

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL COMMITTEE
OF THE TOWN OF
FRANKLIN, MASS.



For Year Ending December 31
1922

SENTINEL PRESS
FRANKLIN
1923

Annual Report

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SCHOOL COMMITTEE

	Term expires
John M. Riley, 94 Alpine Street.....	February, 1923
Albert H. Mann, 30 Fales Street.....	February, 1923
Charles A. R. Ray, 847 W. Central Street....	February, 1923

ORGANIZATION

Charles A. R. Ray, Chairman.
John M. Riley, Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Arthur W. Hale, 143 Emmons Street.

Office: High School Building.

Office hours: Monday, 8.00 to 9.00 A. M., 4.00 to 5.00 P. M.
during the school term.

Office open on school days: 8.00 to 12.00, 1.00 to 5.00.
Saturday: 8.00 to 12.00.

Telephone: Office, 202-M; House 317-M.

Clerk: Ella G. Holmes.

REGULAR MEETING OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Second Wednesday of each month, Horace Mann Building,
at 8.00 P. M.

SCHOOL PHYSICIAN

Solon Abbott, M. D., 30 Dean Avenue.

SCHOOL NURSE

Nellie I. Mitchell, Franklin, Mass.

ATTENDANCE OFFICER

Russ W. Harding, 47 Summer Street.

SCHOOL CALENDAR, 1922-1923

September 6, 1922, Opening of Schools.
 October 12, Columbus Day (Holiday).
 November 30 to December 4, 1922, Thanksgiving Recess.
 December 16 to January 2, 1923, Christmas Vacation, Grades
 I-VIII.
 December 23 to January 2, 1923, Christmas Vacation, High
 School.
 February 22, Washington's Birthday, (Holiday).
 March 24 to April 2, 1923, Spring Vacation.
 May 30, Memorial Day, (Holiday).
 June 15, Elementary Schools close.
 June 21, High School Graduation Exercises.
 June 22, High School closes.
 September 5, 1923, Opening of Schools.
 October 12, Columbus Day, (Holiday).
 November 29 to December 3, Thanksgiving Recess.
 December 15 to January 2, 1924, Christmas Vacation, Grades
 I-VIII.
 December 22 to January 2, 1924, Christmas Vacation, High
 School.

NO SCHOOL SIGNALS

2 blasts 4 times

7.30 Omit sessions in all schools for the day.
 11.30 Omit afternoon session in all schools.

Report of School Committee

To the Citizens of the Town of Franklin:

Your School Committee herewith submits its annual report. We present this in the form of a detailed report prepared by the Superintendent of Schools, together with departmental reports of the several Principals and Supervisors. We urge all citizens to read these statements carefully, and would respectfully ask your special consideration of a few most important matters contained in these reports.

Our High School building with nearly 300 pupils is greatly overcrowded and entirely inadequate for our requirements, both in floor space and equipment. Next year indications point to an enrollment of about 320 pupils in the High School. At the time the building was erected in 1891 our High School consisted of 57 pupils and the building also housed the eighth and ninth grades, about 35 pupils in each grade, making a total of about 127 in the entire building. In all probability unless immediate steps are taken toward a new High School it will be necessary to spend a large sum of money on our present building in order to meet the requirements of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety. We believe it would be most unwise to spend more money in any volume on the present High School building. Your Committee believes that the time has arrived for the selection of a site and erection of a new High School building. An article covering this matter will be presented to the voters in this year's warrant. We ask for your careful consideration of this subject. An inspection by you of the building during school hours would, we believe, convince you of the truth of our statements. We hope to have your support in our efforts to provide proper facilities for our High School pupils.

Your Committee has kept within its appropriation during the past year. We would remind you that the Receipts of the School Department for 1922, including the amount returned to the town by the State from the General School Fund, total about \$11,000.00, so that whereas your total appropriation for the School Department for the year, including the Dog Tax, was about \$94,000.00, the total net cost to the town for operating the schools was only about \$83,000.00. In making out our budget for 1923 we have given most careful thought to the need of economy, at the same time making

every effort to so plan that the opportunities offered to the children of Franklin through its Public Schools will compare favorably with those offered by other towns and cities in our State. Although our teachers during the past five years have been given extraordinary advances in salaries, the Town of Franklin is still certainly not above the average in the State of Massachusetts in this **respect**. We do not believe that it would be wise to make any reduction in teachers' salaries for the coming year. The cost of fuel, school supplies, repairs, transportation, in fact, of practically everything connected with the schools is certainly not lower than it averaged in 1922. We ask you in our carefully prepared budget of estimate for an amount totaling just about the same as for last year.

We are recommending that the School Nurse be employed four full days per week. She has already made arrangements to give one day per week to the Town of Norfolk. We believe the School Nurse in conjunction with her work with the School Physician, as well as by her individual effort, can accomplish great results among the school children, especially those of the lower grades. We urge all parents to lend all possible help and encouragement to the School Nurse.

We desire to say a word of appreciation of our able, energetic Superintendent of Schools. He will soon complete his fifth year in Franklin. We can see decided progress in our schools under his management and we believe that the Town of Franklin is most fortunate in having a man of his caliber in this position.

In closing we wish to remind the citizens of Franklin of the termination during the past year of the services on the School Committee of two men who gave many years of faithful, painstaking effort to local school work, the late George W. Wiggin and Mr. William C. Buchanan. In the death of Mr. Wiggin, Franklin lost a splendid citizen, a great believer in the usefulness and efficiency of the Public Schools. He was elected to the School Committee many times and served for a great many years as its Chairman. He was always alert for the best interests of the schools and we feel sure that the citizens of Franklin are most appreciative of his splendid services.

Respectfully submitted,
 CHARLES A. R. RAY,
 JOHN M. RILEY,
 ALBERT H. MANN,
School Committee.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT BUDGET ESTIMATE
FOR 1923

	Estimate 1922	Expended 1922	Estimate 1923
General Control	\$4,355.00	\$4,280.58	\$4,280.00
Teachers' Salaries	58,500.00	58,421.47	61,615.24
Books and Supplies	4,000.00	5,218.82	4,000.00
Wages of Janitor	7,042.50	6,993.50	7,042.50
Fuel	4,500.00	3,978.25	4,000.00
Misc. Operating	1,725.00	1,676.15	1,600.00
Repairs	3,225.00	3,788.11	2,500.00
Transportation	5,300.00	4,868.50	5,000.00
Misc. Health, Ins., etc.,	2,539.00	2,963.20	2,640.00
Americanization	1,000.00	678.65	1,000.00
Outlay	1,000.00	1,000.49	590.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$93,186.50	\$93,867.72	\$94,267.74
Dog Tax	\$735.72		
Appropriation, 1922	93,186.00		
	<hr/>		
Total Ap. 1922	\$93,921.72		
Expended, 1922	93,867.72		
	<hr/>		
Unexpended balance	\$54.00		
Appropriation recommended 1923			\$94,267.74
Receipts and General Fund			
1922		\$11,044.22	
Estimated Receipts and General			
School Fund 1923		\$11,000.00	

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND AND RECEIPTS
OF SCHOOL DEPARTMENT FOR 1922

Appropriation	\$93,186.00
Dog Tax	735.72
	<hr/>
	\$93,921.72
General School Fund	\$8,431.60
State Wards, Tuition	837.13
State for Americanization Classes 1921	281.42
State for Americanization Classes 1922	316.01
C. B. Follett, Tuition	100.00
Town of Bellingham, Tuition	985.00
M., A. & W. St. Ry., refund for car tickets	15.94
Manual Training	72.34
Miscellaneous, Books, etc.	4.78
	<hr/>
	\$11,044.22

COMPARATIVE COSTS OF FRANKLIN SCHOOLS FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Expenditures								
General Expenses:								
1 School Committee								
Salaries	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
Expenses, Clerk etc.	554.21	594.77	730.94	985.46	1,057.63	1,105.41	1,130.37	1,231.42
2 Supt. of Schools								
Salaries	1,279.65	1,500.00	1,699.16	1,663.30	1,704.20	2,248.30	2,595.90	2,925.08
Expenses	92.52	73.11	75.24	116.23	136.88	170.83	267.99	74.08
Instruction:								
3 Supervisors								
Salaries	775.00	777.75	939.01	1,060.14	1,361.30	1,921.60	2,081.00	1,989.45
Expenses	85.00	100.58	24.31	68.00	59.00	70.00	84.00	119.00
4 Principals								
High	1,340.00	1,365.00	1,683.75	1,756.25	1,868.85	2,237.50	2,397.50	2,400.00
5 Teachers								
Salaries-High	4,940.50	5,591.00	6,657.33	6,373.51	6,582.66	9,545.63	10,645.87	11,600.00
Elementary	16,541.80	16,798.20	19,866.44	21,948.48	24,045.92	34,494.59	39,733.97	42,313.02
6 Text Books								
High	455.74	289.85	145.20	368.86	267.58	324.64	999.25	986.59
Elementary	966.56	563.76	1,014.04	701.79	928.32	643.97	1,338.83	1,262.42
7 Supplies								
High	950.79	715.78	50.74	563.38	633.93	739.14	519.74	952.37
Elementary	734.36	1,032.10	1,123.72	1,137.63	1,436.94	1,794.84	2,947.57	2,017.44
8 Wages of Janitors								
High	728.00	728.00	802.05	966.00	1,018.50	1,279.33	1,300.00	1,275.00
Elementary	3,315.25	3,256.75	3,576.62	4,081.70	4,450.80	5,678.00	5,714.50	5,718.50

9 Fuel	597.76	739.63	554.55	1,150.77	529.87	1,290.94	742.93	1,016.21
High	1,702.81	2,221.46	2,934.53	4,474.12	3,280.58	4,797.74	4,105.47	2,962.04
Elementary	287.42	187.37	309.88	276.40	271.80	351.37	386.09	428.38
10 Miscellaneous	693.73	512.15	678.50	451.99	760.36	1,255.62	1,236.92	1,247.77
High	887.92	146.61	1,252.20	668.11	215.83	204.18	247.42	530.23
Elementary	906.39	1,276.83	1,726.51	1,531.64	1,434.87	3,121.85	3,963.37	3,257.88
11 Repairs	6 00							
High	3.00	37.93	44.61	5.63	7.90	11.00	50.20	745.58
Elementary	2,619.09	2,419.10	3,002.00	2,951.83	3,879.20	4,657.50	5,045.75	4,868.50
12 Libraries	7.50	15.00	54.50	31.50	78.75	179.64	473.00	552.12
13 Health	453.28	623.39	381.41	661.44	964.86	1,448.48	909.61	1,665.50
14 Transportation	2,048.55					237.57	692.37	1,000.49
15 Tuition (to other places)								678.65
16 Sundries								
17 New Equipment								
18 Americanization								
	\$43,023.07	\$41,616.12	\$49,828.24	\$54,044.16	\$47,026.43	\$79,859.67	\$89,659.62	\$93,867.72

Receipts

Dog Tax	\$839.32	\$719.92	\$660.25	\$651.36	\$608.88	\$613.94	\$646.81	\$735.72
Other Receipts	1,264.45	1,354.35	1,684.36	1,343.10	1,418.89	1,807.68	1,525.48	2,612.62
	\$2,103.77	\$2,074.27	\$2,344.61	\$1,994.46	\$2,027.77	\$2,421.62	\$2,172.29	\$3,348.34

Receipts from General School Fund by Town Treasurer

	\$6,446.74	\$7,870.00	\$8,740.50	\$8,431.60
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HOW THE SCHOOL DOLLAR WAS SPENT

	1922 cents	1921 cents	1920 cents	1919 cents	1918 cents
4.5 General Control	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.	5.
5.6 Books and Supplies	6.4	4.4	4.4	6.	6.
5.2 Transportation	5.6	5.6	5.9	7.	6.
62.2 Teachers' Salaries	61.3	60.4	60.4	59.	58.
4.0 Repairs	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.	4.
2.4 Miscellaneous	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.	1.
13.5 Operating	15.1	15.1	18.4	18.	21.
.8 Health	.8	.8			
.7 Americanization	.7	.7	.7		
1.1 Outlay	1.1	1.1			

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL

Report of the Superintendent of Schools

For the Year Ending December 31, 1922.

To the School Committee and Citizens of Franklin:

I present herewith for your consideration my fifth annual report as Superintendent of your schools. The past year has been a very satisfactory and favorable year for good school work. There have been few interruptions and no serious epidemics to interfere with the work of the schools. Our most difficult problems have been in obtaining satisfactory teachers to fill the vacancies in the teaching staff caused by resignations, and in providing suitable accommodations for our large High School enrollment.

TEACHERS

The acute shortage of teachers in Massachusetts has passed. The supply of trained and experienced teachers has been so limited, however, that those who have had successful experience and have proven their worth are at a premium, and cannot be obtained for our schools unless we pay our maximum salaries. As a consequence, we have had to fill most of our vacancies with promising teachers who have had little or no previous experience.

Twelve new teachers commenced their work in our schools in September, one of whom filled a position newly established in the High School because of the increasing enrollment. This number of new teachers is three less than in the two preceding years, when there were 15 vacancies to be filled. Three teachers were transferred to different positions in our school system.

Of the resignations received, four were written by teachers intending to marry; three, by teachers who wished to accept positions nearer home; three, by teachers who desired to make a change, and two, by teachers who had received more lucrative positions elsewhere. Considering the many

changes that are occurring in the teaching staff in almost every school system, we were fortunate.

Although a just salary schedule goes a long way toward retaining good teachers, still there are other factors that exert a strong influence. A community in which the people show a keen interest and helpful attitude toward the schools will retain good teachers, when a community with an indifferent or fault-finding attitude will lose them. Communities providing comfortable and pleasant living conditions will find it easier than when the opposite is the case. In brief, communities that provide just salaries, favorable conditions under which to work and an appreciative attitude will have the best teachers and profit most from them.

ENROLLMENT

The enrollment of the schools for the year ending in June, 1922, was 1470, or 116 greater than in June, 1921. Forty-four of this increase was in the High School, and 72 in the Grades. The past fall the numbers in the High School increased to 285, or 41 more than the previous year, while in the Grades there was a decrease of 17. The increase in total enrollment the past fall was 24 over the previous year. The average number of pupils per class room, omitting the High School, Opportunity Class, and the three outside schools, is 37, the same as a year ago.

AMERICANIZATION AND EVENING CLASSES

Three classes in Americanization and two Evening Classes for Minors started in the fall of 1921, were continued until April, 1922, with an average attendance of 30 and 18, respectively. On account of the small number attending the Evening Classes for Minors, and the widely diversified courses that were desired, it was deemed best not to continue this fall. The Americanization Classes have been in operation, and the report of the Director, Miss Helen M. Stott, follows:

“The Americanization Classes assembled in the Horace Mann High School October third, with an enrollment of thirty members. Classes meet every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. The course of study followed has been the state outline, which provides for three classes: a beginners', in which the men who wish to learn to speak, read and write English are placed; the intermediate, where those who already speak, read and write may become

more proficient, and the citizenship class, in which the men who are ready to take out final naturalization papers may learn the necessary facts about American history, functioning of our American form of government, and civic duty.

“The men express great admiration for American government and many regret that they did not come to this country when younger and so have obtained a better education. When we hear them say that America means to them relief from fear, a chance to get ahead, a place where we can get justice, we realize how limited have been their opportunities, and what the gift of citizenship means to them.

“Requests have been made for other classes,—one for men where instruction through the eighth grade may be obtained. The foreign women also desire a class for beginners. Applications have already been made by four women who have been in this country only a short time.

“I would therefore suggest that the requests for these two classes be granted and teachers for same be provided for the opening of school in January.”

OPPORTUNITY CLASS

The following report of Miss Pearl Grant, teacher of this class, shows what work is being done.

“There have been eighteen pupils enrolled in the opportunity Class this year. Of the enrollment, twelve are boys and six are girls. Seven were in the class last year. Two were taken from the second grade, four from the third, seven from the fourth, two from the fifth, two from the sixth, and one came from Italy last year.

“We have tried to find out what these children could do as they came to us, and work from that point. At present we have three general divisions or classes, but we do as much individual work as possible. One period a day is given to hand-work of some kind. All boys twelve years of age and over have one period a week in manual training; girls of the same ages take cooking and sewing, and we believe this added training is a great benefit.

“We have physical exercises each day and at recess times we join with the other children in organized play. In addition to this, we have the special exercises for the eyes as prescribed by Dr. Harris. The children themselves have great faith in these exercises. Three in the class have had their eyes examined by specialists since the year began, and have

put on glasses. We know this has been a great help to these particular children.

“The work has been encouraging. In every case we have seen some gain: in some cases there has been marked improvement. At the beginning of the present school year, four pupils who were sixteen years of age, or nearly so, were transferred to the Junior High. Two of this number dropped out almost immediately; the two who remained made good, and have made passing marks in all subjects. Another has recently been transferred to seventh grade, and is doing creditable work. One who entered the class in September is returning to his grade after the Christmas holidays, and several others we hope to return to their respective grades before the year is over.”

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the past year a nurse has been employed for three days a week. The data below, taken from her report, show part of her work.

	Pupils.
Number of examinations of children in school.....	2,671
Number of examinations of children in homes.....	116
Number of schools visited.....	11
Number of school visits.....	266
Number of home visits.....	258
Number of pupils taken to tonsil and adenoid clinic....	8
Number of pupils taken to dental clinics.....	31
Number of pupils treated in schools.....	48
Number of pupils weighed.....	670
Number of underweight children free milk.....	33
Number of eye clinics.....	2
Number of pupils examined at eye clinics.....	48
Contagious diseases found in schools:	
Impetigo	53
Whooping cough	16
Chicken pox	10
Scabies	1
Conjunctivitis	2
Contagious diseases found in homes:	
Impetigo	10
Whooping cough	5
Mumps	1
Number of pupils excluded from schools.....	42

Assisted School Physician in examining.....	2,750
Assisted School Physician in weighing.....	600

In addition to the above, Miss Mitchell has given many short talks to the pupils on health and hygiene. She has had charge of the serving of milk to the pupils at the morning recess periods, and hot cocoa to the barge and car pupils who bring their luncheon at noon. With the assistance of the teachers in the lower grades, habits of cleanliness have been emphasized by daily inspection of hands, nails and faces. In co-operation with the State Department of Health and the School Physician, nutrition and dental slides were shown in the Town Hall and explained to the pupils of the first eight grades.

Franklin has need of a full time school nurse in order to provide an opportunity for follow up, home and clinical work necessary to remedy the physical defects that are retarding a large number of our pupils. At a slight increase in cost, Miss Mitchell may be procured for all but the one day a week which she devotes to the Norfolk schools. In order that the time of the nurse may be used to the best advantage, and to enable her to make the large number of visits essential to efficient work, especially to the three outside schools, a car is needed. "A nurse with a car is worth a nurse and a half without one," according to Dr. Champion of the State Department of Health.

The School Department duly appreciates the assistance given by the District Nursing Association in the clinical and corrective work done this year.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education, which is an important part of health education, is carried on in the High and Junior High Schools under experienced directors. In the other schools, the work is under the class room teachers, who in many cases have not had any special training for conducting the work. As the state law makes it necessary to have physical work conducted in all the schools, it is especially desirable to have the work in the early years of the child's school life under the direction of a trained director. I think arrangements should be made to have a physical director to supervise the work in the first six grades for at least one day a week.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PROBLEM

Table I gives the enrollment of the High School and grades every five years from 1882 to 1912, and each year since 1912. During the forty years' period, the grades have increased from 523 to 1209, an increase of 786 pupils, or 138 percent. In the same time the High School increased from 45 to 285, an increase of 240 pupils, or 533 percent. Since 1919, when the High School enrollment was 160, the lowest it had been for many years on account of the war, it has increased to 285, or 78 percent, in three years. In the same three years, the grades have increased from 1127 to 1209, or 7 percent. During the 40 years' period, the enrollment in the High School has increased four times as fast as in the grades, and in the last three years more than 11 times as fast.

In 1892, when our present Horace Mann Building was erected, the High School had an enrollment of 57 pupils. To-day, there are just five times as many. Surely the citizens of Franklin were looking toward the future when they erected so large a building with an enrollment of only 57 in the High School.

The Horace Mann Building contains five rooms that evidently were designed to be equipped with permanent seats and desks, and used for home rooms. These rooms could comfortably accommodate 196 pupils. For the past two years they have been crowded with 235 pupils. The building also contains three recitation rooms which until last year were equipped with movable chairs and used for recitation purposes only. Last summer 20 seats and desks were installed in each of two of the rooms, and 12 in the third, in order to provide home room seats for the increased enrollment which was anticipated this fall. The two larger of these rooms are on the second floor, between the main rooms and the fire escape. By having 20 desks in each of these rooms the passage ways to the fire escape are partially blocked. The tower room on the third floor, back of the home room of the Seniors, has been equipped with ten seats and desks to accommodate the overflow from the home room.

TABLE I
FRANKLIN ENROLLMENT TABLE

Year	High	Grades	Total
1882.....	45	523	568
1887.....	62	633	695

1892.....	57	695	752
1897.....	80	467	547
1902.....	156	525	681
1907.....	104	841	945
1912.....	193	911	1104
1913.....	194	941	1135
1914.....	219	1027	1246
1915.....	225	1020	1245
1916.....	236	1072	1308
1917.....	197	1077	1274
1918.....	184	1103	1287
1919.....	160	1127	1287
1920.....	168	1187	1355
1921.....	200	1154	1354
1922.....	244	1226	1470
September-December, 1922.....	285	1209	1494

On the first floor, is the Superintendent's Office and Store Room, and also a small typewriting room, suitable for 12 typewriting tables, but now crowded with 17. On the third floor is a small, poorly lighted and ventilated room used as a physical, chemical and biological laboratory. This room previous to this year was used both for laboratory and recitation purposes. In order to make room to install two laboratory tables, which the large number in the chemistry classes made necessary, the recitation seats were moved into one end of the assembly hall, and that used for a recitation room.

The assembly hall, licensed by the State Building Inspector to a maximum of 250 persons, was not large enough to be used for assembly purposes this year and arrangements were made with the Selectmen for using the Town Hall. While this arrangement has its disadvantages, still it was the best solution available.

All available space for home rooms with the exception of part of the assembly hall is now occupied, even the tower rooms that can hold only a dozen desks. Another year in all probability we will have to accommodate over 300 pupils. We had thought that we might get along next year by using the assembly hall for a home room. The State Building Inspector, who has twice visited the building the past fall, has written the School Committee advising the discontinuance of the use of the third floor for school purposes.

We are face to face with the fact that we have outgrown the Horace Mann Building that has housed the High School for the past 30 years. The building even if large enough, no

longer meets the demands of a modern secondary school.

Important changes have taken place in American life during the last three decades, which profoundly affect individual activity along social and business lines. To meet these changed conditions the character of secondary school education must change. The National Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education has defined the objectives of education as follows:

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF EDUCATION

“In order to determine the main objectives that should guide education in a democracy it is necessary to analyze the activities of the individual. Normally he is a member of a family, of a vocational group, and of various civic groups, and by virtue of these relationships he is called upon to engage in activities that enrich the family life, to render important vocational services to his fellows, and to promote the common welfare. It follows, therefore, that worthy home-membership, vocation, and citizenship, demand attention as three of the leading objectives.

“Aside from the immediate discharge of these specific duties, every individual should have a margin of time for the cultivation of personal and social interests. This leisure, if worthily used, will recreate his powers and enlarge and enrich life, thereby making him better able to meet his responsibilities. The unworthy use of leisure impairs health, disrupts home life, lessens vocational efficiency, and destroys civic-mindedness. The tendency in industrial life, aided by legislation, is to decrease the working hours of large groups of people. While shortened hours tend to lessen the harmful reactions that arise from prolonged strain, they increase, if possible, the importance of preparation for leisure. In view of these considerations, education for the worthy use of leisure is of increasing importance as an objective.

“To discharge the duties of life and to benefit from leisure, one must have good health. The health of the individual is essential also to the vitality of the race and to the defense of the Nation. Health education is, therefore, fundamental.

“There are various processes, such as reading, writing, arithmetical computations, and oral and written expression, that are needed as tools in the affairs of life. Consequently, command of these fundamental processes, while not an end in itself, is nevertheless an indispensable objective.

“And, finally, the realization of the objectives already named is dependent upon ethical character, that is, upon conduct founded upon right principles, clearly perceived and loyally adhered to. Good citizenship, vocational excellence, and the worthy use of leisure go hand in hand with ethical character; they are at once the fruits of sterling character and the channels through which such character is developed and made manifest. On the one hand, character is meaningless apart from the will to discharge the duties of life, and, on the other hand, there is no guarantee that these duties will be rightly discharged unless principles are substituted for impulses, however well-intentioned such impulses may be. Consequently ethical character is at once involved in all the other objectives and at the same time requires specific consideration in any program of national education.

“This commission, therefore, regards the following as the main objectives of education: 1. Health. 2. Command of fundamental processes. 3. Worthy home-membership 4. Vocation. 5. Citizenship. 6. Worthy use of leisure. 7. Ethical character.”

The above objectives cannot be obtained unless a High School building provides adequate facilities. The facilities such a building should contain can be determined in some measure by studying the recent High School buildings that have been erected, or are in the process of construction, and plans of future buildings to be built.

The demands of the present day and those of two decades in the future that can be forecasted, should be met. Judging by the growth of our High School enrollment the last ten years, we can conservatively estimate an enrollment of 400 pupils in 1933 and upwards of 500 pupils in 1943. Surely we must plan accommodations for at least 500 pupils.

A High School building for such a number should contain, in my estimation, the following: assembly hall, capable of seating 600 persons; gymnasium, with usable floor space—36 by 60 feet and space for bleachers; shower and locker rooms for both boys and girls; domestic science and shop rooms; a lunch room; drawing room; chemical and physical laboratories, with a lecture room between them; teachers' rooms; library, with a large study room capable of seating 70 pupils, adjoining or nearby; 12 home rooms capable of seating 400 pupils, and administrative offices and supply rooms.

It would be advisable to have such a building situated on at least five acres of land, in order to have an athletic field and

playground adjoining. Two acres are necessary, if the athletic field is omitted.

Such a building equipped and ready for use will cost from 200 to 250 thousand dollars. It will insure adequate accommodations for the boys and girls of Franklin desiring a first class High School education for the next generation. Shall we provide it for them?

SPECIAL REPORTS

On subsequent pages are to be found the reports of the High School Principal, the Attendance Officer and the School Physician, extracts from the reports made by the Junior High School Principal, supervisors and directors, together with tables and statistics, all of which deserve careful attention.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An increased appropriation for health work, including the purchase of a car for the school nurse.
2. A part time supervisor for Physical Work in the first six grades.
3. Consideration of, and action in regard to, the construction of a High School building.

I am duly grateful to pupils, teachers, parents and the members of the School Committee for their cordial support and hearty co-operation the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR W. HALE,

Superintendent of Schools.

REPORT OF HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

DEAR SIR:

The High School opened in September with 285 pupils, an increase of 41 over last year, and this brings us at once to the outstanding feature of our High School situation at the present time.

During the last four years the number of pupils has increased 81 percent, while the number of teachers has increased only 23 percent, and there has been no increase in our building accommodations. This means a crowded condition which

interferes greatly with the work of the school, especially in view of the fact that what room we have is poorly adapted for our needs. One teacher has to take charge of two rooms while another has a small room with only 12 pupils in it. This poor arrangement of our rooms is so noticeable that when Mr. Clarence Brodeur, Principal of one of our state normal schools, inspected our school he said he did not know of another High School building in the state so poorly adapted to its needs as ours.

Half of our classes have more than 25 pupils and 18 per cent have more than 30. This means that each pupil is not getting the individual attention that he was a few years ago.

Our State Building Inspection Certificate expired last May and it has not been renewed. I do not know just how serious a matter it may be to conduct a school in a building which has not been approved by state officials.

But in spite of these handicaps the school is still doing good work, and during the past year has been granted the privilege of sending students to Dartmouth College on certificate, and our privilege of certifying students to Worcester Polytechnic Institute has been renewed for a period of three years, although when Dean Coombs was here he spoke quite emphatically about our crowded condition.

Thirty pupils graduated last June and of this number 26 are reported to be attending other schools and colleges.

The Alden Club has continued to give prizes for excellence in English composition and free membership to the two senior girls who as juniors obtained the highest marks.

We again won the Singleton Cup offered for excellence in public speaking. This makes four years in succession that we have won this trophy.

Last year we entered the Norfolk Baseball League and won second place. This year we were first and won the trophy, which is a beautiful silver cup.

If our numbers increase any next year, it will be necessary to have an additional teacher.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES B. LAMB.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOL PRINCIPAL
SUPERVISORS AND DIRECTORS

MISS HELEN J. MULLANE, Principal of Junior High School.

Last June we graduated the largest class in the history of the school. This fall we opened with a larger enrollment than ever before. . . .

We are making every effort this year in our lengthened school period to help our pupils to learn how to study, that is, we are helping pupils to read with a purpose or a definite idea in view, to get the contents of the written page, together with such information as is necessary for him to give a good recitation or written report at the next lesson. This purposeful study tends to eliminate failures.

From time to time groups of pupils are taken to the public library and taught the classification of books on the shelves, the use of the card catalogue, and the important books of reference.

In our weekly assembly periods we are endeavoring to have every pupil in the Junior High School take an active part. One week it may consist in the life, stories, and interesting experiences of a great man like Theodore Roosevelt, the next, history, songs and dances of foreign land. . . .

MRS. ELLA G. MOORE, Supervisor of Music.

. . . Our standard means: (1) a love of music; (2) recognition of pure tone, rythm, and meaning of all symbols; (3) ability to express and interpret words by tone and color. Much stress is given to individual work which develops confidence and dependability in sight reading. In the Junior High School chorus work, the effect of faithful work in the fifth and sixth grades is marked by a high quality of tone. . . .

We regret our inability to handle our High School work in our own building, as the result must be . . . more or less constricted work. Our Glee Club of seventy members, and Orchestra of twelve are active and thoroughly interested.

I have hoped to see the time when we might have classes in "Music Appreciation" and to have the proper equipment for carrying out the work. But we all learn that ideal conditions and really good things come slowly. The public is cordially invited to come in and see for themselves what the children are doing in music.

MISS MURIEL L. TRUE, Supervisor of Drawing.

The aim of our drawing is to give the child a power of his own to draw, construct, and to discriminate between good and bad design in articles with which he comes in contact in his daily life. . . .

In the primary grades we teach color, and shape in its relation to the triangle, square, and circle. . . . In the grammar grades the child is able to appreciate and interpret more refined color and shape.

The seventh grade girls are studying how to make the home a beautiful place in which to live. The matter of appropriate wall paper, pictures and color schemes are a few of the subjects discussed. In the eighth grade the girls are studying the essentials of appropriate dress. . . .

There is a very enthusiastic High School class this year which is doing splendid work in design and color. Just before the Thanksgiving recess the class enjoyed a trip to the Boston Art Museum. There many of them saw for the first time the original works of our best artists, as well as reproductions of the old masterpieces. . . .

MR. STEPHEN W. BROWN, Director of Manual Training.

. . . Manual Training cannot be magnified too much in prepayment of its exacting influences on the children. Correct methods, preciseness, determination, and faith are dealt with from the beginning.

In our little manual training room practical problems are met, dealt with, and conquered. The pupils become thinking doers.

At first general instructions concerning benches, tools, materials, and lumber are given the children. They observe, reason, correct wrong steps, plan and think. They are taught to work to a line, to make square, straight and smooth.

Our periods are so divided that all the divisions of the seventh and eighth grades get at least two full periods of woodworking and one period of drawing a week. . . . Almost all effort is spent in getting a drawing technique and a good style. By the time a boy enters the eighth grade he is able to read and construct simple working drawings of three related views. The eighth grade has the introduction of problems closely related to methods taught in woodworking. . . . Stock bills are made out and used in the construction of the smallest to the largest of objects. This stock bill has two good advant-

ages: it saves wasting material by wrong cutting; and is very good practice for those who intend to follow any of the mechanical trades. . . . The pupil takes his lumber list, figures the amount of material, and then with his price list gets cost of material. . . . A time card, showing the amount of time it takes to construct, to arrange and finish an article, is also kept.

MRS. CHARLOTTE S. JOHNSON, Director of Domestic Science.

The main aim in teaching domestic science is to put before the girls of the community, high but simple standards in sewing, cooking, and homekeeping in such a way that it will be a real help to them in their own homes.

Simple stitches are taught in the sixth grade. In the Junior High better hand sewing is required, more difficult seams are made, and the use of patterns and the sewing machine are taught. The girls in the seventh grades make their cooking uniforms to be used during the last half of the year; also simple undergarments. In the eighth grades they learn to make simple outside garments. The High School girls make more difficult dresses, and a high standard of work is required. In each case the suitability of pattern and material for the child's need are considered. . . . In cooking the children are taught to make simple dishes, and how to combine and serve them properly as a balanced menu.

MISS J. ETTA McCABE, Director of Physical Training.

. . . The physical work is divided into three parts: recess work, class work, and after school or club work.

The recess work consists of two parts—warming up exercises and relay games. The classes are lined up according to divisions. One type of game is played every recess for a month, then a new game is substituted. At the end of each term the division of girls and the division of boys having won the largest number of games is awarded letters. The rivalry in these games is very keen. . . . This work is carried on out of doors the whole year with the exception of stormy weather when the exercises are conducted in the class rooms by leaders.

During the class periods, posture is corrected, clumsiness and awkwardness overcome, and strength increased. These things are accomplished by means of wands, Indian Clubs, Swedish Box, balancing beams and folk, æsthetic, and athletic dancing, and shower baths. . . .

A boys' Athletic Club and a girls' Athletic Club have been formed. The Clubs are held after school time. Soccer and field hockey are played during the fall months, ice hockey and skiing during the winter months, baseball, badge tests, and track events during the spring months. The boys and girls are taught the fourteen points in good sportsmanship. Accepting decisions of officials without any "crabbing" and giving their opponents a square deal are points especially emphasized. . . .

ACCOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN SCHOOL SAVINGS BANK

School	1920	1921	1922
Metcalf	\$366.65	\$403.42	\$534.20
Ray	137.36	226.35	320.36
Thayer	478.26	383.68	626.86
Nason Street.....	490.12	330.40	369.53
Arlington Street....	335.07	275.26	293.51
Four Corners.....	256.76	183.24	275.57
Brick	98.15	223.21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,124.22	\$1,900.50	\$2,643.20

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE OFFICER FROM JANU-
ARY 1, 1922, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922

Number of visits to schools.....	167
Number of absentees reported.....	66
Number of houses visited.....	64
Number of investigations at school.....	38
Number found to be sick.....	17
Number absent for other reasons, but excusable.....	26
Number kept home by parents.....	11
Number absentees delivered at school (truants).....	8

One prosecution, under Chapter 77, Section 3, viola-
tion of school attendance law.

Respectfully submitted,

RUSS W. HARDING,

Attendance Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL PHYSICIAN

To the School Committee:

Following the usual custom I herewith submit my report as School Physician for the year 1922.

Number of pupils examined.....	1412
Number having defective teeth.....	166
Number having diseased tonsils.....	28
Number having spinal curvature.....	3
Notices sent to parent or guardian.....	338

In addition to the regular inspection, an illustrated lecture was given on November 8th to all pupils below the High School covering the subjects of Oral Hygiene and Nutrition.

In addition to the examination of the eyes by the teachers, Dr. S. J. Harris of Boston conducted two Eye Clinics and a large number were examined by him and treatment recommended for the relief and cure of these cases. The effects of the modern strenuous life upon human eyesight are being brought constantly to our attention, as physicians, by the ophthalmologist in medical literature, and to that of the general public by lay writers in current magazines. More people than ever before are engaged in closer tasks at office desks and machines. The abrupt changes of illumination due to the general use and disuse of electric lights, and the tax of motion pictures upon the eyes may be mentioned. The harmful effects of refractive errors on the mental development of the child have become universally recognized. The records of Philadelphia for 1921 show that from 60 to 70 percent of the pupils with defective vision were classed as mentally deficient or feeble minded. Upon correction of vision, 70 to 80 percent returned to their classes as normal children.

Ten percent of our pupils fail of promotion each year, a total of about 140, of which about 90 are retarded because of defective vision. If by correcting their vision 75 are returned to their classes, it means a saving to the town of a large sum, and furthermore it means to the pupil an increased usefulness during his entire life. The economic loss to the community resulting from defective vision is enormous. The furnishing of free glasses to the pupil is not in itself a charity, but a duty and an economic necessity. Will we grasp the opportunity and do our duty to the children? In an incomplete way we have been doing something along this line during the last year. I would earnestly recommend that we as a town earnestly and persistently work to reclaim these defective children.

Respectfully submitted,

SOLON ABBOTT, M. D.

SCHOOL CENSUS, SEPTEMBER, 1922

Number of children between 5 and 7.....	254
Number of children between 7 and 14.....	945
Number of children between 14 and 16.....	243
Number of illiterate minors between 16 and 21.....	17
	<hr/>
Total,	1459

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, JUNE, 1922

Mary Edessa Bourbeau.
 Francis Harold Burke.
 Frances Josephine Coughlin.
 Annie Margaret Corbin.
 Walter Francis Crowley.
 Irene Frances Cullen.
 Luigi Enrico DeBaggis.
 Guiseppe Giovanni DeLellis.
 William Raymond Feeley
 Robert Cornelius Fitzpatrick.
 Teresa Josephine Granger.
 Gertrude Mary Agatha Greene.
 Gertrude Prentiss Lamb.
 Henry Gordon Lamb.
 Marion Everett Lawrence.
 Margaret Ann Loucks.
 Lucie Marie Mourey.
 Lillian Florence O'Connor.
 Francis Albert Paquin.
 Rene Narciss Pare.
 Mabel Louise Quilter.
 Eloise Adeline Rhodes.
 Emily May Ribero.
 Edwin Herbert Robinson.
 Frederick William Smith.
 Gladys Victoria Symmes.
 Beatrice Edwina Thompson.
 Frederick Ott Wilbee.
 Catherine Mae Woodward.
 Cathleen Marion Woodward.

ENROLLMENT OF SCHOOLS BY GRADE, DECEMBER,
1921 AND 1922

School	Grade	Number 1921	Number 1922
High	IV	31	39
	III	49	59
	II	66	77
	I	98	108
Junior High	8	111	95
	7	116	120
Metcalf	5	31	37
	5	26	33
	5	27	35
	4	38	31
	3	35	28
Opportunity Class		14	17
Ray	6	40	37
	6	40	39
	6	38	30
	6	30	35
Thayer	5	38	40
	4	44	36
	3	35	28
Nason St.	1 & 2	41	40
	4	42	35
	3	33	29
	2	32	30
Arlington St.	1	35	36
	4	36	31
	3	35	41
	2	40	39
Four Corners	1	53	47
	2	30	30
	1	28	37
Brick	1 & 2	42	44
Unionville	1-3	25	23
South Franklin	1-8	19	20

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY GRADE, SEX, AGE, DECEMBER 1st.
AGES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1st, 1922

Grade	I			II			III			IV			V			VI			Opp. Class					
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T			
Sex																								
Age 5	34	25	59	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	22	20	42	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
" 6	53	41	94	28	30	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	30	64	22	22	44	17	12	29	1	1	1
" 7	14	9	23	35	28	63	24	23	47	23	25	59	18	14	32	27	36	63	35	29	64	1	1	1
" 8	2	0	2	16	4	20	34	25	59	9	9	18	5	1	6	13	12	25	15	19	34	1	1	2
" 9				3	3	6	18	9	27	4	4	8	2	1	3	2	1	3	8	6	14	2	1	3
" 10	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	4	7	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	5	7	3	1	4
" 11							3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	4
" 12				1	0	1	3	3	6	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
" 13																								
" 14																								
" 15																								
" 16																								
" 17																								
" 18																								
" 19																								
Totals	103	76	179	84	66	150	83	61	144	74	66	140	75	75	150	80	72	152	11	6	17	30		

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY GRADE, SEX, AGE, DECEMBER 1st.
AGES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1st, 1922.

VII		VIII		IX		X		XI		XII		Total								
B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	T								
10	15											35	25	60						
20	27	7	14	0	1							82	71	153						
18	17	24	26	6	3							73	60	133						
6	10	10	9	30	23	5	3					75	49	124						
0	3	4	4	23	10	14	24	11	1			69	65	134						
		0	1	4	5	7	18	25	14	15	29	0	6	71						
				3	0	2	3	5	8	6	14	11	13	46						
									1	2	3	7	2	12						
						0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2						
54	72	126	45	54	99	66	42	108	28	49	77	27	32	59	18	21	39	748	692	1,440

SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

ARTHUR W. HALE, *Superintendent of Schools*,
Amherst College, A. B., Harvard University

LIST OF REGULAR TEACHERS TO DATE

NAME	GRADE	WHERE EDUCATED	Date of first appointment	Date of appointment to present position
High School				
Charles B. Lamb, Prin.		Bowdoin College, A. B.	1914	1914
Charles F. Frazer, Sub-Master		Harvard Summer School & Hyannis Summer School	1898	1917
Alice Wiggin		Hyannis Normal & Radcliffe Col- lege, A. B.	1902	1902
Frances E. King		Bridgewater Normal	1886	19
Helen J. Goodspeed		Smith College, A. B.	1914	1914
Mary C. Hynes		Salem Normal	1920	1920
Rose McKenna		Radcliffe College, A. B.	1922	1922
Elizabeth Kimball		Wellesley College, A. B.	1922	1922
Florence E. Hodgdon		Bates College, A. B.	1922	1922
Hazel M. Fitts		Salem Normal	1922	1922
Theron Metcalf School—Junior High				
Helen J. Mullane, Prin.		Salem Normal, Hyannis Summer School & Harvard Sum. Sch.	1919	1919
J. Etta McCabe		Bridgewater Normal, Harvard Sum- mer School	1912	1917
Arline N. Holman		Framingham Normal	1921	1921
Charlotte S. Johnson		Framingham Normal	1921	1921
Edith M. Mitchell		Framingham Normal	1922	1922
Helen A. Clark		Framingham Normal	1922	1922
Dora B. Darling		Monroe College, A. B.	1909	1922
Stephen W. Brown		Gorham Normal	1922	1922
Metcalf Grades				
Anna I. Morris	5	North Adams Normal	1914	1914
May E. Lennon	5	Bridgewater Normal	1917	1917
Elizabeth J. Howard	5	Bridgewater Normal	1920	1920
Mary L. Doherty	4	Hyannis Normal	1920	1920
Maud L. Granger	3	Dean Academy & Hyannis Summer School	1911	1920
Pearl Grant	Opportunity Class	R. I. State Normal	1921	1921
Ray School				
Gertrude A. Curtis, Prin.	6	Franklin High	1914	1915
Ethel K. Foster	6	Fall River High	1914	1918
Emma C. North	6	Wakefield High & Chautauqua Col- lege Course	1910	1911
Raylene B. Roode	6	Norton High & Hyannis Summer School	1921	1922

Date of first appointment
Date of appointment to present position

Thayer School

Rebecca Dunning,	Prin. 3	Framingham Normal & Yale College Summer School	1888	1907
Dollie S. Carroll	5	Farmington, Maine, Normal	1903	1917
Pauline Ackers	4	Framingham Normal	1922	1922
Jennie P. Baker	1 & 2	Bridgewater Normal	1882	1901

Nason St. School

Beulah A. Woodward,	Prin. 4	Franklin High	1903	1911
Ellen G. Feeley	3	Bridgewater Normal	1915	1917
Hazel J. Hosie	2	Lucy Wheelock School	1921	1921
Ruth Pillsbury	1	Framingham Normal	1922	1922

Arlington St. School

Emma J. Holmes,	Prin. 4	Bridgewater Normal	1902	1912
Lucy E. Tower	3	Walpole Training Class & Harvard Summer School	1891	1911
Esther Ripley	2	Framingham Normal	1921	1922
Beatrice Driscoll	1	Fitchburg Normal	1920	1926

Four Corners School

Helen Maud Stott,	Prin. 2	Dean Academy & Hyannis Summer School	1910	1917
Hope Lincoln	1	Plymouth, N. H. Normal & Hyannis Summer School	1918	1919

Brick School

Edith L. Metcalf	1 & 2	Bridgewater Normal	1904	1907
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Unionville School

Kathryn Cashman	1-3	Wheelock Normal	1922	1922
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South Franklin School

Helen A. Boyd	1-8	Boston University	1922	1922
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North Franklin School

Belle G. Nowland	1-8	Bridgewater Normal	1920	1920
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Special Help Teacher

Marie Twomey		Salem Normal	1922	1922
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Supervisor of Drawing

Muriel L. True		Mass. Normal Art School	1921	1921
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Supervisor of Music

Ella G. Moore		Delaware Literary Institute, N. Y. State	1915	1915
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