

Annual report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham : 1913.

Contributors

Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham.

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SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS
SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED
AT WALTHAM,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1913.



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
32 DERNE STREET.
1914.



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Mrs. Edith Prescott Wolcott, Boston.
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Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,
WAVERLEY, Dec. 1, 1913.

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

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1913.

We have now 1,627 feeble-minded inmates, of whom 1,335 are at Waverley and 292 at Templeton. The exact number present, however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1,260 at Waverley and 276 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths we refer you to the superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

In view of the constant demands for admission, it was voted early in the season to take up with the Vermont authorities the removal of the 28 cases from that State then in the school. It will be remembered that Massachusetts, the pioneer in the work of caring for the feeble-minded, for many years provided accommodations for patients from other New England States who were received at the rate of \$300 per annum, nearly double the cost of keeping them. Gradually, State after State has taken up its own burden, built schools, and provided for the care and maintenance of its imbeciles within its own borders, thus relieving our crowded condition in a slight degree. The State of Vermont has thus far failed to provide local care for its charges. We have been waiting in expectation of her following in the steps of Maine and Rhode Island, and for some time we have declined to take any new cases.

For many years the revenue derived from the board and care of out of the State cases enabled us to support one Massachusetts case for every case from outside. Of recent years, however, because of the pressure for admission from Massachusetts, we have urgently requested Vermont to remove her cases. Now we have asked to be relieved within a definite time.

Although life at the school pursues an even and apparently unvarying tenor, yet each year some advance in knowledge, or the application of knowledge to the subjects in our charge, is made. As we have reported before, the trustees are often in grave doubt about the wisdom of discharging cases presented by the superintendent for their decision on account of the persistent urging of relatives or friends who, upon discovering the apparent improvement in the objects of their interest, are anxious to effect their release.

Formal psychological tests have been applied to the inmates of the school, which add to our scientific knowledge of the character of the cases, and, incidentally, there is accumulated data of value to the trustees when any of these cases come before them on a petition for discharge. This is particularly helpful when we take up these high-grade cases where we need all the evidence we can get.

As examples, take three cases from a recent meeting. An application was presented that — be allowed to go away on vacation. The last time she was allowed to go on vacation, she went off and lived with an Italian. She is thirty-two years old. The psychological tests show her to be mentally nine years old. Another case at the same meeting, —, twenty-two years old, has had two children and we have had a good deal of trouble with her. The tests show her to be mentally ten years old. Another, twenty-one years old, came here at nineteen and had had already two children. Her father tried to get her out. Mentally she is ten years old. These were three out of several cases considered at that meeting and none was allowed to go.

The two field workers, paid from the income of our invested funds, are doing valuable work in looking up the histories of inmates for scientific purposes. These histories will form the basis of some very important reports.

Each year we have some inmates who go home on vacation, or run away, and are not returned. After six months boys who do not return from vacation are automatically discharged.

The pressing need for suitable provision for the class of defective delinquents, discussed at length in previous reports, is more apparent than ever. We have added gradually to the number of cases of this type until we now have twenty male patients and the same number of female patients who are defective mentally, but in addition have marked criminalistic tendencies.

Some of these men have prison records. They are insubordinate and troublesome and cannot be adequately managed by the methods permissible and desirable in a school for the feeble-minded. They escape whenever they wish to do so, as our wards cannot be made as secure as a penal institution, and nothing short of this could prevent their escape. These patients incite the ordinary feeble-minded patients to insubordination and are, in every way, foreign bodies in a large school for the feeble-minded.

These defective delinquents ought to be suitably and permanently provided for in penal institutions, in accordance with chapter 595, Acts of 1911.

The religious services, now required by law and as arranged for by the different denominations, are very much enjoyed by the inmates.

The 9th of September saw the new hospital for boys completed and occupied. It more than meets our highest expectations, and the relief its occupancy has brought to the boys' dormitories cannot be overestimated. As we visit it now, with inmates basking in the sunlight of its beautiful southern exposure, we wonder how we ever cared for them without it.

Since the 1st of April we have produced at Waverley all the milk used there, our herd of cows having been gradually replenished from Templeton until we now have sixty in milk.

Twenty-five boys have been added to the growing family at the colony. Each season brings its varied occupation of interest to the boys. Fields, reclaimed from rocks and stubble, yield 250 bushels or more of potatoes to the acre. Corn, over 14 feet high, covered acre after acre and later went in endless

procession to fill the silos. A fire, which destroyed an old and somewhat unsanitary barn and a silo, was the only event to mar the successful course of the year at Templeton.

As usual there was hardly any sickness at the colony, and a sturdier, healthier and happier set of boys would be difficult to find.

In the October number of "The Training School Bulletin," published in Vineland, N. J., appears an article descriptive of our Templeton Colony, well worth the perusal of all who are interested in our work with the boys. In less than two pages it epitomizes admirably a description of the place and the life there. We cannot refrain from quoting its final paragraph.

What has been done successfully in Massachusetts for 300 defective men can be done for many thousand more. Those interested in the care of the feeble-minded owe a special debt of gratitude to Dr. Fernald, whose energy, initiative and magnificent practical common sense have made this typical and model colony a success. When similar colonies exist in every state of the Union, and the defectives by the thousand, both men and women, shall be gathered into them, we shall be beginning to satisfy the greatest of all present social needs, "the complete care and control of the defectives."

On account of the hundreds of applicants now seeking, in vain, admission at both the existing schools for the feeble-minded, this Board feels strongly that the time has come for the establishment of a new school, preferably in the western part of the State, and they would urgently recommend that action to that end be taken at the coming session of the General Court.

In accordance with the provisions of law we have made estimates for special appropriations needed for the coming year, which with detailed plans and explanatory notes we have forwarded to the State Board of Insanity.

Cottage for farm foreman, \$4,000 00

We have no house for foreman farmer at Waverley, and have been compelled to employ unmarried men. This has meant frequent changes and is very unsatisfactory. The kind of men who make good foremen are always settled men with families, and we cannot employ such men unless we have a house provided for them.

Cottage for assistant physician, \$5,000 00

We have five assistant physicians. One is married and lives in a cottage on the place. The proposed cottage is similar to the one so occupied. Another of our assistant physicians is married and has two children. They now live in two small rooms on the third floor of the office building. This is very uncomfortable for them and these rooms are much needed for other officers. While the institution has grown, the rooms for officers have not been increased, and we very much need these extra rooms. It is very difficult to employ a physician who has a family unless he can live in a separate house.

Building for patients' visitors and for recreation purposes
of employees, \$25,000 00

We have at Waverley over 250 employees, mostly young women. These women live in comfortable houses, but have no place for recreation, and the result is, when they get through their work, they go in town and are there exposed to the temptations of the city. We feel that we owe something in the way of social service to these young people, and that if we are to make the nursing service attractive to the right class of people, we must give them proper facilities for rest and recreation, such as are furnished by modern department stores and by settlements and other civic social centers. We have a very large moral responsibility towards these young women who are in the service of the school.

The building, as proposed, will furnish a room for the matron, who will really be a social service worker for the special class of young impressionable girls who make our most desirable attendants; a reading room and library for all the employees; a recreation hall, where dancing and singing might be indulged in, with certain semi-secluded alcoves, where the young women might meet their young men friends with a proper amount of privacy, but without the dangers in the present method of meeting them in the roads and groves. On the other side of the recreation hall would be a smoking and billiard room for the male employees, and a small kitchen where simple suppers and other refreshments could be prepared.

In the daytime it is proposed to use this building for the reception of the parents and friends of our patients. Relatively 80 per cent. of our patients come from within a 5-cent fare of the school, and on pleasant visiting days, especially on Sundays, we often have 50 or 60 patients who have visitors. The present reception rooms are very small, not having been enlarged since we had a population of 400, and the visitors are at present very inadequately cared for. The recreation hall, with its alcoves, would furnish an opportunity for the amount of privacy the parents desire with their children.

Steel water tower, to supplement and replace the present tower at Waltham, \$4,500 00

The present water tower at Waltham was built for a population of 600 and we now have over 1,200 patients at the school, and 250 employees. The water supply is from the city supply, and the territory between the city and the school has been built up very much in the last few years, so that a large population now uses the water main that supplies the school. In case of fire we could depend upon but a limited supply. The estimated cost covers a tower (steel) 20 feet in diameter, 75 feet high, and with an estimated capacity of 175,000 gallons.

Cottage for 15 additional patients at Templeton Colony, . . . \$3,500 00

This cottage would closely resemble the present dormitories at Templeton, except that under one roof we would have sleeping room for 15 boys, sitting room for 15 boys, attendant's room, toilet room, and clothes room. This would be a one-story building and would be constructed largely by the boys themselves.

For the city of Waltham, annual assessment for sewerage as provided for by section 3, chapter 83 of the Acts of 1893, \$820 89

As we close this the sixty-sixth annual report we can look back on another year of progress. While all that we should have liked to do may not have been accomplished, yet much has been done and much improvement made.

The work of the institution has grown. Each year new requirements are made of us and, with reduction in the hours of labor and increase in detail, it is not strange that our force has to be enlarged and our expense account increased. An additional assistant to the bookkeeper and an additional stenographer have been added to the force. By illness on the staff, the duties of Dr. Fernald and the other physicians have been unusually heavy, but their increased duties have been performed as cheerfully and effectively as ever.

We say little in our reports of the force, doctors, nurses and attendants who make up the body of men and women having in charge these nearly 1,600 feeble-minded patients; but it is not because their attention is not worthy of note, but because it is of such a high character, and all their service is performed so quietly and smoothly that we assume that it is the only possible kind of service, and accept it as a matter of course. Yet it is fitting to stop once in a while and think what these

dependent charges, what their parents and friends, yes, what the citizens, the taxpayers of Massachusetts, owe to this devoted band of workers. Stop, and give them a silent vote of heartfelt thanks.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2d.

FRANCIS J. BARNES.

LUANN L. BRACKETT.

THOMAS N. CARVER.

THOMAS W. DAVIS.

FRANCIS H. DEWEY.

EDWARD W. EMERSON.

FREDERICK P. FISH.

CHARLES E. WARE.

JOSEPH B. WARNER.

FRANK G. WHEATLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1913:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1912,	971	613	1,584
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1912,	887	599	1,486
Admissions for the year,	142	50	192
School cases,	65	18	83
Custodial cases,	77	32	109
Whole number of cases during the year,	1,113	663	1,776
Discharged during the year,	90	33	123
Died during the year,	18	8	26
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1913,	1,005	622	1,627
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1913,	932	604	1,536
State patients,	894	577	1,471
Private patients,	24	16	40
Vermont beneficiaries,	14	11	25
Daily average number of patients actually present,	896+	590+	1,487+
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1913, at school,	656	604	1,260
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1913, at colony,	276	-	276
Applications during the year,	-	-	449

Of the 192 admissions 68 were young pupils capable of being taught to read and write; 31 males were over fourteen years of age; 21 females were over fourteen years of age; 14 were cases of spastic paralysis; 4 were blind; 1 was totally deaf; 7 were of the Mongolian type of idiocy; 3 were microcephalic; 5 were hydrocephalic; 3 women had borne illegitimate children; 5 were admitted for observation and diagnosis; 7 were sent here from the police courts and 1 from the juvenile court; 5 were trans-

ferred from the insane hospitals; 18 were of the defective delinquent type.

Of the 123 cases discharged during the year 8 were taken home by parents; 57 were not returned from vacation; 2 were discharged as not suitable for the institution; 11 were committed to hospitals for the insane; 5 were transferred to the Monson State Hospital for Epileptics, and 2 to the Wrentham State School; 1 ran away and was arrested and sent to the State Farm; 1 was committed to the State Prison while home on a visit; 1 was committed to the Suffolk School for Boys while home on visit; 1 ran away from home while on vacation; 5 were taken out of the State by parents; 1 was deported by the State Board of Insanity; 12 runaways were discharged after two years' absence; 2 died while home on visit.

Fourteen boys were taken home to go to work and have been steadily employed at wages varying from \$3 to \$11 per week, and are apparently all doing fairly well, although these boys were withdrawn from the school contrary to the advice of the school officials.

We have no power to prevent the discharge of patients who are not under formal commitment. A drastic law requiring a court commitment in every case would prevent the admission and training of many young children. The present procedure for the admission of young pupils requires merely the formal application of the parent and the medical certificate of the physician, with the idea of making the school as accessible as the public schools. We advise and require the commitment of adults and of young pupils where it is possible.

In view of the highly hereditary nature of feeble-mindedness, and its significance as a cause of crime, pauperism and immorality, it is often urged that laws be passed compelling the permanent commitment of every feeble-minded person in the State. If, as we believe, there are at least 10,000, and probably 14,000, feeble-minded in the State, the cost for housing and caring for this vast number would total an appalling sum. The State is not likely to be called upon for any such wholesale expenditure. In our State, the friends of many feeble-minded persons are entirely able and willing to give them adequate care and protection at home. Many of these will

never require institution care. Indeed, many parents willingly make any sacrifice in order to care for their own children in their homes. A law requiring the forcible commitment of such cases would be absurd and could not be enforced. Many feeble-minded children can be well cared for at home until they are 10 or more years of age. Some of the boys who have been trained to habits of industry and have settled down to good behavior in the institution may be safely cared for at home for the rest of their lives.

There is urgent need for increased provision for the care and training of the feeble-minded of all classes and ages who have no homes, or where the parents are unable to properly care for them; for adult males with sexual or criminalistic tendencies; and for the whole class of defective adult females. Poor families burdened with the care of helpless idiotic children should be relieved of these burdens. The large waiting lists of applicants at Waverley and at Wrentham show the crying need of such provision.

In the future it is probable that a comprehensive plan will be worked out providing care and supervision of the entire feeble-minded population of the State. The foundation of this plan would be a permanent continued census of every feeble-minded person in the State. The present inmates of institutions, the applicants on the waiting lists, and the recent census by the State Board of Insanity, would be the nucleus of this census. This could be gradually enlarged by the co-operation of physicians, teachers, social workers, court and prison officials, local authorities, etc. This enumeration and record of the feeble-minded would permit some form of extra-institutional supervision and control, with regular visitation and reports from trained social workers. At the proper time the parents should be informed of the condition of the feeble-minded child, of the necessity for life-long supervision and of the probable need of institution treatment. Sooner or later the parents will probably be willing to allow their child to be cared for in the institution. The parents who are not willing should be allowed the custody of their child, with the understanding that he shall be properly cared and provided for during his life, that he shall not be allowed to get into mischief, and that he shall be

prevented from parenthood. Whenever the parents or friends are unwilling or incapable of performing these duties, the law should provide that the child shall be forcibly placed in an institution or otherwise legally supervised. The visitors would visit and report upon applicants for admission, advise and assist patients at home on parole, or who have been discharged. An important feature of this plan would be the opportunity afforded for the education of the family, the local officials and the community generally as to the hereditary nature and peculiar dangers of feeble-mindedness.

A rational State-wide policy for controlling feeble-mindedness must include this policy of persistent education and a recognition of the necessity of teaching the community how to safely tolerate and control mentally defective persons and families who are not sent to institutions.

This plan could be worked out with an organization in each institution looking out for a certain area surrounding such institution or by some form of State-wide supervision.

The general health of our large family, now totalling over 1,800 patients and employees, has been excellent. We have had no serious epidemics, although we had a series of mild cases of diphtheria, with 43 patients and 6 employees ill, but with only 1 death as a result. We had, also, 8 cases of scarlet fever, all light and with no deaths resulting.

There were 26 deaths during the year; 6 were from organic disease of the brain; 3 from epilepsy; 2 from pulmonary tuberculosis; 2 from chronic heart disease; and 1 each from general tuberculosis, lobar pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, pneumonia with meningitis, gastroenteritis, nephritis, meningitis, enteritis, laryngeal diphtheria, postdiphtheritic paralysis, acute indigestion, exhaustion following pneumonia, and exhaustion of chronic idiocy. As for several years past the death rate was almost exactly as that of the State.

There were 449 applicants for admission during the year, and the majority of these applications must remain on the waiting list until additional provision is made for their care.

We have had a busy and successful year. The schools, training classes, and manual and vocational training classes are at a good state of efficiency. We have a very capable

group of teachers and trainers. As in previous years we have had a large number of interested visitors from this and other States. In the course of the year, many educators and physicians from foreign countries visit the school and the colony.

The new hospital for male patients, the "infirmery," opened in September, was completed at a cost well within the sum appropriated. This building, with its spacious and airy sun parlor, with a sanitary terrazzo flooring kept warm by steam pipes embedded in the floor itself, its delightful sleeping rooms, cool and quiet rooms for those actually ill, its two immense protected outdoor porches, — all on one floor, — with its magnificent view and surrounded by a beautiful natural forest, affords ideal facilities for giving the best of care to the 70 feeble and sick boys and men who have been gathered from all the other buildings.

As in previous years on Thursday of each week we have conducted an out-patient clinic for examination and diagnosis of patients from all over the State and for advice concerning these patients. This service seems to be appreciated by physicians, social workers and parents. We have an average of 7 or 8 patients at each clinic. The wealth of clinical material at the school is freely utilized by the colleges, medical schools and other educational organizations. We are very frequently called upon by medical societies, social clubs, churches, women's clubs, and other organizations all over the State for talks and lectures on subjects connected with our work. We consider these lectures as valuable opportunities for the education of the people of the State on this subject, and as such a part of the work of the school.

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$299,141.-73 (or \$299,962.62, including a special appropriation of \$820.89 for sewage), or \$3.87 per capita per week. This is a large sum of money, but it means that for \$3.87 per week some family and some neighborhood is being relieved of anxiety and danger from the presence of a feeble-minded person. This vast sum is appropriated in response to the demand of the parents and the taxpayers that the families and neighborhoods be relieved of this burden and menace.

The following table shows the per capita cost for the past twenty-seven years:—

1887,	\$4 19	1901,	\$3 19
1888,	3 44	1902,	3 15
1889,	3 47	1903,	3 48
1890,	3 43	1904,	3 53
1891,	3 26	1905,	3 52
1892,	3 27	1906,	3 65
1893,	3 18	1907,	3 65
1894,	3 17	1908,	3 67
1895,	3 15	1909,	3 83
1896,	3 25	1910,	3 87
1897,	3 33	1911,	3 83
1898,	3 24	1912,	3 77
1899,	3 22	1913,	3 87
1900,	3 22		

Notwithstanding the increased cost of food and supplies of every kind, shorter hours of labor, larger relative number of employees, increased wages, etc., it will be seen that the per capita cost has increased only slightly for this period. Indeed, if the patients on visits and vacations were included in the average number present, as was the custom previous to 1909, there would be little increase in the weekly cost. The standard of living for patients and employees has steadily improved each year.

There are several causes for this favorable financial showing. Our plant is easily administered. The separate buildings permit definite fixing of responsibility for care of supplies and prevention of waste. The purchasing of supplies has been so systematized that except for a few small articles for immediate use, all our supplies are purchased on formal competitive bids at regular intervals. Every responsible dealer is welcomed as a bidder. The quality and quantity of the goods received are accurately verified. Only first-class food supplies are purchased or accepted.

Supplies are issued only on approved signed requisitions from the dormitory matrons and other heads of departments. These officers are held strictly responsible for the economical use of all supplies. New utensils, bedding, etc., are issued only in exchange for the worn-out articles. The exact weight of coal consumed is daily recorded for comparison. A daily report

each of the twenty-four dining rooms for patients and employes, signed by the persons in charge, shows the articles served at each meal for that day, with a definite report as to the quantity and quality of the food and the character of the service. The exact amount of waste food material from each dining room and kitchen is daily measured and reported upon.

The food products supplied from our garden and farm colonies provide a great variety of vegetables and fruits which we could not afford to buy in any such quantities. The great quantity of fresh rhubarb, lettuce, young onions, strawberries, green corn, tomatoes, apples, etc., are most palatable additions to the bills of fare. Among our farm products this year were 783 barrels of apples, 1,152 barrels of turnips, 78,156 pounds of cabbage and 355,363 quarts of milk. We raised 5,072 bushels of potatoes from 22 acres of land, an average of 230 bushels per acre. The total value of the products of our farm this year amounted to \$66,651.02. The total cost of the farm and of the gardens, including labor of all outside men, amounted to \$44,121.79. The actual work of cultivating these crops was done very largely by the boys themselves. All the men who work with the boys at the farm colony as supervisory attendants would be needed as caretakers if the boys were not so employed and, at the home school at Waltham, the 16 outside men or farm attendants are needed to care for the roads and grounds, haul the coal and remove the ashes, haul the freight from the station, deliver the supplies, do the carriage driving, and the other varied outside work of a great institution. If the gardens and dairy were abandoned, we should need 14 of the 16 outside men now employed. Every one of these men has boys working with him who would be idle and troublesome without this useful and educational occupation.

Since April 1, 1913, all the milk needed has been supplied by our own dairies. We have a fine herd of high-grade Holstein cows, nearly all bred and raised at our farm colony. The cost of our dairies, including all the labor which should properly be charged to this account, all grain, hay and bedding purchased, with interest on capital invested, etc., amounts to \$18,024.50 for the year. This sum includes the cost of keeping 53 head of young stock for replenishing our herd. The value of

the milk at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quart amounted to \$23,098.60, and beef, veal, etc., consumed and stock sold amounted to \$954.88, a total of \$24,053.48. This quantity of milk of known purity, forming so essential a part of the food supply of so many children, could be secured elsewhere with great difficulty.

The development of the farm colony at Templeton continues to be one of the most interesting features of the institution. The fine telford road, made of stones, gathered from nearby fields, connecting the four farm groups, and over 3 miles in length, is practically completed. The boys have cleared for cultivation more wild land than in any previous year. Despite the dry weather all the summer, good crops were harvested. The boys are rugged, robust and contented.

It is a great satisfaction to repeat that almost without exception the parents and friends have seemed pleased and satisfied with the care and management of the patients. They are invited and urged to make any suggestions or complaints which seem likely to add to the comfort and welfare of the children. The content and happiness of the children is largely the result of the unceasing vigilance and fidelity of the devoted house matrons who spend their days and nights in the dormitories with the children. Our splendid corps of attendants and nurses deserve great credit for their patient and kindly care of the children. Such service deserves more adequate remuneration than is now paid for this trying work.

I cannot close this report without expressing an appreciation of the time, and thought, and study, which the trustees have given so freely to the many problems connected with the growth and administration of this great institution. The detailed discussion and consideration by the trustees of every important happening and new situation, and even the consideration of puzzling individual cases, has resulted in the formulation of a wealth of broad general principles of management which greatly simplifies the direction and supervision of the school.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN ACCOUNT WITH
CLARENCE B. HUMPHREYS, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1913.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1912,	. . . . .	\$4,958 89
Income from funds,	. . . . .	2,286 29
Principal received:—		
3 Boston & Lowell 4s matured,	. . . . . \$3,000 00	
5 city of Waltham 4s matured,	. . . . . 5,000 00	
1 town of Stoughton 4s matured,	. . . . . 1,000 00	
Dividend in liquidation, Continental Na- tional Bank,	. . . . . 36 00	
	9,036 00	
		\$16,281 18
<i>Payments.</i>		
Expense:—		
Auditor,	. . . . . \$25 00	
Rent of safe,	. . . . . 10 00	
Printing reports,	. . . . . 47 00	
Superintendent, working capital,	. . . . . 500 00	
Treasurer's bond,	. . . . . 50 00	
Interest and commissions on bonds pur- chased,	. . . . . 134 33	
Librarian,	. . . . . 661 25	
Eugenic field worker,	. . . . . 291 21	
Psychologist,	. . . . . 199 84	
Harvard Medical School,	. . . . . 200 00	
	\$2,118 63	
Investments:—		
6,000 American Telephone and Telegraph collateral trust 4s at 88,	. . . . . \$5,280 00	
2,000 Chicago & Northwestern general 4s at 93,	. . . . . 1,860 00	
5,000 city of Boston regular 4s at 99 $\frac{3}{4}$,	. . . . . 4,987 50	
	12,127 50	
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1913,	. . . . .	2,035 05
		\$16,281 18

Invested Funds, Nov. 30, 1913.

	Par Value.
Bonds, Boston & Maine 4s,	\$2,000 00
Bonds, town of Belmont 4s,	1,000 00
Bonds, Illinois Central 4s,	6,000 00
Bonds, city of Newton 4s,	3,000 00
Bonds, Nashua Street Railway 4s,	5,000 00
Bonds, Baltimore & Ohio 3½s,	10,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Illinois Division) 4s,	4,000 00
Bonds, Union Pacific first 4s,	4,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy general mortgage 4s,	3,000 00
Bonds, American Telephone and Telegraph collateral trust 4s,	6,000 00
Bonds, Chicago & Northwestern general 4s,	2,000 00
Bonds, city of Boston regular 4s,	5,000 00
8 shares State Street Trust Company,	800 00
50 shares Trimountain Trust,	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$56,800 00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company,	2,035 05
	<hr/>
	\$58,835 05

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE B. HUMPHREYS,

Treasurer of Corporation Funds.

DEC. 9, 1913.

Trustees, Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: — I have made a careful examination of the books of the treasurer of your corporation for the year ending Nov. 30, 1913, and found the books carefully kept and in balance. The amount of cash on hand at the close of business November 30, viz., \$2,035 05, is on deposit in the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company to the credit of your corporation, as per certificate inclosed. I have personally examined the securities held by your Board, amounting to \$56,800, which are on deposit in the Boston Safe Deposit vaults as shown by the treasurer's account. The abstract of his account for the year submitted to me I find to be correct.

Yours very truly,

FRANK E. ORCUTT,

Auditor.

DEC. 8, 1913.

F. E. ORCUTT, Esq., *Supervisor of Accounts, State House, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR: — We hereby certify that the balance to the credit of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded, C. B. Humphreys, treasurer, at the close of business Dec. 1, 1913, as shown by the books of this company, was \$2,035.05.

Very truly yours,

G. E. GOODSPEED,

Treasurer, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE INSTITUTION.

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

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1913:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1912,	.	\$5,893 77
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Private,	\$15,199 81	
Reimbursements, insane,	530 95	
Cities and towns,	610 54	
	\$16,341 30	
Sales:—		
Food,	\$78 92	
Clothing and materials,	505 00	
Furnishings,	31 00	
Heat, light and power,	50 30	
Repairs and improvements,	50	
Miscellaneous,	132 75	
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Cows and calves,	\$724 00	
Pigs and hogs,	36 00	
Hides,	101 28	
Sundries,	3 78	
	865 06	
		1,663 53
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances,	\$190 99	
Sundries,	247 59	
	438 58	
		18,443 41
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1912,	\$337 91	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	20,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1913,	\$269,504 31	
Less returned,	18 70	
	269,485 61	
		289,823 52
Special appropriations,		2,006 32
Total,		\$346,167 02

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth institution receipts,		\$18,443 41
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1912,	\$6,971 69	
Eleven months' schedules, 1913,	269,485 61	
November advances,	10,105 06	
	<hr/>	286,562 36
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules,	\$32,006 32	
Less advances, last year's report,	740 01	
	<hr/>	31,266 31
Balance Nov. 30, 1913: —		
In bank,	\$8,042 25	
In office,	1,852 69	
	<hr/>	9,894 94
Total,		\$346,167 02

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$303,000 00	
Appropriation for sewerage,	820 89	
	<hr/>	\$303,820 89
Expenses (as analyzed below),		299,962 62
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,		\$3,858 27

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —		
Walter E. Fernald, superintendent,	\$4,999 96	
General administration,	24,748 87	
Medical service,	6,881 76	
Ward service (male),	9,783 77	
Ward service (female),	48,190 06	
Repairs and improvements,	13,929 11	
Farm, stable and grounds,	14,617 53	
	<hr/>	\$123,151 06
Food: —		
Butter,	\$4,241 18	
Butterine,	3,379 64	
Beans,	2,021 82	
Bread and crackers,	89 74	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	3,069 50	
Cheese,	299 94	
Eggs,	2,232 16	
Flour,	9,754 77	
Fish,	2,199 68	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	1,365 30	
Lard,	92 56	
Meats,	19,920 64	
Milk,	3,038 10	
Molasses and syrup,	1,115 71	
Spices, seasonings, salt, etc.,	434 35	
Sugar,	4,173 03	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	981 51	
Vegetables,	1,116 17	
Yeast,	319 04	
Sundries,	654 62	
	<hr/>	60,499 46
Amount carried forward,		\$183,650 52

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$183,650 52
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$4,669 62	
Clothing,	3,562 03	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	7,894 02	
Furnishing goods,	83 34	
Hats and caps,	11 39	
Leather and shoe findings,	1,117 84	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	1,613 24	
Sundries,	6 48	
		18,957 96
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$6,279 41	
Brushes, brooms,	453 46	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	469 30	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	747 40	
Furniture and upholstery,	2,138 04	
Kitchen furnishings,	1,115 80	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	81 80	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	115 67	
Sundries,	493 91	
		11,894 79
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$15,596 80	
Freight on coal,	2,021 64	
Wood,	140 00	
Electricity,	81 16	
Oil,	514 84	
Sundries,	332 40	
		18,686 84
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	\$335 41	
Cement, lime and plaster,	994 24	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	154 83	
Electrical work and supplies,	852 02	
Hardware,	2,316 55	
Lumber,	2,399 99	
Machines (detached),	741 88	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	2,829 62	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	2,364 45	
Roofing and materials,	235 07	
Sundries,	561 44	
		13,785 50
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$1,371 14	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	1,695 24	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	3,606 76	
Hay, grain, etc.,	17,659 84	
Harnesses and repairs,	388 96	
Horses,	360 00	
Cows,	1,750 00	
Other live stock,	41 60	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,600 16	
Sundries,	1,030 56	
		29,504 26
Religious services,		735 85
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$277,215 72

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$277,215 72
Miscellaneous:—		
Books and periodicals, etc.,	\$348 32	
Entertainments,	835 58	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	6,354 64	
Funeral expenses,	187 00	
Gratuities,	131 69	
Hose, etc.,	35 12	
Ice,	913 26	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	955 71	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	712 63	
Manual training supplies,	543 84	
Postage,	464 49	
Printing and printing supplies,	173 31	
Return of runaways,	119 83	
Soap and laundry supplies,	3,661 90	
Stationery and office supplies,	1,466 00	
School books and school supplies,	761 81	
Travel and expenses (officials),	223 06	
Telephone and telegraph,	960 45	
Tobacco,	4 00	
Water,	1,837 56	
Sundries,	1,235 81	
		21,926 01
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$299,141 73
Sewerage (paid direct by State Treasurer to city of Waltham),		820 89
		\$299,962 62
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1912,		\$32,155 82
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$32,006 32	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	149 50	
		\$32,155 82
RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.		
<i>Resources.</i>		
Cash on hand,	\$9,894 94	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	10,105 06	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth account of November, 1913, schedule,	9,656 12	
		\$29,656 12
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Schedule of November bills,		\$29,656 12
PER CAPITA.		
During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,487 +.		
Total cost for maintenance, \$229,962.62.		
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$3.8682.		
Receipt from sales, \$1,663.53.		
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.021.		
All other institution receipts, \$16,779.88.		
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.2163.		
INDUSTRIES FUND.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1912,		\$300 00
Receipts credited,		—
		\$300 00
Expenditures, approved schedules, reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,		\$300 00

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Building for 60 patients,	Chapter 65, Acts 1912,	\$35,000 00	\$32,006 32	\$34,850 50	\$149 50 ¹

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER E. FERNALD,
Treasurer.

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

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1913.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$73,412 00
Buildings,	808,625 00
	<hr/>
	\$882,037 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Food,	\$2,744 18
Clothing and clothing material: —	
New goods in stock,	5,068 30
On wards,	10,550 69
Furnishings,	80,578 48
Heat, light and power: —	
Fuel,	12,054 30
Repairs and improvements: —	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	24,352 57
Farm, stable and grounds: —	
Live stock on the farm,	18,078 15
Produce of the farm,	12,151 90
Carriages and agricultural implements,	12,145 27
All other property,	614 73
Miscellaneous.	9,446 85
	<hr/>
	\$187,785 42

CLASSIFICATION AND METHOD OF TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

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

We have a larger number of pupils under instruction in the school-rooms than ever before. In trying to secure to each child the greatest improvement possible, we have been compelled to rearrange and modify our school work in some respects. In one way the increased number of pupils has simplified the work, as we are now able to so classify and grade our pupils that class work has very largely taken the place of much of the individual teaching necessary when we had a smaller number. There are distinct advantages to the child in placing him in a group of children with capacities and needs similar to his own. He profits by the mistakes of his fellows, and feels the stimulus of healthy rivalry.

The teacher gives each child a larger share of her time, and is able to retain the attention of the whole class. Our school children are separated into eleven well-defined grades, classified much as are the children in the lower grades of the common schools. There is a regular progression from the lower to the higher grades, and the pupils are promoted as soon as they are qualified. No pupil is in the schoolroom more than one-half of each day. The rest of the day is devoted to manual or industrial training, physical drill and outdoor recreation, thus securing healthy change and variety.

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

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

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

The mental drill and discipline given these children in our formal school classes would really be of little value if the knowledge gained could not be practically applied in the way of making them happier,

more self-reliant, more useful, and more like normal boys and girls in every respect.

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

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

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

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

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

Aside from the immediate disciplinary and educational value of work, the only possible way that a feeble-minded person can be fitted to lead a

harmless, happy and contented existence after he has grown to adult life is by acquiring in youth the capacity for some form of useful work.

The boys take great interest in the farm and garden work. They have picked thousands of loads of stone from our fields and carted them off for use in roadmaking. They do all the harrowing and cultivating. They do all of the weeding and nearly all of the hoeing in our large garden. The truck team, collecting and delivering supplies between the different buildings, takes the entire time of two boys. Other boys assist the baker, carpenter and engineer. One class of boys devote all their time to painting, doing as good work as we could hire done. Several boys, proudly uniformed with red caps, serve as errand boys. The shoes of our thirteen hundred inmates are kept in repair entirely by the work of the boys. They do all of the printing of stationery, blanks, circulars, etc., for the school. The boys also do much of the housework in the buildings where they live. The girls are kept just as busy. In the laundry they learn to wash, iron and fold clothes. They do much of the sewing, mending and darning for our large household. Much of the children's clothing is made in our sewing-rooms by our girls. Relays of willing helpers keep our eleven sewing machines busy from morning until night. Every girl at all bright is expected to keep her own clothing in repair. They are taught to wash dishes, make beds, wash windows, polish floors, sweep, dust, etc. In the domestic science room classes of girls receive accurate instruction in ordinary housework. They are taught to wash dishes, to make a fire in the kitchen range, to brush the stove, to wash a potato, to properly boil or bake a potato, to prepare other vegetables, to cook a beefsteak or other meat, to make bread and even cake, to lay a table and to properly serve a meal. Some of the advanced classes will cook an entire dinner; one pupil builds the fire, one makes the soup, another cooks the vegetables, another the meat, dessert, etc.; one lays the table, and finally one waits on the table while the rest of the class sit down and enjoy the meal they have prepared. This class work is directly applied in the domestic economy of the school. The pupils who do the best work in the class room are promoted to apply their acquired skill in the various kitchens and dining rooms, to their very great pride and satisfaction. Some of them have developed a good deal of skill in simple cookery. Nearly all have ceased to regard kitchen work as mere drudgery. The older girls and women are of great assistance in the care of the feeble and helpless children. The instinctive feminine love for children is relatively quite as marked with them as with normal women. A newly admitted child is at once eagerly adopted by some one. The affection and solicitude shown for the comfort and welfare of "my baby" are often quite touching. This responsibility helps wonderfully in keeping this uneasy class happy and contented. Without this cheerfully given service we

could not well care for the large number of helpless and feeble children in our asylum department without a largely increased number of paid attendants.

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

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

Every boy or girl of suitable physical health is supposed to own a sled. Our fine hills afford splendid facilities for coasting, which are fully utilized.

At least once a week during the school year some evening entertainment is provided for the children, consisting of concerts, readings, school exhibitions, tableaux, minstrel shows, a masquerade ball, dramatic performances and stereopticon exhibitions. These entertainments are gotten up by the officers and employees, usually assisted by some of the children. The school now owns a fine stereopticon apparatus, and nearly a thousand carefully selected lantern slides. These magic-lantern pictures vividly illustrate the principal physical features of the world and the many phases of human life and its varied interests. The pictures are greatly enjoyed by the children, and give them much real knowledge of the great world outside.

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

Among our resources in the way of recreation is the "Zoo," our collection of domestic animals and other pets, including goats, sheep, a calf, a pig, rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, squirrels, hens, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, turtles, frogs and even snakes. This collection is a never-failing source of pleasure and instruction for the children. It really forms a very important part of our school object collection, as the different animals are actually taken into the schoolrooms as living texts for encouraging attention and observation, the exercise of the special senses, and developing the power of speech.

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

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

LAWS RELATING TO THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

ACTS OF 1850, CHAPTER 150.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND
FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

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

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

ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 175.

SECTION 1. Annual appropriations, in addition to unexpended receipts, shall be made for the maintenance of each of the state hospitals and insane asylums, the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates, the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, the Massachusetts state sanatorium, and the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. All accounts for the maintenance of the above institutions shall be approved by the trustees and filed with the auditor of accounts at the end of each month, and shall be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth. Full copies of the pay rolls and bills shall be kept at each institution, but the originals shall be deposited with the auditor of accounts as vouchers.

SECTION 2. All money received by said hospitals, asylums and other institutions shall be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth as often as once in each month. The receipts from each institution shall be placed to its credit, and shall be used for its maintenance during the following year.

SECTION 3. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not affect the powers of the trustees of said institution under the provisions of section twenty-three of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws, section three of chapter eighty-eight of the Revised Laws, chapter one hundred and fifty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and acts in amendment thereof, nor their right to regulate or control the expenditure of any funds held by them under the provisions of said acts.

SECTION 4. Sections one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight and one hundred and twenty-nine of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and six. [*Approved March 14, 1905.*]

ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 629.

After the first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and eight, the commonwealth shall be liable for the board, care and treatment of all persons who are feeble-minded, or epileptic, who may be inmates of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, of the Wrentham state school, of the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, of the Hospital Cottages for Children, or of any other state institution for the care of such persons, or who may be admitted thereto under the provisions of law, and who would be supported under existing laws at the expense of any city or town within the commonwealth. [*Approved June 12, 1908.*]

ACTS OF 1913, CHAPTER 100.

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated for the maintenance of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirteen, to wit: —

From the receipts of said school now in the treasury of the commonwealth the sum of seventeen thousand nine hundred twenty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents; and from the treasury of the commonwealth from the ordinary revenue a sum not exceeding two hundred eighty-five thousand seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents.

For the city of Waltham for the annual assessment due from the commonwealth toward maintaining and operating a system of sewage disposal at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded the sum of eight hundred twenty dollars and eighty-nine cents, as provided for by section three of chapter eighty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved February 17, 1913.*]

ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 504, SECTIONS 59-65, 82.

SECTION 59. There shall be six trustees on the part of the commonwealth, of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, one of whom shall annually be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of six years.

SECTION 60. The annual appropriation for the support of said school shall be made upon condition that the board of trustees shall be composed of twelve persons, six of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council; and that the said school shall be subject to the same supervision of the state board of insanity as are the state hospitals for the insane. The trustees of said school shall annually prepare and send to the state board of insanity a written or printed report of its proceedings, income and expenditures, properly classified, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of November, stating the amount appropriated by the commonwealth, the amount expended under such appropriation, the whole number and the average number of inmates, the number and salaries of officers and employees, and such other information as the board may require.

SECTION 61. The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded and the Wrentham state school shall each maintain a school department for the instruction and education of feeble-minded persons who are within the school age or who in the judgment of the trustees thereof are capable of being benefited by school instruction, and a custodial department for the care and custody of feeble-minded persons beyond the school age or not capable of being benefited by school instruction.

SECTION 62. Persons received by the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded and by the Wrentham state school shall from time to time be classified in said departments as the trustees shall see fit, and the trustees may receive and discharge pupils at their discretion, and may at any time discharge any pupil or other inmate and cause him to be removed to his home or to the place of his settlement.

SECTION 63. If upon application in writing, a judge of probate finds that a person is a proper subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded or the Wrentham state school, he may commit him thereto by an order of commitment directed to the trustees thereof, accompanied by the certificate of a physician, qualified as provided in section thirty-two, that such person is a proper subject for said institution.

SECTION 64. The trustees of said institutions may at their discretion receive, maintain and educate in the school department, any feeble-minded person from this commonwealth, gratuitously or otherwise, upon application being made therefor by the parent or guardian of such person, which application shall be accompanied by the certificate of a physician, qualified as provided in section thirty-two, that such person is deficient in mental ability, and that in the opinion of the

physician he is a fit subject for said school. Special pupils may be received from any other state or province at a charge of not less than three hundred dollars a year. The trustees may also at their discretion receive, maintain and educate in the school department other feeble-minded persons, gratuitously or upon such terms as they may determine.

SECTION 65. If an inmate of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded or the Wrentham state school shall have reached the limit of school age or in the judgment of the trustees shall be incapable of being further benefited by school instruction, or if the question of the commitment to or continuance in either of said schools of any inmate, including inmates who may have been transferred from one department of such school to another, under the provisions of section sixty-two, is in the opinion of the trustees and of the state board of insanity a proper subject for judicial inquiry, the probate court for the counties of Middlesex and Norfolk, respectively, upon the petition in writing of said trustees, or of said board or of any member of either body, and after such notice as the court may order, may, in its discretion, order such inmate to be brought before the court, and shall determine whether or not he is a feeble-minded person, and may commit him to such school or either department thereof, or may order him to be discharged therefrom.

SECTION 82. The price for the support of inmates, other than state charges, of the institutions mentioned in section fourteen, and of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, shall be determined by the trustees of the respective institutions. The price for the support of state charges shall be determined by the state board of insanity at a sum not exceeding five dollars per week for each person, and may be recovered by the treasurer and receiver general from such persons if of sufficient ability, or from any person or kindred bound by law to maintain them. The attorney-general shall upon the request of said board bring action therefor in the name of the treasurer and receiver general.

FORMS OF APPLICATION.

[Form of application for admission of pupil in school department.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS _____ of _____ that he is the 'father — mother — guardian — or _____ of _____, county of _____ and The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that said _____ is deficient in mental ability, and is a proper subject for a school for the feeble-minded;

WHEREFORE, he requests the trustees of said school to admit the said _____ as a pupil in the school department of said school, in accordance with section 64, chapter 504, Acts of 1909.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

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

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a graduate of a legally chartered medical school or college; that I have been in the actual practice of medicine for three years since said graduation and next preceding the signing of this certificate; that I am duly registered in accordance with the provisions of chapter 76 of the Revised Laws; and that I have examined with care and diligence _____ of _____, county of _____, and The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and find that said _____ is mentally deficient, and in my opinion is a proper subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

M.D.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

¹ Strike out words not required.

[Form for commitment of patient in custodial department.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To the Honorable the Judges of Probate in and for the County of

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS _____ a resident of _____
in said county, that he is the ¹father — mother — guardian — or
of _____ residing in _____ in said county,
and that said _____ is a proper subject for a
school for the feeble-minded;

WHEREFORE, he prays that said _____ may be
committed to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

To the Honorable the Judges of Probate in and for the County of

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a graduate of a legally chartered medical school or college; that I have been in the actual practice of medicine for three years since said graduation and next preceding the signing of this certificate; that I am duly registered in accordance with the provisions of chapter 76 of the Revised Laws; and that on the _____ day of _____ A.D. 19 _____, I examined with care and diligence _____ residing in _____, county of _____, and The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and find that said _____ is mentally deficient, and in my opinion is a proper subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 19 _____ M.D.

ss. _____ 19 _____

Then personally appeared _____ and made oath that
the foregoing certificate, by h _____ subscribed, is true.

Before me,

Justice of the Peace.

Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. The post-office address is Waverley, Mass. Telegrams should be sent to Waverley. Clematis Brook is the nearest railroad station. A public carriage may be found at Waverley Station.

¹ Strike out words not required.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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

WHEREAS, upon the petition of _____ praying for the commitment of _____ to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, it has been made to appear to me that _____ is a proper subject for said school;

NOW, THEREFORE, you, the trustees of said school, are hereby commanded, in the name of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to receive the said _____, and to care for h _____ according to law.

Witness my hand at _____ this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and _____.

Judge of Probate for County of _____

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

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

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

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

The children of indigent parents in Massachusetts may secure gratuitous admission in accordance with the law. Indigent pupils from Vermont may secure gratuitous admission by application to the governor of their State.

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

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

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

The post-office address of the school is **WAVERLEY**.

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

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the corporation he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the executive committee and shall consult the executive committee before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION AND TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

ARTICLE I. — TITLE.

The corporation shall be composed of the persons named in "An Act to incorporate the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded," and such persons as may be elected members by ballot at any legal meeting.

ARTICLE II. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the corporation on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a president, a vice-president, six trustees, a treasurer, and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however,* that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting, regularly notified for the purpose.

ARTICLE III.

Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each member of the corporation.

ARTICLE IV.

The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of the corporation; and, in the absence of both, a president shall be chosen for the meeting.

ARTICLE V.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the corporation on the requisition of the Board of Trustees, or of any ten members of the corporation, notice being given as for the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI. — TRUSTEES.

The Board shall be composed of six persons chosen according to the second article, and of six persons appointed by the Governor and

Council of the State of Massachusetts, as provided in the resolve passed by the Legislature and approved June 18, 1886.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a quarter. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum, at any meeting, to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property. They shall have power to take any measures which they may deem expedient for encouraging subscriptions, donations and bequests to the corporation; to take charge of all the interests and concerns of the school; to enter into and bind the corporation by such compacts and engagements as they may deem advantageous; to make such rules and regulations for their own government and that of the school, and not inconsistent with these by-laws, as may to them appear reasonable and proper, subject, however, to be altered or annulled by the corporation.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper. They shall cause to be kept a fair record of all their doings, which shall be laid before the corporation at every meeting thereof; and at every annual meeting they shall make a report in writing on the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation and of the treasurer of the institution, and of the general state of the institution, comprising a statement of the number of persons received into and discharged from the same, the condition of the pupils, and an inventory of all the real and personal estate of the corporation.

ARTICLE VII. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the corporation and the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer of the corporation and the superintendent of the corporation with a copy of all votes of the corporation or of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by them.

ARTICLE VIII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the corporation to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the corporation, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the corporation, and present the same to the corporation at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

ARTICLE IX. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require, the expense of such bond to be paid from the maintenance funds of the institution.

ARTICLE X. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the corporation, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

NOTICE.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is located at Waltham, near the Clematis Brook station of the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and about one mile from the Waverley stations of the Fitchburg and Massachusetts Central divisions. The railroad fare from Boston to Clematis Brook is fifteen cents each way. The distance from Boston is eight miles.

Electric cars from the Park Street station of the Cambridge subway directly connect at Harvard Square with surface cars for Waverley, with a five-cent fare. Electric cars leave Waverley station for Waltham every half hour, passing the entrance to the school grounds. A public carriage may be found at the Waverley station; fare, twenty-five cents. Clematis Brook is the nearest railroad station, but there is no public carriage at this station.

The post-office address is Waverley, Mass. Telegrams should be sent to Waverley. Express packages should be sent to Waverley. Packages for the children should be addressed to the school at Waverley. Always put the child's name on the outside of the package.

Friends of the children may visit them any Wednesday, Thursday or Saturday afternoon. No visiting on holidays.

TEMPLETON COLONY FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Farm Colony of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is located in the town of Templeton. The colony is about three miles from the Baldwinville station of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine Railroad; it is about two miles from the Templeton station of the Ware River division of the Boston & Albany Railroad. The distance from Boston to Baldwinville is seventy-one miles, and the railroad fare is \$1.71 each way.

The cars of the Athol & Gardner electric line go within one-half mile of the colony.

A public carriage may be found at the Baldwinville station.

The post-office address is Baldwinville. The telegraph address is Baldwinville. Express packages should be sent to Baldwinville. Packages for the boys at the colony should be addressed to the school at Baldwinville, and the boy's name should always be put on the outside of the package.

