office, about three hours a day.

About \$1,000 worth of printing has been done, among other things a catalogue of the school library, containing 116 pages.

Five boys have gone from the printing office to places outside. One of them, Willie Wrightman, a promising young man, was placed in a printing office in Northampton, where he gave perfect satisfaction, but was stricken with typhoid fever and died. Had he lived, it is believed he would have been a credit to the school and the State.

About \$1,000 worth of material has been purchased, a new press has been put into the printing office, and the printer thinks he will be able honorably, and without taking work away from any other printer, to turn enough money into the State treasury to cover all expenses, although the department as an educational factor and financial benefit to the school is certainly worth all its costs.

The department now occupies two rooms, one as a composing room and the other as a press room, thus dividing the work, and rendering the type room more quiet.

The "Enterprise" has been published regularly, sometimes under considerable difficulties, and it is a credit to the school and a most desirable auxiliary.

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. HOWARD,

Teacher.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN GYMNASTICS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I have the honor of presenting my second annual report, with the firm belief that the work of the past year has met with success, and that the new year opens with many hopeful signs.

Exercises in gymnastics have been given daily during the fall, winter and spring months, the work except in one family being suspended during the school vacation, when the boys were working eight hours each day in the field.

While it is impossible in this report to present any figures showing actual gains in physical development, still I have every reason to believe that great improvement has been made in many instances. I think the boys as a rule have taken more interest in the drill since the beginning of the present school year than at any other time.

It was stated in my first annual report that gymnastic apparatus would be added. This has been done, and more than one-half of the boys have had the advantage of it. It is to the use of it that I ascribe the greatest gain.

A normal class of fifteen boys has been organized for the purpose of instruction in teaching, and the prospect is that it will be a success. The boys who form the class are full of interest and life.

A complete set of instruments for taking physical measurements has been secured, and with their use figures and tables are now being compiled which it is expected will practically and scientifically demonstrate even to the most critical the great advantages of gymnastic drill.

I am indebted to the superintendent for his support and encouragement during the past year, and I begin the new year with the belief that it will be a most successful one.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,

Instructor.

MILITARY REPORT.

Mr. T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

DEAR SIR:—The drill in military tactics has been maintained during the past year, as heretofore. When the weather and other circumstances have permitted, each company has drilled once a week, and battalion drill has been held once in two weeks, besides occasional reviews, inspections and marches. The boys manifest a liking for military, and many of them strive to become, and take pride in becoming, good soldiers. The continual changes, such as recruiting, discharging and transferring, tend to retard the progress. Nevertheless, the good results are not only seen on the parade ground, but in the homes, in the fields and on the street. Obedience being the first law, they are more forcibly taught to see the necessity of it in this than in any other way, hence obedience becomes more willing in all places. Alertness is demanded, inasmuch that their eyes and ears must be open to comprehend and execute the different movements speedily and systematically. Military laws demand courtesy to each other; this lesson is not wholly forgotten outside of the military circle. As they are taught to stand erect and march with a steady step, their forms after a time become much improved, and they lose that ambling, uncertain gait that belongs to the “awkward squad.” It does not require a trained eye to see the improvements of the veteran over the recruit. These lessons, so early learned, must be of lasting benefit. The fife and drum corps, eighteen in number, have been useful as well as ornamental. On the parade they have done much toward regulating the step and steadying the movements. In the observance of holidays they

have acted well their part, and have edified and taught patriotism to others. As boys are not born fifiers, and as they are required to learn to read music, it requires such effort on the boys' part before they are allowed to play in the corps. The zeal to become proficient has been commendable, and the results that have followed have been quite gratifying.

Very respectfully,

A. F. HOWE,

Drill Master.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

Although the hospital was occupied during the year 792 days by 124 boys, there has been manifest improvement in the health of the school.

In addition to the 3 boys convalescent at the close of last year, 6 other cases of typhoid fever came in October; these were all from Wayside Cottage, and remained in the hospital 149 days, averaging practically 25 days each, — all recovered. Efforts to discover the source of the disease did not reveal any condition which could be impeached by direct evidence. Dr. Abbott of the State Board of Health and Dr. Jackson of Boston made investigations, without positive conclusions. The presence of the fever, however, declares its cause still existing, and I have no reason to change the opinion expressed in my last report.

A boy from Maple Cottage came to the hospital, November 23, with acute tuberculosis of the respiratory organs, the only case of the kind I have known in the institution. The invasion was rapid and destructive, as is usual in such cases, resulting in death December 17. This is the only fatal termination we have to record in the year.

A boy was confined in the hospital sixty days with a diseased knee, the result of an injury received while attempting to escape. March 8 he was sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation. He returned much improved, and now has a useful leg.

Throughout the year boys have been permitted to come for examination when making any complaint or presenting the least symptom of disease, and 849 examinations have been made and the conditions treated if necessary; of these cases, 151 came because of accidents and 145 for diseased teeth.

This does not include any who were confined in the hospital. The large number must not be regarded as evidence of sickness; it is rather the result of efforts to prevent sickness, which we hope have accomplished something.

Believing in prevention, I have this autumn attempted to forestall disease by describing to the masters of the several families the earliest symptoms of typhoid, and placing in their hands preventive medicine, with directions to employ it in every suspicious condition, and send promptly to the hospital every boy ill whose symptoms were not clearly accounted for.

September 9 a boy returned sick, and is now recovering from a continued fever; but the month brought much less sickness than the same season of the previous year.

Many boys are in poor health when they come here, but as a rule improve rapidly; and, were it not for the constant changes coming and going, the health of the school could be brought to a much higher standard. As it is, I think we may refer with satisfaction to the clear skin and ruddy cheeks of the large majority as evidence of good diet and proper hygiene.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,

Physician.

SEPT 30, 1893.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1892. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	.	.	\$3,775 49
	November, " " " "	.	.	2,915 94
	December, " " " "	.	.	2,753 94
1893. —	January, " " " "	.	.	3,051 77
	February, " " " "	.	.	4,526 13
	March, " " " "	.	.	7,417 91
	April, " " " "	.	.	4,541 84
	May, " " " "	.	.	3,956 49
	June, " " " "	.	.	3,979 83
	July, " " " "	.	.	4,390 63
	August, " " " "	.	.	5,212 76
	September, " " " "	.	.	4,139 42
				\$50,662 15

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1892. —	October, . . . . .	.	.	\$3,775 49
	November, . . . . .	.	.	2,915 94
	December, . . . . .	.	.	2,753 94
1893. —	January, . . . . .	.	.	3,051 77
	February, . . . . .	.	.	4,526 13
	March, . . . . .	.	.	7,417 91
	April, . . . . .	.	.	4,541 84
	May, . . . . .	.	.	3,956 49
	June, . . . . .	.	.	3,979 83
	July, . . . . .	.	.	4,390 63
	August, . . . . .	.	.	5,212 76
	September, . . . . .	.	.	4,139 42
				\$50,662 15

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1892, Chapter 30).

1892. —	October, . . . . .	.	.	\$1,391 92
	December, . . . . .	.	.	2,780 35
1893. —	January, . . . . .	.	.	116 82
	February, . . . . .	.	.	345 23
	March, . . . . .	.	.	75 52
	May, . . . . .	.	.	270 68
	September, . . . . .	.	.	64 97
				\$5,045 49

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1893, Chapter 94).

1893. — June,	\$1,000 00
August,	539 10
September,	630 59
	<hr/>
	\$2,169 69

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1892, Chapter 30).

1892. — October,	\$1,391 92
December,	2,780 35
1893. — January,	116 82
February,	345 23
March,	75 52
May,	270 68
September,	64 97
	<hr/>
	\$5,045 49

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1893, Chapter 94).

1893. — June,	\$1,000 00
August,	539 10
September,	630 59
	<hr/>
	\$2,169 69

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1893.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$19,462 45
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,517 70
	<hr/>
	\$20,980 15

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Bread,	\$1,718 32
Butter,	955 41
Buckwheat flour,	1 59
Beans,	332 21
Butchering,	18 25
Crackers,	47 35
Corn meal,	43 45
Cheese,	85 01
Cereal coffee,	61 44
Compressed pea soup,	124 20
Canned corn and tomatoes,	27 45
Cream tartar, soda and baking powder,	29 89
Corn starch,	4 45
Cocoa and cocoa shells,	10 04

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	\$3,459 06	\$20,980 15
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Amounts brought forward, \$3,459 06 \$20,980 15

Provisions and grocery supplies, including —

Cranberries,	4 90
Eggs,	200 28
Essences,	21 00
Extract of beef,	3 00
Fish,	545 08
Fruit (fresh and canned),	153 83
Flour,	2,245 36
Graham and rye flour,	157 30
Gelatine,	8 90
Hominy,	70
Ice,	187 32
Lard and cotosuet,	189 75
Meat,	1,913 36
Molasses and syrup,	309 84
Milk,	84 60
Nuts, candy and ice cream,	3 64
Oatmeal,	82 15
Onions,	5 95
Potatoes,	103 20
Peas,	16 75
Paper,	8 70
Sugar,	433 27
Salt,	26 75
Spices,	25 28
Soap and other washing material,	355 70
Stove polish,	4 38
Raisins and currants,	42 84
Rice and tapioca,	44 52
Tea and coffee,	118 22
Toothpicks,	45
Vinegar,	39 34
Yeast,	68 22

10,863 64

Clothing —

Buttons,	\$17 72
Belts,	6 75
Blacking,	12 46
Cloth for new suits,	826 34
Cutting, making and trimming,	231 60
Collars and ties,	8 05
Cuff and collar buttons,	50
Canvas and drill,	25 53
Clothing, unclassified,	9 66
Hats and caps,	117 83
Handkerchiefs,	39 42

Amounts carried forward, \$1,295 86 \$31,843 79

Amounts brought forward, \$1,295 86 \$31,843 79

Clothing —

Indelible ink,	2 70
Needles and thimbles,	2 55
Overcoats,	34 00
Patterns,	32 00
Shoes, and repairs to same,	618 87
Suits, summer and winter,	638 15
Stockings,	96 76
Suspenders,	52 01
Shirts, winter,	209 88
Shirts, summer,	102 56
Shirts, outside,	102 63
Thread,	52 28
Travelling bags,	24 23
Underclothing,	56 00
Yarn,	2 39

3,322 87

Furniture, beds and bedding —

Brooms, brushes and mops,	\$212 99
Bed coverings and cloth for same,	273 33
Baskets,	33 25
Butchers' tools,	18 20
Chairs, tables, bedsteads, springs and mattresses,	355 72
Cutlery,	27 40
Curtains and fixtures,	135 44
Clothes line,	6 63
Corned beef tank,	4 50
Cloth, other kinds,	37 34
Flower pots and jugs,	4 26
Glassware and crockery,	205 26
Hose,	5 50
Iron, tin and copper ware,	76 78
Jars and rubbers,	4 62
Lamps, lanterns, chimneys and wicks,	60 15
Laundry machinery and repairs,	32 50
Lawn mower,	8 00
Mosquito netting,	3 50
Pigeon boxes for manual training room,	75 00
Picture framing,	8 75
Pulp ware,	5 64
Rugs, carpets and oilcloth,	188 95
Rubber blankets,	15 00
Stoves and stove furniture,	32 91
Sewing-room machines and repairs,	60 83
Silver and plated ware,	12 60
Shears, combs and brushes,	5 75

Amounts carried forward, \$1,910 80 \$35,166 66

Amounts brought forward, \$1,910 80 \$35,166 66

Furniture, beds and bedding —

Spice cans,	19 95
Small tools,	12 09
Scales and balances,	7 59
Trucks,	12 08
Table spreads, towels and napkins,	172 48
Tooth brushes,	31 83
Thermometers,	40
Tape measure,	2 65
Window ventilator,	2 50
Ware, agate,	1 10
Ware, wooden,	42 65

2,216 12

School supplies —

Books, school,	\$25 00
Bibles,	13 75
Books, miscellaneous,	64 10
Binding books and magazines,	53 75
Blacksmith's material,	18 51
Crayon,	1 40
Compasses,	20 00
Drawing material,	161 57
Dictionary holders,	6 40
Ink,	11 77
Lead pencils,	15 36
Manual training,	123 89
Music,	6 45
Mucilage,	4 20
Maps,	55 00
Mucilage brushes and bottles,	3 15
Pens and penholders,	7 75
Paper and envelopes,	23 00
Physical training apparatus,	79 28
Picture frames,	11 70
Pencil erasers,	2 60
Pointers,	6 67
Repairs to musical instruments,	14 79
Rulers,	6 25
Spelling blanks,	2 45
Scissors,	13 34
Sundries,	1 52

753 65

Fuel and lights —

Coal,	\$3,390 80
Fuses,	38 00
Gasoline,	247 96
Kerosene,	166 76

3,843 52

Amount carried forward, \$41,979 95

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$41,979 95
Ordinary repairs—		
Boiler repairs,	\$90 25	
Blacksmithing,	20 87	
Bees wax,	15 00	
Cleaning carpets,	8 46	
Disinfectants,	41 75	
Glass,	17 26	
Galvanized iron,	17 67	
House hardware,	82 30	
Hose,	36 67	
Insect powder,	5 25	
Lumber,	380 05	
Lime, cement and plaster,	47 50	
Labor,	139 27	
Oil,	9 39	
Oak Cottage chimney,	109 00	
Paint materials,	355 87	
Plumbing,	603 58	
Buggies and harnesses,	153 18	
House utensils,	44 62	
Hand carts,	25 54	
Slate roofs,	25 28	
Clocks,	12 25	
Dies,	7 47	
Drums,	3 25	
Clippers,	4 47	
Other repairs,	15 29	
Small tools,	3 54	
Tuning pianos,	9 50	
Wire guards and window netting,	49 01	
	<hr/>	2,333 54
Institution property,	454 70	
Seeds, plants and fertilizers,	1,119 08	
Live-stock purchases,	540 00	
Express, freight and passenger fares,	1,150 88	
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	1,061 90	
Farm tools and repairs to same,	522 95	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	109 83	
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	186 15	
Postage, telegrams, telephone and phonograph,	314 34	
Drugs and medical supplies,	125 25	
Printing material,	275 21	
Stationery,	75 37	
Water,	400 00	
Burial,	13 00	
	<hr/>	\$50,662 15

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1892.						
October, . . .	Received cash from, .	\$7 81	-	\$1 25	-	\$9 06
November, . . .	" " "	3 80	\$1 00	3 00	\$1 65	9 45
December, . . .	" " "	202 87	60	77 50	-	280 97
1893.						
January, . . .	" " "	95 79	8 65	189 72	-	294 16
February, . . .	" " "	17 64	5 00	75	-	23 39
March, . . .	" " "	47 41	-	183 84	-	231 25
April, . . .	" " "	65 74	-	120 16	20	186 10
May, . . .	" " "	105 45	41 12	128 23	-	274 80
June, . . .	" " "	59 21	5 65	58 89	-	123 75
July, . . .	" " "	28 95	-	382 12	-	411 07
August, . . .	" " "	51 97	-	3 75	-	55 72
September, . . .	" " "	2 25	-	3 75	-	6 00
Totals, . . .	. . . . .	\$688 89	\$62 02	\$1,152 96	\$1 85	\$1,905 72

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1892.						
October, . . .	Paid State Treasurer,	\$7 81	-	\$1 25	-	\$9 06
November, . . .	" " "	3 80	\$1 00	3 00	\$1 65	9 45
December, . . .	" " "	202 87	60	77 50	-	280 97
1893.						
January, . . .	" " "	95 79	8 65	189 72	-	294 16
February, . . .	" " "	17 64	5 00	75	-	23 39
March, . . .	" " "	47 41	-	183 84	-	231 25
April, . . .	" " "	65 74	-	120 16	20	186 10
May, . . .	" " "	105 45	41 12	128 23	-	274 80
June, . . .	" " "	59 21	5 65	58 89	-	123 75
July, . . .	" " "	28 95	-	382 12	-	411 07
August, . . .	" " "	51 97	-	3 75	-	55 72
September, . . .	" " "	2 25	-	3 75	-	6 00
Totals, . . .	. . . . .	\$688 89	\$62 02	\$1,152 96	\$1 85	\$1,905 72

Summary of Current Expenses Monthly.

	1893.												Totals.
	1892.						1893.						
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$1,610 51	\$1,754 28	\$1,687 60	\$1,091 51	\$1,851 26	\$1,716 48	\$1,764 45	\$1,747 21	\$1,753 03	\$1,882 53	\$1,699 65	\$1,831 64	\$20,980 15
Transportation and travelling expenses,	104 99	101 39	44 20	132 91	123 63	140 29	133 22	86 93	64 29	29 85	102 79	86 39	1,150 88
Postage and telegrams,	24 24	15 96	36 00	28 18	21 80	4 31	77 21	25 86	23 18	46 03	7 92	3 65	314 34
Provisions and groceries,	880 65	845 49	738 10	2,050 97	986 38	1,236 51	612 55	739 19	628 42	435 81	1,288 07	421 50	10,863 64
School property,	133 68	2 19	3 65	106 79	65 31	150 14	30 72	19 31	60 22	38 37	52 38	90 89	753 65
Clothing,	408 35	59 08	57 21	633 37	658 93	188 10	173 01	394 49	281 89	331 48	126 14	40 82	3,322 87
Grain and meal for stock,	127 47	44 00	78 78	71 40	105 40	104 82	49 40	144 28	105 74	53 55	92 44	84 62	1,061 90
Ordinary repairs,	173 48	16 79	12 03	221 10	68 36	303 54	204 89	144 28	733 22	210 96	100 49	152 15	2,333 54
Fuel and lights,	75 99	20 70	50 58	81 70	38 30	47 75	15 96	31 89	17 52	920 16	1,456 73	1,086 24	3,843 52
News, S. S. and waste papers,	1 50	-	-	131 40	19 75	1 50	25 50	-	-	1 50	5 00	-	186 15
Furniture, beds and bedding,	174 33	40 90	10 37	260 95	277 25	524 20	143 46	112 00	229 38	249 72	165 40	28 16	2,216 12
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	-	5 11	5 25	2 15	38 27	45 10	496 19	495 98	2 80	-	10 15	18 08	1,119 08
Farm tools,	4 20	20	26 67	5 60	196 85	5 30	38 26	84 30	60 53	42 57	56 47	2 00	622 95
Horse and cattle shoeing,	12 90	50	-	27 90	10 40	5 00	7 95	8 35	4 88	8 50	16 20	7 25	109 83
Live stock,	-	-	-	43 00	14 00	140 00	343 00	-	-	-	-	-	540 00
Stationery,	19 72	1 85	-	3 75	14 17	7 70	4 14	50	75	-	22 79	-	75 37
Drugs and medical supplies,	20 23	3 50	-	18 53	1 25	35 48	5 40	13 42	13 28	2 85	4 08	7 23	125 25
Printing and material,	3 25	4 00	3 50	-	10 82	46 00	7 53	1 50	-	123 75	6 06	68 80	275 21
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water,	-	-	-	190 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 00
Institution property,	-	-	-	-	24 00	1 25	419 00	9 75	70	-	-	-	454 70
Burial,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 00	-	-	13 00
Totals,	\$3,775 49	\$2,915 94	\$2,753 94	\$5,701 21	\$4,526 13	\$4,768 47	\$4,541 84	\$3,956 49	\$3,979 83	\$4,390 63	\$5,212 76	\$4,139 42	\$50,662 15

FARMER'S REPORT.

Mr. T. F. CHAPIN.

I respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1893: —

Although the late spring and a long drought have made this season an unfavorable one, the crops as a whole have been good; the hay crop was quite heavy, and was secured in good condition.

Four acres of newly seeded ground have been added to our mowing lands, which are in excellent condition.

The gardens of the various families have produced well, and will undoubtedly furnish an abundance of vegetables for fall and winter use.

Three acres of pasture land have been cleared of stones and plants, and three more are nearly ready for the plough.

Considerable gravel has been hauled for grading; and the roadsides have been cleared of brush and stones and graded.

An orchard of three hundred and fifty fruit trees has also been set.

Another silo of the same size as the old one has been built, and both are well filled with ensilage.

A handsome team horse has been purchased, to replace one past his usefulness; and three young cows have been added to our herd.

In order that the wastes of the farm may be used to a better advantage, I would recommend that a piggery be established, and a few thoroughbred hogs for breeding purposes be obtained.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to you and to the other officers for the cheerful and hearty support I have received during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM,

Farmer.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
SEPT. 30, 1893.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1892,	\$6,660 47
Board,	295 75
Farm tools and repairs to same,	509 65
Fertilizer,	717 40
Grain and meal,	940 99
Horse and cattle shoeing,	97 53
Ordinary repairs,	9 39
Labor of boys,	390 00
Live stock,	507 00
Seeds and plants,	349 35
Wages,	749 61
Water,	20 00
	\$11,247 14
Net gain for twelve months,	200 01
	\$11,447 15

Cr.

Apples, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	\$3 06
Asparagus, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen,	28 88
Beans, shell, 22 bushels,	16 75
Beans, string, 49 bushels,	24 50
Beets, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	24 85
Beet greens, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	2 56
Beef, 3,210 pounds,	220 08
Cash for celery, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen,	2 63
Cash for beets, 1 bushel,	50
Cash for strawberries, 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ boxes,	56 30
Cash for calves, 12,	17 25
Cash for hides, 546 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds,	20 71
Cash for horseradish, 170 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen bottles,	108 34
Cash for potatoes, 198 $\frac{7}{8}$ bushels,	169 28
Cash for carrots, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	19 85
Cash for cabbage, 5,594 pounds,	56 39
Cash for onions, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	36 73
Cash for tallow, 1,152 pounds,	28 81
Cash for horse,	46 70
Cash for turnips, 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ barrels,	7 00
Cash for hot-bed mats, 24,	18 00
Cash for asparagus, 71 $\frac{8}{12}$ dozen,	96 40
Cash for tomato plants, 350,	4 00
Currants, 46 boxes,	6 90
	\$1,016 47
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,016 47

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	§1,016 47
Cabbage, 1,444 pounds,	39 32
Carrots, $24\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	13 65
Cucumbers, 21 bushels,	20 52
Cucumbers for pickling, $27\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	27 50
Celery, 40 bunches,	7 75
Ducks, 120 pounds,	18 00
Eggs, $302\frac{6}{12}$ dozen,	71 98
Lettuce, 696 heads,	13 97
Labor for institution,	1,486 26
Milk, $6,237\frac{2}{18}$ cans,	1,871 13
Melons, 17,	1 70
Onions, $11\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	14 65
Pork, 1,229 pounds,	131 89
Parsnips, 6 bushels,	3 00
Pease, $61\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	60 30
Potatoes, $172\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	140 06
Radishes, 531 dozen,	23 80
Rhubarb, 262 pounds,	4 20
Raspberries, 26 quarts,	17 64
Spinach, 14 bushels,	8 40
Strawberries, 1,223 quarts,	140 96
Squash, summer, $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	1 80
Squash. winter, 1,000 pounds,	12 50
Sweet corn, 607 dozen,	60 70
Turnips, $15\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	8 72
Tomatoes, $49\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	32 25
	<hr/> \$5,249 12
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1893,	6,198 03
	<hr/> \$11,447 15

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1893, AND NOT DELIVERED AT SCHOOL.

Apples, 4 barrels, . . . \$10 00	Oats, millet and hay mixed, 8 tons, . . . \$112 00
Beans, 3 00	Onions, 100 bushels, . . . 160 00
Beets, 120 bushels, . . . 36 00	Oyster plant and peppers, . . . 8 00
Corn, shelled, 250 bushels, 137 50	Potatoes, 437 bushels, . . . 305 90
Corn fodder, 6 tons, . . . 48 00	Parsnips, 20 bushels, . . . 9 50
Cabbage, 6½ tons, . . . 95 00	Pickles, 3 barrels, . . . 18 00
Carrots, 460 bushels, . . . 92 00	Rye, 7 bushels, . . . 4 20
Celery, 20 00	Sweet corn, 2 bushels, . . . 1 20
Cider, 5 barrels, . . . 15 00	Squash, 1,600 pounds, . . . 40 00
Ensilage, 65 tons, . . . 260 00	Turnips, 178 bushels, . . . 49 48
Hay, English, 34 tons, . . . 612 00	Vinegar, 10 barrels, . . . 50 00
Hay, meadow, 14 tons, . . . 105 00	
Horseradish, 25 00	
Mangels, 200 bushels, . . . 40 00	
	<u>\$2,196 78</u>

Farm Sales.

Asparagus, \$96 40	Hot-bed mats, \$18 00
Beets, 50	Onions, 36 73
Celery, 2 63	Potatoes, 169 28
Calves, 17 25	Strawberries, 56 30
Carrots, 19 85	Tallow, 28 81
Cabbage, 56 39	Turnips, 7 00
Hide, 20 71	Tomato plants, 4 00
Horseradish, 108 34	
Horse, 46 70	
	<u>\$688 89</u>

Live Stock.

Bull, one, \$60 00	Horses, one pair bay, . . . \$300 00
Cows, nineteen, 700 00	Horse, "Major, Jr.," . . . 130 00
Cows, two two-year-olds, . . . 40 00	Horse, "Jerry," 70 00
Ducks, twenty-five, 12 50	Oxen, four, 225 00
Hen and chickens, one hundred and twenty-five, . . . 50 00	Swine, fifty, 402 00
Horses, one pair black, . . . 400 00	
	<u>\$2,389 50</u>
Farming implements, including wagons, machines, tools, etc., . . \$1,611 75	

Summary.

Produce on hand, \$2,196 78	
Produce sold, 688 89	
Produce consumed, 4,560 23	
	<u>\$7,445 90</u>
Live stock, 2,389 50	
Agricultural implements, 1,611 75	
	<u>\$11,447 15</u>

SUMMARY.

REAL ESTATE.

Fifty-eight acres tillage,	\$11,000	00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900	00
Brady land,	1,300	00
Willow Park land,	1,500	00
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,100	00
	\$200,000	00

BUILDINGS.

Superintendent's house,	\$9,500	00
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000	00
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000	00
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500	00
"Willow Park,"	5,600	00
"Wayside Cottage,"	5,500	00
"Oak Cottage,"	16,000	00
Chapel,	3,700	00
Farm barn and sheds,	1,200	00
Armory,	500	00
Horse barn,	2,000	00
New store barn,	400	00
"Willow Park Hall,"	400	00
New store-house and bakery,	8,000	00
	109,300	00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding, inmates',	\$2,408	16
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,367	05
Dry goods,	650	82
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	308	25
	\$5,734	28
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5,734	28
	\$309,300	00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,734 28	\$309,300 00
Fuel and oil,	3,492 00	
Library,	750 00	
Live stock,	2,389 50	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	3,999 60	
Other furniture, inmates' department,	7,625 81	
Personal property, superintendent's department,	6,211 42	
Provisions and groceries,	2,260 05	
Produce on hand,	2,196 78	
Ready-made clothing,	2,987 93	
	<hr/>	37,647 37
Total,		<hr/> \$166,947 37

G P. HEATH,
LEWIS RICE,

Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Supt.*
WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1893.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter Day, assistant superintendent,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perkins, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. Alliston Greene, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Miles, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, charge of family,	600 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	375 00
Jennie S. Nye, teacher,	375 00
Carrie Dana, teacher,	350 00
Caroline Reed, teacher,	250 00
Pauline A. Osgood, teacher,	250 00
Annie J. Blanchard, teacher,	325 00
Hattie M. Trask, teacher,	300 00
Effie R. Putnam, teacher,	275 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	600 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	600 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Abbie G. Hulse, assistant matron,	250 00
Carrie E. Day, assistant matron,	250 00
George F. Bullard, charge of storehouse,	500 00
Mrs. George F. Bullard, charge of bakery,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
William H. Powers, carpenter (per day),	1 50
Harlan M. Thompson, carpenter,	400 00
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, steward and driver,	400 00
Arthur I. Goodell, watchman,	400 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer,	300 00
Herbert West, teamster,	300 00
Harriett A. Pierson, housekeeper,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1893.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter Day,	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	541 66
Mr and Mrs. A. F. Howe,	Charge of family,	12 months,	789 82
Mr and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	"	12 months,	846 88
Mr and Mrs. E. J. Keith,	"	12 months,	814 38
Mr and Mrs. E. E. Hulse,	"	10 months 28 days,	697 20
Mr and Mrs M. J. Perkins,	"	12 months,	742 60
Mr and Mrs. Q. A. Norton,	"	6 months 17 days,	431 02
Mr and Mrs. L. F. Harrison,	"	2 months 8 days,	127 11
Mr and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry,	"	12 months,	839 64
Mr and Mrs. Alliston Greenc,	"	3 months,	210 00
Mr and Mrs. A. L. Miles,	"	1 month 3 days,	58 22
F. E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	12 months,	800 00
Henry Jackson, M.D.,	"	"	25 00
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	9 months,	450 00
Emma F. Newton,	Teacher,	12 months,	339 75
Annie J. Blanchard,	"	12 months,	306 84
Cora L. Roberts,	"	3 months 18 days,	67 99
Jennie S. Nye,	"	12 months,	206 11
Carrie Dana,	"	12 months,	315 39
Clara J. Beecher,	"	7 months 8 days,	140 07
Hattie M. Trask,	"	12 months,	259 94
Rose Dearborn,	"	1 month 22 days,	45 83
Mrs. Carrie L. LaCount,	"	6 months 16 days,	155 90
Effie R. Putnam,	"	1 month 19 days,	37 19

Schedule of Salaried Officers, etc — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Caroline Reed,	Teacher,	1 month 8 days,	\$26 31
Pauline A. Osgood,	"	21 days,	14 39
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of sloyd,	12 months,	600 00
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12 months,	400 00
Harry G. Nye,	Teacher of painting,	12 months,	365 89
A. E. Sprague,	Teacher of tile laying,	13½ days,	28 35
Mrs. Edith Howard,	Nurse,	12 months,	234 21
Mary Custer,	"	1 month 21 days,	35 22
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell,	Assistant matron,	12 months,	240 12
Sarah E. Goss,	"	12 months,	252 32
Mary E. Greeley,	"	12 months,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry,	"	12 months,	234 69
Carrie E. Day,	"	12 months,	242 73
Abbie G. Hulse,	"	12 months,	250 26
Susie E. Wheeler,	"	12 months,	251 36
Lucretia R. Giles,	"	5 days,	3 43
Mrs. George F. Bullard,	Charge of bakery,	8 months 15 days,	213 15
Mrs. A. G. McIntire,	Housekeeper superintendent's house,	8 months,	195 08
Harriett A. Pierson,	"	3 months 16 days,	89 15
Mary F. Wilcox,	Amanuensis,	9 months,	90 00
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	897 54
William H. Powers,	Carpenter,	12 months,	454 00
Harlan M. Thompson,	"	12 months,	400 63
James H. Brown,	"	16 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀ days,	48 60
Walcott Brown,	"	45 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀ days,	102 12
John T. Burhoe,	"	50 ¹ / ₄ days,	130 35

John H. Cummings,	Truant-officer,	12 months,	526 01
Arthur I. Goodell,	Watchman,	10 months, 19 days,	323 95
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	10 months,	249 59
Arthur L. Miles,	Assistant farmer,	3 months, 29 days,	96 18
Herbert West,	Teamster,	6 months,	150 00
George McDonald,	"	3 months, 16 days,	79 16
Henry Bowman,	"	6 months,	200 00
George F. Bullard,	Charge of storehouse,	8 months, 15 days,	356 63
John T. Perkins,	Steward and driver,	12 months,	379 26
Mrs. John T. Perkins,	Supply officer,	13 days,	10 69
M J. Ord,	"	1 month, 26 days,	56 07
Mrs. Myra Johnson,	"	5 months,	101 84
Elma G. Gowen,	"	1 month, 24 days,	37 19
Mrs H. M. Braley,	"	8 months, 1 day,	163 02
Mrs Alliston Greene,	"	19 days,	13 03
Florence Exley,	"	1 month, 21 days,	35 22
Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	"	19 days,	11 71
Alliston Greene,	"	1 month, 28 days,	80 03
Albert G. McIntire,	"	4 days,	5 48
Everett Goodell,	"	7 days,	7 67
A. S. Meserve,	"	1 month, 8 days,	39 47
G. P. Heath,	Appraiser,		42 00
Lewis Rice,	"		24 00
Paul Varnum,	Stone mason,		22 20
C. A. Harrington,	Brick mason,		61 31
J. Penniman & Son,	Veterinarians,		25 00
Geo H. Woodman & Co.,	Plumbers,		21 00
Chaplains,			260 00
			\$20,980 15

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847, .	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough, .	1849
1847, .	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847, .	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton, .	1853
1847, .	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford, .	1860
1847, .	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847, .	George Denney,*	Westborough, .	1851
1847, .	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849, .	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849, .	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough, .	1853
1851, .	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851, .	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851, .	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough, .	1854
1851, .	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853, .	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford, .	1856
1853, .	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854, .	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854, .	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston, .	1860
1855, .	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855, .	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton, . .	1858
1855, .	Parley Hammond,	Worcester, . .	1860
1856, .	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856, .	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough, .	1859
1857, .	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham, .	1860
1858, .	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg, . .	1860
1859, .	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline, . .	1860
1860, .	George C. Davis,*	Northborough, .	1873
1860, .	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne, . .	1863
1860, .	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860, .	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield, . .	1869
1860, .	George W. Bentley,	Worcester, . .	1861
1860, .	Alden Leland,	Holliston, . .	1864
1861, .	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861, .	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862, .	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough, .	1864
1863, .	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863, .	John Ayres,	Charlestown, .	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	“ “
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	“ “
1891,	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	“ “

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT
LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Among the improvements which have been made this year, we consider our new library as no small feature. The space above the vestibule of the new chapel is devoted to this purpose, and furnishes a room in size, light and convenience admirably well suited to it, with room for additions to our present collection of books, which we hope to make. The old books have been newly covered, catalogued and placed systematically, and new volumes added to the amount of one hundred dollars from the Rogers book fund, the library receiving the name of "Rogers Library," as a memorial of the donor, Mr. Henry B. Rogers.

The library system does not differ essentially from that used in other libraries. Each girl has a card, which entitles her to a book, she being held responsible for the same. Careless or malicious injury of any volume is punished by the deprivation of the use of the library for a period of time determined according to the extent of the injury. There has been, however, a vast improvement in this particular. It had been no uncommon thing for a girl to wilfully injure books or magazines. This is now a rare occurrence; the books are more largely enjoyed, carefully treated, and altogether give proof of their refining influence. Of course there can be no attempt to keep abreast of the times in the volumes supplied, but it is needless to add that the books are carefully chosen, both in regard to the interest and the moral stimulus they offer to the girls.

For several years our school has steadily increased in numbers, until in the last year it has reached a very high average. This crowds the cottages, and proves a great disadvantage in the work we are aiming to accomplish.

Of course it is a well known fact that the purpose of the school is to make each girl who comes under its care a moral, self-supporting citizen, without retaining her in the school for a long period. As far as possible, we have endeavored to prepare each girl for usefulness in whatever way is best suited to her, our success depending upon her faithfulness and ability. Several who while at housework had been saving a large proportion of their wages are now paying for their tuition and working for their board in an academy or a district school, studying with the intention of becoming trained nurses, while others now over twenty-one years of age are successfully engaged in dress-making, the taste for which was acquired in the school; but the majority of our girls are best fitted for domestic labor. This, we try to impress upon them, is no menial work, but, honorably done, becomes elevating, as we thoroughly believe; and that honest work in any direction is menial only when the spirit of it is lost and the laborer becomes an eye-servant. It is a promotion, therefore, when girls are taken into the kitchen at the cottages, and taught all the routine so important to the capable housekeeper. Not until a girl has worked faithfully in the kitchen for six months, having previously been trained in each department of the household, do we consider her fitted to be placed in a family.

We are laboring under the great disadvantage of having too little room. Although quite extensive additions to the cottages are being made, these are insufficient for the increasing numbers, as they only replace the attic rooms, which have been condemned as sleeping rooms, being unsafe in case of fire. This lack of room is a serious hindrance to the girls' industrial progress; and morally the overcrowding is a question which needs the gravest consideration. We have to classify the girls according to their character, as learned from their previous histories; and, while it would seem that more room might be obtained by transferring from an overcrowded cottage to one less full, it can readily be seen that this would interfere with the classification. So long as our accommodations are cramped, there is bound to come more or less mixing or sending girls out before they are properly fitted.

Economy means, to the business man, getting the most he

can for his money. • When are we getting the most for our money? When we make it possible for each girl to become self-supporting and responsible morally. And, while the additional room we have already been granted is appreciated, it is only a question to be considered in the near future (if the present increase holds) when we must ask for an entirely new cottage.

The hearty co-operation of the trustees has been of the greatest assistance and encouragement in the work, and in closing I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation and gratitude.

L. L. BRACKETT,

Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

	SEPT. 30.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
There were in the custody of the Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311
These girls were distributed as follows, viz.:—			
I.—SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.			
Remaining in the school,	91*	82†	112‡
Transferred to the Reformatory Prison for Women—			
In former years,	3	4	1
This year,	4	1	4
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8
	99	91	125
II.—NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.			
Under twenty-one and still in custody,	173	192	188
Subtracting those who were at large, having left their places,	14	15	17
	159	177	170
These girls were distributed as follows, viz.:—			
With relatives on probation—			
Conduct good,	26	27	31
Conduct not good,	—	3	—
At work in other families,	96	118	102
At work elsewhere,	1	—	—
At school, self-supporting,	—	—	7
Married, but in case of misconduct, subject to recall,	36	29	31
	159	177	171
Total still in custody, but no longer maintained by the State,	159	177	171

* Of whom 45 were committed in former years, 46 this year.

† Of whom 34 were committed in former years, 48 this year.

‡ Of whom 35 were committed in former years, 77 this year.

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Total in custody at beginning of the year,	272	283	313
New commitments,	50	77	—
Attained majority,	36	44	—
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	—
Died,	2	—	—
Total who passed out of the State's custody,*	— 39	— 47	—
Net increase,	11	30	—

* Of those who during the year passed out of the care of the State, the conduct has been as follows:—

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	16	13
Unmarried, conduct good at last accounts,	9	16
Died, conduct good,	2	—
Discharged, conduct good,	—	1
Total conduct good,	27 or 72%	30 or .63%
Total conduct unknown,	4 or 10%	8 or .17%
Total whose conduct had been bad,	7 or 18%	5 or .11%
Discharged not a citizen,	1	—
Supporting and caring for illegitimate child,	—	2 or .04%
Discharged unfit subjects,	—	2 or .04%
Total,	39	47

Of those committed this year, —

66 could read and write.
6 could read but not write.

5 could neither read nor write.

Orphans, 8
One parent living, 37

Both parents living, 30
Unknown, 2

52 born in Massachusetts.
4 born in Maine
1 born in New Hampshire.
5 born in New York.
1 born in Connecticut.
1 born in New Jersey.
1 born in Virginia.

2 born in Maryland.
5 born in Canada.
1 born in North Carolina.
2 born in England
1 born in Ireland.
1 born in Scotland.

12 American parentage.
15 Irish parentage.
5 French parentage.
4 Scotch parentage.
1 German parentage.
2 Jew parentage.
1 English parentage.

28 colored parentage.
2 mulatto parentage.
1 German-Irish parentage.
2 Irish-French parentage.
1 Jew-American parentage.
2 Irish-Scotch parentage.
1 Danish-German parentage.

41 stubbornness.	2 drunkenness.
11 idle and disorderly.	1 fornication.
1 idle and vagrant.	1 wayward and disobedient.
15 larceny.	1 obtaining goods under false pre- tences.
4 lewdness.	

Cash received for deposit to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1893,	\$1,452 76
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	1,452 76
Cash drawn from savings banks on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1893,	879 91
By paid amounts drawn from savings banks,	879 91

L. L. BRACKETT,

Superintendent and Treasurer.

Examined and approved: H. C. GREELEY.
SEPT. 30, 1893.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.		
Chapel,		\$6,500 00
House No. 1,		8,250 00
No. 2,		8,500 00
No. 4,		9,000 00
No 5,		4,900 00
Superintendent's house,		3,200 00
Store-room,		300 00
Farm-house and barn,		2,000 00
Large barn,		7,275 00
Silo,		400 00
Store-house,		450 00
Old barn,		150 00
Wood-house,		125 00
Ice-house,		100 00
Store-house No. 3,		25 00
Piggery,		100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,		100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No 2,		300 00
Hen-house,		150 00
Carriage shed,		150 00
Farm, 176 acres,		7,500 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,		200 00
Storm windows,		48 00
	\$59,723 00	
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Property in No. 1,		\$1,259 00
No 2,		1,296 76
No. 4,		1,570 50
No 5,		980 77
Superintendent's house,		995 00
Chapel and library,		650 00
Crockery and hardware,		234 95
Dry goods (including boots),		785 00
Fuel,		1,644 37
Groceries,		618 83
Medicine,		9 00
Paint,		40 25
Stationery,		20 00
School supplies,		45 00
Produce of farm on hand,		4,579 59
	\$14,729 02	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$14,729 02

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$14,729 02
Tools and carriages,	.	.	.	.	.	1,875 00
Valuation of live stock,	.	.	.	.	.	2,294 00
Valuation of horses,	.	.	.	.	.	400 00
						\$19,298 02

A. J. BANCROFT,

H. F. HOSMER,

Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS.

OCT. 9, 1893.

Then personally appeared the above-named Andrew J. Bancroft and Henry F. Hosmer, and made oath that the above statement by them subscribed is just and true.

Before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,

Justice of the Peace.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory 1892,	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,547 00
horses, as per inventory,	.	.	.	.	.	500 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory,	.	.	.	.	.	1,941 00
produce on hand, 1892,	.	.	.	.	.	3,506 46
grain,	.	.	.	.	.	1,191 39
labor,	.	.	.	.	.	1,581 51
blacksmithing,	.	.	.	.	.	46 47
pasturing,	.	.	.	.	.	96 30
dressing,	.	.	.	.	.	485 85
potash,	.	.	.	.	.	18 00
live stock,	.	.	.	.	.	317 50
seeds and plants,	.	.	.	.	.	9 00
						\$12,240 48

Cr.

By live stock, as per inventory 1893,	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,294 00
horses,	.	.	.	.	.	400 00
tools and carriages,	.	.	.	.	.	1,875 00
produce of farm on hand,	.	.	.	.	.	4,579 59
milk, 40,660 quarts,	.	.	.	.	.	1,626 40
eggs, 722 dozen,	.	.	.	.	.	178 42
beef, 7,502 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	633 90
pork, 4,465 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	446 50
bedding, 21 tons, 1,430 pounds,	.	.	.	.	.	144 57
soap, 1,015 gallons,	.	.	.	.	.	121 80
hides,	.	.	.	.	.	24 00
pigs and hogs,	.	.	.	.	.	108 50
hay,	.	.	.	.	.	273 68
calves,	.	.	.	.	.	314 88
apples,	.	.	.	.	.	81 00
peas,	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
beets,	.	.	.	.	.	7 50

Amount carried forward, \$13,121 74

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$13,121 74	
By turnips,	4 00	
cabbage,	7 50	
tomatoes,	22 50	
cucumbers,	30 00	
beans,	35 00	
strawberries, 372 quarts,	55 80	
plums,	30 00	
pears,	8 00	
squash,	4 50	
potatoes,	26 76	
rowen,	13 65	
green oats,	66 84	
sweet corn and fodder,	232 96	
sweet corn,	50 00	
grass,	13 00	
muck,	75 00	
ice,	150 00	
keeping horse for school,	150 00	
vegetables sold,	2 00	
service of animal,	2 00	
	<hr/>	\$14,101 25
		12,240 48
		<hr/>
Net gain over last year,		\$1,860 77

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Hides,	\$24 00
Pigs and hogs,	108 50
Calves,	314 88
Hay,	237 68
Vegetables,	2 00
Apples,	1 00
Service of animal,	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$690 06

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk, 40,660 quarts,	\$1,626 40	Cucumbers,	\$30 00
Eggs, 722 dozen,	178 42	Beans,	35 00
Beef, 7,502 pounds,	633 90	Strawberries, 372 quarts,	55 00
Pork, 4,465 pounds,	446 50	Plums,	30 00
Bedding, 21 tons, 1,430 pounds,	144 57	Pears,	8 00
Soap, 1,015 gallons,	121 80	Squash,	4 50
Hay, 2 tons,	36 00	Potatoes,	24 75
Apples, 80 bushels,	80 00	Rowen,	13 65
Peas,	12 00	Green oats,	66 84
Beets,	7 50	Sweet corn,	232 96
Turnips,	4 00	Grass,	13 00
Cabbage,	7 50	Ice,	150 00
Tomatoes,	22 50		<hr/>
			\$3,984 79

PRODUCE ON HAND OCT. 1, 1893.

Apples, cider, 25 bushels,	\$3 75	
Beans, pea, 20 bushels,	50 00	
Beans, horticultural, 10 bushels,	30 00	
Beets, table, 115 bushels,	86 25	
Barley fodder, 12 tons,	72 00	
Cabbage, heads, 2,343,	117 15	
Carrots, bushels, 40,	20 00	
Corn, pop, 10 bushels,	15 00	
Celery, heads, 98,	8 00	
Corn on ear, 250 bushels,	100 00	
Corn, seed, 10 bushels,	10 00	
Ensilage, 100 tons, fodder and corn,	600 00	
11 tons bedding,	88 00	
8½ tons stock hay,	119 00	
11 tons corn and fodder,	80 00	
47 tons 405 pounds English hay,	849 65	
13 tons 1,610 pounds oats,	221 69	
600 pounds meal,	6 60	
5 M mixed lumber,	75 00	
Mangolds, 20 tons,	200 00	
Manure, 70 cords,	420 00	
Onions, 3 bushels seed,	7 50	
Onions, 35 bushels,	28 00	
Oats, 10 bushels,	5 00	
Provender, 1,000 pounds,	11 00	
Pumpkins, 5,000 pounds,	37 50	
Potatoes, 1,157 bushels,	867 75	
Seed, herds grass,	10 00	
Squash, 3,000 pounds,	45 00	
Shorts, 1,600 pounds,	14 40	
Turnips, ruta-baga, 185 bushels,	92 50	
Turnips, flat, 10 bushels,	2 50	
Vinegar, 1,000 gallons,	200 00	
Watermelons, 125,	6 25	
		<hr/>
		\$4,499 49
Fruit, pickles and jelly,	80 10	
		<hr/>
		\$4,579 59

We have been obliged to "feed out," on account of poor pasturage, 43 tons of sweet corn and fodder, over 11 tons of green oats and 2 tons of green grass. We now have, to be fed to the cows, 3 acres of barley and peas.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with STATE TREASURER.

1892.	To amount paid, as per vouchers,				
October, .	"	"	"	By cash received for <i>current expenses</i> ,	\$1,330 39
November, .	"	"	"	"	1,681 32
December, .	"	"	"	"	895 73
1893.					
January, .	"	"	"	"	1,053 86
February, .	"	"	"	"	1,317 68
March, .	"	"	"	"	1,582 66
April, .	"	"	"	"	1,852 06
May, .	"	"	"	"	1,728 85
June, .	"	"	"	"	1,850 02
July, .	"	"	"	"	1,559 62
August, .	"	"	"	"	2,929 77
September, .	"	"	"	"	2,074 53
					<u>\$19,856 49</u>

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1893.

MONTHS.	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vege- tables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Sup- plies.	Hardware, Fur- niture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.
1892.													
October,	\$99 08	\$20 68	\$7 50	\$5 00	\$89 74	\$8 00	\$9 45	\$13 20	\$36 55	\$115 47	-	-	\$7 52
November,	85 86	17 33	78	-	167 65	11 33	-	83 61	110 31	139 53	-	-	27 17
December,	-	19 04	-	-	132 05	-	-	32 30	15 91	-	-	-	31 96
1893.													
January,	-	26 00	-	-	91 10	-	56 25	25 92	9 00	70 04	-	-	20 28
February,	-	30 55	2 75	-	154 25	29 00	69 36	26 00	55 20	118 98	-	-	14 55
March,	-	22 23	-	-	-	-	-	50 48	130 02	271 04	\$234 12	-	18 74
April,	-	20 37	139 72	4 50	198 40	-	-	25 60	61 06	28 13	-	-	80 09
May,	-	34 30	13 33	-	146 95	16 00	169 90	38 78	126 35	148 87	-	-	79 82
June,	-	17 78	5 15	228 63	100 99	2 90	1 27	12 75	31 54	189 40	-	-	200 68
July,	-	17 09	6 65	-	110 70	16 00	-	41 20	9 84	109 82	-	-	106 41
August,	111 30	21 91	25 47	4 25	98 80	8 55	-	30 15	106 25	102 24	1,365 50	\$31 00	36 60
September,	159 77	45 94	9 00	-	131 00	-	-	29 00	71 64	257 63	-	1 50	210 59
	\$456 01	\$293 22	\$210 35	\$242 38	\$1,421 63	\$91 78	\$306 23	\$408 99	\$763 67	\$1,551 15	\$1,648 05	\$32 50	\$334 41

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1893. — Concluded.

MONTHS.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers Fares.	Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Persons temporarily employed.	TOTALS.
1892.												
October, . . .	\$87 97	—	—	\$83 84	\$18 02	\$25 00	—	—	—	\$543 28	\$160 09	\$1,330 39
November, . . .	—	\$39 77	—	48 00	26 70	20 00	\$134 98	—	\$51 15	555 59	161 56	1,681 32
December, . . .	—	—	—	28 60	25 05	30 00	—	—	25	580 57	—	895 73
1893.												
January, . . .	8 00	—	—	44 75	24 60	20 00	10 98	—	—	646 94	—	1,053 86
February, . . .	28 15	—	—	40 02	32 76	20 00	47 25	—	7 00	641 86	—	1,317 68
March, . . .	31 15	33 17	—	57 79	24 51	10 00	3 00	—	19 00	677 41	—	1,582 66
April, . . .	95 89	—	\$45 50	36 68	66 32	15 00	—	\$300 00	7 00	716 80	5 00	1,852 06
May, . . .	4 27	20 81	3 90	31 51	29 50	5 00	95 60	19 50	12 06	732 40	—	1,728 85
June, . . .	16 91	25 41	1 25	38 74	18 66	25 00	126 13	—	9 00	797 83	—	1,850 02
July, . . .	14 78	8 75	86 45	43 24	39 16	20 00	34 45	—	20	846 00	—	1,559 62
August, . . .	75	—	—	46 38	23 78	20 00	46 72	—	1 30	848 82	—	2,929 77
September, . . .	—	26 94	38 10	88 03	13 72	15 00	126 28	—	45 15	805 24	—	2,074 53
	\$287 87	\$154 85	\$175 20	\$587 58	\$343 23	\$225 00	\$625 39	\$325 50	\$152 11	\$8,392 74	\$326 65	\$19,856 49

Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1893.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	1 year,	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	1 year,	650 04
C. J. Bean,	Matron,	11 months 14 days,	334 17
R. L. Brown,	"	6 months 8 days,	182 62
E. C. Bailey,	"	6 months,	174 96
B. E. Clarke,	"	5 months 8 days,	153 04
M. R. Eames,	"	3 months 2 days,	89 40
E. B. Eames,	"	4 months 20 days,	135 80
A. T. White,	"	8 months 2 days,	262 16
M. M. Holden,	Sub-matron,	14 days,	13 41
M. D. Mayhew,	" "	1 month 21 days,	49 27
J. R. Webber,	" "	17 days,	16 29
E. Baker,	" "	1 month 13 days,	41 61
M. E. Palmer,	Vacancy officer,	11 months 12 days,	295 26
A. L. Brackett,	" "	1 month,	27 22
M. A. Bass,	Teacher,	10 months 28 days,	272 98
M. E. Bither,	"	4 months 13½ days,	110 72
B. E. Clarke,	"	4 months 16 days,	122 99
J. L. Estabrooke,	"	11 months 13½ days,	285 71
M. G. Rawlings,	"	4 months 18 days,	114 78
J. C. Trask,	"	4 months 13 days,	110 67
E. Baker,	Sub teacher,	19 days,	15 60
M. M. Holden,	" "	2 months 8½ days,	56 61
E. V. Morse,	" "	2 months 6 days,	54 93
E. E. Wilson,	" "	1 month 15 days,	37 32
J. R. Webber,	" "	29 days,	23 81
E. B. Eames,	" "	1 month 6½ days,	30 34
I. N. Bailey,	Housekeeper,	11 months 9½ days,	282 43
I. E. Brown,	"	7 months 10 days,	195 69
E. H. Knowlton,	"	11 months 14 days,	287 13
H. Oakes,	"	11 months 12 days,	284 48
S. C. Osgood,	"	5 months,	125 00
M. Torry,	"	1 year,	300 00
R. M. Rice,	Sub-housekeeper,	1 month,	25 45
J. Jørgensen,	" "	2 months 25½ days,	70 95
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	1 year,	200 04
J. W. H. Baker,	Foreman,	9 months 16 days,	428 68

Pay-roll of Persons employed, etc. — Concluded.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
A. E. Brown,	Laborer,	4 months 10 days, .	\$112 54
E. V. Morse,	"	4 months 18 days, .	114 78
M. M. Holden,	"	11 days,	9 03
D. H. Bailey,	"	3 months 3½ days, .	80 67
H. Carr,	"	3 months 10 days, .	126 59
M. Dolphin,	"	3 months 6 days, . .	96 00
F. Hamlin,	"	2 months 11 days, .	89 93
C. E. Jørgensen,	"	17 days,	10 96
E. W. Lawrence,	"	5 months 20 days, .	215 20
O. W. Osgood,	"	5 months,	130 00
W. S. Sloan,	"	3 months 26 days, .	145 50
G. K. Wright,	"	5 months 8 days, . .	199 98
			\$8,392 74

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW
EMPLOYED.

L. L. Brackett, superintendent,	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett, steward,	650 00
C. J. Bean, matron,	350 00
E. C. Bailey, matron,	350 00
B. E. Clarke, matron,	350 00
A. T. White, matron,	350 00
M. E. Palmer, vacancy officer,	350 00
M. A. Bass, teacher,	300 00
J. L. Estabrooke, teacher,	300 00
J. C. Trask, teacher,	300 00
M. E. Bither, teacher,	300 00
M. Torry, housekeeper,	300 00
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper,	300 00
H. Oakes, housekeeper,	300 00
S. C. Osgood, housekeeper,	300 00
E. H. Knowlton, housekeeper,	300 00
M. V. O'Callaghan, physician,	200 00
J. W. H. Baker, foreman,	540 00
D. H. Bailey, laborer, per month,	26 00
O. W. Osgood, laborer, per month,	26 00
M. Dolphin, laborer, per month,	26 00
E. W. Lawrence, laborer, per month,	38 00
H. Carr, laborer, per month,	38 00
E. V. Morse, laborer, per month,	25 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

I hereby submit my ninth annual report to the Board of Trustees.

Several of our girls, coming from ill-regulated homes or from service in a worn-out condition, have required some aid in building up; but in the year that has passed we have had but four cases of serious illness. One of these — a chronic case of abdominal inflammation — was sent for a few weeks to the Boston City Hospital; the others made good recoveries at the school.

Two girls have been dismissed as unfit subjects; one a sufferer from epilepsy, the other showing signs of insanity.

Two others, having been tested out at service, are now in the custodial ward at Waltham, for their moral nature was so depraved that we did not feel justified in placing them again in families.

One girl when committed was found pregnant. She has been returned to her parents, who are able and willing to care for her in her trial. Another who was out at service and came back in the same trouble is now in Tewksbury.

A small hospital, well fitted for isolating patients, is almost ready for occupancy. Although we have been fortunate enough to have escaped epidemic disease for several years, we can recall many instances of grave anxiety, when we have been obliged to admit directly into our midst girls with various symptoms of contagious disorders. For such cases the hospital will prove a boon.

Our four cottages are now overcrowded, yet in my weekly visit this morning every girl was found in good condition physically.

Respectfully,

M. V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM
SCHOOLS,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1894.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools respectfully present their sixteenth annual report of the three institutions committed to their care.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

The State Primary School was founded in 1866 as a place of maintenance and education for boys and girls who would otherwise have been in a State almshouse. Later, children committed to the custody of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity as "neglected," and others so committed as "juvenile offenders," were received in the institution, and for some years these latter classes have formed the majority of the population of the school.

The inmates, thus made up of "dependents," "neglecteds" and "delinquents," *i. e.*, "juvenile offenders," have ranged in age from babies (accompanied by their mothers) to boys and girls of sixteen years. The delinquents, of course, were never younger than seven or eight, and most of them when first admitted ranged from nine to thirteen. At first sight it might appear improper to place these little law-breakers in an institution with those who, before the law, were innocent of crime. The justification for so doing lies in the fact that delinquents of such tender years are considered the victims of parental neglect rather than as personally depraved.

Accordingly, the law of Massachusetts allows the agent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity in attendance at the trials of all children under seventeen to request the commitment of such as he deems proper subjects to the custody of said Board. This principle of dealing with young delinquent children as if they were simply neglected was initiated twenty-five years ago by the public charitable agencies of the State, and has since been adopted by many private child-saving agencies.

The Primary School is situated on a farm of 237 acres among the hills of Hampden County. Its main building, erected some forty years ago as an almshouse, is conspicuously ill-adapted to its present use. It is a great, bleak, barracks-like structure, whose congregate arrangement prevents the classification of inmates into appropriate groups; and this, together with its unhomelike aspect, has been a heavy handicap to the school. Detached from this main building stand two cottages of more recent construction, — one a hospital where cripples and chronic invalids have lived and ordinary cases of illness are treated, and the other an isolating hospital used only for cases of contagious disease.

The control of the State Primary School is divided between two boards: its internal administration is in the hands of the trustees, while the State Board of Lunacy and Charity holds the right to admit and discharge inmates, as also the supervision of children placed out from the institution, whether these are in its legal custody or are simply dependents. The number and character of inmates and the final disposition of them when they leave the school are thus wholly beyond the control of the trustees. Questions of policy in the administration of the institution are radically affected by this fact, the trustees having often to shape their action upon that of the State Board, instead of developing the institution upon lines that they have themselves chosen. Happily, however, the evils of this division of responsibility have been minimized by the substantial accord in the policy of the two boards.

While great progress has been made since the early almshouse days in making the Primary School a healthful and happy place for children to live in, — a place where they were well fed and clothed, kindly treated and excellent school instruction provided, — it has yet been the belief of both the State Board and

the trustees that for normal children even the best of institutions is a poor substitute for life in a well-ordered family. Institution life, of its very nature, is an artificial condition, and cannot furnish the individual affection and care, the gradual education in forethought and responsibility, and the varied relations with society which promote a child's best growth. Realizing this, the effort has been to use the Primary School, so far as possible, only as a temporary abiding place till these homeless children can be reinstated in private households.

This policy has been applied, in theory at least, to all except a little group of cripples and chronic invalids whom it seemed less objectionable to accustom to institution ways since they must probably always be dependent, and some of whom needed care which it was thought could not be obtained in private families. For these, therefore, the institution has been used as an asylum, and some of them have lived there from childhood. Living apart in the hospital they have yet shared the schooling and the recreations of the other inmates, and have found the Primary School a reasonably happy home. The development of some of these pathetic little children has been a gratifying feature of the school.

In pursuance of the policy of securing homes for able-bodied children, it has been customary to remove at first a few and latterly nearly all children under ten years of age, placing them at board in carefully selected families where they have grown up like other children in the community. As these little boarders have reached the age when the payment was withdrawn, they have as a rule become so endeared to their caretakers or at any rate so well fitted for family life that free homes have been open to them, and few of them have ever returned to the school. On September 30 there were 412 children between the ages of three and ten at board, besides others in free places, all of whom, but for this boarding-out system, would have been in the Primary School.

For the older children, those over ten, the State Board has attempted to find homes in which they could be placed without board, the theory being that they were old enough to earn their living. Such free homes have readily offered for the more efficient children of twelve or thirteen and upward, as also for many of the more attractive younger ones; but there

have always been numbers of children, — ugly, disagreeable, disobedient, in poor health, or simply too small to be useful, — who, under the placing-out rules, have necessarily been kept in the school, sometimes for several years, till they grew old enough or steady or strong enough to earn their way outside. Many of these children have been placed out repeatedly, to be as often returned and kept till some one else could be found to give them another trial.

Thus the school has contained a heterogeneous collection of boys and girls of all ages and conditions. Among them were new-comers waiting for places, children returned because the first situation did not fit and waiting for another chance, others returned for misconduct and needing a course of discipline and restraint before another trial could be risked, and still others, the physically or mentally incapable, for whom the Primary School was used as a permanent asylum.

To this mixed population has lately been added boys from the Lyman School, transferred by the trustees because that school was overcrowded and the younger ones committed there graded by an imperceptible line into Primary School boys of a similar age.

While it is evident that, technically, the inmates might be classified into “dependents” and “neglecteds” on the one hand and “delinquents” on the other, as a matter of experience such classification, in no way corresponding to the children's characters or needs, would be irrational. The only real lines that could be drawn were between (1) children who were using the school as a temporary home because no places outside were available, (2) those using it as a permanent asylum because they were crippled or otherwise disabled, and (3) those who were detained because in need of the discipline and restraint of an institution.

From these ill-assorted elements it has been impossible to evolve a well-organized institution. Housed in a barracks-like building whose congregate arrangements forbid the grouping of inmates according to what is known as the family system, the population in constant flux, its goings and comings independent of the authority of the school, classification and appropriate discipline beyond mere division according to age and sex have been impracticable.

For years it has been granted by all concerned that this congregate arrangement was unsatisfactory and must soon be replaced by cottages; but before this change could be introduced it was necessary that increased effort in placing out children for whom the school was used only as a convenience should reduce the population to what might be considered its normal limits. Until recently, progress in this direction was very slow, and it has been necessary to repeatedly urge the matter upon the attention of the State Board. During the last three years, however, great advances have been made, the number placed out having increased 57 per cent.; but unfortunately, at the same time, the number returned from places has increased 151 per cent.,* till it has been demonstrated that since, in the nature of the case, most people offer free homes to children for their own pleasure or profit,—the usual motive is to secure cheap labor,—the inefficient and unattractive and troublesome ones will, unless boarded, always be left over in the school.

A consecutive section of the record of returned children reads: “Man and he could not agree;” “not large enough to suit;” “not truthful or trusty;” “ran away;” “too small;” “he had outgrown the control of the woman who had him;” “ran away from place;” “determined not to stay;” “had dropsy of the feet;” “ran away;” “ran away;” “ran away;” “not satisfactory;” “for treatment of broken wrist;” “his mother could not take care of him;” “ran away;” “good boy, but not large or strong enough.” Of the 315 placed out in free homes this year, 216 had been out before and been returned within the year; 86 of the returns were for no fault of the children’s, and 130 were for apparent fault on their own part, though often for fault also in the place.

As the fact that homes without board are not available for all who need them gradually became apparent, it was suggested that the privilege of board might properly be extended to such children over ten as could not be satisfactorily placed without it. It seemed probable that in many cases a low rate of compensation for a short time would start a child in the community who

* The figures run:—1890-1891, placed out, 200; returned, 86.
 1891-1892, “ 339; “ 172.
 1892-1893, “ 330; “ 201.
 1893-1894, “ 315; “ 216.

must otherwise stay in the institution indefinitely ; and even if, in other cases, board must be long continued, the advantage to the individual children would be so great as to at least make the experiment worth a trial.

The danger lay in the possibility that the supply of free homes might be thereby lessened ; and this fear has heretofore caused the State Board to pause.

Recently, however, this extended boarding-out policy has been adopted, so far as "dependents" and "neglecteds" are concerned, and has effected a sudden revolution in the State Primary School.

Last December the trustees were notified that a committee of the State Board would visit the school at stated intervals to select such defective children as in the committee's judgment, if placed out at a low rate of board, would soon become self-supporting. This committee paid two visits to the school, but till August no results followed. Then five of the cripples who had always been deemed chronic institution cases were boarded out at \$2.00 a week, a boy who was mentally defective and another who was almost blind were boarded at \$1.50 a week, and one who was backward and another who was young were boarded each at \$1.00 a week. Later, toward the middle of September, it was incidentally learned that all "dependents" and "neglecteds," of whatever age and condition, were to be removed as rapidly as was practicable, and the institution henceforth given up to the sole occupancy of "delinquent" boys. Thus the trustees learned that the State Primary School, in the sense in which it was established, would soon cease to exist.

The discrimination of the State Board between "dependents" and "neglecteds," as against the "juvenile offenders," is upon the theory that what are called innocent children should be protected from association with those who have been in court as criminals. The trustees, as before stated, think such a line of division is irrational, and insist that most of the little juvenile offenders are simply neglected children and should be treated as such. Indeed, the reason these have been committed to the custody of the State Board instead of to a reform school is because they are judged by the Board's own agents to need the discipline of a good home rather than of a reformatory institution, and it is only from the lack of good places that

most of them are kept in the school at all, while among the "neglecteds" and "dependents" are often children of low characters who have been returned from places for serious and repeated misconduct. However, the attempt to do away with institution treatment for all "dependents" and "neglecteds" is an interesting experiment, which the trustees are glad to see tried. They only urge that if it is applicable to these, it is equally applicable to the little ten and eleven year old delinquents, and even to selected cases among the older children of this class.

Were this policy of boarding out delinquents adopted, it is impossible to foresee where it need stop, as only experience can decide which boys could profit by family life and the educational advantages of the public schools, and which of them need the restraint and discipline of an institution. The Primary School at present meets the needs of neither of these classes, because it offers no adequate reformatory discipline to those who need it, while it classes with those boys who are proper subjects for a reform school the little fellows who, though technically juvenile offenders, should, according to Massachusetts law and practice, be treated as neglected children.

Accordingly the trustees recommend that the boarding system be extended to the tractable element among the juvenile offenders, and that the intractable element be subjected to systematic reformatory discipline. The Primary School could then be transformed into a reform school, which should receive this intractable remnant of its present population, and also the overflowing numbers from the Lyman School.

As to the location of this new school, the trustees would suggest that the present Primary School property, exclusive of farm buildings and farm, would be ill suited to its use. The main building of the institution, which was originally ill constructed, is in such condition that it will not long be serviceable for this or any other purpose, and if replaced by cottages, as would necessarily before long be done were a reform school established on the premises, much of the plant which is still in good repair, *e. g.*, the engine house, engine, boilers, gasoline machine, the machinery for washing and the arrangements for cooking, would still have to be discarded, as such apparatus could only be used in a congregate establishment. If, there-

fore, some other institution could better utilize the present Primary School property, the trustees submit that in the interest of economy the new school should be established in more appropriate quarters. During the present transitional condition, however, the Primary School accommodations answer the purpose sufficiently well, and no request for new quarters will be preferred this year.

Meantime, the sudden change in the school and its contraction of numbers is being efficiently met by the superintendent. The boys are about to be moved into the wing formerly occupied by the girls, the few remaining girls into the suite of rooms formerly used as a quarantine, and the hospital quarters vacated by the cripples and chronic invalids is now used as a sort of "clearing-house" for newly arrived "neglecteds," whom it is understood the State Board plan shall stay in the institution never more than a few days. (The "dependents" henceforth will not enter the Primary School at all, as they will be boarded out direct from the almshouse.) This rearrangement of inmates allows the whole west wing of the main building to be closed and the steam pipes disconnected. Seven officers have already been dismissed, and as numbers continue to fall the salary list will be further diminished. The superintendent cannot be sufficiently praised for the unflinching way in which he has undertaken this work. The task of disorganizing schoolrooms and dismissing long-faithful officers is ungracious and difficult; but, actuated by a single desire to serve the children's interests, he has neither shrunk from hard necessities nor abated his zeal in caring for the children who remain.

One serious calamity in the events of the past year must be recorded. Last summer, on August 4, the barn built only two years ago was burned to the ground by a simple-minded little thirteen-year-old boy, — *not* a juvenile offender. As a new barn was imperatively needed, the trustees at once decided to lay the case before the Governor and Council with the request for authority to rebuild. This authority was given, His Excellency and the Council authorizing the expenditure of \$5,000 from their appropriation for extraordinary expenses, and further authorizing the trustees to incur debt for another \$5,000, relying upon the coming Legislature to grant funds for that amount. Work upon the new barn was at once begun and has

been progressing rapidly. (For details of the fire and plans of construction see superintendent's report, page 43.) This \$5,000 to complete the barn will be the only special appropriation asked this year.

As regards current expenses and salaries for the coming year it is not possible at this date to present definite estimates, since the next few weeks will furnish additional data upon which the trustees must figure. It can, however, be confidently asserted that running expenses will be very materially reduced.

The school opened the year with 209 inmates and closed with 127. The average number was 219,—an increase of 12 over the year previous. As shown in the chart on page 49, the average would have been very considerably higher but for the sudden fall in the population during the closing weeks of the year. The appropriation for salaries was \$18,000, and for current expenses \$31,000,—a total of \$49,000. The actual sum expended was \$47,849.99, and this includes \$765 spent improving the water supply, and \$5,040 spent on outfits for children going out to places. The per capita of inmates was \$4.20,—a decrease of 21 cents on the year previous. The usual rate of board is \$1.50 a week and clothing; rates varying from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a week are paid for the special cases recently boarded. On September 30 a total of 452 children over three years old were at board, and considerably over 1,000 others who had formerly been in the Primary School or at board were in free places under the supervision of the State.

The admissions and discharges from the institution were as follows:—

Present Oct. 1, 1893, children,	198	} 209
Present Oct. 1, 1893, adults,	11	
Received as "neglecteds,"		99
Received as "dependents,"		16
Received from State Almshouse, children,	8	} 9
Received from State Almshouse, adults,	1	
Received as juvenile offenders,		64
Received from Lyman School,		44
Received from other institutions,		2
Temporary custody,		2
Returned, having been placed out in former years,	118	} 216
Returned, having been placed out this year,	98	
Total,		661

Of this total of 661 the following disposition was made:—

Discharged by State Board of Lunacy and Charity, children, 27	}	34
Discharged by State Board of Lunacy and Charity, adults, 7		
Placed on probation with parents,	}	316
Placed in free homes,		
Placed at board,		148
Transferred to Lyman School,		4
Transferred to Industrial School,		5
Transferred to State Almshouse and State Farm,		9
Transferred elsewhere,		9
Runaways, not returned,		3
Died,		6
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1894,		127
Total,		<u>661</u>

The 127 inmates in the school Sept. 30, 1894, were made up of 104 boys between the ages of nine and fifteen, of 14 girls of corresponding ages, of 3 nursery children, and of 6 adults; 33 of the children were “neglecteds” and “dependents,” and the rest “juvenile offenders.”

Appended is a table showing the sources from which the population of the school has been drawn since the year it was established, and the average number of inmates each year.

In concluding what promises to be the last report of the State Primary School under the old lines of its occupancy, the trustees would express their hearty satisfaction at the extension of the boarding-out system, and their hope that no halt will be called in this good work while a single child who is fitted for family life remains in the institution.

To meet the needs of the remnant who cannot be properly dealt with in private families, the trustees recognize the immediate necessity for the organization of an appropriate school.

APPENDIX.

The State Primary School was opened Sept. 3, 1866, as an appendage to the Monson Almshouse. The two departments (the almshouse and the State Primary School) were located in one building, and children were received first in the almshouse and then transferred to the State Primary School. Only children attending school were so transferred,—those not attending

school remaining inmates of the almshouse. In May, 1872, the almshouse department which had dwindled to small proportions was abolished, and the institution was henceforth known only as the State Primary School. The adults who have since then been admitted (usually they have been mothers allowed to accompany their children) have been counted as inmates of the State Primary School. Thus there is an element of uncertainty in the following figures as regards averages, which previous to 1872 excluded children in the almshouse department, and which after 1872 include some adults.

	Almshouse.	Births.	Dependent.	Neglected.	Truants.	Juvenile Offenders.	Westborough Reform School and Lyman School.	Doubtful.	Other Sources as Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Children's Hospital.	Returned from Elopement.	Returned from Places.	Total Admitted.	Average Population.
1866,	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	265
1867,	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	409
1868,	205	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	55	270	413
1869,	106	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	77	193	361
1870,	167	-	-	-	-	24*	6	-	-	-	77	-	-
1871,	78	-	-	-	-	90	-	24†	-	-	83	275	335
1872,	40	-	-	-	-	24	-	87‡	-	-	79	230	413
1873,	131	2	-	-	-	71	-	6§	-	-	44	251	424
1874,	155	2	-	-	1	61	-	-	-	1	45	265	481
1875,	171	4	-	-	3	33	-	-	-	4	52	267	496
1876,	213	5	-	-	1	54	2	-	-	1	39	315	515
1877,	212	6	-	-	-	48	-	19||	-	-	-	285	535
1878,	109	-	-	-	4	44	-	-	-	-	47	-¶	537
1879,	110	-	-	-	3	34	-	-	-	-	43	-¶	501
1880,	98	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	3	80	227	448
1881,	97	2	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	3	94	246	424
1882,	110	1	16	24	-	68	2	-	-	-	93	314	448
1883,	77	2	19	30	-	32	-	-	-	-	84	244	436
1884,	62	1	31	15	-	28	-	-	-	-	60	197	425
1885,	88	1	29	27	-	33	-	-	-	-	87	254	416
1886,	28	-	11	32	-	40	-	-	-	-	81	192	391
1887,	67	-	8	23	-	34	-	-	-	-	93	227	316
1888,	46	-	10	21	-	48	3	-	-	-	88	218	321
1889,	55	-	6	75	-	36	-	-	2	-	82	254	314
1890,	48	-	8	100	-	55	-	-	1	-	66	282	359
1891,	32	-	10	96	-	55	-	-	8	-	86	287	329
1892,	60	-	27	72	-	72	-	-	6	-	171	408	293
1893,	50	-	7	110	-	49	20	-	-	-	199	445	207
1894,	8	-	16	99	-	64	44	2||	2	-	216	451	219

* Received through the visiting agency probably as juvenile offenders.

† Received through Monson Almshouse; source doubtful.

‡ Report of 1872 incomplete.

§ Admitted by State Board; source doubtful.

|| Received for support and temporary custody; source doubtful.

¶ Total admissions not given.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is the Massachusetts State Reform School for boys. It was founded in 1846 as a State institution, but, by the personal efforts and aid of the Hon. Theodore Lyman, as "a manual training school for the employment, instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders."

Although the plan and purpose of the school were thus wisely outlined at so early a date, only recently under the present administration has the founder's intention been at all realized in the school. The attempt, suggested by the terms of the foundation, at *reformation* rather than *punishment* in an institution to which offenders are committed, is even now a somewhat new idea; at least it is only in comparatively recent years that the substitution of reformation for punishment has been at all universally recognized as practicable and of the most vital consequence, especially for the younger classes of offenders.

This problem, How shall we treat an offender against the laws of the land, in order to bring about a sufficient change in his habits, and perhaps even in his character, so as to make him a safe and useful member of the community?—this problem, and the earnest attempts which have been and are being made to satisfactorily answer it, are certainly among the chief interests of our day. It is still, however, too early in the study of the problem to assert that *the* correct and universally applicable method has been found for reformatory training.

If we inquire of those who have given the question the most careful study what their experience has led them to adopt as the best methods, we shall find some variety in their replies. We do find on all hands, however, a sufficient agreement in the general direction which such training should take to make it

evident that the central fact of reformatory treatment must be the education of the wrong-doer. So far as his wrong-doing has been deliberate and habitual, he has proved that in freedom the inducements to do moral wrong seem to him of greater weight than the checks or counter-inducements. This is because of some defect of his moral nature, whether of character or development, and the treatment indicated is clearly one which aims to awaken and to develop or strengthen a normal moral sense. The sort of development which the offender most needs is apparently a moral one; but his moral nature is found to be so closely identified with his mental health and activity, and finally also to be so dependent upon the condition, habits and development of his physical being, that it is becoming a widely recognized experience among those engaged in this work that the deficient moral nature can be best approached by the apparently indirect course of mental and physical training which shall tend toward proper development and habits of mind and body.

The particular problem of the Lyman School is this: How shall we treat the boys of Massachusetts between eleven and fifteen years of age, who are considered unsafe members of the community, so that in the shortest possible time it will be safe to return them to the community as useful members of the Commonwealth, and as contributors to rather than subtractors from its value? It is a question of very far-reaching importance to the State; for every independent, well-behaved citizen adds materially to its value, while a law-breaker not only disturbs the productive life of the community, but is immediately a considerable public expense, and threatens in time not only to go from bad to worse but also to increase the ranks of the law-breakers both by his example and by his progeny. Thus, as a matter of dollars and cents, it is an economy to the State to give these boys as thorough and careful training as can be devised for their reformation. Important as is the care and training of these boys to the State, it is of even greater consequence to the boys themselves.

The plan of reformatory treatment at the Lyman School is the gradual outgrowth of experience, both of the school itself and of other schools and institutions elsewhere having to deal with similar problems. The institution itself consists of a

somewhat widely scattered collection of twelve buildings on the open southern slope of a hill sufficiently removed from the town of Westborough. Seven of these buildings are so-called family houses (one of which is double), one a bakery, store and manual training house, one a superintendent's house (including hospital), one for special manual training shops, one a chapel, and one a barn. Each family house is occupied by a family of from twenty-five to thirty-five boys, who are cared for by a master, matron, school teacher and matron's assistant. Each household, then, is an independent unit, the members of which sleep, eat, go to school and do their allotted work about the house and grounds, having for the greater part of the time nothing whatever to do with the other households. This subdivision of the boys into small groups, so that the air of family life shall be retained and the individuality of each member may not be lost, we consider of great importance. We do not, however, consider it of importance to prevent the occasional assemblage of the whole school for such general exercises as drill, lectures or chapel services, and we feel that it would be a gain in every way, if our accommodations would allow it, to gather all under one roof for school-room work.

Since all the boys are committed to the school for practically the same offences and are of a nearly uniform age, it is not necessary to attempt to classify according to character, and it is considered a distinct advantage to have no "tough class." Those who are set apart as such a class are too apt to be regarded as heroes, or at least as having superior nerve and daring. But the members of such a possible class, being separated and distributed among the various households, their power through combination is gone, and their lawless and bravado spirit is not stimulated by their being marked "dangerous gang." It is a matter of fact, and not of the imagination, that the sentiment of one of the mixed household communities is a wholesome restraint from such acts as would bring discredit upon that family. The danger of contamination in a community so constituted seems to be a theoretical and not a practical one.

The daily life of the boys is occupied with work, school and play. In work every one recognizes a most important steady influence. The boys' work is of two kinds, —productive

and educative. The productive work is such as you will find them doing about the house, — scrubbing floors and windows, assisting in the kitchen, dining-room and laundry, or, during suitable weather, in the garden, on the lawn, in the stone field, the gravel pit and building roads, and in the hundred occupations which a large farm and barn supply. During the cold season, when not much farm work is practicable outside the barn, some productive work is supplied indoors, such as heel cutting, and to a slight extent cane seating. The outside work is healthful for the boys, and is to a considerable extent educative and developing as well as productive. But the work of chief value to the boys is the non-productive or educative work of the manual and the physical training classes.

As a whole, the class of boys committed to a reform school is below the average public-school boy in point of mental activity and power. One has but to look into their faces to be convinced that the rule is a heavy dulness, with occasionally a positive vacuity of mind, and that the traditional mischievous rogue is the exception. To arouse such sluggish natures, to train their ears to be quick to hear and their brains to be ready to interpret and to transmit commands, and their bodies, heads, arms, legs, feet, hands and fingers to be able both in nerve and muscle to obey vigorously and promptly, — this is the great use of a systematic course of physical training to an institution like the Lyman School. In other ways the physical training is of great and perhaps at first sight of chief value; — in properly developing the muscular apparatus, and hence indirectly contributing to the normal development of the respiratory and glandular organs, in correcting faulty positions or action, and in stimulating the boys by a wholesome rivalry to excel in such exercises or games (which are a part of the class work) as require steady nerves and firm muscles. Boys of the classes from which the school is recruited are naturally inclined in a desultory sort of way to try results with one another on street corners or vacant lots in running, jumping or wrestling, and under direction this natural spirit of rivalry and of regard for physical prowess may be turned to excellent account, and may induce a boy who is viciously inclined to treat his body with decency and care, thus contributing a most important element to his moral growth. But the chief value of the physical train-

ing to these boys is not in developing big muscles nor even in securing healthful and well-developed muscular bodies, but it is in the development of the higher nerve and brain centres. In the physical exercises demanding careful attention and prompt action, the nervous centres which control the action are being exercised and developed quite as much as are the muscles themselves. By such training not only is the control of the muscular system by the nervous centres perfected, but the habit and even the power of attention and quick controlling thought is aroused, as would not be possible by any more purely mental exercise. The boys differ materially in their muscular and nervous build and capability. Some learn readily and execute commands promptly, vigorously and gracefully at the outset, while others of a dull and sluggish nervous organization seem at first to be unable to profit by the exercise at all. It is this latter class to which belong the dunces of the school-room, who perhaps profit most by the physical training, though they may attain only a moderate success. The slowest and dullest of all have to be aroused at the first by means of active games in which they sometimes even have to learn to take an interest. There is a considerable class of reform-school boys who are distinctly deficient nervously and mentally. They are not fit subjects for the School for Feeble-minded, and yet they are not able to profit much at the outset by the mental discipline of the school-room. For this class a carefully adapted physical training promises to be of great value. Attention is called to the measurable results of this work, shown on page 83, in the report of the physical instructor.

The *manual* training is a specialized form of physical training, and here even more prominently the mental and also the moral discipline is apparent. A careless, heedless, blundering boy gets in the Sloyd shop perhaps his first notion of the meaning of accuracy and of its necessity to good work of any kind. These lessons in truth, accuracy and care which he works out with his own hands make quite as lasting an impression upon his mind as if the lessons were put into words. In fact, it is the most if not the only intelligible way to teach such lessons to minds unused to abstract thought. The training of the nerve centres to so delicately control the muscles involved (chiefly those of the hand) as to gain what we call skill or handiness in

the use of tools is of course an important part of the manual training; and, whatever may be the boy's future work, this skill thus gained will surely stand him in good stead. To those who are trying to devise means to drive out from these boys' minds unwholesome interests by healthful ones, the lively interest which they take in this work is in itself justification enough for the time spent in it. A systematic and thorough course in Sloyd work is provided for practically every boy in the school, and for such as prove themselves apt in mechanical work an advanced course in more technical training is provided. Within the last year the drill shed has been partitioned and fitted up with lathes, forges and chipping and filing benches for wood and metal work. The labor of equipping these shops has been largely done by the boys, under the direction of a competent mechanical engineer, Mr. James D. Littlefield, late instructor in the shops of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has been engaged to take charge of the mechanical instruction.

In laying out the work of manual training the following facts have been borne in mind as guiding principles: —

1. The length of a boy's stay in the institution is necessarily short; necessarily so for many reasons, chief among which is the welfare of the boy, paradoxical as it may appear. It is a positive injury to a child to keep him within the necessary restraints of an institution till he has lost his desire for liberty and independence.
2. The chief need of the boy in the Lyman School is that of education in its broadest sense, — a physical, mental and moral awakening.

For these two reasons the course in manual training has been planned with regard chiefly to its *educational* value. The trustees appreciate the full force of the arguments for trade instruction in such an institution; but it seems clear to them that the limited time which a boy can stay in the school can be more profitably utilized in a systematically laid out course of manual training than in learning the manipulations of any particular trade. The immaturity of the boy demands preliminary training, if it were not called for by other considerations.

The school-room work of the boys is done between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon, and from 6.30 to 8 in the evening. The teaching is carefully organized and carried out with a view to education rather than instruction. There is necessarily

much patient drilling in the "three R's," but they are regarded as means rather than as ends. The nature studies and observation lessons are of great help in interesting the boys in the best things in the world. Drawing in connection with these lessons is of the greatest use, not only in helping the boy to look carefully and see truly, but also to command his fingers to tell truly just what he sees. It also enables the teacher to see at a glance how accurately he has seen and how truthfully he has tried to express his thought. The habit of using drawing to assist in such exercises as history and language or thought expression is found helpful in making the thought definite and vivid, and also, within limits, in stimulating the imagination. The work in mechanical drawing is closely related to the manual training lessons.

As has been said, each house has its own teacher and school-room. If a boy goes ahead of his class and could profit by more advanced work, there is no way to advance him but to transfer him to another family, whether permanently or during school hours. The former course is to be regretted, and the latter is not practicable to any great extent. The teacher in each school is obliged to lead her class in every subject, as in the old-fashioned ungraded school. It is not possible with present accommodations to combine two or more households for certain lessons, such as drawing, writing, singing or nature studies, in order to specialize the teaching to some extent and make it more effective. There is also no suitable room in which to assemble the whole school for purposes of instruction or for a combined physical-exercise lesson. To meet these needs, which are now seriously felt, we are convinced that a school-house should be built, providing accommodations for a graded school, including, besides smaller class-rooms, at least one large room for combined class work, and a hall amply large enough for seating comfortably and healthfully the entire school. It should include also a finished basement for a physical-drill hall. Furthermore, the need of a school building is emphasized by an important defect in the family houses, which is the lack of a suitable room large enough for the whole household, where they can read or play quiet games together, — a social room, in which the boys may learn how to have a good time in quiet ways. There is need in

each house of the civilizing influence of a cheerful room for this purpose, with good pictures and appointments, with books, magazines, etc., — a sort of boys' club, the usefulness of which as a civilizer is universally recognized. The boys have a rough-and-tumble playroom, but they need an opportunity to learn that shouting and roughness are not indispensable to a good time. Now, if the new building should relieve the family houses of the school classes, the present school-rooms could be readily adapted to this purpose. A new school building then, is needed both for the efficiency of the class work and also to make available the needed social rooms. We shall ask for an appropriation for this purpose. Attention is called to the statement of the superintendent (page 70) in regard to this need.

The old barn belonging to the farm is conspicuously inadequate. It fails to provide accommodations for enough cows to supply the families with a sufficient quantity of milk, and such accommodations as there are are not healthful, nor can they be kept reasonably clean. It is not an economy to keep cows in poor quarters. If the attempt should be made to adequately enlarge and rearrange the present building, it would be necessary to incur as great an expense as to build new. We shall ask for an appropriation this year for a new barn and piggery, to enable us to properly care for a sufficient number of animals to supply the school with milk and with pork products.

Some of the main features of the reformatory system of the Lyman School have been outlined above. Through this course the average boy passes in something less than two years, and it is not too much to say that he shows a decided change for the better. A few abuse their liberty and fail to respond to any treatment which we can apply. If after a reasonable time no progress whatever is made, and evidently severer measures are needed, the boy is transferred to the Concord Reformatory. The average boy, on the other hand, after making up his "credits" becomes a candidate for release on probation. If his home is a good one he may be allowed to return to it; but if it seems likely to be deficient in helpful influences, he is placed in the care of some other family usually in a farming district, and there he is given an opportunity to show whether he can continue to do well at liberty.

However successful the training in the school may be, the only lasting fruit which it matures is to be found in the graduates who do well when returned to the world. Now, the statistics of these graduates do not show results which are satisfactory.

The following tables are instructive :—

*Condition of All Boys still under Twenty-one who have been released on Probation up to Oct. 1, 1894.**

Doing well,	352 or 60+	per cent.
Not doing well,	15 or 2+	"
Have been sent to other penal or reformatory institutions,	87 or 14+	"
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	128 or 21+	"

In explanation of these somewhat discouraging figures, it may be said that the school has reached its present efficiency only within recent years, and that many of the graduates included in the above summary have not had the benefit of the improved methods.

The following table will show the condition of those who have graduated within two years :—

Condition of Boys placed out within Two Years, from Oct. 1, 1892, to Oct. 1, 1894.†

Doing well,	163 or 68+	per cent.
Not doing well,	7 or 2+	"
Have been in other penal institutions,	21 or 8+	"
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	47 or 19+	"

These tables indicate one of the most difficult points of reform-school work, *i. e.*, the care of boys on probation; and they certainly point the way to a much-needed improvement in the work of the Lyman School.

It is not to be expected that all the boys who go through a reform school will do well when set at liberty again; but if, after giving them the best start in the school that we can devise, we then turn them loose and do not give them every possible help and encouragement and warning to keep on the right

* Exclusive of 57 transferred to the Primary School.

† Exclusive of 56 transferred to the Primary School.

track, we shall be failing in our duty to them. The reform school discharges boys who are still in the formative stage. They are comparatively easily influenced and led in right or wrong ways. They have been started in the school more or less unconsciously to themselves in the right direction; whether they will continue in that direction or not depends largely upon the influences brought to bear upon them when returned to the community. Undoubtedly, the most critical stage of the whole reformatory treatment is when a boy leaves the school, whether for his old home or for a new one. At this point we feel that the Lyman School boys have not received enough help, — a help that is at least in a large number of cases of vital importance to their future well-doing. A boy who goes from the school is suddenly cut loose from the negative restraints as well as from the positive helps of the school. He needs at this point to be very carefully watched and guarded by someone interested in his welfare, and he needs to consciously feel this care. A report or a visit every few days, if need be, for a time, may be the means of establishing a mutual understanding and confidence between the boy and his employer, or of discovering and nipping sprouts of discontent, of wilfulness or of bad habits, or perhaps of promptly changing the boy if he does not well fit his place. A thousand little difficulties that threaten trouble can be adjusted if taken early; but they may, and often do, result in the failure of the whole effort which has been made for the boy's welfare, if left to take care of himself. The well-doing of the boy is of too vital importance, both to the State and to the boy, to justify our neglect to do all that can be done to hold him to the right during the time for which he is committed to the Lyman School, *i. e.*, during his minority, whether he is within the school walls or placed outside. The State Board of Lunacy and Charity is charged with the duty of supervising the work of placing boys from the school on probation, and of approving homes to which the boys are sent; and hitherto until the present year the school has not sought to maintain such care over the boys on probation as the trustees now feel is essential to the best results of the Lyman School training. The trustees feel that it is essential to the best results that helpful relations between the school

and the probationer should be maintained. Only thus can the care of the boy on probation be guided by a full knowledge of his character and of his special needs. Only thus can the Lyman School, to whose charge the boys are committed during their minority, feel that it is discharging its full duty to its wards.

As the school has been and is excessively overcrowded, the experiment is about to be tried of placing out at board selected boys who cannot be called reformed and who yet seem sufficiently amenable to make it probable that they can be ruled in a good home. They will be required to attend the school of the district during its entire term, the effort being to substitute for the education of a reform school the normal education of well brought up children. If they play truant or show signs of lawlessness, they will be promptly returned to the Lyman School; but if it is found that any considerable number respond to their opportunities, this experiment will be an important departure in reform-school work. A former officer of the Lyman School, who is well acquainted with this class of boys, but who is now residing in a farming neighborhood, will undertake the work of finding suitable places (subject to the approval of the State Board) and of closely supervising these boarded boys. During its experimental stage the expense of this venture will be defrayed from the Lyman Fund; but if the experiment proves successful, an appropriation will be asked for to carry on the work.

The total number in the school within the year was 402, the number of new commitments was 142, the number transferred to the State Primary School was 44, the number released on probation was 124 and the average population was 228. The appropriation was: for salaries, \$22,635, and for current expenses, \$34,500, a total of \$57,135; and the actual expenditure from Oct. 1, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1894, was \$56,378.72. The gross per capita cost was \$4.75; as \$1,116.63 was turned back into the treasury, the net per capita cost was \$4.66. Expenditure from the Lyman Fund is not counted in these figures. On pages 73-78 and 88-100 will be found statistics relative to the boys and to the finances of the school.

DIETARY.

Just what should constitute the best dietary for boys of the age and habits of the Lyman School inmates has long been a problem, in which we have been guided only by our experience. The study of dietaries in this country has of late, however, become active, largely because of the work of Professor Atwater of Connecticut. There are as yet insufficient data, especially on the subject of children's dietaries, to be of much service to us. Every contribution of information about actual dietaries which are in successful use adds to the mass of statistics from which in time important deductions may be made. There is much to be learned about the relation of a dietary to mental and moral health. With the purpose of contributing a few facts to the total knowledge of the subject we append the following table.

This table shows the actual weight in pounds of the various articles of food eaten by one of the "family households" during one week. The weights of all foods in the larder were noted at the beginning of the experiment and also at the end. These notes, together with the weights of all foods received during the week and notes of the weights and character of all wastes from the table and kitchen, formed the basis of the first column of figures.*

The calculations have been based chiefly on reports of analyses by Prof. W. O. Atwater of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Some analyses in addition have been taken from Pavy and from the last Year Book of the Elmira Reformatory, and a few special analyses have been made for this table at the Laboratory of the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

* We are enabled to present these figures through the energy and patience of Superintendent Chapin and of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, master and matron of the Bowlder Cottage.

Table showing Actual Amounts, together with their Nutrient Values, of Foods eaten by a "Family" at the Lyman School during One Week.

[This family consisted of 40 persons, viz., 34 boys, 4 adult officers and 2 young children belonging to master and matron.*]

DESCRIPTION.	Weight (Pounds), Exclusive of Waste.	Protein, Weight (Pounds).	Fat, Weight (Pounds).	Carbohydrates, Weight (Pounds).
Wheat bread,	346.	31.2058	2.0068	202.4792
Whole wheat bread, . .	62.5	7.625	0.75	27.1875
Brown bread,	17.25	0.7760	0.2406	8.0187
Beef (steak),	3.	0.6171	0.2571	—
Beef (roast),	16.5	2.475	2.706	—
Beef (corned),	20.12	2.857	6.6396	—
Beef (soup),	12.75	1.785	2.9325	—
Veal,	3.50	0.5985	0.9205	—
Chicken,	3.75	0.5662	0.045	—
Bacon,	1.37	0.1205	1.0028	—
Pork,	8.75	0.0787	7.245	—
Fish (fresh cod), . . .	19.5	3.081	0.078	—
Fish (salt cod),	5.5	1.155	0.022	—
Fish (dried herring), .	0.75	0.2812	0.0825	—
Eggs,	1.94	0.2347	0.1978	—
Milk,	198.5	7.146	7.94	9.3295
Butter,	11.8	0.1357	10.4665	—
Cheese,	5.06	1.5565	1.9525	0.099
Lard,	2.94	—	2.646	—
Potatoes,	50.5	1.0605	0.0505	9.0395
Turnips,	10.75	0.129	0.0215	0.8815
Beets,	9.25	0.1387	0.0925	0.814
Carrots,	15.5	0.1705	0.062	1.3795
Onions,	10.25	0.1435	0.0375	1.0352
Cabbage,	20.25	0.3037	0.0405	0.9315

* The ages of the boys and small children are as follows:—

Between 18 and 19 years,	1	Between 12 and 13 years,	1
“ 16 “ 17 “	8	“ 11 “ 12 “	1
“ 15 “ 16 “	10	“ 8 “ 9 “	1
“ 14 “ 15 “	9	“ 4 “ 5 “	1
“ 13 “ 14 “	4		

These 40 persons ate during the week 21 meals, equivalent to 840 single meals. All were present at every meal with one exception, — one boy was absent from one meal.

Table showing Actual Amounts, together with their Nutrient Values, of Foods eaten by a "Family" at the Lyman School during One Week — Concluded.

DESCRIPTION.	Weight (Pounds), Exclusive of Waste.	Protein, Weight (Pounds).	Fat, Weight (Pounds).	Carbohydrates, Weight (Pounds).
Squash,	25.	0.2259	0.0502	2.5351
Pumpkin,	6.87	0.0616	0.0068	0.3366
Melon,	14.5	0.1305	0.1015	0.899
Tomatoes,	25.75	0.206	0.103	0.6437
Beans (green shelled),	2.06	0.1462	0.0144	0.4532
Apples,	154.	0.462	0.616	24.486
Pears,	12.5	0.040	—	1.875
Peaches,	1.8	0.0082	—	0.162
Pea meal (Kopf's),	3.87	0.8127	0.6579	1.7802
Beans (dry),	22.5	5.1975	0.45	13.32
Corn meal,	3.87	0.3560	0.1470	2.7322
Wheat flour,	12.	1.32	0.132	8.988
Oatmeal,	6.12	0.8996	0.4345	4.1861
Sugar,	22.75	—	—	22.2495
Molasses,	16.5	—	—	12.0515
Total,	1,188.07	74.107	51.179	357.8932

NOTE. — Beside the articles included in the above list, a small amount of tea, coffee and cocoa extract, containing about 0.7 per cent. of solids, was consumed and also a fraction of a pound of the condiments, — pepper, ginger and vinegar. These have been excluded from the calculation, since they have a doubtful food value and aggregate but a fraction of a pound.

There was consumed during the week of experiment over half a ton of food, having an aggregate weight of the chief nutrient elements of 483 pounds. The actual weight of the nutrient elements per individual per day is as follows: —

Protein (Pounds).	Fat (Pounds).	Carbohydrate (Pounds).	Weight of Food (Pounds).
.265	.183	1.278	4.25

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER.

This school receives girls under seventeen years of age who have been convicted of some more or less serious offence against law, order or good morals. Many of them come from homes whose influences might have discouraged girls of stronger character than these were born with. Where the records read, "father in the house of correction, mother intemperate," "father intemperate, mother deaf and dumb," "father dead; girl used to bunk out," the misconduct of the girl may readily be accounted for. Even in cases where no material distress had existed, there had been parents separated, or the mother of doubtful character, or the father or step-father harsh or worse, or both parents dead. A careful study of the records shows that in nearly every case the girls were committed to this school in order to put an end to some dangerous companionship; too often where the companion was older, better bred and better educated than the girl, — one who, in the civilized community such as we claim to live in, ought to have been not her tempter but her protector. To decide in advance that, of the two, the girl alone is past all hope of reformation, would be a palpable injustice.

Whatever offence a girl may have committed, her parent or guardian may shelter her misconduct by bringing the simple charge of "stubbornness." Any other person entering complaint must mention some technical offence, although the sole object of the complainant may be to rescue the girl, and although her actual misconduct has been no more serious than that of the so-called "stubborn child." This fact is borne in mind by the superintendent in assigning the new comer to one or another of the carefully classified households.

Each girl is, if possible, allowed a small separate sleeping-room, which she is to keep clean and in order, and where she may exercise her taste in arranging her books or Christmas cards. Her occupations are so varied as soon to claim her interest, and are arranged in such order of progression as may, without removal to any other family, carry the pupil on from unskilled to skilled labor in the various branches of work.

Steam heat, set tubs and other labor-saving appliances (except such as are absolutely necessary for proper sanitary conditions in a household of thirty persons) are, for two reasons, avoided: first, because such luxuries are not likely to be found in the plain country homes where the labor of the girl will be most in demand, and where she is likely to receive the most friendly treatment; second, because the purpose of industrial training, like that of gymnastic training, is not to save the pupil labor, but, on the contrary, to accustom mind and muscle to all forms of healthful activity, thus increasing their elasticity and power. Such mental and physical activity applied to the conquest of mechanical difficulties has developed the ingenuity and thrift of many a New England housewife, preparing her upon small means to make home comfortable for husband and children.

The out-of-door work, under the direction of Miss Morse, who is sometimes called "our assistant farmer," is an unfailing source of benefit and pleasure to the girls. The aim of the superintendent is to study the needs of each one of her pupils, to consult with the matron, teacher or housekeeper as to the best way of bringing out her better traits, and by degrees to inspire her with a desire to make herself useful and worthy of respect. After a year or eighteen months, a girl may become fitted for a place where she may earn moderate wages by housework, and from which she may be encouraged to advance to whatever other honest means of support she finds herself capable, whether housework with higher wages, dressmaking, nursing or the management of a home and family of her own. In some instances the benefits offered by this course of discipline and training in the school seem to have been thrown away; but in the majority of cases there is reason to hope for a substantial reformation.

For girls defective or dull in intellect this training is too

expensive. For such girls the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded offers a suitable asylum, and should be more readily opened to receive them.

The question to what extent the juvenile offenders who have been committed to the Lancaster School have during their minority availed themselves of its opportunities is answered by the following tables, by which the trustees have endeavored year by year to give an analysis of the conduct of the girls who have gone out from the school to earn their living, under the system of supervision furnished by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. There is found in this combination of volunteer with salaried work an unusually effective system, the two salaried officers being in constant conference, by letter, telephone or visits, with the superintendent of the school and with the trustees, while meetings are held three times a year for general conference. Thus each case is studied and dealt with carefully and advisedly, and the occasional mistakes, greatly as they are regretted, may with few exceptions be considered as unavoidable.

When to the question, "What percentage of the persons ever discharged from your (reformatory) institution are known to be now living respectably?" the answer from institutions of over twenty years' standing is given, "Not less than ninety per cent.," one is inclined to believe either that the inmates of these institutions were such as never needed reformatory discipline, or that the figures were the result of mere guesswork.

The following tables show in detail the condition of the 358 girls under twenty-one years of age. Of this number 78 are new commitments, 124 are in the school at Lancaster, 190 are known from recent reports to have been honestly self-supporting or married or behaving well in their own homes, and of these no less than 11 are earning not only their maintenance but also their education in an academy or other school. Of the total (229) outside the school, 11 are or have been in the Reformatory prison, having been transferred at the request of the trustees (one only by commitment of the court); 10, of whom several were defective in intellect and others physically unfit for the school, were in the State Almshouse or in the School for the Feeble-minded; of 18 the whereabouts are unknown.

Of the 70 girls recalled to the school only 10 were returned

for serious fault; 24 had been recalled for unsatisfactory conduct, of whom 15 have been again placed out, while 9 remain in the school; 31 came back because ill or for change of place, or for other reasons not implying misconduct; 1 came to prepare her wedding outfit.

Of the 38 who have this year passed out of the care of the school by discharge or by attaining majority, 1 was discharged to her mother as an unfit subject for the school, and another to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity to be placed at board in a private family. Twenty-five (or 68 per cent.) have been recently heard from as behaving well, 3 (or 8 per cent.) had behaved badly but are now found to be living respectably, 4 (or 11 per cent.) are behaving badly, while the conduct of the remaining 4 (or 11 per cent.) is unknown.

	SEPT. 30.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
There were in the custody of the Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311	353

These girls were distributed as follows, viz.:

I. — SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Remaining in the school,	91	82	112	124
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women —				
In former years,	3	4	1	4
This year,	4	1	4	7
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8	10
Total still supported by the State,	99	91	125	145

II. — NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Under twenty-one and still in custody,	173	192	188	208
Subtracting those who were at large, having left their places,	14	15	17	18
Total honestly self-supporting,	159	177	170	190

These girls were distributed as follows, viz. :—

With relatives on probation,	26	30	31	36
At work in other families,	96	118	102	111
At work elsewhere,	1	—	—	1
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	—	—	7	11
Married, but, in case of misconduct, subject to recall,	36	29	31	31
Total still in custody, but no longer maintained by the State,	159	177	171	190

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Total in custody at beginning of year,	272	283	313	353
New commitments,	50	77	78	—
Attained majority,	36	44	36	—
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	2	—
Died,	2	—	—	—
Total who passed out of the State's custody,	— 39	— 47	— 38	—
Net increase,	11	30	40	—

A girl may be recalled by the trustees to the school, whether on account of misconduct or illness or for change of place. The figures in the following table will show how often this policy has secured, even for a restless or troublesome girl, a satisfactory place at last :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Recalled to the school during the year :—			
For bad conduct,	8	16	10
For no serious fault,	49	48	60
For unsatisfactory conduct, but all again placed out,	6	19	13
For unsatisfactory conduct, not yet placed out,	—	2	9
For illness or change of place, not implying misconduct,	32	17	31
Having left their places, but found with respectable relatives or at work,	10	5	—
To prepare wedding outfit,	—	3	1
Feeble-minded, unfit for placing,	—	2	—
From State Almshouse hospital,	—	—	4
Total recalled,	57	64	70

There has been an increase in numbers cared for by the school, an increase in placing out, an increase in per capita cost, a decrease in actual cost :—

	Appropriations allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in the School.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost of the School Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866,	\$20,000	144	59	53	\$3 30	\$24,753
1876,	23,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890,	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891,	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892,	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,320
1893,	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,000
1894,	25,385	117	78	111	3 43	21,617

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in the Care of the State One Year or More.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.
A. — HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING.			
I. NO LONGER IN THE CARE OF THE STATE:—			
Attained majority, conduct good,*	25	29	28
Died, conduct good,	2	-	-
Discharged, conduct good,	-	1	-
	27	30	28
II. IN CARE OF THE STATE, BUT NO LONGER MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE:—			
Married, conduct good at last accounts	26	31	25
On probation with friends,	27	28	36
At work in other families,	117	102	111
At work elsewhere,	-	-	1
Attending school at academy or elsewhere and paying their way by housework,	1	7	11
	171	168	184
Total who had become honestly self-supporting,	198	195	212
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.			
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY:—			
Married,	-	-	3
Unmarried,	-	-	1
	-	-	4
II. STILL IN CARE OF THE STATE, BEING UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE:—			
In Reformatory Prison,	5	5	11
In almshouse, conduct had been bad,	2	4	4
Married, conduct doubtful,	7	3	5
Recalled and remaining in the State Industrial School,	3	17	11
	17	29	31
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, MARRIED, CONDUCT UNKNOWN,			
	4	1	4
II. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, UNMARRIED,			
	-	7	-
III. AT LARGE, HAVING LEFT THEIR PLACES (NOT YET TWENTY-ONE),			
	14	17	18
Total, conduct unknown,	18	25	22
D. — REMAINDER.			
I. In the State Industrial School through year,†	23	15	36
II. Recalled for illness or change of place,	8	3	3
III. For transfer, ill or feeble-minded,	1	3	4
IV. Discharged to Board of Lunacy and Charity,	-	-	1
Grand total,	272	283	313

* Of whom three had behaved badly but are now living respectably.

† Conduct while in the school is generally good; but, as there is little opportunity for misconduct, no account is made of it on these lists.

Of those who, during the year, passed out of the care of the State, the conduct has been as follows:—

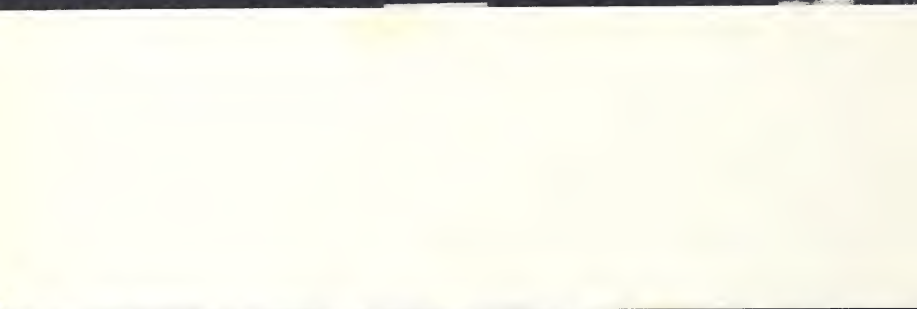
	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	16	13	12
Unmarried, conduct good at last accounts,	9	16	13
Died, conduct good at last accounts,	2	-	-
Discharged, conduct good at last accounts,	-	1	1
	—	—	—
Total, conduct good at last accounts,	27 or 72%	30 or 63%	26 or 68%
Conduct had been bad, now living respectably,	-	-	3 or 8%
Conduct unknown,	4 or 10%	8 or 17%	4 or 11%
Conduct bad,	7 or 18%	5 or 11%	4 or 11%
Discharged, not a citizen,	1 or -	-	-
Discharged as an unfit subject for the school,	-	2 or 4%	1 or 2%
Supporting and caring for illegitimate child,	-	2 or 4%	-
	—	—	—
Total,	39	47	38

There has been received for deposit to the credit of sundry girls at work outside the school \$1,447.71, which will be paid out to the depositors upon their coming of age or at their marriage, or may be paid them in case of need at any time at the discretion of the trustees.

Among the encouraging reports concerning these girls we quote the following: "Still in the same good place, always has done well." "Attends school, a bright scholar, ambitious to advance, and a good girl." "Now twenty-one; has always done well." "Married last year; lives on a farm; is a great help to her husband and devoted to her infant son." "Worked at housework in one family for four and one-half years; now studying at an academy and preparing to enter a training school; has never had a blot on her record." "In place where she went from the school; never has had an unsatisfactory report." "Had been attending an academy during last winter; now at housework; very satisfactory."

In May of the present year the herd at Lancaster was examined by Drs. Swetzer of Clinton and Peters of Jamaica Plain, veterinaries. Several cows were condemned and killed, and the result justified this action. Others of the herd were marked "suspicious," and are to be re-examined.

ERRATA. — Mention of the need for an ice house and a wood-shed was accidentally omitted. A special appropriation will be asked for to supply these needs.



In accordance with the recommendation of the veterinaries the old flooring under the tie-ups has been replaced by new double planking, made water tight, and so arranged that all animal waste will be taken from the barn without being dropped into the cellar. All old woodwork above and behind the cattle has been chemically treated. The swine have been removed from the basement, the old saturated earth taken out, new earth brought in, and the entire cellar bottom covered with a heavy coating of concrete.

During the "dry seasons" of both 1893 and 1894 our water supply was insufficient for the needs of the families; water had to be brought in barrels for household use. Under such circumstances there could be no fire protection and no watering of gardens and lawns. The trustees, feeling that they would not be justified in allowing such a condition to continue without an effort to secure a larger supply, have appointed a committee from the board, who have the matter under investigation, and it is probable that an appropriation to improve the water supply will be asked for.

The old concrete walks have been recovered and new ones laid, so that all the family houses have been connected by concrete walks with the office and chapel, with the exception of a few hundred feet near the new house, which could not well be done while this was being constructed.

The three brick houses have been put in good condition by the relaying of the chimneys, the reslating of the roofs and the laying of new hard-wood floors where old ones were badly worn.

The new house is in progress and is to bear the name of Mrs. Anne B. Richardson, who was appointed in 1875 to serve upon the Board of Trustees of this school, and three times reappointed until called to serve upon the State Board of Lunacy and Charity; one whose long and loyal services in behalf of the school richly deserve such recognition. The completion of this house will greatly relieve the present overcrowded condition of the families, as the superintendent has explained in her report. An appropriation will be required for heating, furnishing and otherwise fitting this house for occupancy.

The average number of girls in the school was 117.

The appropriation for salaries and current expenses was \$25,385.00. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1894, has been \$21,617.59, making a gross per capita cost of \$3.49; deducting \$414.86, which was paid into the State Treasury, we have a net cost of \$3.43.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
HENRY C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer.*
M. J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
CHARLES P. WORCESTER, NEWTONVILLE.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

1893.		DR.	
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	\$1,416 47
	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	10.	Interest on Old Colony R.R. bond (\$1,000),	60 00
	10.	Interest Worcester Consolidated St. Ry. bonds,	200 00
Nov.	1.	Interest Town of Northborough, note,	30 00
Dec.	29.	State tax refunded,	78 41
	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
			\$5,234 88
1894.		CR.	
June	15.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
	31.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
Apr.	30.	Interest Town of Northborough, note,	30 00
	30.	Principal Town of Northborough, note,	1,500 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
July	16.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	92 00
Sept.	12.	Interest Old Colony R.R. bond (\$1,000),	60 00
	29.	Interest Worcester Consolidated St. Ry. bonds,	200 00
	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
			\$192 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$192 50

		<i>Amount brought forward,</i>							\$192 50
		1894.							
Jan.	10.	Asa F. Howe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 50
		F. E. Corey, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 60
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	33 33
Feb.	5.	Asa F. Howe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 50
Mar.	9.	Asa F. Howe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 50
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	35 06
Apr.	7.	Clinton Savings Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
	9.	Asa F. Howe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 50
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 66
	25.	Expenses of Mr. Cummings,	.	.	.	.	.	.	59 52
May	5.	Asa F. Howe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 00
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 67
	12.	Expenses of Mr. Cummings,	.	.	.	.	.	.	53 63
	29.	Expenses of Mr. Cummings,	.	.	.	.	.	.	23 46
June	6.	Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 66
		J. D. Littlefield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 66
	9.	Worcester North Savings Institution,	.	.	.	.	.	.	500 00
		Franklin Savings Institution,	.	.	.	.	.	.	500 00
		Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	.	500 00
July	9.	J. D. Littlefield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 66
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 66
	11.	Expenses of Mr. Cummings,	.	.	.	.	.	.	42 23
Aug.	17.	J. D. Littlefield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 66
		Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 66
	20.	Manual Training Department,	.	.	.	.	.	.	767 76
Sept.	10.	Alliston Greene,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 66
		J. D. Littlefield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 66
		Balance forward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	800 18
									<hr/>
		SEPT. 29, 1894.							\$5,234 88
		Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.							
		M. J. SULLIVAN.							

MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND, LYMAN SCHOOL.

		1893.							
									DR.
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$195 93
Dec.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
		1894.							
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
Sept.	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
									<hr/>
									\$243 93
									CR.
		Balance forward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$243 93

SEPT. 29, 1894.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
M. J. SULLIVAN.

MARY LAMB FUND, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

1893.		DR.		
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	. . . . .	\$41 99
Oct.	2.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	. . . . .	32 50
Dec.	29.	State tax refunded,	. . . . .	16 14
1894.				
Mar.	29.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	. . . . .	32 50
Sept.	29.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	. . . . .	32 50
				<hr/>
				\$155 63
1893.		CR.		
Dec.	14.	Christmas,	. . . . .	\$30 00
		Balance forward,	. . . . .	125 63
				<hr/>
				\$155 63

SEPT. 29, 1894.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.

M. J. SULLIVAN.

FAY FUND, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

1893.		DR.		
Nov.	20.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	. . . . .	\$62 04
1893.		CR.		
Nov.	20.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, superintendent, for best girls,		\$62 04

SEPT. 29, 1894.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
M. J. SULLIVAN.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock,	\$14,300 00	\$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg R.R. stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 \$1,000 Old Colony R R. bond,	1,000 00	1,050 00
4 \$1,000 Worcester Street Railway bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,183 32	1,183 32
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,194 74	1,194 74
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,174 49	1,174 49
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,171 62	1,171 62
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,171 62	1,771 62

Amounts carried forward, \$38,395 79 \$51,845 19

40 TREASURER'S REPORT TRUST FUNDS. [Oct.'94.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$38,395 79	\$51,845 79
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,061 22	1,061 22
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,158 70	1,158 70
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,152 84	1,152 84
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,160 12	1,160 12
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,147 12	1,147 12
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,147 33	1,147 33
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	500 00	500 00
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	500 00	500 00
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	500 00	500 00
Deposit First National Bank, Clinton,	800 18	800 18
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,000 00	1,000 00
	\$48,523 30	\$61,373 30

SEPT. 29, 1894.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
M. J. SULLIVAN.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
6 shares Boston & Albany R.R.,	\$600 00	\$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	576 05	576 05
Deposit First National Bank, Clinton,	243 93	243 93
	\$1,419 98	\$2,019 98

SEPT. 29, 1894.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
M. J. SULLIVAN.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	\$1,300 00	\$1,300 00
Deposit First National Bank, Clinton,	125 63	125 63
	\$1,425 63	\$1,425 63

SEPT. 29, 1894.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
M. J. SULLIVAN.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	\$1,020 00	\$1,020 00
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SEPT. 29, 1894.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
M. J. SULLIVAN.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer,	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
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SEPT. 29, 1894.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
M. J. SULLIVAN.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL
AT
MONSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Fluctuation in population and consequent change in plans have been prominent features of the work of the year just closed at the State Primary School. The following table gives these changes in detail:—

There were present at the beginning of the year, Oct. 1, 1893 (boys, 148; girls, 50; women, 11),	209
Afterwards received (individuals, 354; duplicates, 98),	452
Whole number under care during year,	661
Average population,	219
Greatest number (present Dec 1, 1893),	293
Smallest number (present Sept. 30, 1894),	127
Greatest number last year,	272
Smallest number last year,	155
Number placed on trial this year,	316
Number placed on board this year,	148
Number placed on trial year before,	330
Number placed on board year before,	119
Number returned from places year ending Sept. 30, 1894,	216
Number returned from places year ending Sept. 30, 1893,	201
Present at the close of the year, Sept. 30, 1894 (boys, 99; girls, 22; women, 6),	127
Current expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894,	\$47,849 99
Current expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1893,	47,484 43
The per capita cost for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894,	4 20
The per capita cost for the year ending Sept. 30, 1893,	4 41

Beginning the year with a population of 209, the number increased in sixty days to 293, or 40 per cent. Again from February to May the change was from 274 to 164, this time a decrease of 40 per cent. From August 5 to September 30 the number decreased from 173 to 127, the lowest point in the history of the school. To receive and maintain this varying number in such a way that the supplies should be ample without unnecessary expenditure, and to provide 464 of them with outfits for placing them in proper condition for family life, has been, of itself, no inconsiderable work.

Seven officers have already been honorably discharged to meet this reduction in numbers, and others will follow, and the work be so arranged and combined as economic administration requires, as far as the large and ill-arranged buildings will allow. Already the entire west wing from basement to attic has been vacated, thus reducing the space to be heated more than 175,000 cubic feet.

In this connection, however, it is but fair to say that to properly care for and train even 125 children of both sexes in an institution like this is not the simple problem that one unacquainted with the work itself might think; and the number of officers will always seem large, as compared with such a small number of children under care. An officer cannot do his best work if the number under his care is large. The sexes must of course be separate, the younger children must not mingle with the older, and both by night and day, whether at work or on the playground, they must be under constant supervision. It has been our aim to prevent this supervision from degenerating into fault-finding oversight, but to make it disciplinary and directive toward a higher plane of thought and action.

That placing children capable of self-support in families has been actively carried on during the year is shown by the number so placed, — 316.

Concerning the large number (215) returned from places it is but just to say that it represents 169 individuals. The remaining 47 are duplicates, or those who have been out and returned more than once. The reasons for these returns are various, but over 70 of them are for no moral fault of the children. There are disappointing homes, as well as disappointing children; and no part of this work is more important than the careful selection of good ones.

To illustrate how delightful the result when satisfactory children reach the latter, I quote from a large file of letters * before me: —

T. writes: "I am going to try to stay at my nice home." S.: "I am so thankful for so nice a home." P.: "I like my place very much; I thank you for sending me here." O. N.: "We have twelve cows, and I am going to stay as long as I can." B.: "The man is so kind to me; he gave me a knife, a pair of boots and rubber boots at Christmas." A. P.: "I will try to be a good boy, and I have a nice place. We have a lot of tobacco, but I will not chew any. I remember what you told me about it." H. says he is so sorry he was discharged to go home, as he is now ill-treated and overworked. He asks to go again to "his farmer," who was so good to him.

* These letters are simply friendly, not official. The relation of the child to the school ceases when he is removed. Both the selection of homes and the care of children in place are under control of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

How far this system of caring for these wards of the State can be carried may be an open question, but in my judgment the possibilities in this direction have not yet been reached. Under this system, however, the educational opportunities offered the children should not be overlooked, nor indeed be a secondary matter. A child with a bright mind, even though hampered by a crippled body, may become a valuable citizen.

Nearly all the children known as "juvenile offenders," as well as those termed "neglected," received at this institution, come to us as the result of bad homes and parental neglect. It is the wise and economical purpose of the State to counteract these bad beginnings, to reform these little offenders, to straighten the tree while yet it is a twig. To accomplish this, one of two agencies is necessary. If young and fairly tractable, he may without ever seeing an institution be placed directly in a family, to receive discipline and training, and under this wholesome restraint he may grow up, like other children in the community, into a good citizen.

There are now remaining in the school a number of such children, but they would require extraordinary care in placing and double vigilance when in homes.

This plan has in its favor both naturalness and cheapness, and, judging from reports at hand, very gratifying results have followed. If, however, the boy is older or manifestly unfit for family life in an ordinary community, or if he has been faithfully tried in places suitable for him and is found to be so unfit, then he should find a home in an institution. Here he should receive such mental, moral and physical training as has been denied him heretofore. This work should be thorough and scientific in character, and continued over enough time to permanently affect the child's character if that be possible.

There will, however, always be doubtful cases among commitments; for a boy's character cannot be judged with certainty in a moment, nor indeed can one foretell his future by his past record, circumstances having changed. With these the question of family or institution must depend upon a longer or shorter period of observation at the school.

The current expenses, \$47,849.99, are fully \$1,000 more than they would have been but for the extra work caused by the fire and the water famine, both of which are treated in detail on another page of this report. It seems hardly just also that the outfits for 316 children, costing fully \$5,000, and of which those who remain in the school receive not the slightest benefit, should be called a part of our current expenses. If these two items could be eliminated, the per capita cost would be about \$3.60 instead of \$4.20.

While the general health of the children has been excellent, there have been several severe cases of illness and six deaths. In three of the latter cases the children came with incurable diseases for hospital treatment. No epidemic has visited us and no serious contagious disease has appeared.

Dr. Elizabeth Gable resigned her position as resident physician July 1, after more than two years of efficient service, and her place was filled by Dr. Sara J. Williams, who entered upon her work with energy and ability. The details of medical work at the school will be found in the physician's report appended to this.

The products of the farm have been greatly diminished by frost and drought. As a result of the former the apple crop was ruined, and because of the drought the hay crop was one-quarter below the average and the pastures suffered even more severely. Fortunately corn and potatoes suffered less, and of these there was a good crop. Small fruits, vegetables and milk have been abundant, and have formed a substantial part of the children's diet. If the population of the school is to be less than at present, or to remain substantially as it now is, the present number of cows could supply the institution with both butter and milk. To do this it would be wise to change a part of the herd for others better adapted for butter producing.

The large new hay and cow barn standing on the site of the one burned April 4, 1892, was destroyed by fire on the morning of August 4. At 7.30 A.M. of that day, just after the cows had left the barn, a boy, on his way to his work in the stable, found a match in the highway close to the barn. He lighted it, and in passing by the hay mow threw the match upon it and passed on down stairs to his work. A few minutes later another boy sent through the barn to drive the cows saw the blaze and gave the alarm. There were three men in the cow wing at the time, and in a moment they had a stream from the small hose in the barn upon the flames. By this time the general alarm was sounded at the school, and within two minutes five streams were playing upon the flames, but without avail. Help was asked by telephone from Palmer, and that department generously responded, and were of service in preventing the spread of the flames. All worked heroically to save property, but the new barn was entirely destroyed, with all its contents, including sixty tons of hay, two sleds, one manure spreader and one ensilage cutter, involving a loss of \$14,000. The boy, who was not wholly irresponsible, was removed soon after by request of the trustees.

Having been authorized by your Board at a meeting held on August 10 to purchase supplies and hire workmen to rebuild the barn destroyed by fire on the 4th of August, I immediately received bids and made contracts for lumber, etc., and commenced work

August 23. In seventeen days we had the basement of the hay barn raised, the floor laid and three silos completed, thus saving our large crop of ensilage corn. Work has been pushed as rapidly as material would allow, and, barring accidents, the new barn will be ready for occupancy early in November. It is confidently hoped that its cost will be within the sum named by your Board as probable, — \$10,000.

Immediately following the fire the water in the reservoirs became alarmingly low, and that in the west one was soon unfit for use. The stream flowing into the ice pond nearly dried up, and though all its supply was daily pumped into the south reservoir, it did not prevent a great scarcity of water at the school. All the drinking water had to be carried in barrels from one small spring near the stone bridge. To meet this emergency prompt action was imperative. In accordance with your order test pits were dug and water found at two points on the west hill, and also on the hill directly back of the institution, but at a greater depth. To intercept any possible springs, an excavation, fifty by eight and twelve feet deep, was made just above the west reservoir. Here was found one large spring and two small ones. Three hundred feet above this water was found near the surface, and a second well was dug and piped into the large gallery before mentioned. By accident a little stream was discovered on the north side of the ravine leading to the west reservoir, but not flowing into it. This was opened and a fine spring disclosed, which was also piped into the same gallery. These springs furnished in the driest time more than seven thousand gallons of pure water a day, and in any ordinary season would probably double that amount. I believe this addition to the ordinary sources of supply will be ample for all needs of the school. The expense attending this work, including two thousand feet of pipe, has been about \$750.

In the schools much the same plan has been pursued as last year. The diminishing numbers have caused a closing of the third school and the kindergarten, and another may close soon. Manual training has been continued with satisfactory results, and the exercises in physical culture are still attractive and beneficial to the children. For statistics and details you are referred to the principal's report, appended to and forming a part of this.

To provide fresh reading for the children I have added nearly one hundred volumes to the library of the school. These books are eagerly sought for, and are read in the rooms provided at the recreation buildings. Our holidays have been made to serve educational and patriotic ends, the children participating in the exercises of Memorial Day as last year, and celebrating 4th of July like other

children in town. Attempts to elope from the school have been less frequent than ever before. There have been many cases of improvement and some of genuine reformation.

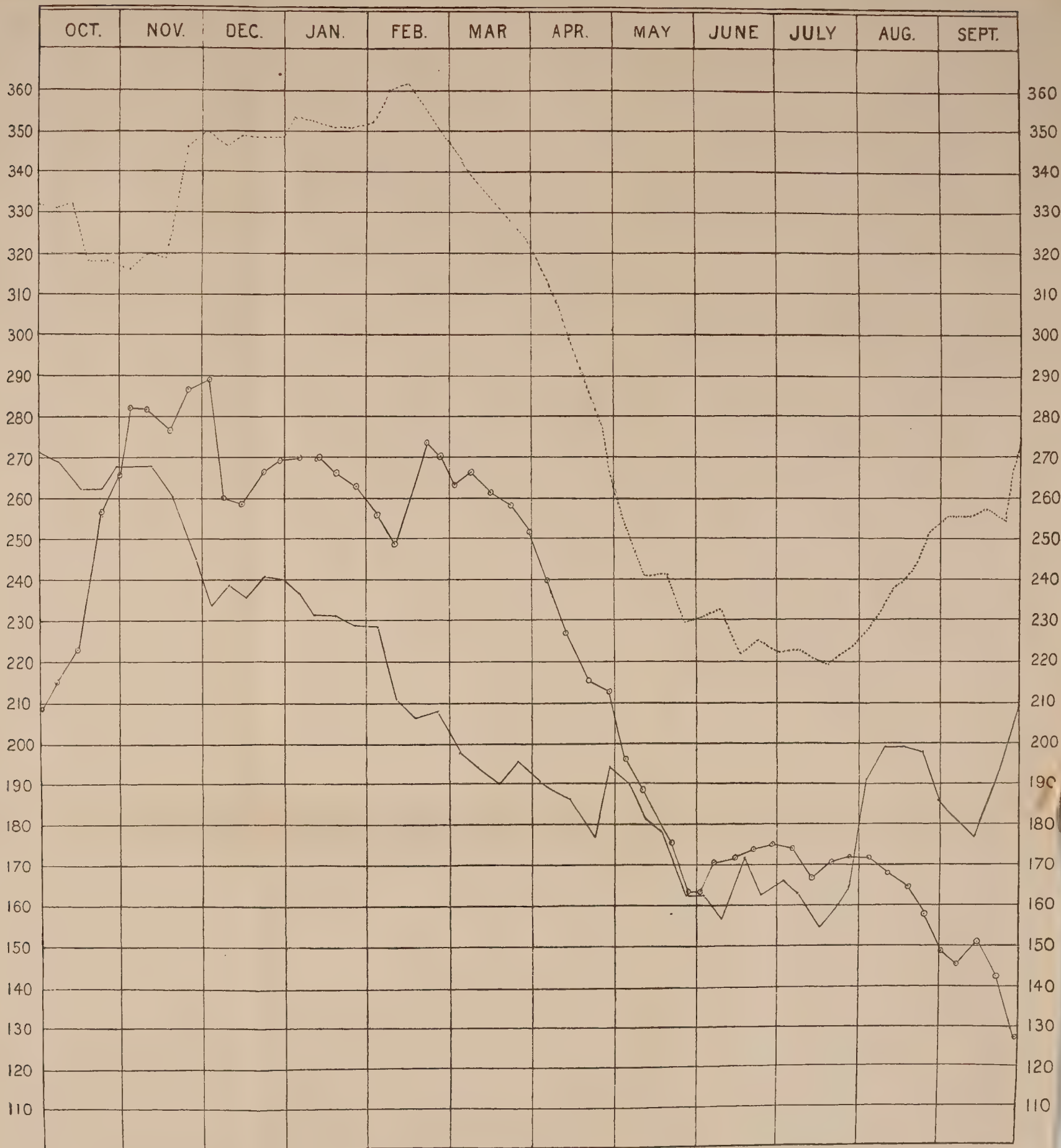
Believing that a cheerful anticipation of the future is an active means of reform, I have tried to break the depressing monotony of institution life, to give the children a larger to-morrow, and to fill their young minds with aspirations of a noble manhood and womanhood. In all this I have been heartily assisted by every officer and teacher, to each of whom much credit is due.

I cannot bring this report to a close without expressing to your Board my grateful acknowledgments for your patience with my mistakes, for your sympathy and wise counsel in trials, and for your unabating interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of the individual child or the institution as a whole.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

DIAGRAM—Showing movement of population at State Primary School.



..... Shows movement for year ending Sept. 30, 1892.
 _____ " " " " " " " " 1893.
 —○— " " " " " " " " 1894.

STATEMENT A.—*Summary of Admissions and Discharges.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Sept. 30, 1893,	148	50	11	209
Received from State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	4	4	1	9
Received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as juvenile offenders,	52	12	—	64
Received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as neglected children,	66	33	—	99
Received from Superintendent of Indoor Poor, as dependent children,	11	5	—	16
Received for temporary custody,	1	1	—	2
Received from Lyman School for Boys at Westborough,	44	—	—	44
Received from Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	1	1	—	2
Returned, placed in previous years,	88	29	1	118
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1893,	78	20	—	98
Totals,	493	155	13	661
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	15	12	7	34
Placed out on trial,	236	64	—	300
Placed on probation with parents,	16	—	—	16
Boarded out in families,	105	43	—	148
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewksbury, and to State Farm at Bridgewater,	6	3	—	9
Removed to Lyman School for Boys at Westborough,	4	—	—	4
Removed to Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster,	—	5	—	5
Removed to Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Conn.,	1	—	—	1
Transferred to Department of Outdoor Poor,	2	5	—	7
Transferred to Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	1	—	—	1
Died,	5	1	—	6
Eloped and not returned,	3	—	—	3
Totals,	394	133	7	534
Remaining Sept. 30, 1894,	99	22	6	127

STATEMENT B.—*Nativity of Inmates.*

The nativity of the 234 persons received during the year (not including those returned from places) is as follows:—

Native born,	185
Foreign born,	40
Unknown,	9

STATEMENT C. — *Current Expenditures in Detail.*

Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	\$17,654 28
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	937 60
Fruit and vegetables,	101 79
Meat and fish,	2,871 95
Flour,	1,302 75
Grain, feed and meal,	1,199 38
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	519 57
Sugar and molasses,	1,048 07
Butter, eggs and cheese,	1,979 96
Other groceries and provisions,	990 08
Clothing, boots and shoes,	6,364 59
Furniture, beds, bedding, soap, kitchen and table ware,	1,233 88
Hospital supplies,	334 07
Fuel and lights,	4,612 43
Books and school supplies,	379 01
Blacksmithing and repairs of tools, wagons and harness,	318 41
Repairs, ordinary,	3,314 37
Express, freight and passenger fares,	621 85
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	477 38
Expense of Sunday services,	255 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements,	445 05
Pasturage,	110 00
Live stock,	170 83
Expense of inventory,	64 00
Extra medical attendance and nursing,	208 90
Miscellaneous,	334 79
	<hr/>
	\$47,849 99

STATEMENT D. — Showing Persons employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$1,600 00	WALTER A. WHEELER, .	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$1,600 00
650 00	JAMES J. PRENTISS, .	Clerk, .	12 "	650 00
400 00	MRS. M. A. WHEELER, .	Matron, .	11 ⁶ / ₃₁ "	383 87
300 00	MISS MABEL G. MOORE, .	Assistant matron,	12 "	300 00
250 00	Miss Ida J. Crowdis, .	Assistant matron,	1 ¹¹ / ₃₁ "	28 47
250 00	Miss Dora L. Green, .	Assistant matron,	7 ³ / ₃₀ "	155 56
250 00	MISS MINNIE E. MOORE, .	Assistant matron,	12 "	250 00
600 00	Elizabeth Gable, M.D., .	Physician,	9 "	450 00
600 00	SARA J. WILLIAMS, M.D., .	Physician,	2 "	100 00
250 00	Miss R. F. Mudge, .	Nurse, .	7 ⁴ / ₃₁ "	155 24
250 00	Miss Frances C. Pearson, .	Nurse, .	5 "	104 17
250 00	MRS. S. A. E. GESSFORD, .	Nurse, .	10 ¹⁹ / ₃₀ "	220 44
1 00*	Mrs. Mary A. Nichols, .	Nurse (night),	14 "	14 00
240 00	Mrs. S. A. E. Gessford, .	Quarantine, .	2 ²⁸ / ₃₁ month,	14 84
240 00	Miss Alice J. Putnam, .	Quarantine, .	8 ¹ / ₃₀ months,	45 16
240 00	Miss Jennie D. Leonard, .	Quarantine, .	8 ⁸ / ₃₀ "	168 39
500 00	MISS E. M. FULLINGTON, .	Principal, .	12 "	500 00
360 00	MRS. S. E. PRENTISS, .	Teacher (and music),	12 "	360 00
250 00	Miss Ida J. Crowdis, .	Teacher, .	5 ²⁶ / ₃₀ "	122 06
250 00	Miss F. J. DYER, .	Teacher, .	12 "	250 00
250 00	Miss B. St. J. Pearson, .	Kindergarten,	1 ¹⁷ / ₃₀ "	32 63
250 00	Miss F. L. Richardson, .	Kindergarten,	10 ¹¹ / ₃₀ "	215 98
360 00	MISS S. CEDERROTH, .	Sloyd, .	12 "	360 00
480 00	E. G. WARD, .	Supervisor, .	12 "	480 00

* Per day.

STATEMENT D. — *Concluded.*

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
\$540 00	F. U. WETMORE,	Supervisor and physical culture,	12 months,	\$540 00
360 00	S. B. Keilh,	Supervisor,	12 "	356 45
300 00	MISS H. LA SELLE,	Supervisor,	12 "	300 00
250 00	MRS. S. E. WARD,	Seamstress,	12 "	250 00
250 00	MISS J. M. ROGERS,	Assistant seamstress,	11 "	229 16
240 00	Miss J. D. Leonard,	Assistant seamstress,	1 $\frac{25}{30}$ "	35 71
240 00	Miss F. C. Pearson,	Assistant seamstress,	2 $\frac{7}{30}$ "	44 84
250 00	MRS. J. A. BUSS,	Tailoress,	9 $\frac{3}{30}$ "	206 32
250 00	Miss Tenah Porter,	Assistant tailoress,	1 "	20 83
250 00	Mrs. Mary A. Nichols,	Assistant tailoress,	4 $\frac{6}{30}$ "	86 99
250 00	Mrs. Mary Estes,	Assistant tailoress,	10 $\frac{3}{30}$ "	219 50
300 00	MRS. MARY A. ROYCE,	Assistant tailoress,	12 "	300 00
288 00	MISS M. P. ROYCE,	Housekeeper,	12 "	240 78
516 00	FRANK DUFFY,	Cook (superintendents' department),	10 $\frac{3}{30}$ "	516 00
420 00	E. G. BUSS,	Baker,	12 "	420 00
240 00	MISS L. E. PRESTON,	Cook (inmates' department),	12 "	240 00
250 00	MISS SADIE F. PRICE,	Care of dining hall,	12 "	250 00
192 00	MISS BRIDGET RUSSELL,	Laundress,	12 "	192 00
192 00	MISS MARTHA FARRELL,	Assistant laundress,	12 "	192 00
192 00	Mrs. Kate Moynahan,	Assistant laundress,	11 $\frac{2}{30}$ "	175 84
250 00	MISS S. A. LUTHER,	Assistant laundress,	4 "	64 00
	Miss Eva Royce,	Substitute,	11 $\frac{18}{30}$ "	248 66
396 00	J. M. SISK,	Substitute,	2 $\frac{8}{30}$ "	48 51
750 00	Geo. W. Carpenter,	Expressman,	12 "	396 00
2 00*	Chas. L. Ware,	Engineer,	3 $\frac{5}{31}$ "	197 58
900 00	W. G. CAMERON,	Acting engineer,	24 days,	48 00
360 00	SAMUEL L. HOWE,	Engineer,	8 months,	600 00
		Fireman,	12 "	360 00

420 00	S C. ROGERS,	Shoemaker,	11 ³⁰ / ₁	418 87
2 50*	J. H. DAVIS,	Carpenter,	26 ⁺	660 00
324 00	NELSON KEMPTON,	Watchman,	12	324 00
600 00	EDW. E. WALKER,	Farmer,	11 ⁶ / ₃₀	574 06
300 00	GEO. H. MILLER,	Gardener,	12	300 00
270 00	SAMUEL SUMNER,	Teamster,	11 ²⁹ / ₃₀	269 25
270 00	CHAS. S. LANE,	Teamster,	11 ⁴ / ₃₀	248 93
22 00†	<i>John Johnson,</i>	Assistant farmer,	3	66 00
288 00	S. S. NICHOLS,	Assistant farmer,	11 ²⁵ / ₃₀	283 23
1 50*	<i>R. E. Paddock,</i>	Assistant farmer,	94 ⁺	141 37
1 50*	<i>Edward Welch,</i>	Assistant farmer,	65 ⁺ / ₂	98 62
240 00	WM. H. GILBERT,	Assistant farmer,	5 ⁵ / ₃₀	116 67
240 00	<i>Wm. H. Gilbert,</i>	Night fireman,	41 ⁵ / ₃₀	90 00
1 00*	<i>Harry Sisk,</i>	Substitute,	14	14 00
200 00	<i>William Franklin,</i>	Assistant in kitchen,	8 ²⁹ / ₃₀	148 93
192 00	<i>Charles Heath,</i>	Assistant in kitchen,	2 ⁷ / ₃₀	13 94
192 00	<i>James S. Flanagan,</i>	Assistant in kitchen,	1 ²⁶ / ₃₀	27 87
96 00	<i>William Kelley,</i>	Hostler,	11 ⁷ / ₃₀	89 81
168 00	<i>John Kennard,</i>	Laborer,	12	166 00
1 50*	<i>Fred W. Darling,</i>	Laborer,	9	13 50
1 50*	<i>John Wright,</i>	Laborer,	12	18 00
1 50*	<i>Joseph Merriam,</i>	Laborer,	15 ¹ / ₂	23 25
				\$17,654 28

† Per month.

* Per day.

NOTE.—The names of officers and employes serving now are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of those who have completed service in their respective positions are printed in *italics*. Names of persons employed on repairs, etc., are not given.

STATEMENT E. — *Products of the Farm.*

1894.	Quantity.	Price.
Apples, early,	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	\$13 31
Apples, cider,	250 bushels,	25 00
Apples, winter,	40 barrels,	80 00
Asparagus,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	26 25
Beans, shell,	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	49 04
Beans, string,	9 bushels,	6 75
Beef,	8,590 pounds,	578 26
Beets,	181 bushels,	77 37
Cabbage,		142 41
Carrots,	100 bushels,	50 00
Celery,	2,000 plants,	80 00
Crab apples,	$\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	56
Cucumbers,	36 bushels,	19 00
Currants,	281 quarts,	22 48
Eggs,	838 $\frac{10}{12}$ dozen,	176 96
Ensilage,	125 tons,	750 00
Fodder,	2 tons,	14 00
Grapes,		14 12
Hay,	115 tons, 880 pounds,	1,847 04
Ice,	300 tons,	450 00
Lettuce,	46 bushels,	54 00
Manure,	300 loads,	300 00
Milk,	91,800 quarts,	3,672 00
Melons,		35 94
Oat fodder,	3 tons,	36 00
Onions,	40 $\frac{2}{4}$ bushels,	24 45
Pears,	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	1 80
Pease,	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	27 05
Plums,	1 $\frac{9}{16}$ bushels,	2 40
Peppers,	3 bushels,	1 20
Pop corn,	10 bushels,	20 00
Potatoes,	900 bushels,	500 00
Parsnips,	70 bushels,	63 00
Poultry,	330 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds,	73 63
Pork,	7,982 pounds,	594 88
Radishes,	2 bushels,	3 50
Ruta-bagas,	100 bushels,	25 00
Rhubarb,	28 bushels,	15 80
Rowen,	3 tons,	45 00
Rye,	100 bushels,	65 00
Rye straw,	6 tons,	90 00
Strawberries,	1,079 quarts,	129 48
Spinach,	26 bushels,	13 00
Squash, summer,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	5 12
Squash, winter,	4,167 pounds,	81 89
Sweet corn,	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	35 75
Tomatoes,	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	46 97
Turnips,	150 bushels,	37 50
Veal,	183 pounds,	18 30
Wood,	25 cords,	100 00
		\$10,541 21

STATEMENT F. — *Work done in Sewing-rooms.*

	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Number of articles:—			
Sewing-room No. 1,	4,241	4,250	8,491
Sewing-room No. 2,	913	3,987	4,900
Totals,	5,154	8,237	13,391

STATEMENT G.

WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in Account with the State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1893,	\$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1893,	12,466 28
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1894,	35,383 71
received for building new barn,	1,023 51
	<hr/>
	\$48,973 50
Cash received from sales,	563 68
	<hr/>
	\$49,537 18

CR.

Disbursements for three months, ending Dec. 31, 1893, . . .	\$12,566 28
Disbursements for nine months, ending Sept. 30, 1894, . . .	36,307 22
Cash on hand Oct. 6, 1894,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$48,973 50
Payments to State Treasurer,	563 68
	<hr/>
	\$49,537 18

NOTE.—This institution has no “fund” from which to draw for any expenditure whatever. It derives its support wholly from the State treasury by annual legislative appropriations. The per capita cost for the year is \$4.20. This sum shows the cost of clothing, food and lodging, medical attendance, teaching and supervision,—in brief, the entire expense of maintaining all the inmates of the institution,—together with all ordinary repairs, such as must constantly be made to keep the buildings and appliances in good condition; including also the cost of heating and lighting the buildings, and of furnishing an outfit for all the pupils going away from the school (except those placed on board) and their travelling expenses.

Children placed out on trial are provided with two complete suits of clothing, with an overcoat extra in cold weather, the whole outfit costing on an average \$16.

The State appropriations are made for *calendar* years, while the reports of institutions are made for years ending September 30.

It will therefore be readily seen that, while the expenditures are kept within the yearly appropriations, the expense for the *institution* year may be larger or smaller than the appropriation, including as it does, parts of two calendar years.

STATEMENT H. — *Employment of Children.*

	Boys.	Girls.
There are employed in the —		
Dormitories and other parts of the house,	—	8
Sewing-room No. 1,	2	7
Sewing-room No. 2,	5	—
Dining-hall,	19	—
Kitchen,	5	—
Bakery,	2	—
Laundry,	11	1
Hospital,	4	1
On the farm and at the barns,	10	—
Dormitories and miscellaneous work about the house and grounds,	18	—

Boys, 76 ; girls, 17 ; total, 93.

STATEMENT I. — *Recapitulation of Inventory.*

Taken by J. B. Shaw and W. A. Breckenridge of Palmer, Mass., as of Sept.
30, 1894.

Land,	\$23,013 00
Buildings,	94,945 00
Live stock,	4,792 00
Farm products,	3,667 70
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,975 15
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	11,179 85
Bed and bedding (inmates'),	4,688 70
Other furniture (inmates'),	4,812 91
Clothing and shoes,	5,104 07
Superintendent's department,	5,896 25
Dry goods,	1,750 67
Groceries and provisions,	1,714 93
Drugs and medicines,	552 90
Library and school supplies,	1,543 62
Heating, water and gas (with fixtures),	23,182 34
Fuel,	2,500 96
Miscellaneous,	1,166 01

\$193,486 06

STATEMENT J. — *Summary of Farm Account.*

DR.

To live stock as per inventory,	\$5,024 05
wagons and agricultural implements, as per inventory,	1,828 20
paid carpenter, painter, etc., for repairs,	656 66
wages of farm help,	2,432 29
board of farm help,	1,090 00
labor of children,	255 00
live stock,	171 72
grain, feed, etc.,	1,217 48
hardware, farm tools, etc.,	391 84
blacksmithing and repairs,	169 27
lumber,	340 41
seeds, fertilizers, etc.,	269 64
rent of pasture,	110 00
sundries,	31 27
	<hr/>
	\$13,987 83
Balance,	2,128 96
	<hr/>
	\$16,116 79

CR.

By farm product of 1893, as per inventory,	\$3,808 00
labor for the school,	1,062 60
cost of keeping horses used for the school,	312 83
sale of live stock, etc.,	461 02
beef,	578 26
veal,	18 30
pork,	594 88
eggs and poultry,	250 59
milk,	3,672 00
hay, straw, ensilage, etc.,	2,719 54
fruit and vegetables,	2,088 77
wood,	100 00
ice,	450 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,116 79

STATEMENT K. — *List of Salaried Officers now employed.*

Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,	\$1,600 00
James J. Prentiss, clerk,	650 00
Mrs. M. A. Wheeler, matron,	400 00
Miss Mabel G. Moore, assistant matron,	300 00
Miss M. E. Moore, assistant matron,	250 00
Sara J. Williams, M.D., physician,	600 00
Mrs. S. A. E. Gessford, nurse,	250 00
Miss E. M. Fullington, principal,	500 00
Mrs. S. E. Prentiss, teacher,	360 00
Miss F. J. Dyer, teacher,	250 00
Miss Sigrid Cederroth, Sloyd,	360 00
E. G. Ward, supervisor,	480 00
F. U. Wetmore, supervisor and physical culture,	540 00
Miss Hallie La Selle, supervisor,	300 00
Mrs. E. G. Ward, seamstress,	250 00
Miss J. M. Rogers, assistant seamstress,	250 00
Mrs. J. A. Buss, tailoress,	250 00
Mrs. Mary A. Royce, housekeeper,	300 00
Miss M. P. Royce, cook (superintendent's department),	288 00
Frank Duffy, baker,	516 00
E. G. Buss, cook (inmates' department),	420 00
Miss L. E. Preston, care of dining hall,	240 00
Miss Sadie F. Price, laundress,	250 00
Miss Bridget Russell, assistant laundress,	192 00
Miss Martha Farrell, assistant laundress,	192 00
Miss S. A. Luther, substitute,	250 00
J. M. Sisk, expressman,	396 00
W. G. Cameron, engineer,	900 00
Samuel L. Howe, fireman,	360 00
S. C. Rogers, shoemaker,	420 00
Nelson Kempton, watchman,	324 00
Edw. E. Walker, head farmer,	600 00
Geo. H. Miller, gardener,	300 00
Samuel Sumner, teamster,	270 00
Chas. S. Lane, teamster,	270 00
S. S. Nichols, assistant farmer,	288 00
Wm. H. Gilbert, assistant farmer,	240 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary School.

In presenting a report of the medical department for the past year, it must necessarily be mainly the statistics of another's work, as I have occupied the position for only two months.

Number of cases,	312
Deaths,	6

Statistics of Deaths.

Howard Brown,	Age 2 years,	Nov. 28, 1893,	Pneumonia.
Walter F. Meekins,	" 3 "	Nov. 30, 1893,	Nephritis.
Ellen McSweeney,	" 7 "	Dec. 7, 1893,	Edema of glottis.
Arthur L. C. Dufont,	" 14 "	Mar. 1, 1894,	Tuberculosis.
Benjamin B. Titus,	" 15 "	Mar. 4, 1894,	Phthisis.
Osborne Hill,	" 3 "	May 21, 1894,	Tuberculosis.

The following cases have been treated : —

Ascaris lumbricoides,	2	Erysipelas,	2
Anæmia,	3	Eczema,	10
Bronchitis,	23	Furunculosis,	3
Broncho-pneumonia,	1	Gastritis,	1
Croup, spasmodic,	9	Hysteria,	1
Conjunctivitis,	9	Hepatic cirrhosis,	1
Corneal ulcer,	3	Infantile paralysis,	1
Chorea,	1	Incontinence (urinary),	21
Constipation,	2	La Grippe,	31
Chilblains,	1	Malaria,	4
Cephalalgia,	1	Meningitis,	1
Concussion of brain,	2	Measles (German),	14
Diarrhœa,	3	Nephritis,	1
Dyspepsia,	8	Neuralgia,	2
Diphtheria,	1	Otalgia,	2
Epilepsy,	1	Odontalgia,	3

Otitis media,	4	<i>Surgical:—</i>	
Edema of glottis,	1	Incised wounds,	5
Oxyuris vermicularis,	1	Contused wounds,	4
Pneumonia,	5	Sprains, shoulders,	2
Pertussis,	16	Sprains, elbows,	2
Pharyngitis,	1	Dislocations, elbows,	2
Rheumatism,	9	Fractured humerus,	1
Rhus poison,	2	Fractured clavicle,	1
Stomatitis,	4	Colles fracture,	1
Scabies,	12	Compound fracture of fore-arm,	1
Tonsillitis,	44	Circumcision,	1
Tuberculosis,	4	Tonsillotomy,	5
Trachoma,	1	Tumor removed,	1
Tinea circinata,	1	Paracentesis abdominalis,	3
Varicella,	3	Necrosis,	1
Vaccinia,	5	Hip disease,	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total number of medical cases, 281			31

The medical work at the present time is largely among the school children, for diseases of the nose and throat, ears, eyes and nocturnal incontinence. About forty children report for daily treatment — and many of them three times a day, as their cases demand. There are but six patients in the hospital, — one boy seriously ill with hepatic cirrhosis, another boy with hip disease, and another returned from a home with a compound fracture of the fore-arm. On the female side there is a girl with tuberculosis and necrosis of the metatarsal bones, another with infantile paralysis, and a feeble-minded child.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA J. WILLIAMS,
Resident Physician.

SEPT. 30, 1894.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

Our school at present numbers 107 pupils. The average age of the children is a little less than eleven years. The average attendance for the year was 181.

The usual programme of work and study has been followed through the year. There have been few interruptions by sickness, but there have been the usual hindrances, that could not be avoided, of imperfect grading, and the constant coming and going of pupils.

We are cheered from time to time by hearing of children who were once under our care who are now doing remarkably well. These of course do not represent a majority, but they do represent a large number. Each case of this kind that reaches our knowledge is an incentive to redoubled efforts for those now with us. When we consider how far-reaching may be the influence of a single individual, we are paid for long hours of hard work by the thought of even one whom our teaching may have turned to the right path. It may not be out of place to mention a few who have given us this encouragement.

One of our boys is now at Yale College. After serving his time on a farm he entered Williston Academy, paying his way by his own efforts, accepting willingly any honorable work that he could secure. Notwithstanding the hindrances of small means and a trouble with his eyes, he succeeded in keeping his place in his classes.

Another is now studying at Dartmouth, having graduated from the high school at M. while working for a market gardener.

One of our former pupils, who has been at W. since leaving the State Primary School, has an ambition for West Point. Another, having served his time on a farm in Connecticut, is filling acceptably the position of clerk in a Hartford store. He writes to his teacher of still another of our boys, his classmate, who, he tells us, is "doing finely" in a similar situation in G. Many others might be mentioned who are doing equally well. If space would allow, extracts from their letters would be interesting. These boys retain pleasant memories of this school, like to visit it and to receive letters from their former teachers and schoolmates. We have now among our number boys and girls whose conduct gives promise for the future of a still larger number of discharged pupils worthy of our affection and respect.

The teachers have endeavored during the year to make their work in all the branches as practical as possible by the aid of numerous illustrations, the introduction of objects, and by concrete example.

The progress in reading has been more satisfactory than in other years, the new methods adopted producing excellent results. The pupils have shown great interest in the "Information Readers," also in the "Historical Readers."

The new library books received a warm welcome from the children. They have already been the source of much profit and pleasure, and will be for a long time to come.

Considerable attention has been given to nature work. These lessons and the lessons in Sloyd give the pupils many new resources for their playtime, furnishing both occupation and enjoyment; and they will doubtless often prove in the future a safeguard against temptation, filling hours with innocent recreation that might otherwise be devoted to mischief.

The monthly letter day is, as a rule, enjoyed by the pupils. Their letters show an appreciation and regard for their superintendent, teachers and the officers of the school, an interest in their studies and their work as well as in their sports. The letters are often pathetic, showing no knowledge of happy home life, and sometimes an ignorance of the meaning of common words expressing relationship. It is not an infrequent occurrence for a letter to begin "My dear brother," and close "Your loving son." A brighter side is the pleasure they express in their present comfortable surroundings and their purpose to do well in their work and studies.

The teachers have worked during the year with their accustomed faithfulness and zeal. The hours spent in their schoolrooms do not represent nearly all the time devoted to their pupils. They have taken them on long walks, they have received them in their rooms, made little parties for them, and endeavored to improve them and make them happy in numerous ways. The value of this informal instruction cannot be too highly estimated. The children in this way learn unconsciously and by imitation lessons in nature, in manners and morals, that more fortunate children learn at an early age in happy homes.

For my assistants as well as myself I wish to express a renewed appreciation and gratitude for your patience with our shortcomings, your constant encouragement and help. It is our wish to make our work more and more worthy of your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,

Principal.

APPENDIX.

TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Miss EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,	<i>Fifth and Fourth.</i>
Mrs. JAMES J. PRENTISS,	<i>Third and Second.</i>
Miss Flora J. DYER,	<i>First.</i>
Miss SIGRID CEDERROTH,	<i>Sloyd.</i>

SCHOOL CALENDAR, 1894-95.

Fall term ends,	November 2
Winter term begins,	November 12
Spring term begins,	February 11
Summer term begins,	May 13
Fall term begins,	August 12
Number of school weeks,	47.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.
1893-94.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Despite the large number of boys released during the year, 199 in all, the daily average has been 2 greater than for the preceding year. The completion of the new cottage June 1 relieved considerably the crowded condition of the dormitories. The congestion had become so great early in the year that the removal of 44 boys was deemed absolutely necessary. Even with this considerable number transferred to Monson, the average number present has been greater than the buildings, including the last cottage, were constructed to hold. The rate of commitment has continued substantially uniform for two years past. Within ten years the number of yearly commitments has considerably more than doubled. While we hope and shall endeavor to care for all who come, it is apparent that steps should be taken without delay to provide for not less than 50 or 75 more boys, or a total of nearly if not quite 300. In my opinion if suitable accommodations are provided this number can be cared for in the Lyman School without danger to any of the lines of training already undertaken and without adding further to the cost of such training, the additional cost being solely for maintenance and cottage officers.

A good degree of earnestness and diligence in placing boys out has been exercised. Fifty-two have gone to their parents and 72 have found homes elsewhere. Of those placed with others than parents, 17 boys or about 25 per cent. were returned to the school within six months. Of these 17 boys returned to the school 10 were determined to go to their parents. One was returned for dishonesty. The tendency to seek their former haunts in town is strong in most of these boys, and much firmness and vigilance is necessary to keep them in place.

An unusual amount of effort has been expended on my own part in ascertaining through information at first hand the character of the homes in which boys were to be placed. Since the first of January every boy placed in a home other than that of his parents has been accompanied by an officer of the school, or the officer has been to see

the place beforehand. By correspondence or a visit from an officer of the institution a close watch of the boy has been maintained during the first six months of his probation. The same care has been bestowed upon those going to their parents, in all cases where from the nature of the boy or the character of his home there seemed to be ground for apprehension that he might not do well. The expense of these visits, aside from the expense incurred in conducting boys to place, has been met by the trustees from the Lyman Fund.

The probationary period constitutes the most sensitive, and is at the same time the most poorly cared for point of the whole work of the institution. While I believe it is true that more visiting is being given to the boys of the Lyman School on probation than is given to similar boys in any other State of the Union, it is as yet very far from accomplishing such results as the taxpayers of the State have a right to demand. It answers well enough for the 60 or 70 per cent. who perhaps would get on without any visitation, but for the restless 30 or 40 per cent. who bring up in penitentiary or prison it is clearly far from sufficient. An annual or semi-annual visit, however conscientiously made, cannot replace the need in a large number of cases of an indefinite number of visits. The boys constituting this restless and unreformed 30 or 40 per cent. need to feel that a kindly eye is noting their course of life, and that a firm hand will not fail to find them if the judicious advice and warning are not heeded. Much faithful visiting has been done by the agent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity of boys in homes other than their own. The majority of the boys, however, and pretty much all who furnish cases of conviction and commitment to a penal institution, are with parents or friends. Although more than one-half of the boys are placed on probation in homes other than their own, less than one-third of those to whom annual visits are paid are found in these outside homes, which means that many drift back or are allowed to go to their friends from outside places. Table No. 3 shows 236 with their parents, 28 for themselves and 105 with others, — a total of 369 under twenty-one years visited by the agent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity the past year. It is to these boys at home with their parents that more systematic and thorough visitation must be given, if the percentage of those graduating from the school who go to some penal institution before reaching twenty-one years is not to remain discouragingly large. The modest amount of work done at the expense of the Lyman Fund by officers of the school for the boys with their parents since January 1 has been most hopeful and promising of general good results if this work under the direction of the trustees could only be extended so as to reach all these wards with their parents. To place boys on probation who have not yet a character sufficiently

established to warrant discharge, and yet who presumably under proper fostering influences might attain the necessary moral equipoise at their home, — to thus place these and not furnish adequate visitation seems both illogical and irrational, whether looked at from a moral, social or economical stand-point. It seems to me that no stone should be left unturned to clear the way for a vigorous and systematic supervision, by the trustees, of these probationary wards until such time as the trustees think it wise to discharge them as reformed, or if need be to give them over to penal institutions for severer discipline.

Among the betterments undertaken for the institution during the past year is the wiring of the buildings for electric lights, which was completed about January 1, and is proving to be fully as beneficial to the institution in general and the schools in particular as was expected.

The subsurface-sewerage-absorption plant is mainly complete; a part has been working for over nine months. There seems very little doubt that it is the best and most economical mode of caring for these wastes in an institution consisting of detached buildings like the Lyman school. The system not only avoids all ugly sights and smells, but the small area thus irrigated is far more productive of vegetable growth than any other equal area on the farm. Farm and gardens have been productive, and a source of employment interesting to a large part of the boys. Our farmer, Mr. Graham, has not only managed the farm well, but has contributed materially through his knowledge of insect life to arouse an enthusiasm among teachers and boys for this interesting nature volume.

The health of the school has been exceptionally good. There has been no case of death or of serious illness.

The unsanitary condition of the cow barn and the worthlessness of the structure as a foundation for betterment suggest the wisdom of renewing the request for an appropriation to build a new barn and piggyery. Aside from the health consideration, the barn affords accommodation for less than one-half the number of cows that ought to be kept to afford a sufficient supply of milk for the number of boys present. In ten years the number of boys has increased two and one-half times, while the old barn has not permitted any essential increase of the herd. Not only the feeding of the boys but the economical cultivation of the farm requires a larger stock. Dr. Austin Peters, the expert in tuberculosis, strongly condemns the barn as an incubator of that disease.

The schools have been conducted with energy and success. Under disadvantages which are disheartening they have achieved a success which is commendable. The reports of the principal and of the

teacher of gymnastics give particulars. The report of the teacher of gymnastics is given somewhat in detail, because the taking of anthropometric measures of reform-school boys is new. No one questions the value of a sound, well-developed body in the reform-school boy as a basis for the evolution of mental and moral excellencies. Gymnastics in this work is no new thing; but an attempt to test and state the value of scientifically applied physical exercise to reformatory work is both new and a matter of interest to every intelligent and progressive reform-school worker.

With the increase of pupils and the multiplication of cottages the difficulty of effectively carrying on the school work in the separate cottages has enormously increased, and the urgent need of a central school building has become more and more apparent.

The "family idea" is that boys should be kept under one set of officers during their stay, and so the evil effects of promiscuous mingling minimized. Under good teaching some boys advance much more rapidly than others. Hence frequent and considerable transfers from cottage to cottage must be made, to the great detriment of the family discipline; or the boy must go to school in one cottage and eat and sleep in another, which is also objectionable; or the school must degenerate into the old-fashioned school, where each boy is a class. Furthermore, with a school in each cottage the teaching force must often be larger than necessary. Special teachers for music, for drawing, for elementary science, for gymnastics, cannot profitably be employed, as the loss of time going from cottage to cottage and the suspension of the cottage teacher's work for that of the special teacher entails so much complication as to be impracticable. It does not admit of question that expert teachers who are enthusiasts in a particular branch of study will do far more effective teaching and arouse greater mental activity on the part of their pupils if teaching the subject for which they have special fitness. Hampered as we are now by separation in detached buildings, each teacher must instruct in the whole round of studies, whatever her tastes or capabilities; so we find good arithmetic work in one school and indifferent language or drawing, while in another the order of excellence will be reversed. Meantime the pupil, who is the important factor, must stand the loss where no loss ought to be. Again, this scattered condition renders the work of effective supervision exceedingly difficult. The daily personal contact which ought to be possible to the superintendent can, under present conditions, only be occasional; so one of his best opportunities to meet the assembled pupils and thus to help them by brief talks on topics vital to their success in life is mainly prevented.

The schools constitute the dynamo of the institution, but a dynamo with its parts widely separated can not generate much force. I be-

lieve there is nothing the school so much lacks as a central school building, and I despair of making the schools greatly better than they now are, without it. It would need to be quite a large building, but not necessarily one of costly construction. It should be borne in mind that this school building is not suggested because additional teaching force is necessary, but to make effective that which we have. The probable result would be a reduction of the force. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that the best and utmost that can be done for these unfortunates by whom society is doing such tardy justice can make only very partial amends for the lack of training during their earlier years. The poor boy in a virtuous and well-governed home is receiving every year a training worth far more than any given to the reform-school boy, and one which gives him vastly the advantage over the reform-school boy, that of a solid character. The youthful offender committed to the reform school usually comes out of a home far from ideal; and no fair-minded person will begrudge him all that skill and money can do to palliate the well-nigh irreparable injury wrought in the very nerve and fibre of his being during the first twelve or fourteen years of his life.

The Sloyd work continues to give the most gratifying results. A modification of the class plan is set forth in Miss Wilcox's report. We expect that the change will be advantageous.

As a further expansion of our manual training work, an instructor in iron working and wood turning was engaged last spring. Facilities had to be created, so Mr. Littlefield, the instructor, has, with the help of a few boys, been fitting up a part of the armory for workshops. A convenient forge room, a chipping and filing room and a wood-turning room have been constructed. Save a little brick-laying, all the work has been done by the boys, Mr. Littlefield planning and laying out the work and instructing the boys. The expense for materials and salary has thus far been defrayed from the Lyman Fund. Only eight forges, six turning lathes and eight vises have been set. The plan of the rooms admits of twice the number of each kind of apparatus, so that facilities may be afforded for all boys present and prospective to whom an advanced course in manual training can profitably be given. With the completion of these shops and their incorporation into the school work there will have been set on foot a large part of what I had in mind when six years ago I wrote: "The fact that their hands are the only capital these boys possess with which to enter on the struggle for existence must also be kept steadily in view. They need a power of thinking carried to the ends of their fingers. Untrained hands are for them unavailable capital. To carry out any plan of industrial education

which shall be worthy of the name means largely increased expenditure in the educational department of our work."

There has been an excellent spirit of harmony among my officers, and their loyalty to the management has seemed to be good. There has been cordial co-operation to promote success in whatever has been undertaken for the good of the boys.

I cannot adequately express my appreciation of the sympathy and encouragement accorded to me by the trustees in all attempts to plan for the progress of the school, as well as in the various difficult and embarrassing situations of the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1894.

Boys in the school Sept. 30, 1893,	238
RECEIVED.— Since committed,	142
Returned from places,	32
Recommitted,	1
Returned from the State Primary School,	4
Elopers recaptured,	16
	195
Whole number in the school during the year,*	433
RELEASED.— On probation to parents,	52
On probation to others,	72
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	10
To the State Primary School,	44
To the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	1
Discharged as unfit subjects,	2
Discharged to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
By elopement,	17
	199
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1894,	234

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1893.			
October,	24	20	240.74
November,	14	25	232.26
December,	12	5	234.25
1894.			
January,	20	9	243.74
February,	14	41	238.60
March,	20	19	221.67
April,	10	19	219.43
May,	19	18	214.74
June,	20	11	218.56
July,	7	11	223.29
August,	16	13	221.96
September,	19	8	226.76
Totals,	195	199	228.00

* This number represents 402 individuals.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Condition of Boys under Twenty-one during the Year 1893-94.

With parents,	235
With others,	105
For themselves,	27
Released to go out of State,	14
In navy,	1
Died,	9
Massachusetts Reformatory (sent last year and in former years),	71
Other institutions, penal,	16
State Primary School,	57
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	3
Lost sight of:—	
This year,	42
Previously,	39
	81
Discharged as unfit subjects,	10
Superintendent of indoor poor,	1
Returned to court,	5
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	2
Massachusetts General Hospital,	1
	638
In school Sept. 30, 1894,	234
	872

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	—	54	54
Berkshire,	2	236	238
Bristol,	10	599	609
Dukes,	—	16	16
Essex,	14	1,059	1,073
Franklin,	—	55	55
Hampden,	12	406	418
Hampshire,	3	83	86
Middlesex,	36	1,203	1,239
Nantucket,	—	17	17
Norfolk,	5	445	450
Plymouth,	6	124	130
Suffolk,	42	1,376	1,418
Worcester,	12	757	769
Totals,	142	6,430	6,572

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in United States,	15
Mothers born in United States,	17
Fathers foreign born,	9
Mothers foreign born,	17
Both parents born in United States,	18
Both parents foreign born,	59
Unknown,	32
One parent unknown,	20

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

Born in the United States,	110
Foreign born (14 in Canada),	32
Unknown,	142

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	51
municipal court,	35
police court,	50
superior court,	2
trial justices,	1
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	3
Total,	142

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six,	—	5	5
Seven,	—	25	25
Eight,	—	117	117
Nine,	1	234	235
Ten,	—	449	449
Eleven,	3	651	654
Twelve,	24	876	900
Thirteen,	36	1,143	1,179
Fourteen,	73	1,214	1,287
Fifteen,	3	948	951
Sixteen,	—	528	528
Seventeen,	—	181	181
Eighteen and over,	—	17	17
Unknown,	2	42	44
Totals,	142	6,430	6,572

Average age of boys committed, 13.869 years.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Domestic Condition of Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	86
no parents,	10
father,	23
mother,	28
step-father,	7
step-mother,	8
intemperate father,	51
intemperate mother,	2
both parents intemperate,	10
parents separated,	11
attended church,	139
never attended church,	3
never attended school,	1
not attended school within one year,	19
two years,	13
three years,	7
been arrested before,	90
been inmates of other institutions,	42
used intoxicating liquor,	14
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	104
Were employed in mill or otherwise when arrested,	22
idle,	79
attending school,	41
Could not read or write,	1
Parents owning residence,	16
Members of family had been arrested,	41

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Length of Time the Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since Commitment.

3 months or less,	34	2 years 3 months,	4
4 months,	5	2 " 4 "	2
5 "	1	2 " 5 "	3
6 "	2	2 " 6 "	2
7 "	2	2 " 7 "	5
8 "	1	2 " 8 "	1
9 "	3	2 " 9 "	1
10 "	1	2 " 10 "	4
11 "	1	2 " 11 "	1
1 year,	2	3 years,	—
1 " 1 month,	4	3 " 1 month,	—
1 " 2 months,	4	3 " 2 months,	—
1 " 3 "	3	3 " 3 "	—
1 " 4 "	14	3 " 4 "	3
1 " 5 "	10	3 " 5 "	1
1 " 6 "	12	3 " 6 "	—
1 " 7 "	6	3 " 7 "	—
1 " 8 "	9	3 " 8 "	1
1 " 9 "	10	3 " 9 "	—
1 " 10 "	9	3 " 10 "	—
1 " 11 "	10	3 " 11 "	—
2 years,	5	4 years and more,	—
2 " 1 month,	3		
2 " 2 months,	5	Total,	182

Average time spent in the institution, 16.95 months.

The time spent in the institution is less this year on account of the forty-four boys transferred to the State Primary School.

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers, New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1884-85,*	112.18	64	33	81	71
1885-86,	92.82	59	44	90	18
1886-87,	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887-88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90,	186.46	92	19	89	16
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.	142	53	124	75
Average for ten years, .	163.31	105.3	35.7	98.9	30

* April, 1885, removed to the present location.

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
October, . . .	3	11	17	4	16	6	8	13	17	18
November, . . .	4	6	8	7	13	4	5	5	12	11
December, . . .	5	1	2	14	15	15	2	4	13	9
January, . . .	3	4	7	3	13	5	4	13	6	16
February, . . .	1	3	4	7	4	3	6	7	5	8
March, . . .	6	4	4	5	10	8	6	10	13	16
April, . . .	4	3	8	2	3	8	17	5	6	9
May, . . .	4	4	7	11	12	10	10	12	14	15
June, . . .	9	8	5	13	8	7	12	15	6	13
July, . . .	5	6	6	9	8	5	15	17	10	4
August, . . .	13	5	15	8	13	9	14	16	17	12
September, . . .	7	5	10	16	9	12	10	8	27	11
Totals, . . .	64	60	93	99	124	92	109	125	146	142

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	3
Attempt to burn building,	1
Attempt to wreck a railroad train,	1
Breaking, entering and larceny,	29
Cruelty to animals,	1
Drunkenness,	1
Indecent exposure,	1
Larceny,	63
Stubbornness,	36
Receiving stolen goods,	1
Throwing missile at street car,	1
Vagrancy,	4

Report of the Sewing-room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1894.

Articles Made.		Articles Repaired.	
Aprons,	90	Aprons,	33
Aprons, white,	9	Bed spreads,	5
Bed spreads,	62	Blankets,	20
Bolster cases,	12	Blankets, horse,	1
Coats,	1	Braces,	117
Coffee bags,	2	Coats,	78
Curtains,	11	Caps,	27
Dish cloths,	50	Carpet,	1
Holdes,	3	Comforters,	1
Jackets, white,	1	Jackets,	6
Jackets, blue,	68	Mittens,	1
Napkins,	307	Napkins,	25
Pantaloons,	591	Pantaloons,	557
Pillow slips,	399	Pillow slips,	54
Sheets,	405	Pillows,	2
Roller towels,	19	Robes,	3
Shirts,	869	Sheets,	82
Strips for labels,	61	Shirts,	512
Table cloths,	29	Slippers,	4
Towels,	559	Table cloths,	17
	<u>3,548</u>	Towels,	42
		Vests,	1
			<u>1,589</u>
Average number of boys employed,			6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Number of different boys employed,			11

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1894.

Number of pieces washed,	203,126
Number of pieces ironed,	150,847
Number of pieces starched,	5,598
Average number of boys employed,	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of different boys employed,	89

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, 142 new boys entered the school and 402 were instructed in the various grades. Of the new comers quite a number understood English but imperfectly, and could neither read nor write, or at most only their own names. This being the case, our D, or lowest class, has been filled to overflowing, rendering it necessary to divide the number into two schools. Only one school now has two distinct grades, as the grading is so much closer than at any previous time.

Boys go from cottage to cottage to recite, in some instances fourteen in company. This arrangement seems to give them a feeling of pride and responsibility, which leads them to conduct themselves in passing to and fro in a very quiet, gentlemanly manner. Besides, the result of coming in contact in the school-room with boys of other families has been to stimulate them to do better work, to appear well and to arouse a laudable ambition to excel.

Our programme remains nearly the same as heretofore.

In arithmetic, as in other subjects also, we have endeavored to make the work as *practical* as possible.

Physiology is now taken only in its applied relation to the physical drill and the development of the powers of the body.

The higher grades have continued the study of J. G. Whittier's writings, and have memorized a number of his poems, which the boys greatly enjoy. In their ability to reproduce the thoughts of the poet in their own language, marked improvement has been made. This is also true in connection with history and other subjects. Choice memory gems, by the score, have been committed. Even the boys of the lowest class take delight in repeating those which they have learned.

The interest in the observation lessons has not in the least diminished. Several varieties of elm, five of evergreens, and eighteen of flowers were taken up in the earlier part of the year, while later the study of insects was pursued. In no subject have the boys been more enthusiastic, both in collecting specimens out of doors and in examining them in the school-room. Thus unconscious attention is given, because of the interest aroused, which is quickly succeeded by a desire to *know*. The result of this is an effort on the part of the

boy to gain knowledge, followed by the wish to communicate to others that which he has learned by reading for himself one of the numerous pages of nature's interesting book. In this line of study, as also in history, primary number work, etc., we have applied drawing to a considerable extent, as we believe that a deeper impression is made by expressing the image and thought in this manner.

Systematic drill in penmanship is given daily; and no boy, I am confident, would willingly have the music exercise omitted, for it is restful and cheering in its influences.

The plan for the drawing, as tested during four months of the preceding year, was quite thoroughly revised, and so extended that the work occupied thirty-two weeks. During that time seventeen models were studied and fourteen made from stiff paper. Of all these, pictorial drawings were made. Considerable paper-cutting in other lines was also done, and much original designing, both free-hand and mechanical. By means of these exercises the creative faculties of the boys were developed and greater power to use and control their hands was gained. Thirteen color lessons and eleven in clay modelling were taken, and twenty-one working drawings of models and other objects were made. The same work was done by every class in the school, and the boys that were present during the full time had more than a hundred sheets of their own handiwork. The latter part of the year, as they became more expert in the use of pencil, brush and colors, many of them were very eager to do more than the regular class work; so they were allowed to enter the school-room and there pass their playtime in making designs for various purposes and coloring the same. They colored also from nature leaves, flowers and fruit, and originated models of different objects, both useful and ornamental. To encourage the boys, stiff card-board was given them, of which to construct the various models; and this they did in a surprisingly neat and artistic manner. Many specimens of this "*extra work*," also of their class work, were shown at our annual exhibit.

With comparatively few exceptions the work in the school-room is done in a wide-awake, earnest, cheerful manner, after a boy has been here a sufficient length of time to "fall into line." This fact has encouraged our corps of faithful teachers, to whom I am indebted for their hearty co-operation.

For your own kindly consideration and support you have my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF SLOYD.

T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

Class instruction has been continued during the year, the number of boys ranging from 20 to 25 in a class. The greatest number of two-hour lessons given has been 425, the number of different boys instructed 185.

All improvements in Sloyd have been noted and put into practice, so that the system is fully abreast of "The Sloyd School for Teachers."

One boy was chosen to do the housework for the room, all spare time being given him for Sloyd. He usually saved about half the time, or three hours, for himself. This boy made fifty models in thirty weeks, two tool chests, one of cherry and one of pine.

Aug. 23, 1894, the experiment of giving the same fifty boys two-hour lessons five days in the week was begun. The boys have been at work five weeks. One class of 25 have made the working drawings and the following models: cutting board, plant rack, flower-pot stool, bench hook, hatchet handle, corner bracket, hammer handle and key board. Eight of the class have made an easel as extra work; two of the eight a set of dominos, painting the spots, while one of the two has made a box with a sliding cover for his dominos. A lesson every day adds to the interest as well as to the ability of the boy.

I value working drawings not simply for what can be made from them, but because I have observed that they pin the boy down to tell the truth at the point of his lead pencil. He wakes up to the fact that the distance between arrow heads must correspond to the figures written upon the dimension line, if his work is to be of use either to himself or to any one else.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

To Mr. T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent Lyman School.*

The year at its close finds us with six boys in the printing office. Only one of the six was with us a year ago, and this one is a very promising young man, and bids fair to become an excellent "all-round" printer. Eleven boys in all have had the benefit of the advantages of the printing office during the year. We have endeavored to interest as well as instruct them in the "art preservative of arts," to help them to concentrate their thoughts and energies, and thus to accomplish what at first seemed impossible for them to perform; to have them take pride in their work, and even learn to love it; and our experience has been that it has taken more tact, patience, perseverance and judgment than authority to accomplish these results.

We have not missed an issue of the "*Enterprise*" during the year, and the printing for the school and office has been done promptly and as wanted. It is with much satisfaction and thankfulness that this report is submitted.

Very respectfully yours,

M. EVERETT HOWARD,
Teacher of Printing.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During three years past six hundred individuals have had gymnastic drill. Many boys with drooping shoulders, flat chests and a shambling gait have been released with square shoulders, broad chests and an easy, graceful gait,—a change directly traceable to the gymnastic training.

Every boy except four has two and a half hours' exercise in a week, and all but one grade (about forty boys) have the benefit of apparatus work. Regularity of drill has produced a decided improvement in class discipline. This allows of more actual work in the half-hour, and shows that the attention has been fixed and sustained.

The normal class organized last year has done good work. The boys who compose it receive instruction in teaching one hour each day, and apply it practically on alternate days in giving the drill to the boys of their own family.

The following anthropometric table shows the changes in measures of thirty-seven boys after six months, during which time they have had daily systematic drill: —

	Averages. First Obser- vation.	Averages. Second Obser- vation.	Average Change.	Number whose Measures have Increased.	Greatest and Least Amount of Increase.	Average Increase.	Number whose Measures have Decreased.	Greatest and Least Amount of Decrease.	Average Decrease.	Number whose Meas- ures have not Changed.
Height,	1,463.44	1,512.02	48.58	37	17-155	48.58	-	-	-	-
Chest (girth),	723	762	39	37	5-85	38	-	-	-	-
Chest (full),	760	797	37	36	4-85	37	1	5	-	-
Ninth rib,	676	705	29	36	5-83	29	1	5	-	-
Ninth rib (full),	719	748	29	35	5-61	29	1	2	-	1
Waist,	653	668	15	29	5-90	25	6	5-23	11.3	2
Hips,	758	785	27	35	5-66	27	2	1-15	8	-
Thigh, R.,	441	463	22	34	5-65	22	3	2-3	2.3	-
Thigh, L.,	438	461	23	34	4-58	23	3	1-6	3	-
Calf, R.,	298	312	14	37	5-33	14	-	-	-	-
Calf, L.,	298	310	12	36	4-31	12	1	17	-	-
Upper arm, R.,	235	250	15	35	4-27	15	2	3	1.5	-
Upper arm, L.,	231	245	14	37	1-45	14	-	-	-	-
Forearm, R.,	212	225	13	37	2-25	13	-	-	-	-
Forearm, L.,	210	225	13	37	2-25	13	-	-	-	-
Chest, (depth),	175	177	2	24	1-20	6	12	1 18	6	1

Abdomen (depth),	176	180	4	22	1-34	10	14	1-21	7	1
Shoulders (breadth),	326	331	5	21	1-50	14	15	1-22	8	1
Hips (breadth),	267	271	4	29	1-15	6	6	1-7	4	2
Back (strength),	72.02	86.59	14.57	33	5-40	17.57	3	5-14	8	1
Legs (strength),	82.86	101.59	18.73	29	4-55	23.42	6	2-11	8.25	2
Chest (strength),	26.98	30.68	3.70	31	5-18	5.04	4	1.9-11.9	6.12	2
Forearm, R. (strength),	23	26.06	3.06	30	5-12	4.9	5	1-3.5	1.9	2
Forearm, L. (strength),	22.54	25.37	2.83	31	5-10	3.81	4	18	3.25	2
Total strength,	227.40	270.29	42.89	34	2.5-105.2	48.65	3	2.2-19.4	10.53	-
Weight,	40.71	43.91	3.59	36	.34-10.55	3.49	1	7-37	-	-
Lung capacity,	2.39	2.76	.37	34	.1-1.7	.37	1	.5	-	2

NOTE. — Average age at first observation, 14 yrs., 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ mos. Weight and strength are given in kilograms; capacity of lungs in litres, other measurements in millimeters.

SCALE OF EQUIVALENTS,

(1 kilo. = 2.2046 lbs. av.	}
1 litre = { 1.06 liquid qt.	
0.9 dry qt.	
1 inch = 25.4 millimeters.	

Comparisons cannot be made, since similar work is not done elsewhere. The result of chest-expansion exercises is seen in the change of proportion between girth of chest, waist and hips. With three exceptions all have gained in lung capacity an average of .37 litres : highest gain, 1.7 litres ; lowest gain, .1 litre. Two have not changed and one has lost.

The daily exercise is based upon the following plan, according to the Swedish progressive system : —

1. *Order Movements.* — Quick, easy exercises, which train the attention and exact promptness. Facings, march-steps, etc.

2. *Leg Movements.* — Stimulate respiration without taxing heart action.

3. *Strain, — Bending Movements* (backward bending of upward part of trunk). — Compel breathing by contraction of muscles about the chest ; also tend to maintain the normal curve of spine.

4. *Heave Movements.* — Have the same effect as previous movement, but are more vigorous, the whole weight of the body being suspended from the arms. Hanging on bar, travelling horizontal ladder, climbing rope, etc.

5. *Balance Movements.* — Test muscular and nervous control. Do not require an expenditure of force, but more concentration.

6. *Back Movements.* — Localize work to the large muscles of the back.

7. *Abdominal Movements.* — Backward bending of trunk with hip joint as fulcrum, abdominal muscles supporting.

8. *Alternate Side Movements.* — Lateral bending and twisting of trunk, still further accelerating circulation and respiration.

9. *Running or Jumping.* — Requiring considerable muscular force to throw the body as a whole from one point to another. This exercise may be made the most vigorous in the day's order.

10. *Slow Leg Movements.* Given after the jump, tend to reduce heart action.

11. *Respiratory Movements.* — Quiet respiration, and serve to leave the system in nearly its normal condition.

Good position of head, chest and shoulders is desired in all movements.

Physical training goes hand in hand with mental training. The one is necessary for the natural and complete development of the other. For this reason I believe it is worthy of much attention.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,
Instructor.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

In the past year but little serious illness has occurred at the Lyman School, and absolutely none due to defective sanitation; there has been no zymotic or infectious disease and no deaths.

The hospital was occupied by 139 boys 641 days; of these, 34 suffered from disorders caused by colds and lack of personal care, 29 from indigestion, 10 from diseases of the skin, 9 from accidents, 5 from neuralgia, 3 from sore eyes, 3 from pneumonia (the only dangerous sickness in the year) and 13 from ivy poison. The remainder not classified. The 13 boys poisoned by ivy lost 56 days; 17 others were mildly affected and did not stay in the hospital. Much has been done to rid the farm of this plant, but further effort seems demanded.

Boys not confined in the hospital have made 839 applications for treatment, and received necessary attention.

An attempt to discover those having defective vision has been made, and a few simple cases have been provided with glasses here; several others more complicated have been sent to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,
Physician.

WESTBOROUGH, Oct. 1, 1894.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1893.—	October, received from the State Treasurer,	\$5,193 20
	November, “ “ “ “	3,610 91
	December, “ “ “ “	3,702 52
1894.—	January, “ “ “ “	4,886 24
	February, “ “ “ “	4,830 81
	March, “ “ “ “	4,924 28
	April, “ “ “ “	6,525 10
	May, “ “ “ “	4,469 42
	June, “ “ “ “	7,184 12
	July, “ “ “ “	4,344 48
	August, “ “ “ “	3,423 03
	September, “ “ “ “	3,284 61
		\$56,378 72

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1893.—	October,	\$5,193 20
	November,	3,610 91
	December,	3,702 52
1894.—	January,	4,886 24
	February,	4,830 81
	March,	4,924 28
	April,	6,525 10
	May,	4,469 42
	June,	7,184 12
	July,	4,344 48
	August,	3,423 03
	September,	3,284 61
		\$56,378 72

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1892, Chapter 30).

1893.—	December,	\$266 30
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Special Appropriation (Acts of 1893, Chapter 94).

1893.—	October,	\$4,329	94
	November,	423	26
	December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,825	59
1894.—	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,680	86
	February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,115	88
	May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,028	92
	June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,655	36
<hr/>											
\$20,059 81											

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1894, Chapter 50).

1894.—	June,	\$1,999	86
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EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1892, Chapter 30).

1893.—	December,	\$266	30
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Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1893, Chapter 94).

1893.—	October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$4,329	94
	November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	423	26
	December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,825	59
1894.—	January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,680	86
	February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,115	88
	May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,028	92
	June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,655	36
<hr/>											
\$20,059 81											

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1894, Chapter 50).

1894.—	June,	\$1,999	86
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EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1894.

Salaries of officers and employees,	\$20,381	59
Wages of others temporarily employed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,876	38
<hr/>											
\$22,257 97											
Provision and grocery supplies, including—											
Butter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$986	66
Beef,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,553	22
Baking powder,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	00
Bath brick and sand,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	65
Borax,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	50
<hr/>											
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,566	03
<hr/>											
\$22,257 97											

Amounts brought forward, \$2,566 03 \$22,257 97

Provision and grocery supplies, including —

Blacking,	3 00
Butchering,	25 25
Beans,	299 76
Crackers,	50 39
Coffee,	113 37
Cereal coffee,	21 84
Cream tartar and soda,	7 54
Chocolate,	11 28
Cocoa,	5 66
Canned squash,	4 60
Citron,	4 13
Curry powder,	1 25
Candles,	72
Cranberries,	12 93
Cocconut,	2 50
Cheese,	229 03
Corn meal,	57 30
Dried fruit,	103 23
Eggs,	227 50
Extracts,	24 75
Flour,	1,270 60
Fish,	444 22
Fowl,	181 87
Fruit and canned goods,	192 88
Gelatine,	6 25
Green stuff,	2 54
Hominy,	3 25
Ice,	290 58
Ice cream,	4 15
Lard,	169 60
Lobsters and clams,	8 95
Lacto lemon,	2 00
Mutton,	80 55
Maple sugar,	7 22
Molasses,	257 21
Making cider,	4 34
Macaroni,	1 32
Oat meal,	61 80
Oysters,	59 72
Olives and olive oil,	6 25
Pork and hams,	202 19
Potatoes,	79 30
Pepper,	7 44
Prunes,	18 28

Amounts carried forward, \$7,134 57 \$22,257 97

Amounts brought forward, \$7,134 57 \$22,257 97

Provision and grocery supplies, including —

Pea meal,	115 05
Pease,	10 50
Paper and paper bags,	12 94
Potash,	2 00
Preserved fruit,	2 32
Rye flour,	13 92
Rice,	20 19
Raisins,	6 25
Sausage,	56 27
Sugar,	486 15
Salt,	18 76
Spices,	19 49
Stove polish,	3 59
Soap and soap powder,	265 69
Starch and blueing,	10 21
Saltpeter,	08
Sundries,	64
Tea,	33 07
Tapioca,	88
Twine,	1 85
Toothpicks,	1 75
Tripe,	10 13
Veal,	36 96
Vinegar,	13 16
Wheaten flour,	413 00
Wheatena,	19 08
Whiskey barrels,	7 50
Yeast,	115 65

\$8,831 65

Credits, 19 00

8,812 65

Furniture, beds and bedding —

Ash barrels,	\$28 84
Agate ware,	53 14
Brooms and brushes,	64 05
Blankets,	27 73
Baskets,	12 84
Butter jars,	2 50
Bells,	7 17
Coal hods,	5 84
Cutlery,	45 20
Chimneys and globes,	11 00
Chairs,	18 75

Amounts carried forward, \$277 06 \$31,070 62

92 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>			\$277 06	\$31,070 62
Furniture, beds and bedding —				
Chair awls,			7 20	
Clothes horse,			80	
Clothes dryers,			347 00	
Curtain fixtures,			1 86	
Clocks,			24 00	
Crockery,			182 81	
Calcutta cloth,			3 22	
Drill,			2 33	
Dried beef cutter,			5 60	
Electric lamps,			68 83	
Electric light shades,			35	
Flower pots,			3 05	
Framing pictures,			3 65	
Glassware,			13 57	
Hitch-weight,			75	
Hair clippers,			2 55	
Hair brushes,			12 00	
Hose reels,			6 51	
Ice cream freezers,			6 50	
Iron ware,			59 00	
Jar rubbers,			67	
Laundry machinery and repairs,			53 02	
Mosquito netting,			7 00	
Mats,			18 00	
Mouse traps,			4 60	
Meat hooks,			2 50	
Pulp ware,			9 63	
Packages,			2 25	
Picture wire and knobs,			3 15	
Lawn mowers,			14 50	
Refrigerators,			44 34	
Repairs to furniture,			78 85	
Rubber blankets,			15 00	
Rugs and carpets,			97 53	
Repair of curtains,			23 35	
Swing,			8 00	
Stretching frame for wire fabric,			8 00	
Stoves and stove furniture,			151 25	
Sewing machine repairs,			5 40	
Silver and plated ware,			34 94	
Shears, combs and brushes,			3 75	
Spreads,			14 00	
Sheeting,			91 02	
Small tools,			13 25	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>			\$1,732 64	\$31,070 62

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$1,732 64	\$31,070 62
Furniture, beds and bedding—			
School desks and seats,		93 80	
Screws,		75	
Steel door mats,		9 00	
Sheep shears,		2 25	
Stove repairs,		2 10	
Table,		4 00	
Tin and copper ware,		113 77	
Twine,		44	
Towels and napkins,		135 12	
Table spreads,		85 78	
Tooth picks,		3 33	
Thermometers,		8 40	
Tooth brushes,		3 37	
Testing transformers,		6 40	
Woven wire fabric,		44 75	
Wooden ware,		26 00	
Wicks and wicking,		06	
Wardrobe, desk, etc.,		99 86	
		<u>\$2,371 82</u>	
Credits,		23 07	
			<u>\$2,348 75</u>
Clothing—			
Buttons,		\$15 44	
Blue jeans,		271 13	
Cotton,		114 75	
Coats, pants and jackets,		13 92	
Cashmere,		384 49	
Collars,		11 25	
Collar buttons,		1 29	
Cutting, making and trimming suits,		658 37	
Cuffs and cuff buttons,		56	
Darning cotton,		2 52	
Denim,		202 67	
Extension cases,		73 80	
Flannel,		59 26	
Handkerchiefs,		17 10	
Hats and caps,		257 71	
Indelible ink,		2 70	
Leather,		31 93	
Leather heeling,		48 54	
Laundry,		12 05	
Mittens,		18 67	
Needles and thimbles,		1 77	
Neckties,		50 98	
		<u>\$2,250 90</u>	<u>\$33,419 37</u>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>			

94 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHOOL. [Oct.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$2,250 90	\$33,419 37
Clothing —			
Overalls,		14 00	
Shirts,		46 91	
Stockings,		132 28	
Shoes and repairs,		728 77	
Suspenders,		61 75	
Shoe laces,		16 00	
Silesia,		12 04	
Shoe blacking,		1 35	
Suits,		755 43	
Thread,		30 21	
Underclothing,		12 86	
		<hr/>	4,072 50
School supplies —			
Arithmetics,		\$26 80	
Algebras,		18 14	
Bunting for trimming,		15 61	
Bristol board,		60 00	
Binding books,		74 30	
Compasses,		30 80	
Crayon,		5 50	
Drawing material,		38 75	
Drawing paper,		103 50	
Examination paper,		45 80	
Framing pictures,		17 95	
Histories,		11 75	
Iron and coal for blacksmith,		43 10	
Lead pencils,		9 05	
Library paper,		5 40	
Mucilage,		4 20	
Manual training,		82 39	
Manilla paper,		15 75	
Music,		7 60	
Miscellaneous books,		19 97	
Paint and brushes,		32 16	
Pens and penholders,		12 55	
Paper and envelopes,		26 00	
Pencil erasers,		1 50	
Readers,		10 42	
Rulers,		6 00	
Spelling blanks,		5 00	
Slate pencils,		2 00	
School chairs,		31 50	
		<hr/>	
		\$709 49	
Credits,		6 75	
		<hr/>	702 74
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$38,194 61

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$2,509 63	\$38,194 61
Ordinary repairs —						
Labor,	.	.	.	.	394 50	
Muriatic acid,	.	.	.	.	20	
Mason, labor,	.	.	.	.	192 04	
Nails, brads and screws,	.	.	.	.	39 28	
Oil, linseed,	.	.	.	.	25 65	
Oil, lubricating,	.	.	.	.	5 90	
Oil, neatsfoot,	.	.	.	.	3 45	
Oil stones,	.	.	.	.	1 71	
Oiler for pump,	.	.	.	.	16 85	
Outside windows,	.	.	.	.	50 01	
Paints,	.	.	.	.	120 12	
Paint brushes,	.	.	.	.	9 94	
Picture wire,	.	.	.	.	15	
Pipe and fittings,	.	.	.	.	142 69	
Plumber's material,	.	.	.	.	208 18	
Packing,	.	.	.	.	1 20	
Repair to buggies and sleighs,	.	.	.	.	210 04	
Repairs to harnesses,	.	.	.	.	26 89	
Repairs to house utensils,	.	.	.	.	7 20	
Repair of hair clippers,	.	.	.	.	3 41	
Repair to musical instruments,	.	.	.	.	7 95	
Repair of heel shop mallets,	.	.	.	.	14 40	
Repair of clocks,	.	.	.	.	16 10	
Repair of paper cutter,	.	.	.	.	29 75	
Repair of awnings,	.	.	.	.	62 00	
Repair of steam pump,	.	.	.	.	3 10	
Rubber tubing,	.	.	.	.	65	
Rope,	.	.	.	.	8 61	
Rubber belting,	.	.	.	.	65	
Rubber hose and fittings,	.	.	.	.	56 00	
Repair of telephone,	.	.	.	.	9 00	
Sal soda,	.	.	.	.	21 80	
Small tools,	.	.	.	.	22 67	
Sponges,	.	.	.	.	80	
Set tubs,	.	.	.	.	14 55	
Soapstone,	.	.	.	.	6 82	
Sand and emery paper,	.	.	.	.	7 90	
Stove funnel,	.	.	.	.	9 70	
Staples,	.	.	.	.	60	
Slate,	.	.	.	.	225 44	
Stone cap,	.	.	.	.	11 69	
Sewer grates,	.	.	.	.	27 50	
Stove repairs,	.	.	.	.	13 75	
Testing electric plant,	.	.	.	.	28 10	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$4,568 57	\$38,194 61

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$4,568 57	\$38,194 61
Ordinary repairs—			
Testing scales,		5 58	
Twine,		5 15	
Turpentine,		164 81	
Wall paper hanging,		24 23	
Willow Park plumbing repairs,		97 81	
Wayside plumbing repairs,		202 23	
Wire netting,		20 52	
Water filter,		1 00	
Window guards,		6 04	
Wardrobe,		79 54	
Valve wheels,		6 00	
		<hr/>	
		\$5,181 48	
Credits,		12 63	
		<hr/>	
			5,168 85
Fuel and lights—			
Coal,		\$4,360 42	
Candles,		2 16	
Electric lights,		888 35	
Electrical engineer,		1 00	
Gasoline,		43 98	
Kerosene,		43 22	
Teaming coal,		95 51	
Wood,		4 00	
		<hr/>	
			5,438 64
Seeds, plants and fertilizers—			
Asparagus,		\$30 00	
Ashes,		308 37	
Blackberries,		50 00	
Barley,		4 50	
Flower seeds and bulbs,		23 47	
Fertilizers,		426 00	
Garden seed,		57 85	
Grape vines,		100 00	
Grass seed,		45 66	
Ground bone,		27 00	
Manure,		6 00	
Plants and shrubs,		65 12	
Plaster,		1 50	
Rye,		1 50	
Seed corn,		9 53	
Seed oats,		11 25	
Seed peas,		12 40	
Salt,		4 56	
Trees,		28 15	
		<hr/>	
			1,212 86
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$50,014 96

98 FINANCIAL STATEMENT LYMAN SCHCOL. [Oct.

Amount brought forward, \$50,014 96

Grain and meal for stock —

Bran,	\$81 54
Cracked corn,	57 75
Corn meal,	88 00
Corn,	81 00
Condition powder,	30
Fine feed,	9 90
Grinding corn,	2 38
Gluten,	231 43
Linseed meal,	13 00
Maize feed,	100 69
Mixed feed,	4 50
Middlings,	7 20
Oats,	277 10
Oyster shells,	1 15
Rye feed,	95 50
Straw,	113 78
Salt,	1 30
Wheat,	26 25

1,192 77

Institution property —

Buffalo linings,	\$3 34
Balls and bats,	71 54
Horse blanket,	3 50
Ladders,	41 90
Sleigh,	60 00
Telephone cable,	45 00
Whips,	2 55

227 83

Transportation and travelling expenses —

Express and freight charges,	\$541 74
Travelling expenses,	903 98

1,445 72

Live stock purchases,	318 00
Farm tools and repairs to same,	493 64
Horse and cattle shoeing,	93 04
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	239 82
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,	732 02
Drugs and medical supplies,	92 97
Printing material,	774 03
Stationery,	101 67
Water,	430 00
Raw material,	217 25
Rent,	5 00

\$56,378 72

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1893.						
October, . .	Received cash from, .	-	-	\$3 68	-	\$3 68
November, . .	" " "	\$6 90	-	36 25	-	43 15
December, . .	" " "	20 50	-	1 25	-	21 75
1894.						
January, . .	" " "	18 58	\$1 20	65 18	-	84 96
February, . .	" " "	12 13	4 25	167 90	-	184 28
March, . .	" " "	42 78	6 34	55 25	\$0 20	104 57
April, . .	" " "	91 35	75	176 08	-	268 18
May, . .	" " "	89 91	3 65	-	-	93 56
June, . .	" " "	109 71	2 50	2 50	-	114 71
July, . .	" " "	7 63	-	4 50	-	12 13
August, . .	" " "	-	6 50	2 00	-	8 50
September, . .	" " "	-	26 99	150 17	-	177 16
Totals, . .	. . . . .	\$399 49	\$52 18	\$664 76	\$0 20	\$1,116 63

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscel- laneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
1893.						
October, . .	Paid State Treasurer,	-	-	\$3 68	-	\$3 68
November, . .	" " "	\$6 90	-	36 25	-	43 15
December, . .	" " "	20 50	-	1 25	-	21 75
1894.						
January, . .	" " "	18 58	\$1 20	65 18	-	84 96
February, . .	" " "	12 13	4 25	167 90	-	184 28
March, . .	" " "	42 78	6 34	55 25	\$0 20	104 57
April, . .	" " "	91 35	75	176 08	-	268 18
May, . .	" " "	89 91	3 65	-	-	93 56
June, . .	" " "	109 71	2 50	2 50	-	114 71
July, . .	" " "	7 63	-	4 50	-	12 13
August, . .	" " "	-	6 50	2 00	-	8 50
September, . .	" " "	-	26 99	150 17	-	177 16
Totals, . .	. . . . .	\$399 49	\$52 18	\$664 76	\$0 20	\$1,116 63

Summary of Current Expenses Monthly.

	1893.												1894.												Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Salaries, wages and labor,	\$1,815 50	\$1,800 01	\$1,990 14	\$1,728 49	\$1,723 73	\$2,042 22	\$1,930 30	\$1,832 04	\$1,872 76	\$1,924 61	\$1,876 71	\$1,721 46	\$1,728 49	\$1,723 73	\$2,042 22	\$1,930 30	\$1,832 04	\$1,872 76	\$1,924 61	\$1,876 71	\$1,721 46	\$2,257 97			
Transportation and travelling expenses,	88 91	232 09	146 54	74 00	44 66	123 79	181 77	78 01	117 38	124 21	121 96	112 40	74 00	44 66	123 79	181 77	78 01	117 38	124 21	121 96	112 40	1,445 72			
Postage and telegrams,	58 26	6 18	58 54	69 63	6 10	13 35	217 04	217 28	6 77	35 73	11 50	31 64	69 63	6 10	13 35	217 04	217 28	6 77	35 73	11 50	31 64	732 02			
Provisions and groceries,	946 24	524 82	943 82	1,518 88	782 73	458 21	1,083 71	402 76	486 55	681 23	522 00	511 70	1,518 88	782 73	458 21	1,083 71	402 76	486 55	681 23	522 00	511 70	8,812 65			
School supplies,	22 22	45 70	14 83	54 50	64 08	202 65	72 08	87 00	30 16	48 45	10 70	50 37	54 50	64 08	202 65	72 08	87 00	30 16	48 45	10 70	50 37	702 74			
Clothing,	1,300 22	133 63	252 70	232 58	514 26	383 65	345 69	319 81	156 33	33 29	213 00	187 34	232 58	514 26	383 65	345 69	319 81	156 33	33 29	213 00	187 34	4,072 50			
Grain and meal for stock,	94 47	104 43	157 05	253 97	114 53	92 99	57 76	51 00	97 77	22 75	84 50	61 55	253 97	114 53	92 99	57 76	51 00	97 77	22 75	84 50	61 55	1,192 77			
Ordinary repairs,	287 55	118 12	319 41	371 84	325 17	158 31	1,465 21	883 03	301 27	431 46	165 92	341 56	371 84	325 17	158 31	1,465 21	883 03	301 27	431 46	165 92	341 56	5,168 85			
Fuel and lights,	44 01	-	290 21	6 14	-	418 68	187 83	209 51	3,509 92	668 02	46 28	58 04	6 14	-	418 68	187 83	209 51	3,509 92	668 02	46 28	58 04	5,438 64			
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	19 00	-	-	139 80	56 25	-	5 50	2 40	-	3 87	13 00	-	139 80	56 25	-	5 50	2 40	-	3 87	13 00	-	239 82			
Furniture, beds and bedding,	285 37	61 14	15 87	52 42	263 06	330 26	476 20	245 90	330 58	157 70	47 70	82 55	52 42	263 06	330 26	476 20	245 90	330 58	157 70	47 70	82 55	2,348 75			
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	1 50	5 00	103 62	-	-	446 50	337 54	41 60	217 13	48 92	1 50	9 55	-	-	446 50	337 54	41 60	217 13	48 92	1 50	9 55	1,212 86			
Farm tools,	54 74	30 90	30 79	8 74	12 15	4 00	80 43	62 44	36 97	43 50	57 41	71 57	8 74	12 15	4 00	80 43	62 44	36 97	43 50	57 41	71 57	493 64			
Horse and cattle shoeing,	10 95	6 00	22 15	-	10 05	4 30	8 00	1 50	8 28	11 86	3 65	6 30	-	10 05	4 30	8 00	1 50	8 28	11 86	3 65	6 30	93 04			
Live stock,	-	-	50 00	10 00	93 00	55 00	60 00	-	-	50 00	-	318 00	10 00	93 00	55 00	60 00	-	-	50 00	-	318 00	5,438 64			
Stationery,	20 68	6 00	22 90	-	-	17 73	-	-	7 55	4 81	22 00	-	-	-	17 73	-	-	7 55	4 81	22 00	-	101 67			
Drugs and medical supplies,	9 50	-	7 55	-	9 88	12 70	2 60	10 54	4 70	12 17	10 20	13 13	-	9 88	12 70	2 60	10 54	4 70	12 17	10 20	13 13	92 97			
Printing material,	134 08	531 00	-	17 68	72 75	82	-	4 93	-	-	-	12 77	17 68	72 75	82	-	4 93	-	-	-	-	774 03			
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	430 00			
Institution property,	-	5 89	-	60 00	45 00	71 54	3 50	-	-	41 90	-	-	60 00	45 00	71 54	3 50	-	-	41 90	-	-	227 83			
Raw material,	-	-	-	72 57	19 81	87 58	9 94	14 67	-	-	-	12 68	72 57	19 81	87 58	9 94	14 67	-	-	-	-	217 25			
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00			
Totals,	\$5,193 20	\$5,610 91	\$4,426 12	\$4,886 24	\$4,107 21	\$4,924 28	\$6,525 10	\$4,469 42	\$7,184 12	\$4,844 48	\$8,423 03	\$3,284 61	\$4,886 24	\$4,107 21	\$4,924 28	\$6,525 10	\$4,469 42	\$7,184 12	\$4,844 48	\$8,423 03	\$3,284 61	\$56,378 72			

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894.

Although the early drought affected the grass crop somewhat, yet on the whole the season must be considered a favorable one.

The grass crop, if not as large as last year, was heavy and of the best quality.

About seven acres of ground have been seeded, and although the continued dry weather did some injury, yet the catch is good.

Some draining has been done, and about three acres of recently underdrained meadow land were planted for the first time this spring, and a very heavy crop of ensilage corn has been harvested from them.

Four acres of newly cleared pasture land were planted to potatoes this spring, and promise a heavy crop.

The gardens in charge of the various masters have proved exceptionally productive, and the supply of vegetables for the winter is abundant.

Several hundred blackberry plants have been set, and about four hundred and fifty grape vines have been added to our vineyard, which is now in a thrifty condition.

Some of our older and poorer cows have been turned for beef, and their places filled by younger animals. A thoroughbred Guernsey bull has also been purchased.

Considerable time has been spent in grading about the new house, and in widening and newly gravelling the roads, also in paving gutters and improving lawns.

The capacity of our barn is entirely inadequate to accommodate the amount of stock we are capable of keeping and for the storage of our fodder crops.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you and the other officers for the hearty aid and support I have received during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM,

Farmer.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
SEPT. 30, 1894.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm prod- uce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1893,	\$6,198 03	
Board,	312 00	
Farm tools and repairs to same,	447 46	
Fertilizer,	889 12	
Grain and meal for stock,	1,070 22	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	75 09	
Labor of boys,	390 00	
Live stock purchases,	263 00	
Seeds and plants,	317 79	
Wages,	716 02	
Water,	20 00	
		<hr/>
		\$10,698 73
Net gain for twelve months,		2,124 16
		<hr/>
		\$12,822 89

Cr.

Asparagus, 10 dozen,	\$13 00
Apples, 6½ barrels,	15 00
Beef, 4,680 pounds,	287 41
Beet greens, 7¾ bushels,	1 94
Beets, 22¼ bushels,	16 68
Blackberries, 197 quarts,	23 64
Beans, string, 37½ bushels,	18 56
Beans, shell, 33¼ bushels,	33 25
Cabbage, 12½ barrels,	25 00
Cucumbers, 3,343,	19 28
Cucumbers, 16,105,	16 61
Currants, 45 quarts,	6 75
Cherries, 23 quarts,	3 45
Carrots, 2¾ bushels,	2 75
Cauliflower, 47 heads,	2 35
Celery, 145 bunches,	29 00
Cash for calves, 11,	15 00
Cash for hides, 502 pounds,	11 85
Cash for carrots, 5 bushels,	2 00
Cash for cabbage, 20 barrels,	12 85
Cash for onions, 21 bushels,	13 75
Cash for tallow, 1,209 pounds,	30 24
Cash for horse radish, 115½ dozen,	51 08
Cash for pigs, 33,	98 50
	<hr/>

Amount carried forward, \$749 94

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>					\$749 94
Cash for asparagus, $85\frac{7}{2}$ dozen,	.	.	.	.	101 10
Cash for tomato plants, $164\frac{1}{4}$ dozen,	.	.	.	.	12 15
Cash for celery, 6 dozen,	.	.	.	.	2 11
Cash for strawberries, 418 quarts,	.	.	.	.	41 23
Cash for raspberries, 98 quarts,	.	.	.	.	7 63
Ducks $111\frac{5}{8}$ pounds,	.	.	.	.	13 39
Eggs, $375\frac{5}{12}$ dozen,	.	.	.	.	76 26
Fowl, 91 pounds,	.	.	.	.	11 90
Gooseberries, 5 quarts,	.	.	.	.	75
Lettuce, $201\frac{8}{12}$ dozen heads,	.	.	.	.	20 17
Labor for institution,	.	.	.	.	1,453 38
Milk, $7,328\frac{1}{8}$ cans,	.	.	.	.	2,198 42
Melons, 217,	.	.	.	.	10 85
Onions, $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	.	.	.	.	4 50
Pork, 3,669 pounds,	.	.	.	.	257 23
Pease, $86\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	.	.	.	.	64 99
Potatoes, $246\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	.	.	.	.	185 43
Peppers, 11 dozen,	.	.	.	.	55
Radishes, 386 dozen,	.	.	.	.	19 30
Rhubarb, 190 pounds,	.	.	.	.	3 80
Spinach, $9\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	.	.	.	.	4 75
Strawberries, 1,220 quarts,	.	.	.	.	122 00
Squash, summer, 14 bushels,	.	.	.	.	4 35
Squash, winter, 6 bushels,	.	.	.	.	6 00
Sage, 11 pounds,	.	.	.	.	33
Sweet corn, 935 dozen,	.	.	.	.	93 50
Tomatoes, $70\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	.	.	.	.	40 87
Turnips, 16 bushels,	.	.	.	.	10 37
					<hr/>
					\$5,517 25
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm prod- uce on hand Sept. 30, 1894,	.	.	.	.	7,305 64
					<hr/>
					\$12,822 89

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1894.

Apples,	\$210 00	Peppers,	\$2 50
Beets,	90 65	Potatoes,	611 10
Beans,	9 75	Oyster plant,	3 00
Corn fodder,	136 00	Onions,	83 00
Corn,	176 50	Squashes,	37 50
Cabbages,	471 76	Straw,	35 00
Carrots,	93 80	Turnips,	237 90
Celery,	38 50	Tomatoes,	5 50
Ensilage,	460 00	Watermelons,	4 80
Grain and grass seed,	18 80		
Hay,	961 33		\$3,695 39
Parsnips,	8 00		

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	\$101 10	Pigs,	\$98 50
Calves,	15 00	Raspberries,	7 63
Carrots,	2 00	Strawberries,	41 23
Cabbages,	12 85	Tomato plants,	12 15
Celery,	2 11	Tallow,	30 24
Hides,	11 85		
Horse radish,	51 08		\$399 49
Onions,	13 75		

Live Stock.

Boar,	\$15 00	Hens and chickens, one	
Bull,	60 00	hundred and ten,	\$52 00
Cows, eighteen,	700 00	Oxen, two,	125 00
Heifers, two,	30 00	Pigs, forty-eight,	120 00
Horses, four,	600 00	Sows, breeding, seven,	125 00
Horse, "Major, Jr,"	130 00	Shoats, five,	35 00
Horse, "Jerry,"	50 00		
Hogs, seventeen,	300 00		\$2,342 00

Summary.

Produce on hand,	\$3,695 39
Produce sold,	399 49
Produce consumed,	5,117 76
Live stock,	2,342 00
Agricultural implements,	1,268 25
	<hr/>
	\$12,822 89

SUMMARY.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	\$11,200 00
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,100 00
Brady land,	1,800 00
Willow Park land,	1,500 00
	\$20,000 00

BUILDINGS.

“Wayside Cottage,”	\$5,500 00
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00
“Theodore Lyman Hall,”	38,000 00
“Hillside Cottage,”	15,000 00
“Maple Cottage,”	3,500 00
“Willow Park Cottage,”	5,600 00
“Oak Cottage,”	16,000 00
“Bowlder Cottage,”	17,000 00
Chapel,	3,700 00
Bakery Building,	8,000 00
Armory,	500 00
“Willow Park Hall,”	400 00
Horse barn,	2,000 00
Cow barn,	1,200 00
Store barn,	400 00
	126,300 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	\$3,250 44
Other furniture,	11,748 42
Carriages,	862 00
Agricultural implements,	1,612 80
	\$17,473 66
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$146,300 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	. . . . .	. \$17,473 66	\$146,300 00
Dry goods,	. . . . .	688 89	
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	. . . . .	326 62	
Fuel and oil,	. . . . .	2,777 50	
Library,	. . . . .	2,767 68	
Live stock,	. . . . .	2,342 00	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	. . . . .	7,400 73	
Provisions and groceries,	. . . . .	1,367 67	
Produce on hand,	. . . . .	3,695 39	
Ready-made clothing,	. . . . .	2,931 50	
		<hr/>	41,771 64
Total,	. . . . .	. \$188,071 64	

LEWIS RICE,

M. EVERETT HOWARD,

Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Supt.*
 WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1894.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter Day, assistant superintendent,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perkins, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Miles, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sayward, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, charge of family,	650 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	600 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	300 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	700 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Carrie Dana, teacher,	400 00
Annie J. Blanchard, teacher,	350 00
Caroline Reed, teacher,	300 00
Pauline A. Osgood, teacher,	300 00
Jessie Doring, teacher,	250 00
Jennie A. Meserve, teacher,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Florence Exley, assistant matron,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. Annie H. Cooper, assistant matron,	250 00
Carrie E. Day, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. H. M. Braley, supply officer,	250 00
Harriett A. Pierson, housekeeper,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bullard, charge of storehouse and bakery,	900 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Harlan M. Thompson, carpenter,	400 00
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, steward and driver,	400 00
Arthur I. Goodell, watchman,	400 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer,	400 00
Herbert West, assistant farmer,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1894.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	\$2,000 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter Day,	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe,	Charge of family,	6 months, 16 days,	466 97
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	"	12 months,	834 85
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	"	12 months,	761 50
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Perkins,	"	12 months,	746 36
Mr. and Mrs. Alliston Greene,	"	4 months, 10 days,	218 39
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry,	"	12 months,	847 59
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Miles,	"	12 months,	677 92
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason,	"	7 months, 11 days,	407 07
Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Driscoll,	"	9 days,	19 71
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	"	4 months, 22 days,	260 08
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sayward,	"	5 months, 14 days,	353 34
Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bullard,	Charge of storeroom and bakery,	12 months,	862 01
F. E. Corey, M.D.,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
W. H. Deane, M.D.,	"	12 months,	52 00
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	613 64
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 months,	613 64
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12 months,	400 00
Emma F. Newton,	Teacher,	12 months,	391 66
Jennie S. Nye,	"	10 months, 15 days,	324 83
Carrie Dana,	"	12 months,	364 19
Caroline Reed,	"	12 months,	277 07
Pauline A. Osgood,	"	12 months,	277 07

Annie J. Blanchard,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	341 65
Hattie M. Trask,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	10 months,	15 days,	“	262 33
Effie R. Putnam,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	11 months	14 days,	“	276 93
Jessie Doring,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	1 month	16 days,	“	31 79
Jennie A. Meserve,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	1 month	16 days,	“	31 79
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	250 00
Mrs. Edith Howard,	Nurse,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	225 60
Susie E. Wheeler,	Assistant matron,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	250 00
Sarah E. Goss,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	250 00
Jennie E. Perry,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	240 13
Mary E. Greeley,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	250 00
Abbie G. Hulse,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	250 00
Carrie E. Day,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	15 days,	“	“	10 28
Mrs. Annie H. Cooper,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	251 45
Florence Exley,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	11 months	15 days,	“	240 12
Harriett A. Pierson,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	4 months	2 days,	“	83 33
James W. Clark,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	262 00
William H. Powers,	Engineer,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	796 74
Harlan M. Thompson,	Carpenter,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	202 days,	“	“	303 00
John T. Burhoe,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	393 96
John H. Cummings,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	111 ⁸ / ₉ days,	“	286 11
John T. Perkins,	Truant officer,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	510 27
Arthur I. Goodell,	Steward and driver,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	390 72
Charles S. Graham,	Watchman,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	400 00
Herbert West,	Farmer,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	391 66
Harry G. Nye,	Teamster,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	297 54
W. E. Wetherell,	Painter,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	186 ⁸ / ₉ days,	“	“	420 50
G. P. Heath,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	3 days,	“	“	6 75
Lewis Rice,	Appraiser,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	14 days,	“	“	42 00
Mrs. H. M. Braley,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	7 days,	“	“	21 00
	Supply officer,	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	12 months,	“	“	223 65

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	“ “
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	“ “
1891,	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	“ “

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools.

Late in the fall of 1893 the additions to the brick cottages were completed, and although the added room is a great advantage, yet the numbers in the school have so rapidly increased that we are still crippled for doing personal work or supplying individual needs. The arrangements for doing the work and the course of industrial training pursued by the girls are such as it is impossible to carry out with a family of thirty-five; but the new cottage is well under way, and we are looking forward to having smaller families, which will in a measure relieve us of our perplexities.

The appointments of the new cottage are as simple as are those of the others, the work being done in the kitchen as nearly as possible as it is done in a plain private family. There are no steam cookers or modern appliances whatever to help make the work less hard: the object of this being to teach the girls while here to overcome difficulties and be able to prepare a dinner, wash, iron and perform all kinds of work such as an efficient housekeeper should, even though there are no set tubs or other modern conveniences, such as are seldom seen in farmer's families, where some of the most desirable homes are found for our girls.

During the last year the wholesome discipline which we have for years endeavored to establish has been thoroughly tested. Although the school has been overcrowded and the premises thronged with all classes of workmen, yet everything has moved on as orderly as before.

It has been our misfortune to lose some of our faithful corps of workers; but others who are admirably qualified for the work have been secured to fill the vacancies. We are wholly dependent upon the officers who have these girls in charge for the good work accomplished. Those who have the qualification are not found without much pains-taking. A person who undertakes this work should possess a deal of practical common sense, an abundance of patience, a kind heart, a "charity that suffereth long and is kind," and a will-

ingness to put self *last*, in order to be successful in shaping the characters of wayward girls or boys.

Although the average number in the school has been large, we hope by strict economy to keep within the limit of the appropriation, having sufficient funds for food, clothing and fuel for the remainder of the year.

The following statistics will show some of the work done and the per cent. of those living respectable lives who have passed from under our care.

Thanking you for your many friendly visits and constant oversight of the school,

I am very respectfully yours,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

S T A T I S T I C S .

	SEPT. 30, 1894.
There were in the custody of the Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	353

These girls were distributed as follows, viz. :—

I.—SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Remaining in the school,	124
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women—	
In former years,	4
This year,	7
Transferred to institutions not penal,	10
	145
Total still supported by the State,	145

II.—NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Under twenty-one and still in custody,	208
Subtracting those who were at large, having left their places,	18
	190
Total honestly self-supporting,	190

These girls were distributed as follows, viz. :—

With relatives on probation—	
Conduct good,	36
At work in other families,	111
At work elsewhere,	1
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	11
Married, but in case of misconduct, subject to recall,	31
	190
Total still in custody, but no longer maintained by the State,	190

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

Total in custody at beginning of year,	313
New commitments,	78
Attained majority,	36
Discharged by trustees,	2
Total who passed out of the State's custody,	38
	38
Net increase,	40

Recalled to the school during the year:—

For bad conduct,*	10
For no serious fault,	60
For unsatisfactory conduct, of whom there have been placed out again 15, not yet placed out 9,	24
For illness, change of place or rest, not implying misconduct,	31
Returned from State Almshouse Hospital,	4
To prepare wedding outfit,	1
Total recalled,	70

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in the Care of the State One Year or more.

A.—HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING.

I. NO LONGER IN THE CARE OF THE STATE:—	
Attained majority, conduct good,†	28
II. IN CARE OF THE STATE, BUT NO LONGER MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE:—	
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	25
On probation with friends,	36
At work in other families,	111
At work elsewhere,	1
Attending school at academy or elsewhere and paying their way by housework,	11
Total who had become honestly self-supporting,	212

B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.

I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY:—	
Married,	3
Unmarried,	1
II. STILL IN CARE OF THE STATE, BEING UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE:—	
In Reformatory Prison,	11
In almshouse, conduct bad,	4
Married, conduct doubtful,	5
Recalled and remaining in the State Industrial School,	11
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	35

* For stealing.

† Of whom three had behaved badly but are now living respectably.

C.—CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.

I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, MARRIED, CONDUCT UNKNOWN,	4
II. AT LARGE, HAVING LEFT THEIR PLACES (NOT YET TWENTY-ONE),	18
Total, conduct unknown,	22

D.—REMAINDER.

In the State Industrial School through year,	36
Recalled for illness or change of place,	3
For transfer, ill or feeble-minded,	4
Discharged to Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
Grand total,	313

Of those who, during the year, passed out of the care of the State, the conduct has been as follows:—

	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	16	-	13	-	12	-
Unmarried, conduct good at last accounts,	9	-	16	-	13	-
Died, conduct good at last accounts,	2	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged, conduct good at last accounts,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total, conduct good at last accounts,	27	72	30	63	26	68
Conduct has been bad, now living respectably,	-	-	-	-	3	8
Conduct unknown,	4	10	8	17	4	11
Conduct bad,	7	18	5	11	4	11
Discharged, not a citizen,	1	-	-	-	-	2
Discharged as an unfit subject for the school,	-	-	2	4	1	-
Supporting and caring for illegitimate child,	-	-	2	4	-	-
Total,	39	-	47	-	38	-

Of those committed this year,—

76 could read and write.
1 could read but not write.

1 could neither read nor write.

45 born in Massachusetts.
5 born in New Hampshire.
1 born in New York.
1 born in Pennsylvania.
1 born in Colorado.
1 born in Vermont.

10 born in Canada.
4 born in Ireland.
3 born in England.
1 born in Scandinavia.
1 born in Russia.
5 birthplace unknown.

Both parents living, 36	Orphans, 8
One parent living, 34	

20 American parentage.	9 French parentage.
26 Irish parentage.	3 Irish-French parentage.
2 English parentage.	1 Scandinavian parentage.
3 Mulatto parentage.	4 Jewish parentage.
5 Colored parentage.	4 Unknown parentage.
1 English-German parentage	

44 Stubbornness.	3 Lewdness.
9 Idle and disorderly.	3 Night-walking.
7 Larceny.	1 Vagrant and idle.
4 Fornication.	1 Malicious injury of building.
4 Drunkenness.	2 Malicious mischief.

	Appropriations allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in the School.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.*	Weekly per capita cost.	Total actual cost of the school Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866,	\$20,000	144	59	53	\$3 30	\$24,753
1876,	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890,	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891,	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892,	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893,	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894,	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617

* Girls on probation to friends are not included in the above list. They are, however, visited, and, if necessary, are recalled to the school.

Cash received for deposit to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1894,	\$1,447 71
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	1,447 71
Cash drawn from savings banks on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1894,	1,307 84
By paid amounts from savings banks,	1,307 84

L. L. BRACKETT,

Superintendent and Treasurer.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$6,500 00
Hospital,	1,500 00
House No. 1,	11,750 00
No. 2,	12,000 00
No. 4,	12,500 00
No. 5,	4,900 00
Superintendent's house,	3,200 00
Store-room,	300 00
Farm-house and barn,	1,500 00
Large barn,	7,275 00
Silo,	400 00
Storehouse,	450 00
Old barn,	150 00
Woodhouse,	125 00
Ice-house,	100 00
Storehouse No. 3,	25 00
Piggery,	100 00
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00
Hen-house,	150 00
Carriage shed,	150 00
Farm, 176 acres,	8,000 00
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00
Storm windows,	48 00
Total valuation real estate,	<u> </u> \$71,723 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1894.

300 barrels apples,	\$375 00
500 bushels cider apples,	30 00
23 bushels white beans,	51 75
5 bushels horticultural beans,	12 50
100 bushels table beets,	75 00
1,285 heads cabbage,	77 10
40 bushels carrots,	20 00
332 heads celery,	16 60
308 bushels corn, ears,	115 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u> </u> \$773 45

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$773 45	
13 bushels pop-corn,		19 50	
16½ tons corn fodder, sweet,		132 00	
3 tons corn fodder,		30 00	
125 tons ensilage,		750 00	
12 tons bedding,		96 00	
56 tons English hay,		1,008 00	
10 tons old hay,		160 00	
26¼ tons oat fodder,		420 00	
2 bushels grass seed,		5 00	
600 feet hardwood lumber,		24 00	
40 tons mangolds,		400 00	
85 cords manure,		510 00	
1,500 pounds meal,		20 25	
500 pounds middlings,		6 75	
300 pounds shorts,		4 50	
300 pounds provender,		4 05	
25 bushels potato onions,		37 50	
50 bushels Danvers onions,		37 50	
8 bushels oats,		4 00	
2½ bushels pease,		5 00	
2,000 pounds pumpkins,		15 00	
1,225 bushels potatoes,		612 50	
3,984 pounds squash,		39 84	
25 bushels ruta-baga turnips,		12 50	
512 gallons vinegar,		102 40	
Pickles, preserves and jellies,		206 88	
7 bushels wheat,		5 00	
75 watermelons,		7 50	
		<hr/>	\$5,449 12
	<i>Live Stock.</i>		
4 horses,		\$300 00	
2 oxen,		180 00	
21 cows,		787 00	
1 bull,		65 00	
2 calves,		45 00	
12 fat hogs (4,500 pounds),		360 00	
8 breeding sows,		160 00	
1 boar,		25 00	
1 boar,		12 00	
4 shoats,		40 00	
32 pigs,		128 00	
187 fowls,		74 80	
		<hr/>	2,176 80
Tools and carriages,		\$1,925 00	
Miscellaneous,		315 50	
		<hr/>	2,240 50
		<hr/>	\$9,866 42

Property in No. 1,	\$1,259 00	
No. 2,	1,296 76	
No. 4,	1,570 50	
No. 5,	980 77	
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Crockery and hardware,	148 45	
Dry goods (clothing and shoes),	733 75	
Fuel,	1,570 00	
Groceries,	605 35	
Medicine,	10 00	
Paint, oil and turpentine,	101 00	
Stationery,	18 75	
School supplies,	45 00	
	<hr/>	\$9,984 33
Produce of farm on hand,	\$5,449 12	
Tools and carriages,	1,925 00	
Valuation of horses,	300 00	
Valuation of live stock,	1,876 80	
Miscellaneous,	315 50	
	<hr/>	9,866 42
Total valuation of personal estate,		\$19,850 75

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss.

OCT. 5, 1894.

Then personally appeared the above-named A. J. Bancroft and H. F. Hosmer, and made oath that the above statement by them subscribed to the best of their knowledge and belief is true.

Before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory 1893,	\$2,294 00
horses,	400 00
tools and carriages,	1,875 00
produce on hand,	4,579 59
labor,	1,843 50
grain,	1,288 77
dressing,	411 49
potash,	40 75
phosphate,	51 00
pasturing,	50 00
blacksmithing,	55 95
cart,	55 00
seeds and plants,	10 20
	<hr/>
	\$12,955 25

Cr.

By live stock, as per inventory 1894,	\$2,176 80	
tools and carriages,	1,925 00	
miscellaneous,	315 50	
produce of farm on hand,	5,449 12	
milk, 45,731½ quarts,	1,825 26	
eggs, 710 dozen,	182 90	
pork, 5,155 pounds,	535 50	
beef, 7,481 pounds,	598 48	
leaves, 7½ tons,	52 50	
soap, 675 gallons,	80 24	
calves,	129 94	
potatoes,	178 92	
shoats,	126 00	
strawberries,	56 70	
apples,	75 00	
peas,	30 00	
beets,	5 00	
turnips,	3 00	
cabbages,	10 00	
tomatoes,	15 00	
cucumbers,	25 00	
beans,	43 00	
plums,	60 00	
pears,	12 00	
squash,	4 00	
green fodder,	105 52	
sweet corn,	87 00	
muck,	125 00	
ice,	175 00	
keeping horse for school,	150 00	
bedding,	80 00	
hay,	36 00	
		<hr/>
		\$13,673 38
		12,955 25
		<hr/>
Net gain over last year,		\$718 13

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Calves,	\$129 94
Shoats,	126 00
Potatoes,	158 92
	<hr/>
	\$414 86

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk, 45,731½ quarts,	\$1,825 26	Cucumbers,	\$25 00
Eggs, 710 dozen,	182 90	Beans,	43 00
Pork, 5,155 pounds,	535 50	Plums,	60 00
Beef, 7,481 pounds,	598 48	Pears,	12 00
Soap, 657 gallons,	80 24	Squash,	4 00
Potatoes,	20 00	Green fodder,	105 52
Strawberries,	56 70	Sweet corn,	87 00
Apples,	75 00	Ice,	175 00
Peas,	30 00	Bedding,	80 00
Beets,	5 00	Hay,	36 00
Turnips,	3 00		
Cabbage,	10 00		
Tomatoes,	15 00		
			\$4,064 60

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1894.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Crockery.
1893.													
October, . . .	\$87 45	\$80 12	\$12 50	\$21 35	-	\$16 00	\$75 60	\$46 89	\$73 05	\$92 01	-	-	\$122 32
November, . .	73 14	26 85	12 00	435 00	\$239 14	-	-	42 22	27 17	280 10	-	\$82 02	105 69
December, . .	51 92	-	13 50	-	-	-	-	-	14 80	41 92	-	-	-
1894.													
January, . . .	-	28 00	17 25	-	76 44	36 00	-	29 68	11 50	22 85	-	9 08	16 13
February, . .	-	21 29	22 58	-	106 75	-	-	33 00	9 28	182 02	-	-	7 87
March, . . .	-	20 86	1 25	-	135 02	-	55 58	23 91	110 65	29 53	\$107 70	-	35 80
April, . . .	-	37 34	3 75	-	106 55	16 16	135 76	23 40	45 54	154 07	-	45 35	97 20
May, . . .	10 67	20 70	8 38	-	123 80	12 50	-	31 35	128 95	138 87	61 01	30 00	106 79
June, . . .	79 71	26 74	11 35	212 50	120 05	28 63	-	21 60	18 29	182 75	1,408 50	37 00	89 56
July, . . .	104 37	24 45	19 40	-	80 00	-	-	23 15	43 31	141 30	-	30 20	87 49
August, . . .	20 50	29 85	10 72	-	102 30	-	58 88	29 79	78 53	256 76	-	-	49 06
September, .	80 08	34 16	29 22	2 87	203 20	16 00	1 50	34 13	37 28	165 58	11 70	-	13 36
	\$507 84	\$300 36	\$161 90	\$671 72	\$1,293 25	\$125 29	\$322 57	\$339 12	\$598 35	\$1,707 76	\$1,588 91	\$179 65	\$731 27

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1894 — Concluded.

	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers Fares.	Telephone, Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Temporarily employed.	TOTALS.
1893.												
October,	\$20 28	\$0 63	\$5 70	\$48 99	\$21 63	\$25 00	\$25 95	—	—	\$765 14	—	\$1,490 61
November,	84 33	37 86	2 75	62 36	21 74	25 00	116 85	\$84 32	\$24 58	740 14	—	2,469 03
December,	—	—	—	46 04	20 46	20 00	—	—	—	769 80	—	978 44
1894.												
January,	—	—	—	57 09	59 09	20 00	—	—	53 75	662 98	—	1,099 84
February,	2 80	18 59	—	74 66	17 12	20 00	—	—	—	675 78	—	1,191 74
March,	9 69	—	—	67 37	42 15	20 00	168 30	378 50	—	653 04	—	1,859 60
April,	—	—	2 75	105 11	14 03	20 00	89 67	54 15	19 20	774 19	—	1,744 22
May,	161 39	—	58 15	42 75	18 26	20 00	147 09	—	35 20	775 34	—	1,951 20
June,	6 15	33 85	3 00	35 40	53 10	20 00	39 45	—	189 05	813 73	—	3,430 41
July,	—	23 98	21 35	55 95	46 27	25 00	65 30	—	—	800 31	—	1,591 83
August,	29 18	15 75	13 15	74 98	15 28	25 00	—	—	—	882 57	—	1,687 30
September,	214 04	—	50 43	46 61	58 57	25 00	122 53	—	67 17	909 94	—	2,123 37
	\$527 86	\$130 16	\$157 28	\$717 31	\$387 70	\$265 00	\$775 14	\$516 97	\$389 22	\$9,222 96	—	\$21,617 59

Pay-roll of persons Employed at the State Industrial School for Year ending Sept. 30, 1894.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	1 year,	\$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	1 year,	650 04
C. J. Bean,	Matron,	11 months 15 days,	335 13
A. T. White,	"	10 months 17 days,	307 46
E. C. Bailey,	"	10 months 21 days,	311 30
B. E. Clarke,	"	9 months 27 days,	288 31
L. D. Mayhew,	"	3 months 19 days,	105 68
E. B. Eames,	"	2 months 12 days,	69 82
B. McManus,	Sub-matron,	3 months,	36 00
J. L. Estabrooks,	" "	1 month 10½ days,	48 38
S. E. Palmer,	" "	7 days,	6 70
H. S. Holder,	" "	9 days,	11 02
M. E. Palmer,	Clerk,	11 months 9 days,	329 38
M. A. Bass,	Teacher,	9 months 25 days,	245 43
J. L. Eastabrooke,	"	5 months 20 days,	141 42
J. C. Trask,	"	8 months 19 days,	215 60
M. E. Bither,	"	9 months,	225 00
F. E. Rastall,	"	4 months 21 days,	117 24
A. Hawley,	"	3 months 14 days,	86 49
E. B. Eames,	Sub-teacher,	2 months 3 days,	52 09
L. D. Mayhew,	" "	1 month 26 days,	46 34
S. E. Palmer,	" "	20 days,	16 42
M. M. Holden,	" "	2 months 3 days,	52 09
A. L. Green,	" "	3 days,	2 46
M. L. Trask,	" "	9 days,	7 39
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	1 year,	300 00
I. N. Bailey,	"	11 months 14 days,	286 49
H. M. Oakes,	"	10 months 28 days,	272 98
S. C. Osgood,	"	11 months 3 days,	277 09
E. H. Knowlton,	"	11 months 10 days,	283 21
K. E. Saunders,	Sub-housekeeper,	5 months,	125 00
M. L. Trask,	" "	15 days,	12 32
L. S. True,	" "	14 days,	11 49
M. C. Bickford,	" "	11 days,	9 03
S. Lawton,	" "	26 days,	21 35
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	1 year,	200 04
J. W. H. Baker,	Foreman,	1 year,	539 40

Pay-roll of Persons Employed, etc.—Concluded.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
D. H. Bailey,	Laborer,	3 months 14 days, . .	\$89 96
E. W. Lawrence,	"	1 year,	456 00
O. W. Osgood,	"	11 months 3 days, . .	288 18
H. Carr,	"	9 months 13 days, . .	339 62
M. Dolphin,	"	4 months 8 days, . .	110 83
C. L. Daggett,	"	1 month,	38 00
J. C. Evans,	"	6 months 5 days, . .	234 33
G. K. Wight,	"	3 months 12 days, . .	129 19
R. McKenzie,	"	2 months 9 days, . .	59 69
J. Fleming,	"	4 days,	5 00
E. V. Morse,	"	8 months 13 days, . .	210 68
A. L. Brackett,	Work on library, . . . .	. . . . .	15 89
			<u>\$9,222 96</u>

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, we have had four cases of serious illness, — two of erysipelas and two of rheumatic fever.

All cases of specific trouble we now transfer to the Tewksbury hospital, for in the present crowded condition of our cottages, the matrons have neither the time nor the facilities to follow the instructions necessary in these diseases.

Six cases of pregnancy have come to us; five of these have been sent to Tewksbury, the other placed with friends.

In common with other places which have not an adequate water supply, our school has been threatened with a water famine for several weeks. By great painstaking enough water has been held in the reservoir for drinking, but for all other purposes water had to be drawn from the brook. It is to be hoped that the appropriation now asked for will be granted without delay. The danger that has menaced us these past two months sufficiently demonstrates the urgency of the request.

During the past month several girls have suffered from a light form of pharyngitis. A rest of two or three days, with some disinfectant to the throat, is usually all that is required. In one case, however, this present cold has resulted in bringing back our old asthmatic trouble, while in another patient with weak lungs there is some danger that phthisis may develop.

Respectfully submitted,

M. V. O'CALLAGHAN,

Visiting Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 1, 1894.

