

1922
Maryland State
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

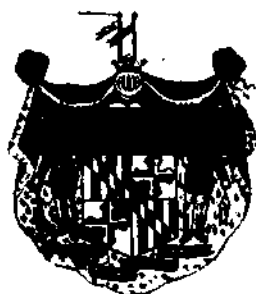
OF THE

Maryland Training School for Boys

LOCH RAVEN, MARYLAND.,

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30, 1919.



PRINTED AND BOUND
AT THE
MARYLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
LOCH RAVEN, MD.

RECEIVED
1922
MAY 10 1922

COMPLIMENTS OF 

The Maryland Training School for Boys,

LOCH RAVEN, BALTIMORE CO., MARYLAND

LEON C. FAULKNER, SUPT.

Please include us in your mailing list.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
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AT THE
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LOCH RAVEN, MD.



J. CARLTON SPRING
ALIAS
"LITTLE"

Due to the lack of an Instructor in Printing since June, 1919, the printing of the MARYLAND SCHOOL NEWS and the composition, presswork and binding of this report has been done entirely by the class in printing under the foremanship of Carlton Spring a seventeen year old lad known to the boys as "Little," who received his entire training in the Printing Department at the Maryland Training School.



ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
MARYLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
LOCH RAVEN, MARYLAND

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OFFICERS AND MANAGERS
OF THE
**Maryland Training School
For Boys**
LOCH RAVEN, BALTO. CO.
MARYLAND.

Ex-Officio Members:

Governor Emerson C. Harrington.

Comptroller Hugh A. McMullen.

Treasurer William P. Jackson.

Appointed by the Governor:

Gen. Lawrason Riggs, *President*

Thos. A. Murray, *Vice President*

Wm. G. Baker, Jr., *Treasurer*

Clarence W. Perkins, *Secretary*

Allan L. Carter

James H. Stone

James A. Gary, Jr.

J. Appleton Wilson

Wm. H. Matthai

The Governor, without the consent of the Senate, appoints nine members of the Board of Managers, three for two years, three for four years, and three for six years from June 1, 1918, and as these terms expire successors are appointed for the full term of six years from June 1. These, with the Governor, the State Comptroller and the Treasurer, constitute the Board of Managers.

SUPERINTENDENT

Leon C. Faulkner

Officers And Employees Of The Maryland Training School For Boys

RESIDENT

LEON C. FAULKNER, General Superintendent.

Clyde E. McClintock.....	Assistant Superintendent and Principal
Frank E. Ballantyne.....	Second Deputy Supt. and Business Manager
Harry K. Smith Jr.....	Chief Parole Officer
Miss Merle Lawton.....	Secretary and Stenographer to Supt.
.....	Bookkeeper and Record Clerk
Miss Selma Johnson.....	Vice-Principal
Miss Hazel Starr.....	Intermediate Teacher
Miss Alice Eubanks.....	Junior Teacher
Miss Grace Potter.....	Primary Teacher
C. G. Mitchell.....	Supt. Buildings and Repairs
J. M. Merrill*.....	Band and Orchestra Director
.....	Editor and Instructor in Printing
George Kemmett*.....	Instructor in Tailoring
A. A. Wood.....	Instructor in Blacksmithing
R. S. Vernon*.....	Electrician
.....	Instructor in Carpentry
W. H. Fauth.....	Farm Manager
J. F. Phipps.....	Assistant Farmer
John Stedtler.....	Stock and Dairyman
Albert Bretall*.....	Gardener
.....	Supervising Matron
Mrs. J. M. Merrill.....	Matron, Carroll Cottage
Mrs. R. S. Vernon.....	Matron, Howard Cottage
Mrs. A. Bretall.....	Matron, Washington Cottage
Mrs. Geo. Kemmett.....	Matron, Calvert Cottage
Mrs. C. F. Rhodes.....	Matron, Sewing Room
Mrs. Kate Taylor.....	Chef
Miss Florence Gerke.....	Laundry Matron
Mrs. Abbie J. Perkins.....	Matron, Admin. Bldg. & Nurse
.....	Engineer
E. R. Banks.....	Night Watchman
.....	Relief Officer
Isaac Bayne.....	Chauffeur
Randolph Winslow M. D.....	Consulting Physician and Surgeon
J. Leroy Wright M. D.....	Attending Physician
E. R. Dodson D. S.....	Dentist
Francis L. Dunham M. D.....	Psychiatrist
H. W. Porter.....	Music Instructor
F. W. Wild.....	Drawing Instructor
Dr. Romilly F. Humphries.....	Chaplain
Rev. Harry D. Neucomer.....	Chaplain

* Officers who are cottage masters in addition to being instructors in trades.



OUR BOYS STARTING FOR THE STATE FAIR

PRESIDENT'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

**To His Excellency The Governor, and The Members of The
General Assembly of Maryland.**

The Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys presents to you the report of the School for the year 1919, being the 89th year of its corporate existence and the second of its operation as an institution owned and operated entirely by the State of Maryland.

The report of the Treasurer sets forth in detail the cost of maintaining the School which we trust has reached its maximum on a per capita basis, and we hope that the current year may see a reduction through the increase in production on the farm and the decrease in the cost of general supplies.

The report of the Superintendent tells of the operation of the School, and its daily life, and the objects which are sought to be attained in the care and treatment of the boys.

We know that all to whom this report is addressed will not read it through, but we hope that many will at least turn its pages and that some will personally visit the School and see what the State of Maryland is doing for the training and education of these boys for whom it has assumed the tremendous responsibility of standing "in place of a parent."

Board of Managers, Maryland Training School for Boys,

LAWRASON RIGGS,

President

Grading System.

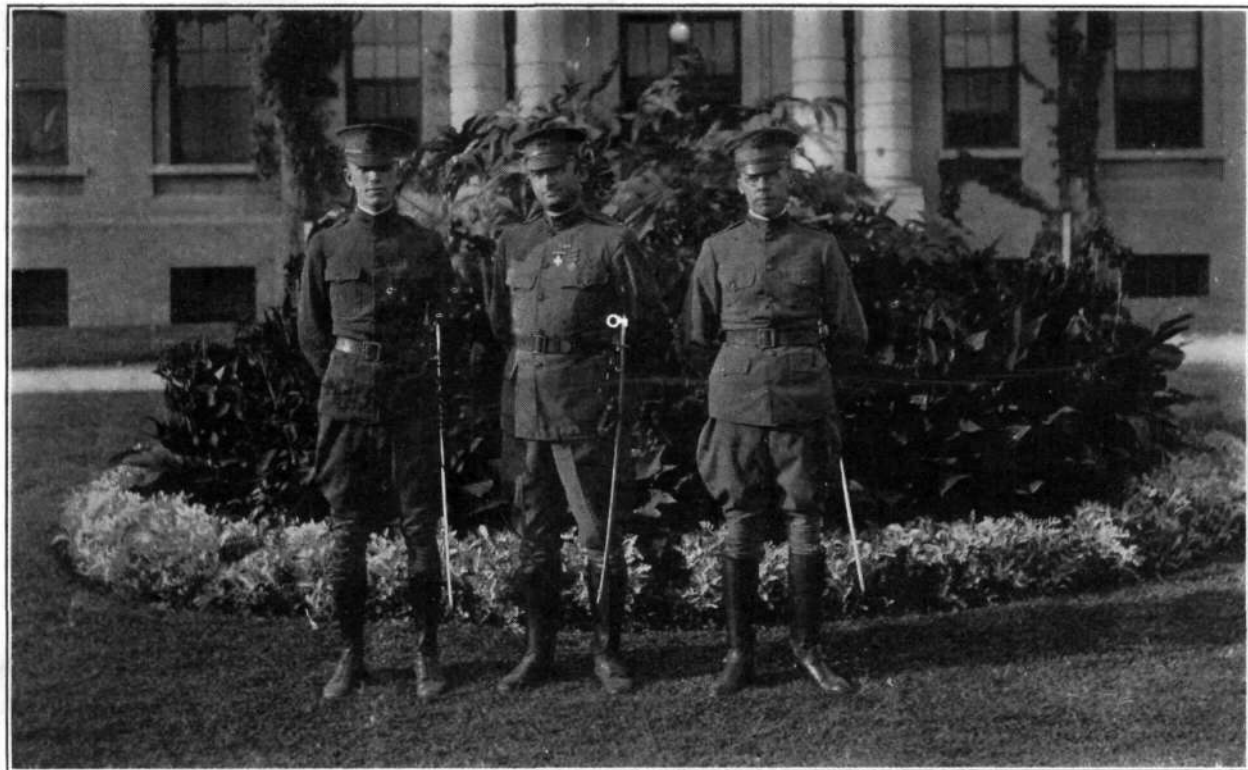
A boy's standing in the Institution is dependent upon and determined by the Grading System, which is explained to him in detail upon his arrival at the School. Under this system there are three grades, viz:—Recruit, Cadet, Graduate. Under ordinary circumstances, each boy remains six months in each of these grades (a total of 18 months,) before he is eligible for parole.

In order to be advanced in his grade from month to month a Recruit must not lose more than thirty demerits per month. If he loses more than thirty and not more than forty, he remains in the same grade. If he loses more than forty he is reduced one grade. A Cadet, in order to be advanced must not lose more than twenty demerits during a month. If he loses over thirty, he is reduced one grade. For a Graduate to be advanced it is necessary for him not to lose more than fifteen demerits per month. If he loses over twenty he is reduced. A boy may earn ten merits a day, divided as follows: Morals 2, Department 3, Education and Work 3, Care of Clothes 1 and Care of Person 1. An offense in any one of the above classifications is punished by demeriting the offender, in which case he shall be advised of the fact but in no case shall the boy be demerited more merits in one day than he may earn.

Once each week a report is rendered to each boy showing how many merits he has lost for that week. If he offends in any one of the above mentioned particulars he loses one merit. So that at the end of each week each boy who has been satisfactory in all those particulars, has 70 merits to his credit. If his conduct has not been satisfactory instead of 70 he will lose as many as his offenses amount to. The merit week ends Thursday night and on Friday night at Chapel the account is read aloud and each boy whose account for the week shows 67 or more merits, receives a ticket which entitles him to four hours recreation on Saturday afternoon; if 64 to 66 merits, three hours recreation; and 60 to 63 merits, two hours recreation; while the boy who has less than 60 merits works the entire afternoon. A boy in debt must work his free time on Saturday afternoon, for which he is given credit to apply on his indebtedness.

These earned merits give each lad a bank account which is kept on individual cards by the book-keeper. The credit side of the account is occasionally augmented by merits earned during play-time or by some special piece of valuable service; while on the debit side appear fines imposed for some offense for which losing a merit is inadequate punishment, and also charges for clothing or other things purchased.

It should be stated that a boy has two accounts—one, a merit account; the other "Money in the Office," which comprises any gifts in cash sent from home, from friends, or from visitors. Boys in good standing may purchase clothing, candy, or other articles desired, from their merit account, or with permission from the Superintendent, out of their office money.



OFFICERS OF THE BATTALION AND INSTITUTION

Lieut. Harry K. Smith, Jr.	“Major” Clyde E. McClintock	“Colonel” Leon C. Faulkner
Adjutant and Chief Parole Officer	Commandant and Asst. Superintendent	Chief of Staff and Superintendent

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the President and Board of Managers
of the Maryland Training School for Boys:—*

GENTLEMEN:—

This Sixty-fifth Report of the Maryland School for Boys, (formerly the House of Refuge,) which was by an act of the Governor and the last Legislature, made a State Institution, is thereby the first report of the Maryland Training School for Boys.

Apropos, it might prove interesting to briefly survey and familiarize ourselves with the history of this Institution, incorporated in 1830 by private beneficence, under the name of the House of Refuge, the act being Chapter 64 of the General Assembly of that year. The first Board of Managers was selected in 1831 with Alexander Fridge as first President. Nothing further than unsuccessful attempts to raise money was done until 1849 when the Board was re-organized with George Brown, Esq., as President, Wm. Baker, Esq., as Secretary, and J. G. Graves, Esq., as Treasurer. With money then received from private contributors and the City of Baltimore, the site on Frederick Road at Gwynns Falls was purchased on June 26, 1850, and the corner stone of the main building was laid in 1851. The first building was opened to receive boys on Dec. 5, 1855.

The first appropriation from the State was received in 1856.

At first boys and girls both were received and in 1859 a building for girls outside of the eighteen-foot wall enclosure was erected. In 1866 or thereabouts, the girls were removed to the Female House of Refuge, located at Carey and Baker St., which afterwards became the Mary-

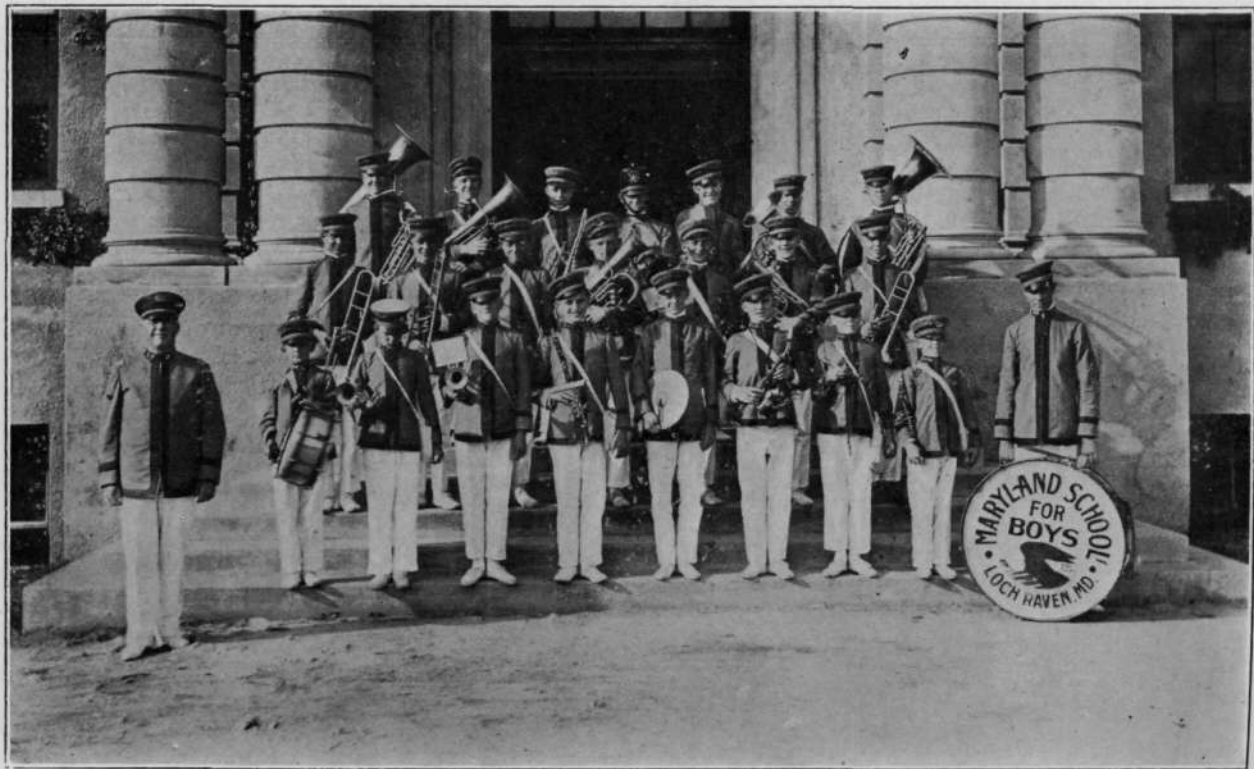
land Industrial Training School for Girls, and the building they formerly occupied became the Junior Department of the Refuge. The plant was of a congregate prison type and the boy labor was constantly exploited, the result of which was constant mutiny and necessarily severe punishment with unsatisfactory results. In 1905 the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge became convinced that their manner of conducting a reformatory institution was wrong and decided to do away with the old institution and erect a modern institution on the home cottage plan. Furthermore they decided to do away with all forms of contract labor and in its place to substitute the instruction in trades.

To this end they purchased a beautiful site of 366 acres out in Baltimore County near Loch Raven where the present modern institution now stands, and a few boys were taken out at once and domiciled in the old farm house on the property.

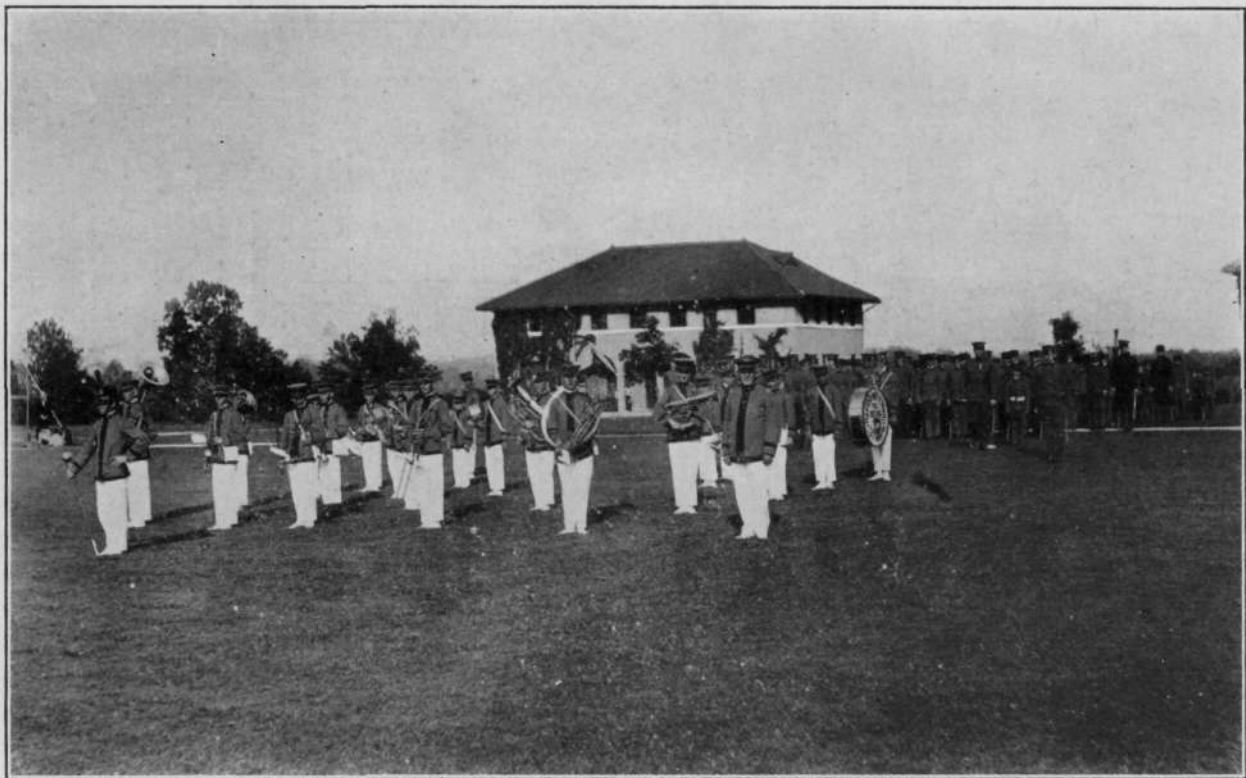
In 1906 the Legislature passed an enabling act to allow the city to contribute money for the erection of new buildings and at the same time changed the name from the House of Refuge to the Maryland School for Boys.

In 1907 the old property on Frederick Road was sold to the city for park purposes and in June of 1910 the School in its entirety moved to the partly completed plant at Loch Raven.

With the increasing demand on the part of the State Magistrates for the School to receive their delinquent charges, the nature of the Institution changed. The charitable cases with their attending contributions were by State necessity crowded out until the School became a public Institution entirely dependent upon the State and City aid for its existence. This without other funds, proved to be inadequate. Therefore believing that the continuance and maintenance of the Institution had become strictly a State function, the Board of Managers, backed by the recommendations of the Board of State Aid and Charities, offered the Institution, conservatively valued at a quarter of a million dollars, to the State in the Legislature of 1918, by which under the Laws of Maryland 1918, Chapter 282 and 300,



THE SCHOOL'S MILITARY BAND



THE BATTALION ON THE CAMPUS

the School was made a State Institution, with the approval and support of Governor Harrington. Under the new name of the Maryland Training School for Boys, the act became effective on or about June 1st, 1918, at which time the present Board of Managers was appointed for two, four and six years by the Governor, without confirmation of the Senate, and all appointments thereafter to run for six years.

The Maryland Training School for Boys was recently commended by one of the foremost Authorities in the country, Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation, in a public address before the American Prison Association in New York, as "the most progressive reformatory for boys in the south which has a good cottage plan, an excellent staff and a splendid spirit among the employees and pupils alike." It is admirably located among the rolling hills of Baltimore County, about twelve miles northeast of Baltimore City, and is readily reached from Baltimore over the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, with a station of its own on the grounds and a convenient schedule for visitors to the School.

The present plant though incomplete, is modern and fire proof in every respect. The buildings, two-story structures, are fashioned after the old quaint Spanish mission type. Situated on a high plateau with fresh pure spring water, there is always a healthy atmosphere pervading, while the land is farmed to every advantage, truck farming being especially emphasized.

The plant is electrically lighted, power being furnished by lines from Belair. It is the desire of the present Administration to secure appropriation from the coming Legislature sufficient to cover, among other features, a central heating and lighting plant. The buildings are all well ventilated, perfectly dry with hard wood floors finely polished and basements of neat appearance. These basements are used for wash rooms and play rooms for the boys. The condition of the equipment is excellent due to the careful supervision exercised and directed by all of the officers. However, such fine results are only achieved

with the full co-operation of the boys themselves, who recognize in the School the spirit of the home.

The Institution is to be commended for its excellent staff of officers who are appointed by the Superintendent, with the assent of the Board of Managers, and just now are unselfishly devoting themselves to the task before them, which has its difficulties in that the plant is restricted in its accommodations by lack of equipment. However a full budget will be presented to the coming legislature which should make a more extensive organization possible. The salaries offered to these officers who are employed from the various walks of life, and who include teachers, clerical workers and instructors in the various arts and trades, are low as compared with the high wages offered by other industries. This gives rise to a constant problem in the maintenance of a complete and intelligent staff. Most of the male employees are married and their wives serve as matrons and housemothers of the different cottages.

To be admitted a boy must be a minor without proper care and guardianship, or a delinquent and an incorrigible youth, between the ages of twelve and eighteen, who must be physically and mentally sound. Usually he is committed by Juvenile Court or higher courts, of the City of Baltimore and various County Magistrates. The Institution is not an orphan asylum, therefore the fact that a parent is not able to care for the child carries with it no weight in the application for his admission. The boy is committed to the Institution until he reaches the age of twenty-one years, subject to its rules and regulations. However, he may earn his parole under the merit and credit system in eighteen months, or less in extraordinary cases, as set forth in this report on page four entitled the "grading system."

Upon reaching the grade of Graduate Six the boy is eligible for parole. The Parole Officers investigate his home and the prospects for obtaining a good position. If the report is favorable on these conditions, the boy is allowed to go home, and each month thereafter reports by letter to the Chief Parole Officer who keeps in close touch with

him constantly. It is just in this period that the greatest care and guardianship should be exercised over the boy, for the training received in the School must be maintained in the community in which he is placed. This department, the duties of which lie principally in the proper placing of the boys in their homes and the following up of their actions under the new environment and associations while on parole, suffered a distinct loss when its head, Mr. Chas. F. Rhodes, was suddenly stricken with heart failure last September. An energetic young man, Harry K. Smith, Jr., a graduate of Randolph Macon College of Virginia and a Post Graduate of Johns Hopkins of Baltimore who had recently been discharged from the U. S. Army with the rank of Lieutenant, then assumed the responsibilities of this all important work. His report follows later in this pamphlet.

Not a very definite statement can be made as to the financial status of the Institution because of unsettled conditions resulting from the world-wide war and the reconstruction period following. Last year, however, the appropriation of the State and Counties totaled a little over \$60,000, while a deficit of \$30,000 was anticipated. The annual cost per capita was increased from \$242, plus in 1916 to nearly \$450 in 1919. The chief expenses are fuel, clothing and food supplies. The farm is a fairly productive agency and furnishes a large amount of food stuff for table use, including vegetables, meat, butter and milk. The gross income in 1919 from the farm was something over \$5,000.

Just at present the School is filled to its utmost capacity, a little over 200 boys being enrolled, and we are daily turning down applications. There has been a decided rate of increase in juvenile delinquency within the last few years, due to the war and its accompanying results. The boys are admitted from both the city and state. Their past records are left behind them upon entering the School's administration and a fresh impulse is to be had. The character of the boys as a whole is not vicious nor are they really "bad boys". Their unfortunate plight may be attributed to the lack of parental discipline and proper home training and their misdemeanors may be traced to

evil associations and companions. The length of stay at the Institution averages about two years.

The general health of the boys for the past two years has been excellent. Upon entrance, each boy is given a thorough physical examination. His eyes and teeth are looked after and his other needs attended to. Three wholesome meals a day comprise the menu card and that the youngsters are benefitted, is proved by the fact that they all gain in weight the first month of their stay on the hill, and that sickness is noticeably absent. The clothing is all furnished by the State, including underwear, shoes, caps, etc. There are everyday suits for daily wear, while on Sunday and dress occasions, a snappy uniform of military pattern is worn. There are the strictest regulations governing the cleanliness of the boys, washed and haircombed for each meal and Chapel services in the evening, they present a fairly neat appearance. The Sunday morning inspections on the drill field are very rigid, and a medal is awarded every three months to the company that is best drilled and presents the cleanest appearance.

The educational department has been well taken care of in every way. The Baltimore Cottage has been converted into a school building with four rooms. Two young women Normal School graduates were placed in charge of the Junior grades and their enthusiasm has found an apt medium in the pupils of their grades. Every boy on coming into the Institution is compelled to go to school half a day unless excused by our psychiatrist. The other half day is devoted to the acquiring of knowledge in the various trades, such as blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring, repairing, plumbing, painting, farming, horticulture, printing and music. In this work the lads take an unusual amount of interest as they are permitted a choice of vocation they desire to follow. A very creditable magazine is published monthly by the typographical class. The boy is made to feel that he is actually an important part in the routine of the School, and this sense of responsibility brings out that which is best and most helpful. This report itself is a specimen of the splendid results accomplish-



AT THE CLOSE OF DAY



NATURE'S BATH TUB



Camp Waters.



CAMP MESS



CAMP KITCHEN



BASEBALL ON THE CAMPUS



HAPPY BOYHOOD

ed, as in the absence of an instructor in printing, this Report and the monthly magazine, The Maryland School News, has been published by the typographical class under the direction of a seventeen year old boy, Carlton J. Spring, known to the boys as "Little." This lad received all his knowledge in the art of printing here at the School.

The general deportment of the boys has been splendid. A most wholesome and natural atmosphere pervades the whole school at all times and there is an excellent esprit de corps among the boys and officers alike. Ten hours of sleep each day provides their rest and there is absolutely no restriction of any kind that would make a boy feel as if he were confined in a penal institution. He is allowed to talk in a moderate tone at all times save when in school, or in the Chapel or in the dormitory at night.

Each cottage has its private dining room, its reading and play rooms. Here the boys congregate each night and enjoy themselves. Both magazines and games of all kinds are provided and in the Administration Building there is a large club room chiefly for officers, but which is also used by the members of the Graduate Club, which organization consists of boys who have reached the grade of Graduate and have an unusual good record or standing in the School. These Graduates are allowed to wear their town clothes and accorded many other privileges for which they in return are honor bound to help at all times in promoting a commendable spirit among their fellow students. Birthday parties given each month, honor roll trips to the theatres in town through the generosity of the theatre managers, a day at the Timonium Fair for the benefit of the whole battalion through the generosity of the Fair officials, movies held every Thursday night at which select dramas and comedies are shown, a concert by the School's Military Band which precedes every performance, all help to enliven the spirit of the school. Athletics form an attractive and important feature on the card. In these sports, stress has been laid on the manly conduct of the players themselves and the display of clean sportsmanship at all times. The main sports, baseball and soccer, are played with the leading amateur teams in the city and prepar-

atory schools nearby. Perhaps one of the most enjoyable of all these pleasures was two weeks spent by the boys at Camp Waters on the Bird River. Here the two troops of Boy Scouts camped for a fortnight being visited each day by a group of officers and boys from the School so that in all, over twenty-five officers and one hundred and fifty boys were given the benefit of a summer's vacation. The Camp was named after General Francis E. Waters, who was instrumental in getting the equipment for the boys at the School.

A large campus equal to any in the State, with a well arranged and spacious athletic field, acts as an incentive to all the boys for a full participation in all of the various sports.

The religious phase of the boys' life has always been an important function in this School. Chapel services held every evening bring together all of the boys and officers in a sacred assembly for a word of prayer and the singing of a few hymns, and it is a fitting ending for the day. On Sunday, Sunday School is held in the morning, at which Mrs. Faulkner presides, Church in the afternoon, at which Dr. Romilly Humphries and Rev. Harris D. Neucomer from Baltimore City alternately take charge, and a voluntary Christian Endeavor meeting is held in the evening. All these help to lift the boy in his moral and religious trend of thought. The boys are allowed visitors on Sunday the frequency of which is determined by the standing of the boy himself.

A psychiatrist examines and makes his report on every entrant. Thus is the individual studied and treated accordingly, so that the proper disposition of his case may be made. The boys are not segregated according to their previous record in society, but into various age groups as for example, the Calvert Cottage houses the boys from twelve to fourteen; the Washington from fourteen to sixteen; the Howard from sixteen to eighteen; and the Carroll from eighteen to twenty-one, there being about fifty boys in each family which was originally intended for thirty-five. Of course the main problem lies in the defective delinquent

boys who nearly always turn out to be habitual runaways. A recommendation is now before the coming legislature for an appropriation to cover the construction of a new cottage, in which these defective delinquents and habitual runaways will be housed and denied the same freedom accorded to the other boys on the place.

Perhaps one of the most distinctive departments of the School is the military. Government equipment received from Washington has given a decided impetus to the military training of the boys. Special instructors have been secured for this line of work and each morning drill and infantry manoeuvres are held and on Sunday a full dress parade is presented by the members of the boys' Battalion, which is attended and reviewed by the officials from Baltimore City and throughout the State. The Cadets, dressed in their snappy and attractive uniforms, go through the various movements with remarkable snap and precision and for this demonstration have won excellent commendations. An added feature is the music furnished by the Military Band of thirty-five pieces. These youthful musicians have all acquired their knowledge at the School and in their concerts around through the different communities last Summer, won for themselves quite an enviable reputation.

The most favorable of criticisms have been made of the Institution and it is recognized as a model type of reformatory. With the present plan for the extensive improvement consummated, the Maryland Training School for Boys will be one of the leading institutions in the country.

The modern trend of thought in the treatment of delinquent youth thoroughly dominates the Superintendent and his staff, and there is no hard punishment meted out to the youthful offenders who come within these limits. A new environment is created instead and a character building with the understanding of a man's place in society commenced. The policy is to rehabilitate the wounded characters that come to the institution. Therefore the atmosphere is a free, wholesome and natural one as in the best of homes. A high rate of efficiency is obtained because of team-work exerted among the officers and the splendid

feeling that is evidenced among the boys. When the boy earns his parole through meritorious conduct he is placed once again in the life of a community, and under the careful guardianship and supervision of the School's Parole Officers, he starts anew on life's duties.

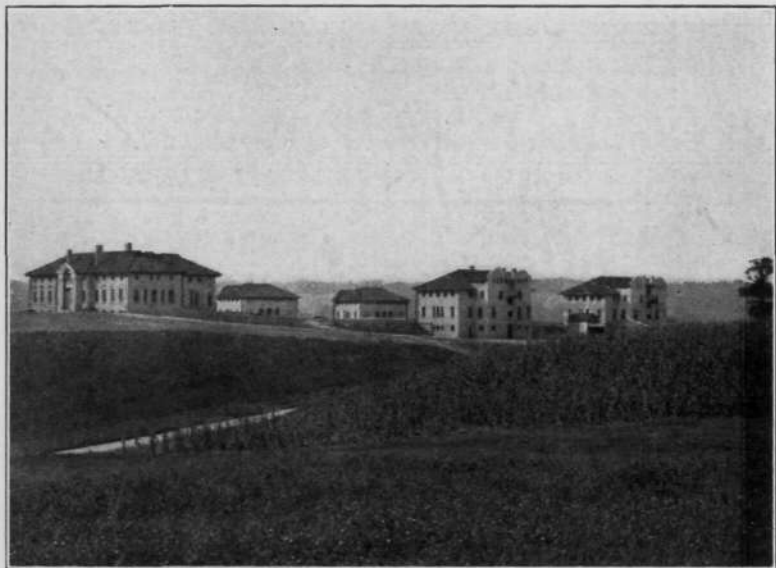
The foregoing has been largely accomplished by the valuable assistance of you gentlemen, both as individuals and as a governing body, in advice and support for which I am deeply grateful, and by the undeniable sacrifice of the officers who have loyally stood by the institution thru the trying times in the past two years and oft-times doubled their work when other help could not be obtained for the salaries paid. And last and most important of all, these results have been achieved only thru the wonderful spirit and co-operation of the boys themselves, may God bless them!

Respectfully submitted,

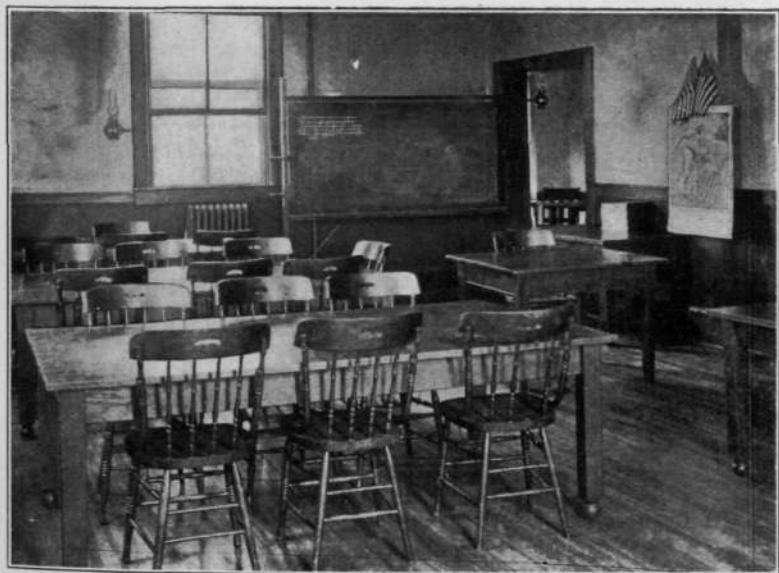
LEON C. FAULKNER,

Superintendent.





BIRDS EYE VIEW OF SCHOOL



A COTTAGE READING ROOM



A COTTAGE DINING ROOM



A COTTAGE DORMITORY

GRAND JURY REPORT

JANUARY TERM

1919

*Mr. J. Ross Myers,**Foreman Grand Jury, January Term, 1919.*

DEAR SIR:

Your Committee appointed to visit the Maryland School for Boys, and report on the conditions found therein, beg leave to advise that we have made a visitation to the School and were very much impressed with what we found. The School is run in an orderly manner, the premises and buildings being clean and well-kept and everything found in first class condition.

The boys seem to be treated well and appear to be well-satisfied and we think the State is to be congratulated on having such an efficient officer as we found Superintendent L. C. Faulkner to be, he being thoroughly interested in the work.

We feel that this is a model institution, doing a great work in reforming bad boys and will, no doubt, be the means of making good men and useful citizens of them.

B. S. Mace, Chairman;

John B. Fort,

Henry D. Dreyer,

Chas. W. Peterson,

Clarke J. Fitzpatrick

GRAND JURY REPORT**MAY TERM**

1919

*Mr. George W. Rife,**Foreman Grand Jury, May Term, 1919.*

Dear Sir:

Your Committee appointed to visit "The Maryland Training School for Boys" at Loch Raven took advantage of this opportunity on July 2nd, and can safely report this visitation as one of the most enjoyable of the numerous ones availed of by the Grand Jury.

We were all much impressed with the ideal location of the school, the buildings and all the appurtenances being of the best construction, scrupulously clean and everything kept up in the best condition. The boys all looked in good physical shape and appeared to be well satisfied with their surroundings. Their excellent drilling on the parade grounds, the vocal exercises in the chapel all gave evidence of careful and painstaking efforts on the part of the Instructors. The State should be congratulated on having such an efficient and capable Superintendent as Mr. L. C. Faulkner, only one taking the greatest interest in everything connected with this Institution such as he is doing, could have accomplished its present great success. It appears to us indeed a model Institution of its kind and cannot fail to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended, of turning out many of its boys to become good and useful citizens of this State. They are hampered in their Winter work for want of a suitable hall or gymnasium and it is to be hoped that at the coming session of our Legislature, sufficient means may be provided to aid them in securing such a building.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. Robbins, Chairman;
John Kronmiller,
Theo. Schlesinger,
Geo. J. Smith,
Charles Knell.

GRAND JURY REPORT**SEPTEMBER TERM**

1919

*Dr. Andrew B. Chalmers,**Foreman Grand Jury, September Term, 1919.*

DEAR SIR:

Practically the entire Grand Jury visited the Maryland Training School for Boys on November 12th. We were most cordially received by the Superintendent Mr. L. C. Faulkner, who took particular pains to show us the buildings and explain the practical operation of the School.

We found the buildings clean well ventilated and properly equipped for the use of the boys.

Your Committee visited the classes, conversed with the teachers, and found the students, while, on an average slightly behind boys of similar age in normal life, were making good progress.

At assembly, which we attended in the Chapel, we were impressed with the healthy, intelligent, contented and hopeful look on the faces of the boys.

We feel that the School is doing a very good work and wish to most heartily endorse the management of Mr. Faulkner. It is firm but kind and sympathetic. He is in personal touch with the boys in such a manner that he can discern their respective needs and requirements. We consider our State fortunate in having him in charge of the School.

There were on the date of our visit 210 boys enrolled, of which 120 were from Baltimore City and 90 from the Counties.

The School is in need of additional buildings, and we append herewith extracts from a letter written the Chairman of your Committee by Mr. Faulkner, stating fully the nature and importance of these needs:

"I submit herewith our needs for the consideration of the Grand Jury, one of which is the great need of an educational and recreational building. This building should

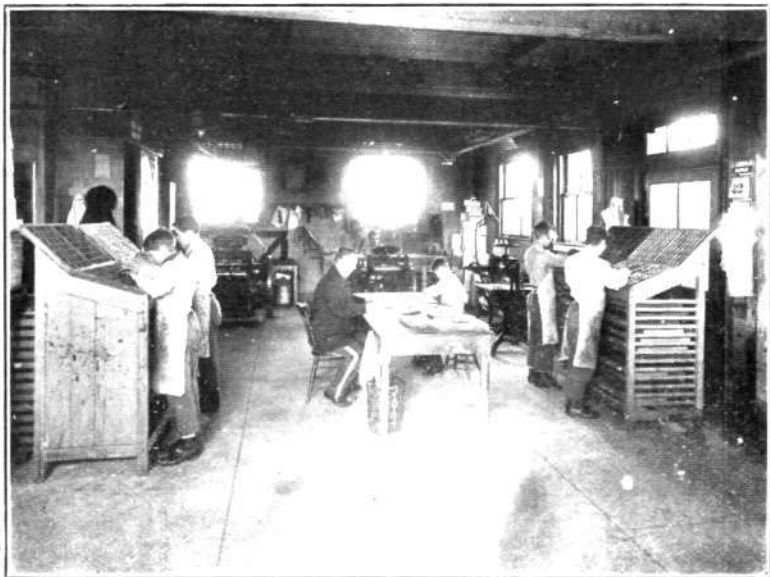
have on its main floor a large hall, to be used for detail purposes in rainy weather, and the care of a group of boys when they cannot play outside; with a swimming pool at the back, with shower baths, etc., and with glass skylights to keep the water clean and pure. The second floor should be given over entirely to school rooms, thereby releasing the cottage that is now occupied as a School House, enabling us to meet the great demand throughout the State to receive more boys. The third floor will be given over to indoor gymnasium for systematic physical training and indoor games, such as basketball, with roof skylight for daylight purposes.

“Then another great need is the need of a cottage for defective delinquents, which will care for boys who are the problem cases, and take the place of our present lock-up. This will be a great help for many reasons, and boys who are now in the Penitentiary and House of Correction could be transferred here when I have this cottage, with more restricted liberties, and many of those boys who are now in the Penitentiary and House of Correction could be successfully tried out in the present system and saved for society, rather than embittered to society for punishment of offenses committed in their youth.”

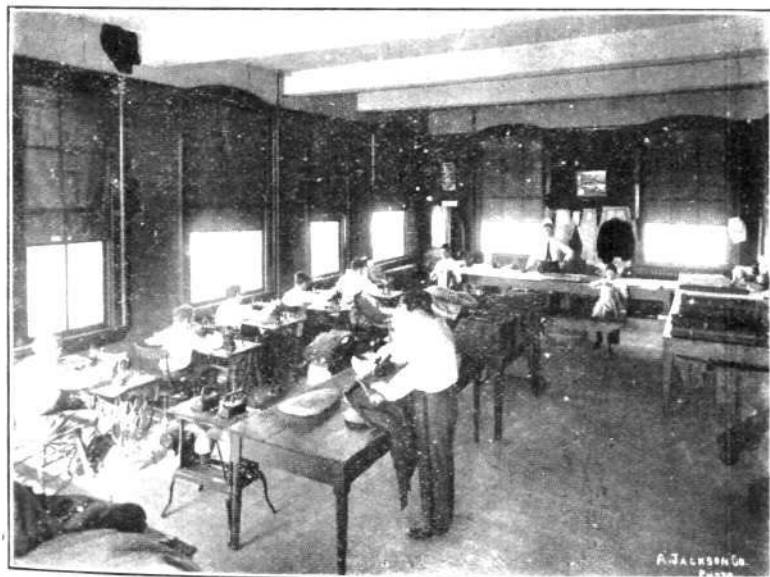
Your Committee desires to thoroughly endorse his request and to consider such endorsement as part of our report.

Thanking you for the personal assistance rendered this Committee, we are,

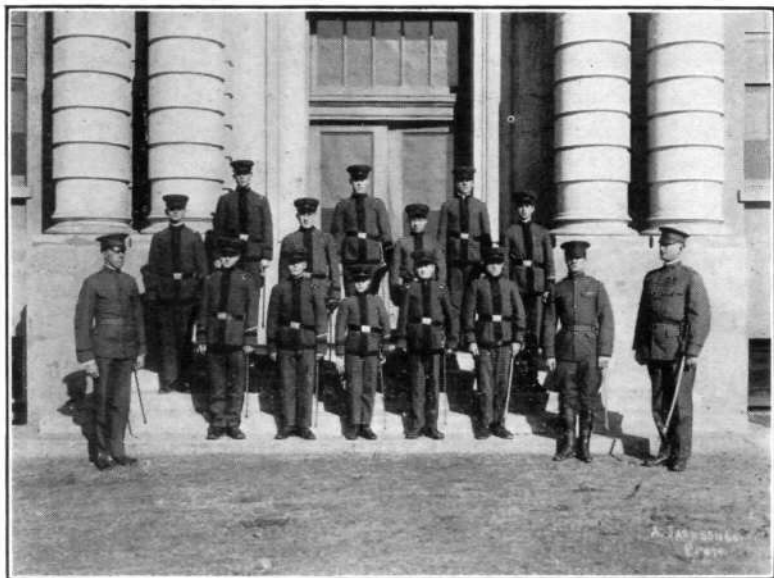
Yours very sincerely,
Wm. H. McCormack, Chairman;
William G. Scott,
Christian M. Schroeder,
Wm. McGowan,
Geo. F. Nichols.



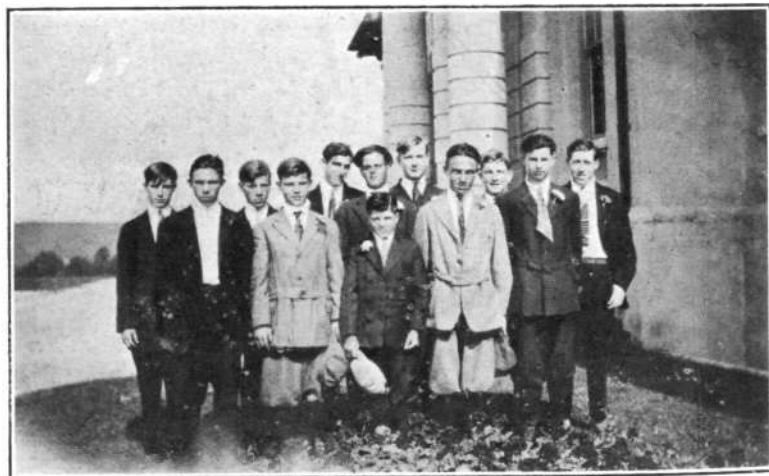
PRINTING OFFICE



TAILOR SHOP



THE BATTALION OFFICERS



BOYS GOING ON PAROLE

Charles Frank Rhodes

The Board of Managers desires to place on record an expression of their appreciation of the conscientious and devoted work of Mr. Charles F. Rhodes in connection with his duties as Chief Parole Officer of the Maryland Training School for Boys.

His careful administrative ability in the execution of this important part of the School's work made him one of the institution's most helpful and efficient officers.

His gentle, kind and loving interest in the boys' welfare was always noticeable and helped to smooth the rough places in the young men's lives.

The School is his debtor and we are sure those who were closely associated with him must have appreciated his work more than the Board had an opportunity to do.

To his family the members of this Board wish to extend their expression of satisfaction for the good name he has left them and herewith assure them of the personal sympathy in this their time of separation and great sorrow.

Report of the Chief Parole Officer

*Mr. L. C. Faulkner, Superintendent
Maryland Training School for Boys.*

Dear Sir:-

It will be my purpose in this report primarily to outline a definite policy, as contrasted with a report setting forth a mass of figures and statistics. In the first place statistical information will be omitted not because it is lacking but because of force of circumstances.

The Parole Department was sadly disorganized in its work and activities when its head, Chas. F. Rhodes, died suddenly of heart failure last September while in the performance of his duties at Cambridge, Md. As Chief Parole Officer of the School for little over a year, Mr. Rhodes by perseverance and strict attention to detail, coupled with a friendly and most kindly attitude towards the boy, had succeeded in establishing an excellent system of parole work. He kept in close contact with the graduates and followed up their activities successfully.

And so with a firm foundation thus laid I have taken up the task with a strong desire to continue the process of completing the rehabilitation of the State's crippled and youthful characters. It is evident that within the past decade a new era has been entered upon in the training of juvenile delinquents. Rapid strides have been made in changing the penal reformatory to a strict training school for boys along educational and vocational lines. Therefore the parole or graduating system must be developed too, in order to keep abreast of the preliminary work in the institution.

The boys who are paroled under the merit system must look back on the School they leave, with respect and attachment, not with shame and abhorrence. It should be a feeling of appreciation for services rendered kindred to the love of a college student for his Alma Mater. This then is the spirit which we are seeking to inculcate into the minds of our Graduates. Fashioned after the Big Brother type of friendship the careful supervision of the Parole Officers over the boy brings out that feeling of trust and confidence on the boy's part which is absolutely es-

sential for his good welfare and success. The system must not be one of espionage and surveillance.

To make the above condition a natural reality and not merely an expressed ideal, a large banquet and dinner is being arranged to be held at the Baltimore City Club in the early Spring. Graduates throughout the state and from the city are going to attend and a grand reunion is expected. Class pins of a neat design in the School's colors and with the year of graduation on them, will be given to each boy who has properly earned his parole. This get-together meeting is an example of what we are trying to develop.

Three Assistant Parole Officers have been engaged in carrying on the work of the Department in Allegany, Washington and Wicomico Counties. Thus will closer contact with the County boys will be made possible. Each individual graduate is to receive the personal attention of a Parole Officer at least once a month who is to give advice and aid in such a way as will give the boy a fresh and strong impulse in life. Should all of these influences fail in the making of a credible citizen, then the boy is returned to the Institution for further training.

There are now 127 boys actively paroled, 67 being graduated during the year 1919. There were very few cases of boys being returned for violation of parole. Quite an interesting and unusual feature noted in regard to those boys who do abuse their parole privileges is the fact that they come back voluntarily and without coercion upon receiving a letter from the Superintendent to that effect.

Interesting results are expected to be obtained in the parole work in the coming year, and all forces being equal, I feel confident that the boys who have gone out from this School and who are still being graduated month by month, will give a good account of themselves and render a practical demonstration of how a boy paroled from an Institution successfully adjusts himself in the community life he enters.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY K. SMITH, JR.

Chief Parole Officer.

STATISTICS

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1917 TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

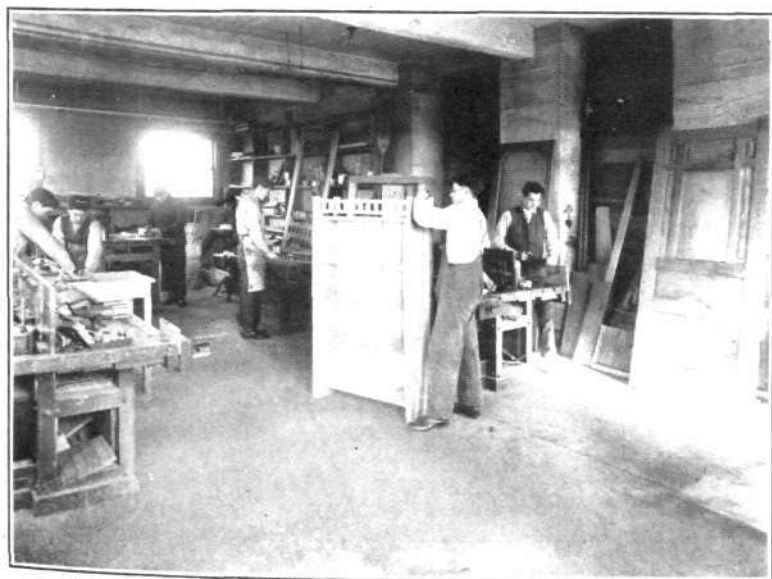
	1917	1919
Present beginning of Period, Oct. 1st.....	159	171
Paroled, placed out or absent on leave, beginning of period.....	324	378
Total enrolled, beginning of period.....	483	549
Admitted during period, not counting those returned from furlough.....	92	136
Total to be accounted for.....	575	685
Discharged, died or withdrawn during period, not including those furloughed.....	26	138
Paroled, placed out or absent on leave, end of period.....	378	316
Present end of period.....	171	231
Total to be accounted for.....	575	685
Daily average present during period included in report	158	200

SOURCES OF COMMITMENTS.

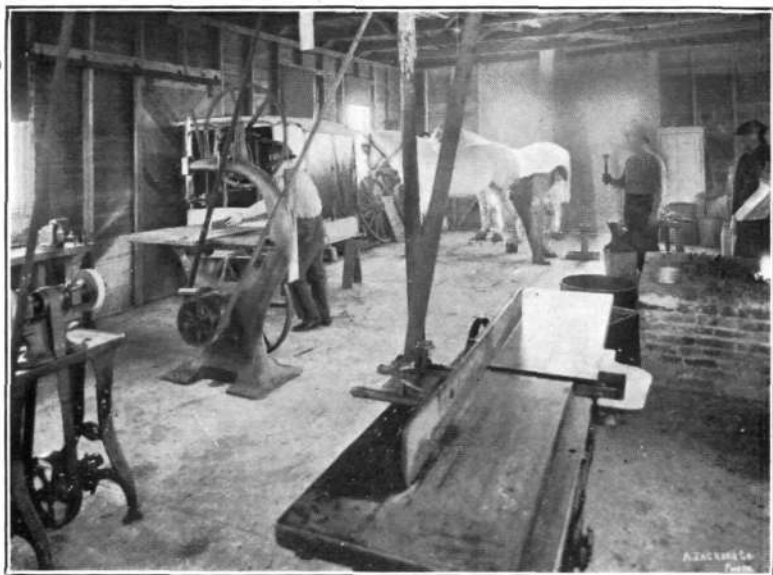
	Year 1918	Year 1919	Total
Juvenile Court	41	53	94
Criminal Court	16	23	39
Traffic Court	0	3	3
Police Stations	0	9	9
Allegany county	4	9	13
Anne Arundel county	2	1	3
Baltimore county	17	15	32
Carroll county	0	2	2
Dorchester county	0	2	2
Frederick county	3	1	4
Garrett county	0	2	2
Howard county	1	0	1
Montgomery county	3	1	4
Prince George county	3	4	7
Somerset county	1	0	1
Washington county	1	8	9
Wicomico county	0	3	3
Total	92	136	228



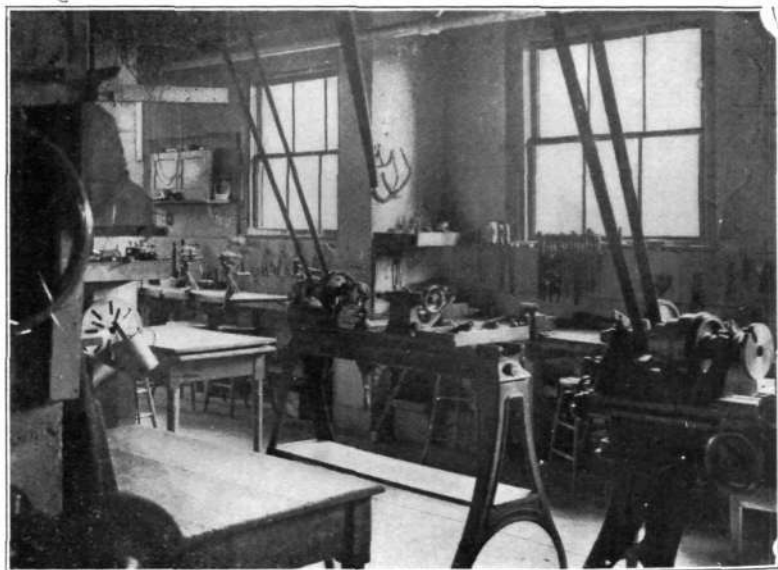
BOYS BUILDING HOUSE



CARPENTER SHOP



BLACKSMITH SHOP



MACHINE SHOP

**Report of Audit of the Accounts of Wm. G. Baker, Jr., Treasurer of the
Maryland Training School for Boys, Baltimore, Maryland.
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.**

*To the Board of Managers,
Maryland Training School for Boys,*

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith hand you my report as Treasurer of the Maryland Training School for Boys for the fifteen months ended September 30th, 1919. The report covers more than one year for the reason that the School became a State Institution on July 1st, 1918, and the report covers the period from that time until the close of the fiscal year, September 30th, 1919.

The report has been audited by Messrs. Black & Company, Certified Public Accountants, whose certificate accompanies the report.

Yours very truly,

WM. G. BAKER, JR.,

Treasurer.

WILLIAM G. BAKER, JR., *Treasurer,*
 MARYLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
 LOCH RAVEN, MARYLAND.

EXHIBIT A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

ASSETS.

Investments.....	\$ 1,000.00
Land, Buildings, etc.....	268,484.42
Live Stock Fund.....	888.78
Automobile.....	1,856.50
Accounts Receivable, Sec.....	2,498.88

LIABILITIES

Bank Overdraft.....	\$ 9,519.21
Bills Payable.....	19,200.00
Mortgage Payable.....	15,000.00
Accrued Interest Schedule No. 1.....	469.40
	<u>\$44,188.61</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES

Net Worth, June 30, 1918.....	\$254,545.91	
Deduct:—Excess of Expenses over Income for fifteen months ended Sept. 30, 1919. (See Exhibit B).....	25,055.94	229,489.97
		<u>\$273,678.58</u> \$273,678.58

We hereby certify that the above statement is correct, and clearly sets forth the true financial condition as of September 30, 1919, as disclosed by the books of account.

BLACK & COMPANY,

Certified Public Accountants

By Wilmer Black, C. P. A.

(Member American Institute of Accountants)

WILLIAM G. BAKER, JR., *Treasurer,*
 MARYLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
 LOCH RAVEN, MARYLAND.

EXHIBIT B.

INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30, 1919.

INCOME

City Appropriation.....	\$16,651.34
State Appropriation.....	35,375.00
County Appropriations.....	14,169.37
Interest - Bank Balance.....	4.76
L. C. Faulkner - Superintendent.....	9,512.45
Total Income.....	\$75,712.92

DEDUCTIONS

General Supplies & Salaries.....	\$96,291.48
Interest.....	1,273.25
Auditing.....	50.00
Freight.....	415.92
Typewriting.....	4.20
Insurance.....	2,734.01
Total Expenses.....	\$100,768.86

Excess of expenses over income

transferred to deficit

25,055.94

\$100,768.86	\$100,768.86
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We hereby certify that the above statement is correct, and clearly sets forth the result of operations for the fifteen months ended September 30, 1919 as disclosed by the books of account.

BLACK & COMPANY,

Certified Public Accountants

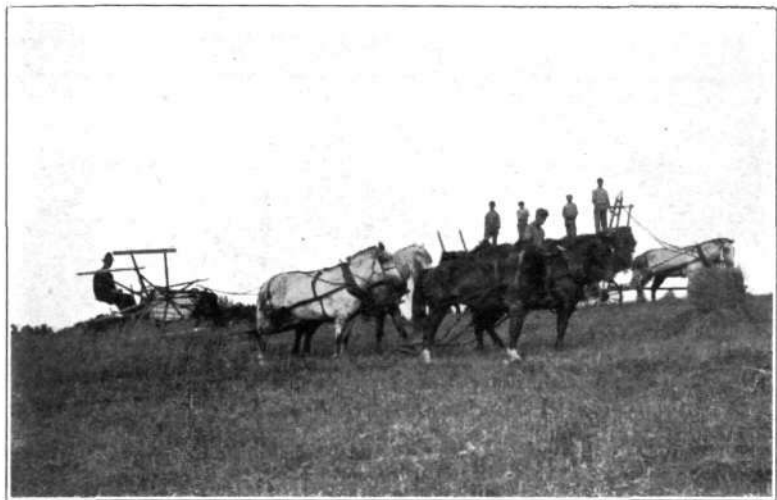
By Wilmer Black, C. P. A.

(Member American Institute of Accountants.)

STATEMENT OF POPULATION AND
PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE
YEARS 1911 TO 1919 INCLUSIVE

YEAR	POPULATION	PER CAPITA
1911.....	107	\$291.45
1912.....	138	263.13
1913.....	148	254.00
1914.....	147	270.00
1915.....	193	253.36
1916.....	227	242.83
1917.....	169	309.54
1918.....	159	339.40
1919.....	200	445.35

The decided increase in the per capita cost between the years 1918 and 1919 is accounted for by the large increase in the cost of supplies and material and the the fact that our stock was allowed to become practically exhausted during part of that time pending the decision of the Governor and the Legislature as to whether the School was to become a State Institution or be closed on account of the lack of funds.



REAPING



HARVESTING



COWS



BOYS GARDEN

Psychiatrist's Report.

*Mr. L. C. Faulkner, Superintendent
Maryland Training School for Boys.*

DEAR SIR:—

With a view to studying more intensively the individual delinquent a psychiatrist has been appointed to the medical staff of The Maryland Training School for Boys. This action was taken by the Board of Directors in recognition of the value of all available data in estimating the boy's capabilities when he enters the School, for use in adjusting him while there, and as an aid in advising about his future.

The conception of psychiatry as a field dealing with social incapacity due only to "mental illness" has become modified during the past decade until it now may include analyses of all persons who do not fit in to the usual life of the community. Judgments of this character first were based upon the findings of the psychologist alone, with the result that administrators lost confidence in the impressions thus founded and in the recommendations made. Such a view point was unfortunate because psychology has much to offer toward the establishment of a sane program for individuals of unusual disposition especially as that relates to their social organization. It is able to suggest the level of intelligence and point out the presence of and disabilities in the mental make-up of the person. Its recommendation frequently failed, however, because it was unable to consider data concerning the fundamental, biological constitution of the organism. Such information emerges from intimate analysis of personal data relating to heredity, development, racial characteristics, environmental phenomena, and similar features. The entire social setting of the family, together with an historical account of the child's health and the manner in which his feelings have developed year by year are of the utmost importance for the formulation of practical impressions about the situation. This broader conception of the study of the boy's personality is comprehended in the biological examination of the psychiatrist.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS.

Data from which to form an opinion of the boy is obtained from four angles. These are the personal field, the organic or physical field, the psychological field, and the social field or the surroundings in which he has been reared. In order to supply this data the boy is examined a few days after admission to the training School and further conferences with him are held at frequent intervals during his period of training. The aim is to secure evidence, both historical and introspective, concerning his unusual behavior, and upon that basis to correct physical abnormalities, to improve his intelligence, and to organize character. To gain the boy's confidence, to maintain his respect and encourage his desire for competent, helpful advice, to discover his interests and develop them along legitimate lines are some of the psychiatric contact.

Results.

During the year two hundred and ninety-nine boys have been partly or completely examined. Adopting the technique of the Yerkes Point Scale and the expression of these results in terms of the Intelligence Coefficient, the following table represents the Social Classification of the school population.

	Dependent	Semi-dependent	Backward	Normal
Number.	13	80	118	88
Per- cent of Total Popula- tion.	4.4	26.7	39.4	29.5

Considered from the standpoint of mental capacity only, dependency is taken to characterize the group whose Intelligence Coefficient falls below .51; from .51 to .70 inclusive is taken as the range of semi-dependents; from .71 to .90 inclusive is taken as the range of backwardness, and all above this limit are held to represent the normal

individual. Here it may be stated that four individuals ranked above 1.10, the higher limit of normality. The highest coefficient in this group was 1.30. In round numbers it probably would be fair to say that one-third of the total school population are of normal intelligence; somewhat less than two-thirds are inferior according to the usual standard adopted by the community; while about five in a hundred are so handicapped intellectually that they become constantly recurring problems for the consideration of community agencies.

STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

From the standpoint of their social adjustment human beings may be grouped under four general divisions: persons who are of normal intelligence and whose character has become well organized upon well developed foundations. This group is represented by the normal citizen. Persons who are intelligent but whose basis for character is poorly developed and inadequately organized form the second group. Such individuals may rise above their incapacity and finally may fit into the civic organization or they may furnish the recruits for mischief making. The third group includes persons of low mental capacity but of well balanced character who make a satisfactory family and community adjustment. Last of all are those individuals whose mental capacity and character foundations both are inadequate for a normal response,—these persons generally are institutional problems during prolonged periods of segregation. This conception of the analysis of character represents the basis upon which further studies of the Maryland Training School boys will be reported.

Here attention may be called to the increasing impracticability of the terms "feeble-minded" and "moron." The quicker such makeshifts toward incomplete analyses and hasty commitments can be eliminated from our examination nomenclature the more accurate will be our results. In place of these crude descriptive terms numerical estimates representing broadly yet clearly defined groups would introduce greater thoroughness in social administration.

Biologic analyses bring out fundamental features of the personality, factors which may be utilized in keeping the individual out of the segregative institution and in making his adjustment in the community. To those within the institution such analyses bring release more quickly by pointing out the paths along which character should become better organized.

FRANCIS LEE DUNHAM,
Medical Officer in Psychiatry.

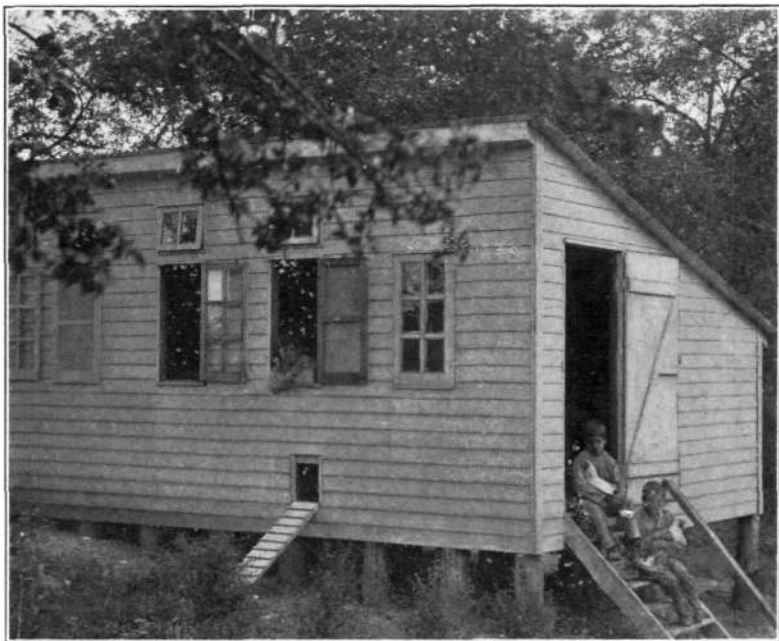




OUR BARN



ONE GREENHOUSE INTERIOR



POULTRY HOUSE



PUMP HOUSE

Doctor's Report.

*Mr. L. C. Faulkner, Superintendent
Maryland Training School for Boys.*

DEAR SIR:—

The only occurrence of moment during the last two years was the epidemic of Influenza. Like the world in general, we were totally unprepared to handle the large number of cases. We were fortunate in securing the services of a trained nurse, and by training the first convalescents in the duties of orderlies, and by converting a dormitory into a temporary hospital, not a single case suffered from lack of proper attention.

The disease visited us in two distinct epidemics, the second starting after the first patients were entirely well.

In the first one 82 cases were treated, without a single death, and only one serious complication, which was taken care of by the University Hospital.

In the second one, 40 cases occurred, resulting in two cases with serious complication, which were also taken care of by the University Hospital, and one death, occurring on the third day of the disease.

All new boys are now given a physical examination on entering the School, and any abnormal condition present is corrected if possible. The new boy is also vaccinated against Typhoid.

The usual number of minor injuries and simple colds etc. are treated at the School, and the serious conditions sent to the University Hospital, the report of which appears separately.

Very respectfully

LEROY J. WRIGHT,
Doctor.

Surgeons Report

*Mr. L. C. Faulkner, Superintendent,
Maryland Training School for Boys.*

DEAR SIR:—

I beg to transmit, herewith, a list of the cases of boys sent to the University Hospital for treatment, from January 1918 to November 3, 1919. Some of these boys were seriously ill but, fortunately all recovered.

Yours very truly,

RANDOLPH WINSLOW,
Consulting Surgeon.

List of Cases Treated at University Hospital From Jan. 1918 to Nov. 3, 1919.

NAME	1918	CASES
No diagnosis		1
Tonsils & Adenoids		1
Hernia, left Inguinal		2
Abcess, Cheek		1
Varicocele		1
Hydrocele		1
Crushed finger		1
Phimosis		1
Adenities, Inguinal		1
Acne Vulgaris		1
Lues, congenital		1
Acute Appendicitis		1
Skin Eruption		1
	1919	
No diagnosis		4
Endocarditis		1
Amputations of Toe		1
Infected Toe		1
Tonsils & Adenoids		3
Lacerated Fingers		1
Empyema		1
Nasal Polyps		1
Varicocele		1
Lobar Pneumonia		1
"Hip Disease"		1
Fracture, Femur		1
" , Ulnar & Radius		1
" , Tibia & Fibular		1
Ulcer of Leg		1
Peritonitis & Int. Abstract		1

Dentists Report

*Mr. L. C. Faulkner, Superintendent,
Maryland Training School for Boys.*

Dear Sir:—

I herewith submit my Report of Dental Operations for the Boys from October 5, 1917, to November 21, 1919.

Applied for treatment	1035
Fillings	527
Extractions	134
Treatment to cavities.....	191
Treatment to Gums	61
Removing stains, tartar, and polishing.....	132
Regulating case.....	1
Artificial Plates (partial).....	7
Crowns	6
Bridge (2 teeth).....	1

I stated in a former report that to encourage the boys to practice Oral Hygiene, I go over the teeth with my Engine Brush and call their attention to the transformation, so in nearly every case I have noted a desire to keep up the good work. I also impress upon them the fact that clean teeth are not susceptible to decay.

I wish to thank you for the splendid Dental Chair and Bracket placed at my disposal which has aided me very much. Also thank you for your kind assistance in numerous ways during the past. I am.

Very Respectfully

E. R. DODSON,
Dentist.

FARM AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.
FROM OCTOBER 1st 1917 TO SEPTEMBER 30th 1919.

Eggs	4000 dozen
Chickens	300
Roosters	80
Hens	150
Butter	3000 pounds
Milk (whole)	1460 gallons
Milk (separated)	8000 gallons
Cream	250 gallons
Buttermilk	450 gallons
Wheat	500 bushels
Corn (shelled)	2000 bushels
Hay	115 tons

GARDEN PRODUCE

Apples	250 bushels
Asparagus	350 bunches
Beans (lima)	405 bushels
Beans (string)	650 bushels
Beets	16000 bunches
Blackberries	250 boxes
Beets (stock for cows)	575 bushels
Cabbage	8000 heads
Carrots	15000 bunches
Carrots	150 bushels
Cauliflower	100 heads
Cantaloupe	75 bushels
Celery	800 bunches
Corn	1500 doz. ears
Cucumbers	75 bushels
Currants	32 quarts
Eggplant	30 bushels
Grapes	16 baskets
Gooseberries	75 quarts
Kale	100 bushels
Lettuce	75 bushels
Onions	200 bushels
Onions	10000 bunches
Parsnips	200 bushels
Parsley	400 bunches
Pears	75 bushels
Peas	900 bushels
Peppers	100 bushels
Potatoes (common)	2000 bushels
Potatoes (sweet)	300 bushels
Raspberries	125 quarts

Radishes	1500 bunches
Rhubarb.....	1000 bunches
Strawberries.....	450 quarts
Salsify.....	250 bushels
Squash.....	80 bushels
Spinach.....	150 bushels
Tomatoes.....	4000 bushels
Turnips.....	450 bushels

GREEN HOUSE PRODUCTS

Asters.....	2000
Carnations.....	35000
Chrysanthemums.....	3500
Geranium Plants.....	2500
Cannas.....	400
Madam Salorii Geraniums.....	700
Coleus.....	400
Soap Dragons.....	450
Scarlet sage.....	2000
Petunias.....	150
Verbenas.....	400
Pepper Plants.....	5000
Egg Plants.....	7000
Tomato Plants.....	20000
Cabbage Plants.....	6000



LAWS OF MARYLAND 1918
PERTAINING TO THE
MARYLAND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

CHAPTER 282.

An ACT authorizing the Maryland School for Boys, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of Maryland, to transfer all of its property, real, personal and mixed, including all its rights, privileges, franchises and immunities, to the State of Maryland, and to authorize and empower the Board of Public Works of the State to accept a deed therefor upon such terms and conditions as hereinafter set forth, to the end that the said Institution may become a State Institution.

Section 1. **BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,** That the Maryland School for Boys, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of Maryland, be and it is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer to the State of Maryland all of its property, real, personal and mixed, including its rights, franchises, privileges and immunities, and that the Board of Works of the State of Maryland is authorized, empowered and directed to receive a good and sufficient deed transferring to the State of Maryland all of such property, of the said Maryland School for Boys, upon the following terms and conditions:

1. That the State of Maryland assume all mortgage liens and encumbrances against said Maryland School for Boys.

2. That the said State assume and pay the floating debt of said Maryland School for Boys, not exceeding the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000).

Section 2. **AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED,** That until the transfer provided for in Section 1 thereof shall have been fully made and completed, and the payments made or assumed by the State of Maryland as therein directed, the Maryland School for Boys shall continue to exercise all of its rights, privileges and functions as now provided by law, the same as if this Act had not been passed.

Section 3. **AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED,** That this Act shall take effect from and after June 1, 1918.

Approved April 10th, 1918.

AN ACT to provide for the continuance under the supervision and control of the State of Maryland of the Maryland School for Boys, hereafter to be known as the Maryland Training School for Boys as a reformatory institution of the State of Maryland for the care and training of white minors committed thereto, and to provide for the management thereof, and for the maintenance thereof, and for the levying of a per capita charge upon the respective counties and the City of Baltimore for boys committed to its care.

Section 1. **BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,** That from and after the acquisition by the State of Maryland from the Maryland School for Boys, a corporation of this

State, of the property theretofore held, conducted and managed by said corporation as a reformatory institution for the care and training of white male minors committed thereto under the provisions of the Laws of this State, the same shall continue under the name of the Maryland Training School for Boys to be conducted as a public agency of this State for the care and reformation of white minors committed thereto and who may hereafter be committed thereto under the Laws of this State, under the supervision, control and management of a Board of Managers hereby named the Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys, and Board of Managers to be appointed as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That the Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys shall consist of the Governor, ex officio, the State Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Treasury for the time being and nine members to be appointed by the Governor, three of said members to be designated and appointed to hold office for six years, three for four years and three for two years, or until their successors shall respectively be named and appointed, five of which said Board of Managers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the said Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys shall make rules and regulations for the Government of said Institution, not inconsistent with the laws of this State which they may deem necessary and proper for the public welfare and the best interests of the said institution and its inmates, and the said Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys are hereby authorized to exercise all powers and authority heretofore conferred upon the Managers of the Maryland School for Boys, formerly the House of Refuge under Sections 586, 587, and 588 of Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws of this State, as fully and absolutely as if the same were herein repeated, recited and specifically set out and re-enacted, and shall appoint all necessary officers and employees, provided, however, that until said Board of Managers shall appoint the necessary officer and employees and make rules and regulation for the government of the institution, the present officers and employees shall continue in the discharge of their present functions and duties and the existing rules and regulations shall continue in effect; and provided further, that the possession of all property, real and personal, which may be acquired or held by said Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys for the uses and purposes of said institution shall be held by said Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys as public agent and trustee for the State of Maryland.

Section 3. That upon the expiration of each of the terms of office of the several members of said Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys, the Governor shall appoint bi-annually three persons, residents of this State, for the term of six years from the first day of June next ensuing after the date of their appointment until their successors shall have duly qualified, and shall appoint from time to time during the existence of said institution, and said terms expire,

three persons, residents of this State, for a full term of six years, so that the Board of Managers shall be divided into three classes, one-third of whom shall go out of office every two years; and the Governor shall have the power, in case of any vacancy occurring in any of said classes from death, resignation, removal from State, failure to qualify within thirty days after the first day of June, following their appointments, or from any cause whatever, to appoint a person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies for the balance of the term of said office.

Section 4. That the manner of commitments to and receiving inmates into said institution shall be as now provided by the Laws of this State under Sections 586, 590 and 591 of Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws of this State, known as Bagby's Article 27, Crimes and Punishments, Annotated, as fully and absolutely as if the same were herein repeated, recited and specifically set out and re-enacted; provided, however, that all commitments heretofore made shall in no manner be effected by the transfer to and taking over by the State of Maryland of said institution, but the same shall be and remain in full force and effect and continue after said transfer shall have been made.

Section 5. That all Legacies now held and existing, and all Legacies that may hereafter be given by persons dying after the passage of this Act, and the acquisition by the State of Maryland as aforesaid of the property and rights of said now existing corporation, said Maryland School for Boys, and all appropriations for, and gifts, grants, and devices heretofore and hereafter to be made, given, granted, devised or bequeathed to the said Maryland School for Boys, either under and by said name, or under its former name of the House of Refuge, shall survive and inure to the benefit of and vest in the Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys as appointed under the provisions of this act.

Section 6. The said Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys shall provide accommodations and proper care and training for at least two hundred and fifty (250) boys, who may be committed to said school from the various counties of the State and from the City of Baltimore which number shall be from time to time apportioned among the several counties and the City of Baltimore according to the population as ascertained by the preceding census, and the County Commissioners of each county and the Mayor and City Council of said City are hereby authorized and required to levy annually upon the assessable property of each of said counties and said city respectively, an amount equal to \$130.00 per annum for each boy so apportioned, to be collected in the same manner as other taxes; and out of the said sum so levied by each county and by the said City respectively, the proper disbursing officer of each of said counties and said City shall pay to the said Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys, at the end of each quarter of the calendar year, an amount equal to the sum of thirty-two dollars and fifty cents

(\$32.50), multiplied by the average number of boys, respectively, from each of said counties and said city at said school during the said quarter; the intention of this provision being that while the levy shall be made annually upon the estimated number based on the said apportionment according to the census of population in the respective counties and the City of Baltimore, quarterly payments shall be made for the actual number of boys at said school from each of said counties and City respectively. Any balance from said levy at the end of the year shall revert to the treasury of said county or said city, and any deficiency, if any, shall be included in the succeeding levy and paid over to the said Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys. Any excess of per capita cost of maintenance over the said apportionment of \$130.00, shall be set forth in the biennial reports of the Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys and allowance provided by the Governor in the Budget appropriations for the ensuing two years. Provided that the appropriations of \$30,000 a year made to the Maryland School for Boys in the Budget by the Legislature of 1918 for the years 1919 and 1920 respectively, shall be used by the Board of Managers of the Maryland Training School for Boys to cover the said excess of per capita cost for the years 1919 and 1920 respectively.

Section 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect from and after June 1, 1918.

Approved April 19th, 1918.



Form of Bequest

MONEY LEGACY

"I give and bequeath unto the Maryland Training School for Boys (incorporated by the General Assembly of Maryland, February 1831,) the sum of..... to be paid the Treasurer for the time being for the use of said Institution."

DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE

"I give and devise unto the Maryland Training School for Boys (incorporated by the General Assembly of Maryland, February 1831,) (here describe the property or ground rent) together with the appurtenances."

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT

"I give and bequeath to the Maryland Training School for Boys (incorporated by the General Assembly of Maryland, February 1831,) a legacy of..... Dollars to be invested in some productive security, the interest of which is to be applied forever to the use of said Institution."

