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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POLICE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1935



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, 154 BERKELEY STREET,
BOSTON, December 1, 1935.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES M. CURLEY, *Governor.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,— I have the honor to present, in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 291 of the Acts of 1906, as amended, a report of the Boston Police Department for the year ending November 30, 1935.

INTRODUCTORY.

On February 23, 1935, I became Police Commissioner for the City of Boston. During the preceding two months this office was held by two different commissioners, namely, Eugene C. Hultman and Joseph J. Leonard, the former having resigned December 27, 1934, and the latter having been appointed December 28, 1934, and resigned February 23, 1935, after having served only eight weeks and two days.

On assuming the office it was perfectly obvious to me and to the general public that the morale of the Boston Police Department was at an extremely low ebb, due, in some measure, to sudden changes of Police Commissioners, which was without precedent in the history of the Department. The first vitally essential necessity confronting me was that of upbuilding the morale and instilling into the minds of all members of the Department a feeling of encouragement, hope, enthusiasm and confidence that efficient and meritorious service would be justly recognized.

It is my experience that one of the most essential factors in any efficient organization is a spirit of enthusiasm, mutual interest and co-operation. Any general dissatisfaction on the part of members of any large police department is not only apparent by their demeanor and indifference to duty, but will, if the cause is not ascertained and speedily corrected, result in a gradual but steady impairment of morale and efficiency. It was obvious, from my intensive study of conditions, that several long-established departmental regulations were the

source of constant dissatisfaction and irritation, for example, a regulation which had been in effect for many years requiring officers to perform an "Evening-on-the-floor" and "Morning-in," in addition to their regular tour of duty. This rule required night officers to spend one night in six in the station house, year in and year out, even on Thanksgiving and Christmas.

I found that our modern means of police communication, including radio and fast motor transportation, enabled the Department to mobilize officers at any given place much more quickly than these men in station houses could get dressed, appear upon the floor, and be transported to such destination. Therefore, on April 26, 1935, this regulation was abolished.

Many other obsolete rulings and customs were also scrapped. Here are some of the things that were done:

Discarded the harmful leather puttees and Sam Brown belts.

Adopted a new and comfortable uniform.

Granted the privilege of working without coats in the heat of the summer.

Granted the privilege of changing into winter coats, irrespective of fixed calendar dates.

Installed heaters in the cruising cars (previously known in the Department as the pneumonia details).

The members of the force very quickly began to show their appreciation of the keen interest taken in their general welfare by demonstrating a renewed interest in their duties. This spirit of active co-operation has been steadily fostered and encouraged by prompt and public recognition of efficient and meritorious service, all of which has been tremendously helpful in overcoming the great shortage of patrolmen which has handicapped the Department during the past year.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO REPLACEMENTS OF OFFICERS IN THE BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR NEARLY FIVE YEARS.

At the end of the police year, November 30, 1931, there were on duty 2,092 patrolmen. At the end of the current police year, November 30, 1935, there were 1,871 patrolmen. No appointments have been made to this grade since March, 1931. The number of patrolmen has gradually dwindled by resignations, dismissals, deaths, retirements, etc., until at the present time there is, in this grade, a shortage of 278 men.

The demands upon the Department for special service in the interests of the citizens are constantly increasing. Not only must the most modern methods be used for prevention of

crime and detection and apprehension of criminals, but the safeguarding of the homes and property and business establishments of the people of Boston requires an ever-increasing vigilance and supervision, due to the exigencies of the times in which we live.

The operation of special departmental units has been found to be of vital necessity and, day by day, these units have completely demonstrated their value.

The Bureau of Operations, controlling the communications system, including radio car patrol and teletype, has definitely proved its worth.

TWO-WAY RADIO.

With the completion of the two-way radio system now in process of installation, Boston will be the first large city in the world equipped with two-way radio.

When I took office as Police Commissioner for the City of Boston on February 23, 1935, I was confronted with a condition in relation to our two-way radio installation which involved many perplexing legal and other problems.

The then existing contract between the General Electric Company and the Police Commissioner for the City of Boston provided, among other things, that installation was to have been completed by February 23, 1935, the same day I assumed the office of Police Commissioner and, further, that broadcasting was to have been operative within the limits of a specified wave band. The contract was definitely breached by the failure of the General Electric Company to meet these two conditions as provided in the contract.

I was then faced with the option of granting additional time to the General Electric Company to complete installation and of modifying the specifications to permit a much wider wave band, which would militate against the selectivity of the radio system, or of taking advantage of the breaches, cancelling the General Electric Company contract, and attempting to negotiate a new contract with some other company. In this latter event, it was apparent that the Police Department would be without radio service for an indefinite period, and the City of Boston would be without the proven valuable protection which the radio has afforded.

The existing contract with the General Electric Company called for the installation of a broadcasting outfit at Police Headquarters and receiving set in only one division and the equipment of only five police cars operating with two-way

radio in said division, the remaining seventy-two cars throughout the city being merely equipped with one-way radio, that is, receiving sets without transmitting facilities. The contract price for this was \$89,800. Prior to my taking office, the General Electric Company submitted a figure of \$63,743 for the installation of receiving sets in the remaining fourteen divisions and the equipment of the said seventy-two one-way cars with two-way radio. The total estimated cost, therefore, of a complete two-way installation for the entire city would have been \$153,543.

As a result of constant negotiations and conferences, aided by expert engineering and legal advice, the Department succeeded in securing a written agreement from the General Electric Company, which saves the City of Boston approximately \$40,000 to \$60,000 and guarantees for a period of five years non-interference with the radio system.

Whereas, a city-wide two-way radio system would have cost, as estimated by the General Electric Company, \$153,543, the Department has now secured the same two-way radio with complete city coverage for \$89,800.

A factor of the utmost importance for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of Boston is that these negotiations, at times most delicate and trying, covering a period of over ten months, have been conducted without a single moment's cessation of our existing radio service.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that a comparison of breaking and entering and robbery cases, showing one full year's operation before the installation of one-way radio on August 1, 1934, with one full year's operation after its installation, definitely proves the tremendous advantage of this new police ally:

OFFENSE.	Number of Cases.	Arrests.	Per Cent.
Breaking and entering and robbery cases reported during year before use of radio	2,702	965	35.71
Breaking and entering and robbery cases reported during year since use of radio	1,513	897	59.35
Decrease	1,189	68	* 23.64

* Increased percentage of arrests.

An even more powerful adjunct to police work will be functioning when the two-way radio installation now in progress is completed.

The Bureau of Records has steadily forged ahead during the past year by the installation of the latest, most modern machine and photographic equipment, and continued improvement in the system of recording of criminals' records.

The Bureau of Traffic, contending daily, as it must, with a perfect labyrinth of narrow and short streets which were roadways in colonial days, constantly faces a tremendous problem which requires a greater number of officers for proper regulation of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. In the business district an officer is necessary at almost every busy intersection.

The safeguarding of the lives and safety of school children has had special attention during the past year. There are 296 school crossings at which officers should be stationed when children are going to and from school daily during the school term.

Due to the shortage of patrolmen, 48 school crossings are without police protection. Patrolmen assigned to patrol car duty, and all other available officers, are stationed at school crossings to furnish protection to school children.

It is estimated that approximately 1,500,000 persons who live outside the city limits enter and leave the city daily.

The shortage of existing man power has necessitated commanding officers of every division in the city to *double* and *triple* the routes covered daily by foot patrolmen. Officers on foot are vitally essential, not only as guardians and protectors of the citizens, but also in performing their many other duties, such as trying doors of business establishments, noting defects in sidewalks and streets, and establishing a personal relationship with merchants and residents that cannot be done as efficiently by officers in patrol cars.

Police work, to be good, cannot be confined to the prevention and detection of crime. Those matters which intimately affect the whole people are matters of important police concern.

I believe that the functions of the Boston Police Department should embrace a much wider scope than the prevention and detection of crime. For example, prior to this year, the citizens of Boston anticipated the annual Fourth of July celebration with very definite fear of the consequences from the careless use of fireworks which, in many cases, had previously

resulted in the loss of lives and serious personal injury. Furthermore, the horrifying and unnecessary noises created in the vicinity of hospitals and homes where the ill were confined had a most serious effect upon the health of the patients.

To this end, an intensive "Safe and Sane" Fourth of July program was initiated and conducted by the Department this year with gratifying results.

Signs were placed about all hospitals, homes for the aged and infirm, sanitariums, and private dwellings where illness prevailed. These signs displayed warnings in bold type, and requested the co-operation of the public in maintaining peace and quiet.

Large posters and placards were displayed on all police traffic boxes. Posters were placed in store windows and at other points of vantage throughout the city. The Police Commissioner personally delivered a radio message to the public on this subject.

It is significant that not a fatal or serious injury was reported from the use of fireworks. The Department was highly commended by hospital officials, patients, the Press, and the general public for the success of the campaign. The following excerpts from letters written by the Superintendent and the Physician-in-Chief of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and others, illustrate the value of this special service to the community:

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL,
721 Huntington Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

July 5, 1935.

COMMISSIONER McSWEENEY,
Boston Police Department,
154 Berkeley Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER,— I watched with great interest your efforts to bring about a quiet and safe Fourth of July celebration and particularly your efforts to make it quiet about the hospitals. The success which met your efforts must have been very satisfactory to you.

HERE AT THE PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL IT WAS DEFINITELY QUIETER AND MORE PEACEFUL THAN I KNOW OF DURING ANY FOURTH OF JULY PERIOD.

Our patients appreciated this and I personally on their behalf and for myself take this opportunity to express to you our thanks.

Very truly yours,

S. HENRY A. CHRISTIAN, *Physician-in-Chief,*
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL,
721 Huntington Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

July 5, 1935.

MR. EUGENE McSWEENEY,
Police Commissioner of Boston,
Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR MR. McSWEENEY,— I am writing on behalf of the patients of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, to express our thanks for your efforts to reduce noise around the hospital during the 4th of July.

I THINK I MAY FAIRLY STATE THAT IT WAS THE QUIETEST FOURTH I RECALL.

Yours sincerely,

s. J. B. HOWLAND,
Superintendent.

THE SALVATION ARMY,
202 West Newton Street,
Boston.

July 5, 1935.

POLICE COMMISSIONER McSWEENEY,
Boston Police Department,
Boston, Massachusetts.

MY DEAR SIR,— I want to take this opportunity of thanking you for your splendid co-operation with our hospital on July 4th.

Very truly yours,

s. KATHERINE ECKERLE,
Superintendent.

HOME FOR AGED MEN,
133 West Springfield Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

July 6, 1935.

COMMISSIONER McSWEENEY,
Boston Police Department,
154 Berkeley Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER,— We greatly appreciate your efforts, in our behalf, to make our street quiet on the 4th.

Very truly yours,

s. AGNES A. WALTON,
Superintendent.

BOSTON PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT,
3 India Square,
Boston.

July 15, 1935.

EUGENE M. MCSWEENEY, ESQ.,
Police Commissioner,
154 Berkeley Street,
Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR COMMISSIONER,— Congratulations on your two recent orders which resulted in such comfort to the people of Boston, namely the lovely quiet of the Fourth of July, and the change of police uniforms.

Everybody is grateful to you!

Sincerely yours,

S.

PETER E. WALSH,
Acting Superintendent.

I believe that the primary obligation of a police department is the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and to make the homes, streets, and places of business, safe for our people at all hours of the day and night by concentrating, as far as is humanly possible, with the depleted force available, every effort toward the prevention of crime.

The new morale established in the Boston Police Department during the last nine months of the current police year, with over two thousand men co-operating whole-heartedly for the protection of the public, has produced gratifying results in the reduction of crime.

The following comparative tables show the number of certain offenses reported and cleared for the period December 1, 1934, to November 30, 1935, as against December 1, 1933, to November 30, 1934:

OFFENSES.	DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1935.			DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1934.		
	Reported.	Cleared.	Per Cent Cleared	Reported.	Cleared.	Per Cent Cleared
	Aggravated assaults	186	186	100.00	177	162	91.52
Breaking and entering	1,336	1,273	95.28	1,907	1,308	68.58
Larceny (under \$50)	2,334	2,001	89.58	3,643	2,078	57.04
Larceny (\$50 and over)	929	854	91.92	1,438	871	60.57
Larceny of auto	4,073	3,922	96.29	4,622	4,366	94.46
Manslaughter	32	32	100.00	53	49	92.45
Murder	12	8	66.66	16	15	93.75
Rape	87	87	100.00	75	71	94.66
Robbery	254	209	82.28	505	309	61.18
Totals	9,243	8,662	93.71	12,436	9,229	74.21

A recapitulation of the above tables shows the following:

	Cases Reported.	Cleared.	
1935	9,243	8,662	
1934	12,436	9,229	
			Per Cent. Cleared.
1935			93.71
1934			74.21
A comparison shows an increase in clearances over 1934 of			19.50

There was a decrease in cases reported, as compared with 1934, of 3,193, or 27.28 per cent.

Of equal importance with any other phase of police work is the necessity for protecting the lives and safety of the citizens on the water as well as on land. Boston has a water area of 58.7 square miles, for the patrolling and protection of which the Boston Police Department is responsible.

Boston Harbor is one of the largest and busiest in the country. The policing of it and its tributaries is of vital importance.

Approximately 4,400,000 persons, composed largely of women and children, sail on boats plying Boston Harbor each year. The present boat equipment is in a deplorable condition and greatly hampers proper service by the officers assigned to policing the harbor. In stormy weather it is practically impossible to navigate the two boats now in commission because of their unseaworthiness. In the event of an unforeseen disaster it is apparent that the Police Department, on account of its inadequate boat equipment, would be unable to render efficient service. Boston has been fortunate in not having any harbor disasters similar to the burning of the excursion boat "General Slocum" in the East river with a loss of over one thousand lives, and the overturning of the "Eastland" in the Chicago river with a toll of over eight hundred lives. There is no reason to feel that Boston will be forever immune from catastrophes of this kind.

Some of the harbor duties are assigning steamers to proper anchorages in upper and lower harbor to Boston Light, rendering assistance to disabled boats, saving lives, grappling and recovering bodies of drowned persons, and giving assistance to Coast Guard and Naval boats in the enforcement of all maritime laws.

At the present time, the boats assigned to the harbor patrol are the steamer "Watchman" and the launch "E. U. Curtis."

The steamer "Watchman" was built in 1896 at a cost of \$13,000 and was rebuilt in 1926 from the water line up, at a cost of \$19,000.

The launch "E. U. Curtis" was built in 1923 at a cost of about \$4,000.

The launch "Argus," which has been in use until about a month ago, has been condemned and decommissioned.

Three new boats are required and will be provided by the Department to properly police and patrol Boston Harbor.

Civil War days saw the building of some of the station houses now serving as division headquarters for the members of the force. Many of these ancient buildings are naturally in extremely poor condition, necessitating periodical repairing and renovating to make them sanitary and habitable.

This is an expensive and unsatisfactory condition. For example, Station 9, 409 Dudley street, Roxbury, was built in 1860 to accommodate 100 officers. There are 125 officers assigned to this station at the present time.

Station 10, 1170 Columbus avenue, Roxbury, was built in 1869 to accommodate 100 officers. There are 117 officers assigned to this station at the present time.

Station 13, 28 Seaverns avenue, Jamaica Plain, was constructed in 1870 to accommodate 60 officers. There are 91 officers now assigned to this station.

Station 17, 1891 Centre street, West Roxbury, is a wooden structure and was built in 1859 for a clubhouse. It was purchased by the city in 1904 and attached to Division 13. The building was slightly remodeled in 1912, at which time it was established as Station 17 as a result of Division 13 being divided into two police districts.

Considerable work has been done during the past year, such as painting and making necessary alterations and repairs, both on the exterior and interior of police buildings.

Several new buildings should be provided.

In July of this year, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., extended an invitation to designate an official of this Department to attend the Police Training School at Washington for a twelve weeks' intensive course of study and training in police organization, administration and scientific aids in crime detection. A superior officer was selected by the Commissioner to attend the

school. The knowledge gained by him will be imparted to all members of the force in a series of lectures.

It is interesting to note that, so far as I have been able to learn, the Boston Police Department has never taken a complete and thorough inventory of all property belonging to the Department.

Therefore, on August 19, I assigned the Property Clerk to personally make an inventory of all departmental property. This sound business practice will be followed annually hereafter.

I found on investigation that the Department was not provided with proper and modern tear-gas equipment, which is so vitally necessary in quelling strike disorders and mob uprisings of various kinds. To enable the Department to better cope with such conditions, a modicum of several types of tear gas implements was purchased. The present supply of tear gas equipment will be sufficiently augmented so that the Department will be adequately prepared to deal with such exigencies.

After rigid tests, the Department purchased, during the year, 60 new and improved bullet-proof vests, capable of withstanding bullets from high velocity side-arm cartridges, which included cartridges for the Colt 38-calibre super-automatic pistol. These vests will furnish maximum protection for members of the Department.

The value and need of tear gas equipment and bullet-proof vests was efficaciously demonstrated at the recent State Prison outbreak, as expressed in the following General Order:

BOSTON, December 3, 1935.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 117.

The Commissioner desires to express his deep appreciation for the outstanding demonstration of modern police efficiency shown this morning by officers of the Boston Police Department when an emergency call from State Prison was received reporting a jail break by dangerous criminals. Five desperate convicts broke loose from the Prison at 9.30 o'clock this morning. At 11 o'clock all of the prisoners were captured. The Superintendent, three Deputy Superintendents, two Captains, four Lieutenants, nine Sergeants, and 144 Patrolmen arrived at the prison within approximately seven minutes of the time of the outbreak. Thirty-six radio patrol cars, some of which were equipped with the modern two-way radio system, and containing riot guns, arrived at the same time, thereby enabling radio-telephone communication to be established immediately with police departments of surrounding cities and towns.

Tear-gas grenades, an important part of the department emergency equipment, were used effectively in forcing, without the use of guns, the surrender of two of these desperate characters.

The Commissioner takes great pleasure in commending every officer who participated in this splendid demonstration of efficient police work.

EUGENE M. McSWEENEY,
Police Commissioner.

In this connection, the Commissioner of Correction and the Warden of State Prison wrote letters of appreciation and commendation of the work of the Department.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

December 12, 1935.

MR. EUGENE M. McSWEENEY,
Police Commissioner,
City of Boston,
Massachusetts.

DEAR COMMISSIONER McSWEENEY,—The extraordinary and efficient work of the Boston Police force during the recent break at State Prison deserves the very highest commendation. All of your officers and men did their work so well that I feel it would be almost unfair to single out any for special reference. The public response to their work couldn't have been better.

We in the Department of Correction, and the warden and officers of State Prison, are more than duly grateful.

Sincerely yours,
s. ARTHUR T. LYMAN,
Commissioner of Correction.

PERSONNEL.

On January 21, 1935, Leo Schwartz resigned as Legal Advisor to the Police Commissioner.

On February 13, 1935, Augustine J. Gill resigned as Secretary to the Police Commissioner.

On April 18, 1935, Andrew J. Gorey was appointed Secretary to the Police Commissioner.

During the year ending November 30, 1935, the total strength of the uniformed force was reduced by twenty-four men, from 2,176 to 2,152 by deaths, retirements, resignations and dismissals. One retired sergeant, and a patrolman who had resigned, were reinstated. Other employees remained practically unchanged. On November 30 of this year there was a total of 2,318 persons on the rolls of the Department.

Many officers were commended in General Orders for meritorious work in the apprehension of criminals and the saving of human life.

In addition, the Commissioner has received many commendatory letters from citizens, organizations and officials of cities and towns, expressing appreciation to members of the Department and the Department as a whole for services rendered.

During the year the Commissioner, in General Orders, has commended officers or brought to the attention of the Department favorable communications as follows:

Superintendent, 1; Deputy Superintendent, 1; Captains, 2; Lieutenants, 2; Sergeants, 14; Patrolmen, 76; and the Department in General, 8.

It is with great pride I report that during 1935 the members of the Police Department contributed approximately \$40,000 to the Emergency Relief Campaign Fund for charitable purposes.

The practice of giving Department Medals of Honor and the Walter Scott Medal for Valor was resumed in December, 1930.

Annually, since that time, the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendents, acting as a Board of Merit, have reviewed the meritorious and courageous acts performed by members of the force and have recommended officers for special recognition.

On January 14, 1936, at the annual ball of the Boston Police Relief Association, medals for 1935 will be awarded to the following-named officers:

The Walter Scott Medal for Valor and a Department Medal of Honor to Patrolman John A. Leach of Division 16.

Patrolman John A. Leach, at the risk of his life, entered a burning building in the early morning of November 9, 1935, arousing the occupants and removing several of them to a place of safety, including a woman who had collapsed on the fifth floor.

Department Medal of Honor To:

Patrolman Joseph Brooks, Jr., of Division 2, for meritorious service performed on July 10, 1935, while off duty, in swimming, fully clothed, to a small boy and rescuing him when he was in imminent danger of drowning.

Patrolman John J. Smith of Division 1, for meritorious duty performed on March 10, 1935, in swimming, fully clothed, to a person who had jumped into the Charles river and rescuing him when he was in imminent danger of drowning.

In 1935, 5,500 days were lost by officers by reason of injuries received while on duty.

During the year one sergeant and forty-three patrolmen were punished for violation of Police Rules and Regulations by suspension with loss of pay, or extra duty, or both. Two patrolmen were reprimanded in General Orders.

Five patrolmen were discharged from the service after hearings by trial boards composed of three captains; five patrolmen resigned while charges against them were pending, and complaints against five patrolmen were dismissed after hearing.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts awarded one thousand dollars each to Lieutenant Charles F. Eldridge and Patrolman Edward A. McDonnell as their respective shares of the reward for the apprehension and conviction of the Needham bank robbers and murderers. The prompt and intelligent action of these officers, who gave unstintedly and unselfishly of their extra time and service, aided very materially in the successful termination of these cases. Both these officers are distinguished medal members of the Department, and have been commended in the past for outstanding police duty. While a thousand dollars could have been used to good advantage by each of them, they insisted upon and did turn over their respective shares, totalling two thousand dollars, to widows of the two civilian victims. This was a most generous, unusual and commendable act on their part and reflects great credit and much honor upon them, their families and the Department as a whole.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

The city had been divided into three inspectional districts, each district supervised by a Deputy Superintendent. On March 15, 1935, the city was rearranged by me into two inspectional districts, thereby relieving one Deputy Superintendent who was placed in charge of the Bureau of Operations, Bureau of Traffic and the Police School.

On March 15, 1935, the Bureau of Criminal Investigation was reorganized by a readjustment of the various squads and personnel for the purpose of promoting greater efficiency. In this Bureau but one officer had been assigned to narcotic duty, which was woefully inadequate to cope with this important branch of police work. Therefore, four officers were assigned

by me to compose a Narcotic Squad; two officers being detailed to day duty and two officers to night duty. This change has already been justified by the splendid results obtained in the increased number of arrests and convictions, as well as enabling the Department to co-operate more effectively with the Federal Narcotic Agents.

The following table shows the number of arrests made by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation for violation of the drug law during the past five years:

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1931	67	5	72
1932	82	15	97
1933	-	-	65
1934	74	13	87
1935	93	9	102

The Homicide Squad was transferred from the Office of Supervisor of Cases to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation on March 15, 1935.

A Special Mobile Service Squad, consisting of several units, was created in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation to cover the entire city from 5.30 p. m. to 8 a. m. daily. This squad supplements regular night officers assigned to foot patrol and radio patrol cars.

The Biological Chemist was transferred from the Office of the Superintendent to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation on March 15, 1935.

The civilian position of Armorer was abolished on October 11, 1935. In its place was created the position of Sergeant-Ballistician, thereby restoring the duties connected therewith to a member of the Force. The Sergeant-Ballistician, together with the activities concerning ballistics, handwriting and document analyses, were transferred from the Office of the Property Clerk to that of the Superintendent.

On October 11, 1935, the civilian position of Supervisor of Photography in the Bureau of Records was abolished, and an officer of that unit was assigned to supervise the photographic work of the Department.

The position of Sergeant-Chief Radio Operator was created on October 11, 1935, in the Bureau of Operations for the purpose of supervising and directing the technical requirements of the radio system.

Initial steps have already been taken to replace police officers performing clerical and mechanical duties, with civilian employees. This procedure has been adopted in the interest of economy and efficiency.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

The Signal Service Unit is responsible for the maintenance of the communications system of the Department. This unit, in addition to its regular duties, has been assisting the firm of Jackson and Moreland, consulting engineers for the Department, in connection with the installation of a two-way radio and a wire system. This work is now nearing completion, and when the project is completed this Department will be equipped with the most modern communications system in America.

During the past year, it supervised the installation of two signal boxes in Division 7, East Boston district.

Several miles of cable were placed underground in conformance with law. Ten new signal boxes were added to the underground from the overhead service.

Officers' Recall and Citizens' Alarm features, now operative in seven police divisions, are now being extended to include all patrol boxes in the city. Individual line telephone service for each patrol box (as contrasted with party line service) has been found advantageous in four divisions in which it was provided some years ago, and this feature is also being extended to include all patrol boxes.

Apparatus is to be provided in the radio dispatching room at Police Headquarters for centralized recording of citizens' and officers' code calls at all patrol boxes. This will furnish the radio dispatcher instantaneous information for dispatching radio cars to the box at which the call originates.

About one hundred miles of new cable is required to provide these features and to replace outworn cable which in some cases is as much as forty years old. The installation of the new cable is near completion. Necessary changes in patrol box equipment, the fixtures at Headquarters and various police stations, are included.

Arrangements have been completed with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for a unified police telephone system utilizing police-owned cables and patrol box equipment in conjunction with leased apparatus in police buildings. This system, including a dial switchboard at Headquarters and a manual switchboard at each station house, will provide complete service both inside and outside the Police Department for all department telephones, including patrol box telephones.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.

The Property Clerk is the custodian of all lost, stolen and abandoned property, money or other property alleged to have been illegally obtained, and all articles and property taken from persons arrested for any cause. He is also responsible for, and the custodian of, all seized liquor and gaming implements which come into the possession of the Department.

During the past summer, a distinctly new style summer uniform, made of blue serge, was adopted for the purpose of comfort and economy, and it has proved very satisfactory.

The eight-point style police cap was likewise adopted and has resulted in a considerable saving, as well as adding to the comfort and appearance of the officers.

There are now twenty saddle horses in the Department. Replacements of saddle equipment have been made during the past year.

A new motor boat has been purchased for patrol duty in the Charles river, West Roxbury District, replacing one that has been condemned for further use.

Maintenance Shop.—A maintenance shop for the servicing of Department automobiles is located in the basement of Station 4. The shop is operating twenty-four hours daily. An average of thirty cars per day passes through it for the purpose of repairing or lubrication. The Department has a wrecker for towing motor vehicles. From December 1, 1934, to November 30, 1935, it was called into service on 408 occasions. There is also Department radio service attached to the maintenance shop. The Department operates a motorcycle repair shop located in the rear of the station house of Division 16.

The Supervisor of Automotive Equipment is responsible for the inspection of all Department vehicles and automotive equipment in the Department garages at the various divisions. He is required to investigate and report on all accidents involving Department vehicles.

LEGISLATION.

For the purpose of more effectively preventing crime, and to assist in the administration of the Police Department of the City of Boston, I have presented to the Massachusetts Legislature for consideration certain bills, as follows:

1. Senate 382, an Act making it a criminal offense to carry a firearm, the serial number of which has been destroyed in any manner.

In numerous cases, firearms having the serial numbers defaced, altered, or obliterated, were found in the possession of a person arrested and charged with the commission of crime. It is obvious that these numbers were tampered with for definite reasons. The firearms may have been stolen and the numbers defaced to prevent identification by the serial number, or were purchased legitimately and the numbers filed off or drilled out when they were to be used in the commission of crime, in order to prevent tracing of the same to the owner. The proposed legislation would amend Chapter 140 of the General Laws, Ter. Ed., by adding a section numbered 131C, under which any person found with a firearm in his possession, the serial number of which had been defaced or mutilated in any manner, would be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if the firearm was used in the commission of a felony or attempted commission of a felony, the person carrying the firearm would be guilty of a felony.

2. Senate 356, an Act to amend the description of persons deemed to be vagabonds.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in prosecutions under the vagabond law, Chapter 272, Section 68, General Laws, Ter. Ed. Different interpretations have been placed on this statute. One of the difficulties is the meaning of the words, "a person known to be a pickpocket, thief or burglar." To successfully prosecute under this law, it has been held that at the time of the arrest the officer must have personal knowledge that the person arrested is a pickpocket, thief, or

burglar. This nullifies, to a large extent, the successful prosecution of many cases. Under this bill the words, "a person known to be a pickpocket" will be struck out, and in place thereof the following words would be inserted: "Any person who has a record of conviction as a pickpocket, thief or burglar, or for attempting to pick a pocket, attempted larceny or attempted burglary . . ." so that the amended section would read as follows: "Any person who has a record of conviction as a pickpocket, thief or burglar, or for attempting to pick a pocket, attempted larceny, or attempted burglary, if acting in a suspicious manner around any steamboat landing, railroad depot or any electric railway station, or place where electric railway cars stop to allow passengers to enter or leave the cars, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction room, store, shop, crowded thoroughfare, car or omnibus, or at any public gathering or assembly, shall be deemed a vagabond, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for not less than four nor more than twelve months."

3. Senate 364, an Act making it a criminal offense for any person at race tracks to give or attempt to give certain information on races, owners, or any information of any nature whatsoever that would tend to influence a person to place a bet on the races.

Since Massachusetts legalized pari-mutuel betting at race tracks, the tracks have been infested, more or less, with persons known as "touts" who prey upon the patrons of the track and at times mulct them of large sums of money by pretending to have advance information on the races, and that they were personally acquainted with jockeys, owners and managers, and, in some instances, that they have paid jockeys to "throw" the races. There is no law in Massachusetts at the present time covering the situation, and this conduct is not a criminal offense. The enactment of this legislation would afford protection to the patrons of race tracks, and also to the managers.

4. Senate 352, an Act providing for further regulation and limitation of hackney licenses in the City of Boston.

At the present time, under Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, as amended by Chapter 280 of the Acts of 1934, the holder of a hackney license, at any time within one year after the expiration of said license, shall be entitled as of right, upon payment of

the proper fee, to a renewal of such license unless after a hearing before the Police Commissioner it appears that he has good cause to refuse to issue the same. The Police Commissioner is limited, at the present time, to the issuing of 1,525 licenses. If an owner of a license does not desire to renew said license, the Commissioner, under the law, cannot issue licenses in place thereof until one year after the expiration date. When holders do not renew their licenses other persons are deprived of the opportunity to make a living as a hackney licensee until after the expiration of the one-year period. Under the law, these licenses are assignable subject to the approval of the Police Commissioner, and the practice of assigning has been commercialized. This, also, prevents many persons from obtaining a license and making a livelihood. In order to make this law more equitable, a bill has been filed providing that on the death, insolvency or bankruptcy of the hackney licensee, the license shall be deemed to continue in force as a valid license until the end of the license year, or until the ownership of such license is transferred for the balance of the license term only, by the legal representative of the estate of such owner, whichever occurs first. Under the bill, the hackney license law is further amended by preventing the assigning of hackney licenses. The passage of this bill would permit the license to be in full force and effect until the end of the license year only.

5. House 1187, an Act providing for ascertaining whether or not the residents of Boston who are police listed annually are citizens or not.

This bill provides that Section 4 of Chapter 51 of the General Laws, as amended by Section 5 of Chapter 254 of the Acts of 1933, as further amended by Chapter 345 of the Acts of 1935, would be further amended by removing the obligation of the police listing board to ascertain the nationality, if not a citizen of the United States, of every person who is police listed, and in place thereof, the listing board would obtain information as to whether or not the person listed was a citizen of the United States.

The ascertaining of the nationality, if not a citizen, places a substantial obligation on the person listed as well as the listing officer. For police listing purposes it is sufficient to ascertain whether or not the person is a citizen. Information as to nationality may be obtained at the taking of a census.

ARRESTS.

For the twelve months ending November 30, 1935, as compared with the same period ending with November 30, 1934, a brief comparison of the number of arrests for major offenses may be of interest and is submitted below.

	YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1934.	YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1935.
	Arrests.	Arrests.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.		
Murder	24	16
Manslaughter	107	98
Rape (including attempts)	87	100
Robbery (including attempts)	325	270
Aggravated assault	165	152
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.		
Burglary, breaking and entering (including attempts)	716	688
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.		
Auto thefts (including attempts)	252	217
Larceny (including attempts)	2,166	1,958
OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIQUOR LAW.		
Liquor law, violation of (State)	397	198
Drunkenness	43,825	39,872
OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.		
Auto, operating under the influence of liquor (first offense)	654	583
Auto, operating under the influence of liquor (second offense)	18	9
Totals	48,736	44,161

The balance of the arrests consisted largely of so-called minor offenses, such as traffic violations, violation of city ordinances, gaming, and miscellaneous offenses. Arrests for the year totalled 75,724, of which 70,214 were males and 5,510 were females. This total compares with 83,156 for the preceding year.

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

United States	62,368	Wales	2
British Provinces	2,203	East Indies	2
Ireland	4,214	West Indies	35
England	267	Turkey	30
France	46	South America	25
Germany	129	Switzerland	7
Italy	1,733	Belgium	32
Russia	1,217	Armenia	75
China	86	Africa	4
Greece	261	Hungary	1
Sweden	454	Asia	5
Scotland	282	Mexico	4
Spain	28	Japan	3
Norway	181	Syria	72
Poland	614	Rumania	7
Australia	9	Albania	20
Portugal	161	Servia	2
Lithuania	865	Cuba	7
Finland	106	Philippine Islands	8
Denmark	52	Porto Rico	7
Austria	73		
Holland	27	Total	<u>75,724</u>

The number of persons punished by fine was 13,212, and the fines amounted to \$154,277.50. (See Table XIII.)

One hundred sixty-seven persons were committed to the State Prison; 2,591 to the House of Correction; 16 to the Women's Prison; 201 to the Reformatory Prison, and 2,409 to other institutions.

The total years of imprisonment were: 1 sentenced to death; 1 life; and 2,397 years (868 sentences were indefinite); the total number of days' attendance at court by officers was 33,893 and the witness fees earned by them amounted to \$11,516.50.

The value of property taken from prisoners and lodgers was \$93,104.87.

Two witnesses were detained at station houses; 52 were accommodated with lodgings, a decrease of 43 from last year.

There was a decrease of .05 per cent in the number of sick and injured persons assisted and an increase of about 19.76 per cent in the number of lost children cared for.

The average amount of property stolen each year in the city for the five years from 1931 to 1935, inclusive, was \$829,443.50;

in 1935 it was \$579,588.40 or \$249,855.10 less than the average. The amount of property stolen this year which was recovered by the Boston Police was \$388,289.01 as against \$379,204.41 last year. (See Table XIII.)

In connection with arrests recorded it is interesting to note that 17,673 persons or 23.33 per cent of the total arrests during the past year were persons residing outside of the city limits of Boston. This shows clearly the extent to which Boston is called on to perform police work for nonresidents.

The Commissioner has attempted to find out what percentage of arrests in other cities is of nonresidents. This percentage is so small in other cities that statistics are not kept of this class of arrests; therefore, it should be borne in mind in making comparisons of Boston with other cities, either of the cost of policing or of criminal statistics, that 23.33 per cent of the arrests in Boston are of nonresidents, whereas other cities have but a negligible percentage of arrests of nonresidents.

UNIFORM CRIME RECORD REPORTING.

This Department, during the past year, has continued its co-operation in furnishing returns to the National Division of Identification and Information of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., of the following serious offenses:

1. Felonious homicide:
 - (a) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.
 - (b) Manslaughter by negligence.
2. Rape.
3. Robbery.
4. Aggravated assault.
5. Burglary — breaking or entering.
6. Larceny:
 - (a) \$50 and over in value.
 - (b) Under \$50 in value.
7. Auto theft.

RECEIPTS.

In the past police year ending November 30, 1935, receipts totaled \$80,971.47, as compared with \$76,750.45 in the previous year. The increase of \$4,221.02 in receipts is due to the fact that more has been received for dog licenses and for miscellaneous items.

EXPENDITURES.

During the twelve months ending November 30, 1935, the total expenses of the Boston Police Department amounted to \$5,728,010.85. This included the pay of the police and employees, pensions, supplies, expense of listing (\$58,638.22 — the annual listing on January 1 of all persons twenty years of age or over), and the maintenance of the Police Signal Service. In the corresponding period for 1934, expenditures totaled \$5,063,231.14. The increase of \$664,779.71 was principally due to the fact that basic pay rates of police and civilian personnel were restored as of January 1, 1935.

A financial statement showing expenditures of the Department in detail is included in this report.

In conclusion, I desire to express my deep personal appreciation to the members of the Department for the splendid co-operation and good will I have received from them during the past year.

I am not unmindful of the fine support the Department has received during the year from the newspapers of Boston, the radio broadcasting stations, and the keen interest of the citizens in the progress and welfare of the Department.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE M. McSWEENEY,
Police Commissioner for the City of Boston.

THE DEPARTMENT.

The Police Department is at present constituted as follows:

POLICE COMMISSIONER.	1		
SECRETARY.	2		
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.	2		
CHIEF CLERK.	1		
THE POLICE FORCE.			
Superintendent	1	Sergeants	183
Deputy Superintendents	4	Patrolmen	1,876
Captains	19		—
Lieutenants	60	Total	2,152
Lieutenant-Inspectors	9		
SIGNAL SERVICE.			
Director	1	Painter	1
Assistant Director	1	Signalmen	4
Chauffeur	1	Telephone Operators	3
Laborer	1		—
Linemen	7	Total	19
EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT.			
Chauffeurs	2	Repairmen	3
Chemist	1	Signalmen	3
Cleaners	10	Steamfitter	1
Clerk, Property	1	Stenographers	13
Clerks	33	Superintendent of Build- ings	1
Elevator Operators	5	Assistant Superintendent of Buildings	1
Engineers, Marine	1	Supervisor of Automotive Equipment	1
Firemen, Marine	8	Tailor	1
Firemen, Stationary	5		—
Hostlers	9	Total	143
Janitors	26		
Laborers	4		
Matrons	7		
Mechanics	7		
RECAPITULATION.			
Police Commissioner			1
Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Chief Clerk			3
Police Force			2,152
Signal Service			19
Employees			143
Grand Total			<u>2,318</u>

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES.

The distribution of the Police Force is shown by Table I. During the year 1 sergeant (retired) and 1 patrolman (resigned) were reinstated; 2 civilians were restored as patrolmen; 5 patrolmen were discharged; 5 patrolmen resigned (while charges were pending); 22 patrolmen were promoted; 2 captains, 2 sergeants and 2 patrolmen were retired on pensions; 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants and 7 patrolmen died. (See Tables III, IV, V.)

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED WHILE ON DUTY.

The following statement shows the number of police officers attached to the various divisions and units who were injured while on duty during the past year, the number of duties lost by them and the number of duties lost by police officers during the past year who were injured previous to December 1, 1934:

HOW INJURED.	Number of Men Injured in Year Ending Nov. 30, 1935.	Number of Duties Lost by Such Men.	Number of Duties Lost this Year by Men on Account of Injuries Received Previous to Dec. 1, 1934.
In arresting prisoners	72	865	28
In pursuing criminals	14	170	92
By cars and other vehicles	77	1,194	1,272
Various other causes	102	1,255	624
Totals	265	3,484	2,016

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Arrests.

The total number of arrests, counting each arrest as that of a separate person, was 75,724, as against 83,156 the preceding year, being a decrease of 7,432. The percentage of decrease and increase was as follows:

	Per Cent.
Offenses against the person	Decrease 11.12
Offenses against property committed with violence	Decrease 3.56
Offenses against property committed without violence, Malicious offenses against property	Decrease 9.39
Forgery and offenses against the currency	Decrease 5.84
Offenses against the license laws	Increase 41.66
Offenses against chastity, morality, etc.	Decrease 14.10
Offenses against chastity, morality, etc.	Decrease 8.96
Offenses not included in the foregoing	Decrease 8.68

There were 11,874 persons arrested on warrants and 49,392 without warrants; 14,458 persons were summoned by the court; 45,195 persons were prosecuted; 29,477 were released by probation officers or discharged at station houses, and 1,052 were delivered to outside authorities. The number of males arrested was 70,214; of females, 5,510; of foreigners, 13,367, or approximately 17.65 per cent; of minors, 7,322. Of the total number arrested 17,673, or 23.33 per cent, were nonresidents. (See Tables X, XI.)

The average amount of fines imposed by the courts for the five years from 1931 to 1935, inclusive, was \$206,042.92; in 1935 it was \$154,277.50, or \$51,765.42 less than the average.

The average number of days' attendance at court was 43,460; in 1935 it was 33,893, or 9,567 less than the average.

The average amount of witness fees earned was \$13,740.50; in 1935 it was \$11,516.50, or \$2,224 less than the average. (See Table XIII.)

DRUNKENNESS.

In the arrests for drunkenness the average per day was 109. There were 3,953 less persons arrested than in 1934, a decrease of 9.02 per cent; 14.21 per cent of the arrested persons were nonresidents and 22.65 per cent of foreign birth. (See Table XI.)

The number of arrests for all offenses for the year was 75,724, being a decrease of 7,432 from last year, and 7,162 less than the average for the past five years. There were 39,872 persons arrested for drunkenness, being 3,953 less than last year and 1,648 more than the average for the past five years. Of the arrests for drunkenness this year, there was a decrease of 9.34 per cent in males and a decrease of 2.88 per cent in females from last year. (See Tables XI, XIII.)

Of the total number of arrests for the year (75,724), 201 were for violation of city ordinances; that is to say, that one arrest in 376 was for such offense or .26 per cent.

Fifty-four and ninety-one hundredths per cent of the persons taken into custody were between the ages of twenty-one and forty. (See Table XII.)

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

On March 15, 1935, the name of "Bureau of Criminal Investigation" was restored to this unit.

This Bureau, which is a central detective agency of the Department, consists of several subdivisions, and is operated on a large scale and in an efficient manner.

In addition to its division for investigation of reports of automobiles stolen, divisions for lost and stolen property and homicide investigation,— squads, to cover the following phases of police work and investigation, operate day and night from the Bureau: Automobile, arson, banking, express thieves, general investigation, hotels, lost and found property, pawnbrokers, safe and loft, narcotic, shopping, pickpocket, radical and night-time.

Members of this Bureau investigate every felony committed within the jurisdiction of the City of Boston. They also handle all cases of fugitives from justice and conduct hundreds of investigations during the course of a year for various police departments throughout the United States and foreign countries. Further, they co-operate in every possible way with outside police departments in the investigation of crime and the prosecution of criminals.

On March 15, 1935, the Biological Chemist of the Department was transferred from the office of the Superintendent of Police to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

A summary of his work is included within the report on this Bureau.

AUTOMOBILE DIVISION.

This division investigates all reports of automobiles stolen and is in daily communication with police authorities of the United States and Canada. Many investigations are made in co-operation with the Department of Justice, Post Office Department and Immigration authorities of the United States.

The automobile division index contains records of 700,000 automobiles, consisting of cars stolen in Boston, cars stolen in other places, cars reported purchased and sold, cars for which owners are wanted, cars used by missing persons and cars whose operators are wanted for various offenses. This index is constantly increasing. Many arrests are made by officers of the Department and the automobile division through information obtained from this index.

All applications for Used Car Dealers' Licenses are investigated by officers of this division. Frequent examinations are made to ascertain if used car dealers are conforming to the conditions of their licenses.

Using mechanical appliances and chemicals, members of this division during the year identified a number of automobiles which were recovered or found abandoned on police divisions, restoring them to their owners, and have assisted in solving many crimes by means of their positive identifications.

Licenses have been granted since 1919 to individuals, firms and corporations to act as Used Car Dealers of the First, Second and Third Classes.

During the year 211 applications for such licenses were received; of these 206 were granted (3 without fee), 2 were rejected and 3 filed without action.

Of the licenses granted, 12 were surrendered voluntarily for cancellation and 11 were transferred to new locations. (See Table XIV.)

Record of All Automobiles Reported Stolen in Boston for the Year Ending November 30, 1935.

MONTH.	Reported Stolen.	Recovered During Month.	Recovered Later.	Not Recovered.
1934.				
December	453	439	8	6
1935.				
January	318	308	7	3
February	260	250	5	5
March	346	339	5	2
April	274	263	9	2
May	285	275	7	3
June	266	258	4	4
July	317	297	14	6
August	361	327	19	15
September	320	299	7	14
October	419	399	7	13
November	400	381	1	18
Totals	4,019	3,835	93	91

*Record of Purchases and Sales of Used Cars Reported to this
Department for the Year Ending November 30, 1935.*

MONTH.	Bought by Dealers.	Sold by Dealers.	Sold by Individuals.
1934.			
December	2,867	1,815	880
1935.			
January	3,504	1,907	952
February	2,535	1,550	546
March	4,378	2,479	1,183
April	5,238	3,318	1,504
May	4,753	3,587	1,559
June	3,662	3,733	1,118
July	3,597	2,907	997
August	3,836	2,961	908
September	3,346	2,367	750
October	2,753	2,252	793
November	2,552	2,066	625
Totals	43,021	30,942	11,815

LOST AND STOLEN PROPERTY DIVISION.

A description of all articles reported lost, stolen or found in this city is filed in this division. All of the surrounding cities and towns and many other cities forward lists of property stolen in such places, to be filed. All pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers submit daily reports of all articles pawned or purchased. A comparison of the description of articles lost or stolen and those articles which are pawned or purchased by dealers resulted in the recovery of thousands of dollars of stolen property and the arrest of many thieves. Approximately 150,000 cards were filed in the stolen property index during the year.

In addition, members of this Bureau visit pawnshops and second-hand shops daily and inspect property pawned or purchased for the purpose of identifying property which may have been stolen.

HOMICIDE SQUAD.

On March 15, 1935, the homicide officers were transferred from the Office of Supervisor of Cases to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. It is their duty to interrogate all persons involved or having knowledge of the commission of crimes of murder, manslaughter, abortion or other crimes of violence. The officers assigned to homicide work, with police stenographers, are subject to call at any hour of the day or night, and have been very successful in obtaining confessions and valuable statements. They are also required to prepare cases when inquests are necessary. The homicide files contain complete reports of all deaths by violence in Boston, inquests and also a record of all serious accidents which are reported to the Police Department.

Following is a brief report of the Homicide Unit of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation of all deaths reported to this Department for the period, December 1, 1934, to November 30, 1935, inclusive:

Abortion	7	Homicide	26
Alcoholism	89	Horse and wagon	2
Asphyxiation	16	Lightning, struck by	1
Automobile	136	Machinery	5
Buildings collapsed	2	Motorecycle	1
Burns	13	Natural cause	365
Drowning	38	Poison	6
Elevator	7	Railroad (steam)	12
Exposure	4	Railway (street)	6
Fall	82	Shot by officer	1
Falling objects	1	Stillborn	13
Fire	14	Suicide	95
Cause of death under in-			—
vestigation	1	Total	943

Of the total number, the following cases were prosecuted in the courts:

Abortion	5	Manslaughter (automobile),	133
Accessory to abortion	4	Murder	5
Assault and battery	14	Practicing medicine with-	
Assault to kill	24	out a license	1
Assault with weapon	10	Violation of automobile law	
Assault to rob	2	(accidents)	8
Armed robbery	1		—
Breaking and entering	1	Total	223
Manslaughter	15		

The following inquests were held during the year:

Automobile	6	Machinery	2
Elevator	3	Railroad (steam)	6
Fall	6		—
Homicides	3	Total	26

Two hundred and twenty-one cases of violent deaths were investigated on which no inquests were held by a court justice, acting under authority of Chapter 118 of the Acts of 1932.

BIOLOGICAL CHEMIST.

Summary of the Year's Work.

The chemical laboratory of the Boston Police Department, located at the Southern Mortuary, was started February 19, 1934.

In the past year, there has been a decided increase in the use of the laboratory.

	Feb. 19, 1934, to Nov. 30, 1934. (9 mos. Period.)	Dec. 1, 1934, to Nov. 30, 1935. (12 mos. Period.)	Increase.	Approximate Percentage of Increase.
Tests	1,703	2,875	1,172	69%
Cases	83	173	90	108%
Totals	1,786	3,048		

Statistical figures, however, give no clear idea of the work. A brief review of different phases of the work will yield a better picture.

1. *Bloodstains.*— Since its start the laboratory has handled ninety cases in which there was a question of bloodstains. Individual tests for blood run into several hundred. Reports have been sufficiently numerous for this work to be familiar. The laboratory gives information on the following:

1. Is the stain blood?
2. Is the bloodstain human blood?
3. What type of human blood is it (if enough stain is present)?
4. Possible sources of a given specimen?

2. *Tissues.*— Fragments of tissue are sometimes found on articles. These are examined, permanent sections made, and identification of the type of tissue made. In some cases

such as hit-and-run cars where a question of origin may arise, the human protein test is applied to show whether or not the tissues are of human origin.

3. *Hairs*.—Hairs may be identified as of animal or human origin, and with a sample for comparison it is possible to state whether or not the two, known and unknown, are consistent in all characteristics.

4. *Miscellaneous*.—In the course of the year the laboratory has had several cases of infrequent types, including some ingeniously contrived valerian and mustard oil stink bombs. The analysis of specimens of safe insulation and of seized material, believed to be safe insulation, was one. Others were the identification of various specimens of differing substances.

5. *Toxicology*.—This phase of work carried out in cooperation with the medical examiners, although familiar to homicide men, may be of general interest, and may be illustrated by a few examples.

In a recent case the finding of 47 per cent saturation of the blood of a victim with carbon monoxide showed that he was not dead when the fire was started, and that he died as a result of the fire. The finding of 0.17 per cent ethyl alcohol in his brain showed that he had been drinking.

In two other deaths, originally diagnosed as botulism (a type of bacterial toxin poisoning), due to canned grapefruit juice, the finding of methyl (wood) alcohol in the tissues was of considerable importance. The value to the canning industry of freeing the canned juice from any blame for the deaths is obvious.

In a fatal shooting case there were several unusual circumstances. Analysis of the contents of the victim's stomach showed that he had been given chloral "knock-out drops" prior to the shooting.

Ethyl alcohol or drunkenness is often a question in many of our cases. In a number of them, analysis of the brain for ethyl alcohol has shown concentration high enough for death, or high enough for drunkenness as a contributing factor to the accident.

There have been a number of cases with particular features of interest to the analyst. One was a death from nitroprusside (a complex cyanide), an unusual agent for suicide, as it is generally considered of slight toxicity. Another was the securing of a positive test for cyanide in a death due to an

excessive dose of luminal. These cases were of primary interest to the chemist, but it can be seen that the tracing out of the chemical reactions and relations behind these unusual cases is necessary to elimination of all suspicion of a criminal relation.

These few cases will give a brief idea of the toxicological phase of the laboratory's work. It may be noted that certain of them roughly parallel some of the much-cited cases, and brief mention has been given to show our work in that field.

The chief features of the work at the laboratory have been briefly mentioned. There have also been a number of miscellaneous items of infrequent occurrence. During the course of the year the laboratory has had a number of occasions for co-operation with the Department of Public Safety laboratory, and enjoyed very cordial relations with them. It also has had occasion to co-operate with other law enforcement agencies or medical men associated with it in given cases.

GENERAL.

The number of cases reported at this Bureau, investigated during the year, was 6,990. There were 63,120 cases reported on the assignment books kept for this purpose, and reports on these cases are filed away for future reference. Complaints are received from many sources, including cases referred to the Bureau by justices of courts and the district attorney, in addition to cases reported direct to the Police Department.

The statistics of the work of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation are included in statements of general work of the Department, but as the duties of this Bureau are of special character, the following statement may be of interest:

Number of persons arrested	2,250
Fugitives from justice from other States arrested and delivered to officers from these States	61
Number of cases investigated	6,990
Number of extra duties performed	9,614
Number of cases of abortion	8
Number of days spent in court by officers	1,932
Number of years' imprisonment, 216 years, 3 months, 15 days and 17 indefinite terms.	
Amount of property recovered	\$137,622.02

BUREAU OF RECORDS.

The Bureau of Records was established October 17, 1931, and that part of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, known

as the Criminal Identification Division, was merged with the Bureau of Records. Additional changes have been made to simplify the maintenance of police records as well as to make the records of the Department uniform in all its branches. The efficiency of this Bureau has been greatly increased by the installation of complete and thoroughly modern identification equipment consisting of the following machines and photographic apparatus:

- 3 4x5 Graflex.
- 1 8x10 camera.
- 1 4x5 photo record.
- 1 enlarging, reducing and copying, size 8x10.
- 3 fingerprint cameras, used at scenes of crime.
- 1 Rectigraph.
- 1 Dextrigraph.
- 1 complete set of fluorescent screens.
- Lenses for magnification photography.
- 1 Multilith machine.
- 1 Violet ray machine.
- 1 Fluoroscope.
- 1 16 millimeter movie camera.

A Multilith machine which had been purchased, in order to enable this Department to prepare and complete the printing of circulars containing photograph and fingerprints of persons who were either missing or wanted for criminal offenses, has been placed in charge of a newly appointed operator and under his supervision, approximately 1,272,450 impressions were run off. This includes 116 Department forms, 25 police school forms, 25 circular letters and 4 fugitive circulars containing the photographs and fingerprints of persons wanted by this Department.

Cameras for the preparation of half-tones are a part of the Multilith equipment, which, incidentally, add to the modern equipment of the photographic unit. This machine is capable of printing in approximately two hours descriptive circulars of persons wanted, and in some cases it is possible to complete and mail such circulars to outside cities before the fugitive arrives at his destination.

There were 706,620 impressions turned out on the mimeograph machine comprising daily manifolds, warrant manifolds, bulletins, circular letters and Police School lectures.

During the year 20,000 circulars, containing photographs and

fingerprints of fugitives, were drafted, printed and mailed from this office to every city and town in the United States with a population of 5,000 or more, State Bureaus of Identification, all Army and Navy recruiting stations, United States Immigration offices and Customs Stations, and a number of the larger cities in foreign countries; in addition there were 10,000 photographic circulars, containing photographs and descriptions of persons wanted for crime, sent to departments within a radius of 100 miles of Boston.

The photographic unit of this Department supplies the Medical Examiners with complete sets of enlarged photographs in homicide cases. The photographic unit of the Bureau is one of the finest and most modernly equipped in the entire country. Photographic films in various sizes are filed in proper order in steel files equipped with locks. The enlarged photographs are filed in cabinets especially built to accommodate the size. The enlarged photographs are principally the scenes of homicides, hit-and-run accidents, and suspicious fires, and have proven invaluable for court purposes. Many communications have been received as a result of the value of these photographs, particularly in arson cases. Juries have been greatly assisted in determining the condition of the burned premises by the introduction and exhibition of these photographs in court. This same effect prevails in homicides and hit-and-run cases.

The files in this Bureau contain records of all assignments made in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, also all records of arrests made throughout the Department. On file also are reports of all felonies committed within the city and all reports of the investigation of those felonies.

In the Identification Division records are kept of all persons committed to the Massachusetts State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, including their fingerprints and photographs, also records of all inmates of the Suffolk County House of Correction and their fingerprints. The keepers of the jails and Houses of Correction in the several counties of the Commonwealth have recently been requested to furnish this Bureau with a copy of the fingerprints of every inmate and they have responded. In addition to the foregoing, the files contain many thousands of photographs and fingerprints, correspondence, records, clippings and histories of criminals arrested or wanted in various parts of the United States and foreign countries.

During the past year, the main index file has been thoroughly modernized by alphabetical arrangement. Practically all of the obsolete index matter has been removed so that, with the additions to this file made in the course of the past year, there are now approximately 758,206 persons recorded in the files of this Bureau.

Photographs of criminals arrested by the Boston Police and photographs received from other sources are filed in segregated cabinets. Photographs received from outside departments are placed in the "Foreign Segregated" file and those taken by this Department are placed in the "Local Segregated" file. The photographs of all criminals are segregated into four distinct sections, namely, white, yellow, negro and gypsy. Each of these groups is subdivided according to sex and is also classified under the head of the crime in which the subjects specialize. The local segregated file contains 16,460 photographs and the foreign segregated file contains 8,762 photographs.

The Identification Division has rendered efficient and beneficial service to officers of other departments in exhibiting photographs of criminals in the segregated and main files to victims of robberies, confidence games, pickpockets, etc., and in many instances important identifications have been made which have resulted in arrests and convictions. Valuable assistance has also been rendered to government officials of the following branches: Post Office Department, Treasury Department, Secret Service Department, Department of Justice and other government agencies. Similar services have also been rendered to railroad and express companies.

Members of this Bureau visited the scenes of homicides, burglaries, robberies, suspicious fires and other crimes and secured photographs of fingerprints, in many instances, of the persons who committed these crimes, and, in many cases, took photographs of the scene where the crime was committed. The figures and other data in connection with this work are contained in a subsequent part of this report.

This Bureau has successfully continued in the operation of an ultra-violet lamp, commonly known as "black light." This type of lamp is used for the detection of forgeries in checks and altered documents, fraudulent paintings, counterfeit moneys, fake antiques, and also for the photographing of

blood-stained fabrics. Fingerprints that formerly could not be photographed are now photographed with ease through the use of luminous powders such as anthracene or luminous zinc sulphide, due to the radiations emitted by this lamp.

The photographic unit, during the past year, completed over 71 tests with infra-red rays on blood-stained fabrics, blood-stained instruments used in assaults, human hair and other clues left at the scenes of serious crimes. These tests were for research, and at present excellent results are obtained with this type of plate. The use of this plate is comparatively new in the detection of crime, and has proven a valuable addition to our photographic equipment. The Bureau is frequently called upon by other departments for assistance in photography of this type.

There have been recently acquired by this Bureau two valuable pieces of scientific equipment. The first is known as the fluoroscope. When the rays of this instrument are trained on the subject or object before it, it reveals the presence of any foreign substance concealed either on or in his person; for instance, jewelry, metal or glass. The finding of glass in clothing of a person suspected of striking and killing a pedestrian with an automobile is another example of what the instrument may accomplish in the detection of crime and criminals. The same is none the less true of inanimate objects, such as packages containing bombs or concealed defects in the mechanism of an automobile or other object, which may be responsible for serious accidents or death of persons. The value of this device in thwarting criminals is very apparent and will make an important addition to the scientific equipment contained in this Bureau.

The second piece of equipment is called the "White Drill," and was purchased for the purpose of repairing photographic equipment. This work had been done by commercial concerns but will now be performed by the photographers attached to this Bureau, resulting in a large saving.

A modern development of the photographic unit is the installation of a filing system wherein fingerprints and photographs of unidentified dead are filed. The fingerprints are first sent to the United States Department of Justice, Army, Navy and Marine Corps in such cases where the persons are of the enlistment age, in an effort to identify these dead. Failing in this,

they are filed in the Bureau of Records for future reference. Through this method a large proportion of the tentatively unidentified dead were later identified and their relatives, if any, notified.

The single fingerprint files have great potential value in making identifications of persons committing a crime. Heretofore, single fingerprints, or two or three, as the case might be, taken at the scene of a crime were valuable only for comparison with the ten fingerprints of the subject whether the suspect's prints were then in our files or taken later. There was no method of filing latent fingerprints taken at the scene of crime up to the comparatively recent origination of the single fingerprint system of filing by Chief Inspector Battley of the Fingerprint Division of Scotland Yard, England. The Battley system of single fingerprints is installed in the Bureau of Records, and does not weaken in any way the standard system of filing fingerprints, but is a very valuable addition thereto. There are at present on file in this Bureau 9,560 Battley single fingerprints and 226 latent fingerprints which are compared with all incoming single fingerprints. In the current police year 14 latent fingerprints were positively identified with the fingerprints of persons suspected of crime at the scenes of which the latent fingerprints were developed.

The fingerprint system has practically eliminated the Bertillon system as a means of criminal identification. During the year the identity of hundreds of criminals was established for this and other departments through the fingerprint files of this Bureau. The identification of persons wanted for murder and robbery while armed was among the most important made.

Another important development of this Bureau within the current police year was the institution of the civilian fingerprint file wherein are kept the fingerprints of certain license applicants with a suitable index attached to it.

By means of the segregated file it is impossible for a person with a criminal record whose fingerprints are on file to obtain a license under an assumed name, because by comparing his fingerprints with those in the civilian fingerprint file it is a matter of only a minute to determine whether or not the particular applicant has ever had, or applied for, a license before. There are now contained in the civilian files the fingerprints

and criminal record, if any, of 7,435 hackney carriage operators, 297 sight-seeing car operators and 2,550 Special Police Officers.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

This table gives a brief outline of the more important accomplishments of the Criminal Identification Unit of the Bureau of Records.

This table refers to the number of individuals photographed and fingerprinted, also the number of copies prepared.

Identification of criminals arrested locally	1,437
Identification of criminals arrested elsewhere	839
Scenes of crime photographed	2,188
Circulars sent out by identification unit	20,000

Photograph File:

Number on file November 30, 1934	146,685
Made and filed during year	2,246
Received from other authorities and filed	1,550
Number on file November 30, 1935	150,481

Fingerprint File:

Number on file November 30, 1934	104,776
Taken and filed during the year	2,246
Received from other authorities and filed	3,033
Number on file November 30, 1935	110,055

Photographs sent to:

State Bureau of Identification	5,517
Other cities and states	1,530

Fingerprints sent to:

Federal Bureau of Identification (United States Department of Justice)	2,246
State Bureau of Identification	4,051
Other cities and states	1,459

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Number of scenes of crime visited	2,188
Number of exposures (small camera)	2,296
Number of prints (small camera)	2,296
Number of enlargements:	
16 by 20 inches	24
11 by 14 inches	358
8 by 10 inches	1,100

Miscellaneous Department Photography:

Films	2,827
Prints made from same	2,800
Number of rectigraph photographs	14,328

Miscellaneous Department Photography:

Number of photographs of police officers	1
Number of civilian employees photographed	3
Number of negatives of criminals	3,294
Number of prints from same	22,755
Number of fingerprint investigations (negative)	444
Number of fingerprint investigations (positive)	1,099
Number of latent fingerprints photographed and developed,	1,500

Fingerprints taken other than criminals:

Police officers	1
Special police officers	259
Taxi drivers	629
Civilians	3

The Conley-Flak system of fingerprint classification and filing, which had been in operation in the Boston Police Department since the installation of fingerprints in 1908, was entirely displaced and supplanted by the Henry Modified and Extended System of fingerprint classification and filing as used in the United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

In order to effect the change, some 150,000 fingerprints were carefully checked by operatives, the formula on each was revised and a new type of filing card made out for each set of fingerprints, together with the complete criminal record of each subject typed thereon, showing the dealings of the individual with the various law-enforcement agencies throughout the country. In such cases where a criminal subject uses one or more aliases, cross reference cards were made and filed in addition to the main card. There are now on file in this Bureau the 8" by 8" record cards of 102,200 males and 9,845 females.

In order to make sure that every record of each subject will be as complete and accurate as possible, this Bureau is undertaking to forward daily to the United States Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., a large quantity of fingerprints which the Department of Justice operatives will compare with their fingerprints and forward complete criminal records on each person whose fingerprints are sent.

Such records received from the Department of Justice will be compared with the records already typed on the fingerprint card and any additional information furnished by the Department of Justice will be added to the card now on file in this Bureau, thus bringing our records up to date in every particular.

In effecting the transformation of systems from the Conley-Flak to the Henry, all fingerprints of persons who are either

now dead or so old that their criminal career is definitely at an end, were removed from the active file and placed in a separate file for future reference. Hundreds of duplicates were taken from the files and placed in other inactive files. A final examination was then made to insure correct filing of every fingerprint card. At this writing, it can be truthfully said that the fingerprint system of the Boston Police Department, including method of filing, quality and amount of fingerprint equipment and skilled operators, is comparable to the practically infallible files of the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., after which this Department's new system was fashioned.

MISSING PERSONS.

The Missing Persons Unit is a part of the Bureau of Records. The following Table No. I shows the number of persons lost or runaway during the year of 1935 in Boston, Mass.:

Total number reported missing in Boston	1,366
Total number found, restored to relatives, etc.	1,309
Total number still missing	57

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS MISSING IN BOSTON.

TABLE NO. 1.	MISSING.		FOUND.		STILL MISSING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years,	376	99	372	99	4	—
Over 15 years, under 21 years,	247	195	241	186	6	9
Over 21 years,	300	149	273	138	27	11
Totals	923	443	886	423	37	20

I am submitting herewith also Table No. 2 of persons reported missing from cities and towns outside of Boston.

Total number of persons reported missing from cities and towns outside of Boston, as shown by Table No. 2	2,240
Total number restored to relatives, etc.	1,844
Total number still missing	396

Table No. 2 shows a clearance of approximately 82 per cent. By careful checking with recording agencies the table shows the number found is 1,844. The total still missing is 396.

Of the 1,844 reported found, the missing persons unit was active in assisting to locate them. The total number of State Wards reported as runaways is 209. The total number apprehended and returned, male and female, is 102, leaving 107 still at large.

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS REPORTED MISSING FROM CITIES AND TOWNS OUTSIDE OF BOSTON.

TABLE NO. 2.	MISSING.		FOUND.		STILL MISSING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years,	398	127	352	109	46	18
Over 15 years, under 21 years,	597	332	487	259	110	73
Over 21 years,	579	207	469	168	110	39
Totals	1,574	666	1,308	536	266	130

Of the latter table this Department has kept a complete record of 2,240 persons reported missing from cities and towns outside of Boston.

There were recorded 159 identified dead cases, all of which were investigated by the various units of the Boston Police Department.

Two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven lost children were restored to their parents by officers of the different divisions of this Department; this record does not appear in Table No. 1, because they were found a few hours after they were lost.

Recorded and investigated 59 unidentified dead cases.

Of the 102 state ward runaways located, this Department assisted in the apprehension and locating of 72 of them. The missing persons unit handled approximately 1,731 pieces of correspondence, sent out 3,606 tracers, and interviewed 2,473 persons, relative to missing persons. It also sent out 4,435 rectigraph and photostatic descriptive circulars of missing persons and succeeded in establishing the identity of six persons suffering from amnesia.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM POLICE JOURNALS.

The officer attached to the Bureau of Records, detailed to impart information from police journals on file at Headquarters, reports services performed as follows:

Number of requests complied with for information from the police journals in regard to accidents and thefts	14,732
Days in court	12

WARRANT FILE.

The warrant file for the entire Police Department is now kept in the Bureau of Records. A list of all warrants issued to or received by this Department is sent out each day on the manifold and every officer in the Department receives a copy of this list. Twenty-four hours after the issuance of a warrant, if the person named therein has not been arrested, a card provided for the station houses is forwarded to the Bureau of Records with all the data pertaining to the warrant and the case. These cards are alphabetically filed so that almost instantaneously it can be ascertained whether a warrant exists in the Department for any person that may be named. On the service of the warrant another card goes forward to the Bureau of Records with the necessary information of service.

All warrants received from outside departments are cleared through the warrant files of the Bureau of Records. All correspondence pertaining to the movement of warrants outside the city proper is carried on in the Bureau of Records. Commanding Officers of stations are required, under the rules and regulations, to notify the warrant unit of an arrest on warrants issued to the Boston Police Department and all other police departments, also when arrests are made without a warrant involving serious crimes. This rule applies to this procedure every hour of the day and night. The warrant files are immediately searched and if it appears that there is a warrant for the arrested person in any other jurisdiction, the officer in command of the arresting division shall be immediately notified and given full particulars and the police division in Boston or outside jurisdiction is immediately notified that the person is under arrest.

The following table sets forth data relative to the receipt of warrants by this Department and their disposition:

Warrants received by Bureau of Records	4,422
Arrested on warrants	2,364
Warrants returned without service	1,451
Warrants sent out to divisions within the Department and to other jurisdictions	2,322
Active warrants on file issued to Boston Police	4,374
Active warrants issued to Boston Police now out of state	176

Active warrants issued to Boston Police forwarded to other cities and towns in this state	59
Warrants received from other states now on file at this Bureau	79
Active warrants received from other cities in Massachusetts for service in our files	76
Active warrants lodged at institutions as detainees	181

Our fingerprint men are often called on to testify both in our courts and in courts of other jurisdictions when identifications are made in our files through fingerprints; also where identifications have been made through latent prints. The photographers of the Bureau are summoned principally before the courts of this city, but on occasions, where connections are made with latent fingerprints for outside cities, the photographer who enlarges the prints for the purpose of charting them for presentation as evidence in court is also summoned into court to enable the photographs to be properly introduced. There have been many occasions in the past when chiefs of police of outside cities and towns have asked for the services of fingerprint and photography experts in consequence of crime committed in their jurisdiction, and the Department co-operated by sending a fingerprint man, properly equipped, to survey the scene of crime and reproduce any prints that may be available.

All criminal records for the entire Department are furnished by the Bureau of Records, as well as certified copies of convictions for presentation in courts, both here and in other cities.

A modern development of the Bureau of Records is the service of an expert draftsman, one of the personnel, who drafts the scenes of crime for presentation as evidence in court to aid the prosecution in showing the jury the exact location, and surroundings at the scene. During the course of the year the draftsman visited the scenes of various crimes where he took the measurements of the same and later drew to scale 58 individual plans which were used as exhibits in the following courts within the jurisdiction of Boston:

Municipal Courts	35 days.
Superior Court	42 days.
Suffolk County Grand Jury	35 days.

POLICE SCHOOL.

The fourth term of the police school was opened on November 19, 1934, under the direction of the Superintendent and an administrative board, consisting of four Deputy Superin-

tendents and five Captains. All patrolmen, with the exception of those who had reached the age of sixty years and those excused by the administrative board for good reasons, were compelled to attend sessions of the school on time other than that required for the performance of regular police duties. Four 45-minute sessions of the school were held each week, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday; two day sessions for officers on night duty; two evening sessions for officers on day duty. All officers attending each week's lecture were given a copy thereof with instructions to study same in preparation for a final examination to be held at the close of the school term.

During this term of the school 1,815 officers attended the lectures and instructions were given in twelve different subjects, such as "PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS"; "GENERAL RADIO INSTRUCTIONS"; "VALUE OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN SECURING EVIDENCE AT CRIME SCENES"; "CRIME PREVENTION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY"; "COURT PROCEDURE"; "FORENSIC BALLISTICS," etc.

In addition to the regular classes of instructions, a general review of the sixteen lectures given during the third term of the school was held for the benefit of those patrolmen who failed to obtain a required percentage marking during the final examination at the close of the third term of the school satisfactory to the Board; a total of 425 patrolmen attending these lectures.

Instruction was given to sergeants on February 8, 1935, on subject of "METHODS OF INSTRUCTION IN REVOLVER, SHOT-GUN AND GAS EQUIPMENT," in order that they might properly instruct the patrolmen of their respective platoons along this line. On March 29, 1935, instruction was also given to sergeants pertaining to their particular duties, all sergeants attending these lectures on their own time.

During this term two of the lectures given in the school were demonstrated by the use of stereopticon slides, viz., "GENERAL RADIO INSTRUCTIONS" and "VALUE OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN SECURING EVIDENCE AT CRIME SCENES."

During this term all instructors were selected from available officers in the Department, by the administrative board, who, for the most part, chose the junior and more efficient officers for this duty, and these instructors, assisted by a member of

the board, prepared their own lectures and were excused from other police duties while instructing the classes.

After due deliberation by the administrative board, recommendation was made to the president of the school, the Police Commissioner, through the Superintendent, that at the termination of this term of the school a final examination be held and that those officers who obtained a marking of 75 per cent or better be graduated and not required to attend *regular* sessions of the school in the future, which recommendation was approved by the Police Commissioner on February 7, 1935, and members of the Department so notified.

The final examination was held in the police schoolroom during the week of April 22, 1935, all officers being identified on their examination papers by number instead of by name. Of the 1,815 patrolmen taking this examination, 1,804 officers received a percentage mark of 75 per cent or more and were graduated from the School of Instruction in Police Procedure, each officer being presented with a certificate to this effect. Eleven patrolmen who failed to pass this examination have been notified to this effect.

The officials of this Department are of the opinion that this school has been of great benefit to the officers, the Police Department and the public, in general, by giving all officers a thorough knowledge of the essentials of proper police procedure.

TRAFFIC.

The Bureau of Traffic at Police Headquarters, acting under the direction of the Superintendent, is the responsible agency for the uniform handling of traffic. As a result of this responsibility, the Bureau of Traffic, with its well-trained inspection force, has taken up with the commanding officers of the various divisions all problems pertaining to traffic, and especially having to do with the regulation and free flow of traffic in the vicinity of such places as the North Station, Boston Garden, Mechanics Building, Boston Arena, Symphony Hall, Boston Opera House, Harvard Stadium, Braves Field, Fenway Park, South Station, the Sumner Tunnel, Suffolk Downs Race Track in Orient Heights section of East Boston, the theatrical section, and steamboat wharves, together with the making of necessary arrangements for the movement of traffic at all large gatherings, such as the road races held throughout the year in the various parts of the city, the Ancient and Honorable

Artillery parade, the parade of the Boston School Cadets, the Memorial Day exercises at the various burial grounds, the American Legion parade on Armistice Day, the Santason parade on Thanksgiving Day, the largely attended funerals, as well as the operation of everyday traffic conditions that prevailed throughout the year, and the handling of all these various functions by the Bureau of Traffic, under the direction of the Superintendent, has met with great success.

It is the duty of the Bureau of Traffic to make an inspection, study and report in all matters of complaint in regard to traffic, and to make corrections and remedy any deficiencies that may be discovered.

One of the duties successfully accomplished during the past year was the handling, without a single mishap, of approximately 800,000 persons who attended baseball and football games at Braves Field, Fenway Park and Harvard Stadium; approximately 500,000 persons who attended the horse races at Suffolk Downs; political events, a number of large funerals, as well as about 750,000 persons who attended the Santason parade along its route, an event held by the Jordan Marsh Company.

This Bureau co-operates and works in conjunction with the Boston Traffic Commission and the Street Commissioners, particularly in cases of emergency in regard to the detouring of traffic, and the placing of signs for various purposes throughout the city for the regulation of traffic and also the necessary arrangements for street repairs with the Street Commissioners.

During the past year the inspecting officers of the Bureau have visited all of the station houses and delivered instructive talks to all police officers in the Department in order that they may increase their knowledge with respect to the duties required of a traffic officer. This procedure of instructing officers as to the duties required in the proper handling of traffic will be continued during the forthcoming year.

During the past two years there has been created in the Bureau of Traffic an information bureau where an officer is always available to answer inquiries of strangers and tourists in this city.

As a means of co-operating with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in an effort to lessen the number of automobile accidents in this city, the Bureau of Traffic, beginning on May 18,

1935, up to and including November 30, 1935, has delivered to the Registrar 6,678 salmon-colored cards for the following automobile offenses:

1. Passing intersection, not slowing down.
2. Endangering pedestrian on highway.
3. Too much speed for conditions.
4. Cutting out of line dangerously.

Also card reports of other dangerous conditions.

These cards were all signed by the officer of the Police Division in which these violations had taken place, and a copy of all these salmon-colored cards that were forwarded to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles are filed in the office of the Bureau of Traffic, for ready reference.

SUPERVISOR OF CASES UNIT.

This Unit is the central agency of the Department for the supervision, preparation and presentation of all criminal cases brought by members of the force in the criminal courts within our jurisdiction; the interrogation of all prisoners and witnesses in cases of serious felonies, and the supervision of the daily line-up of all prisoners arrested for serious offenses. The officers attached to this Unit work under the direction of the Supervisor of Cases and are assigned to duty in the several courts and at the office of the District Attorney of Suffolk County. The Unit, since its inception, has proved its great value not only to the members of the Department but, also, to the District Attorney, his assistants and the various courts. The presiding justices of the various courts have praised the efficiency of this Unit in presenting cases to the courts, commending the dispatch and orderly manner in which the evidence is presented, and the prompt attendance of members of the Department when appearing as witnesses.

Brief outline of the activities of this Unit:

Line-Up.

Every week day at 8 a. m. a line-up for the entire Police Department of all prisoners arrested for serious offenses is held in Room 403 at Police Headquarters.

The supervision of the line-up was transferred from the Bureau of Criminal Investigation to the Supervisor of Cases, January 29, 1934, and is conducted under the personal direction of the Captain of this Unit.

When persons are arrested for serious offenses, all Divisions in the Department are notified to bring forward witnesses, and the various Police Departments of Metropolitan Boston are notified by teletype to bring all witnesses and victims of crimes to view the line-up for the purpose of identification. Each morning, prior to the appearance of the prisoners held for the line-up, the officer supervising same, is furnished with records giving the prisoner's history and details of his offense. All criminal records of prisoners are furnished by the Bureau of Records. When prisoners or witnesses are being interrogated at the line-up, a competent police stenographer is present to take down verbatim all questions and answers. A daily transcript of the stenographer's notes is made and filed in this office for future reference. These statements have been the cause of convicting accused prisoners in a majority of cases tried before the Superior Court. The line-up, during the past year, was greatly responsible for the convictions of prisoners identified by victims and witnesses.

From December 1, 1934, to November 30, 1935, there have been 1,700 prisoners appearing in the line-up, and a majority of them have been recorded as having previous criminal records. During the past year the largest number of prisoners present in the line-up in one day was 30, there being seven positive identifications for armed robbery by victims and witnesses.

COURT SUPERVISION.

A supervising officer, under the direction of the Supervisor of Cases, is assigned to each municipal or district court in Boston, for the supervision and prosecution of criminal cases. They receive from the complaining officers having criminal cases before the courts, a report giving a concise statement of facts, evidence obtained, names of witnesses, name and description of defendant. The supervising officer then assists in preparing and presenting the case before the court. At the end of each day, the supervising officer submits a report, on a form provided for this purpose, giving a complete history of the case, with the findings and disposition by the court. When an appeal is taken in a lower court for trial in the Superior Court, the folder containing the history of the case is forwarded to the supervising officer in the District Attorney's office for the information of the District Attorney and his assistants.

A filing system installed in this office contains a card index of all major cases supervised, a record of each case under its proper classification and a folder which contains the original reports of every officer on each case. Each month a report is compiled showing the number of cases supervised, name of the court, name of the presiding justice, classification of the offense and disposition of same.

Following is the number of cases supervised during the months named therein:

MONTH.	Personal Supervision.	General Supervision.
1934.		
December	842	967
1935.		
January	903	988
February	714	842
March	1,140	902
April	1,096	1,167
May	940	1,083
June	831	965
July	805	1,071
August	789	936
September	747	984
October	711	931
November	846	1,016
Totals	10,364	11,852

On numerous occasions presiding justices in the various courts often call upon the supervising officer of their respective courts to make personal investigations of certain complaints and prosecute same if necessary. Officers of this Unit have been detailed to investigate important matters for the Department; assigned to bombings; election day duty and other details.

BUREAU OF OPERATIONS.

This Bureau was created July 11, 1934.

During the police year from December 1, 1934, to November 30, 1935, the personnel of this Bureau have managed the transmission, reception and handling of:

Approximately 1,642,500 telephone messages, and about 5,300 toll calls made by the Department.

87,934 teletype messages, including filing of same and the making and delivering of copies of such messages, as necessary, to the proper Bureau or Unit.

80,984 radio messages, 6,300 of which were two-way, including keeping of log record of same.

1,494 telegrams, including filing of same and the making and delivery of copies to the proper Bureau or Unit.

2,240 forms for persons reported missing by other cities and towns filled out and delivered to the Bureau of Records, together with copies for the files of the Bureau.

4,019 lost and stolen automobile forms filled out and delivered to the Automobile Unit, together with records made and delivered of all recovered cars, copies of both kept in the Bureau's files.

A daily journal was kept in which all of the above, including such of the telephone messages as were toll calls, were recorded, together with reports of crimes, deaths, accidents, and other matter submitted by divisions and units of the Department.

Press bulletins were typed in every matter of importance, copies of which were delivered to the Police Commissioner, the Superintendent and the Press.

A file was maintained of the entire police personnel of the Department, cross indexed by division, name, rank and cap number, together with the address, telephone number and date of appointment.

The radio transmitter and ninety-three receiving sets were maintained and kept in repair by the personnel of the Bureau.

The development and maintenance of a system of operations, insuring speedy response to any call for police assistance and rendering possible speedy dissemination of information or quick concentration of necessary police power at a point where it is needed, has been the outstanding accomplishment of this Bureau.

This system has played its part in the apprehension of many criminals within a period of a few minutes from the time

of their crime, has made possible speedy and adequate police protection and assistance at the scene of large fires and other catastrophies, and, in one instance, undoubtedly, prevented a riot which threatened to be of serious proportions.

The existence of an efficient system of communications is in itself a restraining influence upon the criminal minded, as is evidenced by a decrease of over thirty per cent in the number of crimes of violence reported and an increase of better than twenty-three per cent of arrests for these crimes, since its inauguration.

SPECIAL EVENTS.

The following is a list of the special events transpiring during the year and gives the number of police detailed for duty at each:

1934.	Men.
Dec. 8. New <i>Pilot</i> Building, 51 Franklin street, laying of corner stone	16
Dec. 18. Boston Common, Terecentenary procession and exercises	21
Dec. 22. Boston <i>Post</i> Santa Claus bundles	10
Dec. 23. Boston <i>Post</i> Santa Claus bundles	10
Dec. 24. Boston <i>Post</i> Santa Claus bundles	10
Dec. 24. Christmas Eve, Carol Singers, etc., on Beacon Hill and Boston Common	104
Dec. 24. Christmas Eve, Midnight Mass, Cathedral of Holy Cross	12
Dec. 25. Boston <i>American</i> Publishing Company parade	32
Dec. 31. Funeral of Patrolman Winfield S. Wallace, retired	18
Dec. 31. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common	12
Dec. 31. New Year's Eve, celebration on Division Four	37
Dec. 31. New Year's Eve, Midnight Mass, Cathedral of Holy Cross	10
1935.	
Jan. 3. State House, Inauguration Exercises of His Excellency, Governor James M. Curley	122
Jan. 3. First Corps of Cadets Armory, reception and ball tendered to His Excellency, Governor James M. Curley	97
Jan. 11. Funeral of Reverend Father P. J. McHugh, Dean of Boston College	21
Jan. 12. Funeral of Patrolman William J. Ahearn, retired	16
Jan. 15. Mechanics Hall, ball of Boston Police Relief Association	321
Jan. 21. Funeral of Patrolman James J. Driscoll	34
Jan. 28. Funeral of Sergeant Peter A. McNeil, retired	14
Jan. 28. Hotel Bradford, reception tendered to His Excellency, Governor James M. Curley	18

1935.		Men.
Jan. 30.	Boston Garden, President Roosevelt's Birthday party,	89
Feb. 3.	St. Paul's Cathedral, High Mass for Armenian Bishop,	52
Feb. 6.	Funeral of Patrolman William A. Murdoek, retired	12
Feb. 18.	Boston Garden, Boston Firemen's Ball	43
Feb. 22.	Boston Garden, American Legion Musical Festival	93
Feb. 23.	Beacon Park Railroad yard and vicinity, visit of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to Harvard College	327
Feb. 27.	Funeral of Lieutenant William J. Sheehan, retired	14
Feb. 28.	Back Bay Station, arrival of George "Babe" Ruth	42
Mar. 17.	South Boston, Evacuation Day Parade	363
Mar. 17.	Funeral of Monsignor Ambrose T. Roche	52
Mar. 19.	Hotel Statler, meeting of Business Men's Club of Boston	123
April 3.	Funeral of Patrolman Samuel G. Daly	98
April 5.	Symphony Hall, Boston <i>Herald-Traveler</i> spelling-bee	12
April 6.	Oak square, Brighton, ten-mile road race	38
April 7.	Boston Garden, Army Day exercises sponsored by the Military Order of the World War	149
April 12.	Symphony Hall, Boston <i>Herald-Traveler</i> spelling-bee	12
April 12.	East Armory, Annual Boston School Cadets com- petitive drill	73
April 13.	Roxbury, Michael J. O'Connell Post, American Legion, road race	30
April 16.	Braves' Field, opening baseball game	45
April 19.	Marathon race	465
April 20.	Franklin Park, Easter egg hunt	52
April 27.	Cathedral Club road race	42
April 28.	Franklin Park, walking match	18
May 1.	Parade and demonstration under the auspices of the United Front May Day Committee	108
May 1.	Boston Common, Parkman Bandstand, May Day Rally under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars	34
May 1.	Boston Common, various events under the auspices of the Boston Common Tercentenary Committee	44
May 11.	Faneuil Hall, Parochial spelling-bee	23
May 12.	Suffolk County Council, American Legion, parade and Field Mass at Fenway Park	89
May 13.	Funeral of Sergeant Patrick J. McNealy, retired	12
May 15.	Funeral of Patrolman Daniel A. McCallum	93
May 16.	Admiral Byrd Welcome-Home parade	156
May 19.	East Boston, Italian World War Veterans' Parade	58
May 25.	Park Drive, Roller Skating Contest	18
May 26.	Cemeteries and vicinity on Memorial Sunday	138
May 30.	Cemeteries and vicinity on Memorial Day	322
May 30.	Memorial Day Services at St. Joseph's Cemetery under the auspices of Boston Police Post, the American Legion, and Boston Police Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars	108

1935.		Men.
June	1. Parade under auspices of Old Dorchester Post, American Legion	49
June	1. St. John's Seminary, concert by Parochial School bands	23
June	1. Franklin Field, Junior Birdmen Outdoor Air Races	38
June	3. Parade, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company	221
June	4. Parade, Boston School Cadets	263
June	6. Charlestown State Prison, Millens and Faber Execution	38
June	8. Details for wedding of Miss Mary E. Curley and Lieut.-Colonel Edward C. Donnelly	258
June	9. Firemen's Memorial Sunday exercises	30
June	11. Roxbury Historical Society Warren Day celebration	36
June	13. Funeral of Sergeant Thomas F. Lyons	31
June	14. Funeral of Captain James J. Walkins, retired	25
June	14. Flag Day parade and celebration on Boston Common	73
June	15. Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day concessions	18
June	16. Charlestown, "Night Before," Bunker Hill Day	81
June	16. Charlestown, "Night Before," Bunker Hill Day concessions	28
June	17. Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day	42
June	17. Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day parade	341
June	17. Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day concessions	47
June	21. Funeral of Lieutenant Melvin A. Patterson	85
June	27. Fenway Park, wrestling carnival	28
July	3. Smith Playground, Allston, bonfire	22
July	3. Various band concerts under the auspices of Boston Public Celebrations Committee	85
July	4. Parade, International Loyal Order of Moose	262
July	4. City of Boston Official Flag-Raising and Parade, City Hall to Boston Common	42
July	4. Boston Common, band concert and fireworks	43
July	4. Various fireworks displays under the auspices of Boston Public Celebrations Committee	81
July	9. New York City Fire Department Band and Police Officials' visit and parade in connection with the Boston Public Welfare Department Athletic and Musical Carnival	114
July	9. Fenway Park, Boston Public Welfare Department Athletic and Musical Carnival	68
July	11. Funeral of Patrolman Joseph F. Maloney	36
July	27. Columbus Circle, South Boston, Boston <i>Traveler</i> Soap Box Derby	31
July	28. Vicinity of Sterling and Washington streets, Roxbury, meeting at the Gospel Tent, Church of God and Christ	18
July	30. Funeral of Patrolman McGrady L. Logan	85
July	30. Braves' Field, O'Mahoney-George wrestling match	36
Aug.	7. Hotel Statler, Catholic and Jewish meeting	16

1934.		Men.
Aug. 11.	Faneuil Hall, visit of Ex-Premier Alexander Papanastasiou of Greece	15
Aug. 13.	Boston Common, Boston Tercentenary, Spinning-Wheel Contest, Band Concert and Community Singing	45
Aug. 27.	Funeral of Sergeant Thomas J. Sullivan	42
Aug. 28.	South Boston Stadium, Annual Park Department Playground circus	51
Aug. 31.	Funeral of U. S. District Attorney Joseph J. Hurley	32
Sept. 2.	Parade, Boston Central Labor Union	256
Sept. 7.	Franklin Park, Playstead, E. R. A. band concert	16
Sept. 9.	Fenway Park, O'Mahoney-George wrestling match	38
Sept. 13.	Funeral of Patrolman James D. Hughes	108
Sept. 17.	Faneuil Hall, National Constitution Day exercises	18
Sept. 19.	Visit of Miss Colleen Moore, actress, with valuable Doll House	63
Oct. 5.	Harvard-Springfield football game	29
Oct. 5.	South Boston, Historical pageant	19
Oct. 12.	Boston Common, City of Boston Columbus Day celebration	92
Oct. 12.	Harvard-Holy Cross football game	68
Oct. 13.	Parade, Order of Sons of Italy	273
Oct. 13.	Boston Garden, Mass Meeting, Order of Sons of Italy,	49
Oct. 20.	Parade, Associated Polish organizations	142
Oct. 26.	Funeral of Sergeant Michael J. Muldoon, retired	14
Oct. 26.	Harvard-Dartmouth football game	70
Nov. 2.	Harvard-Brown football game	39
Nov. 5.	Funeral of Patrolman John J. Downey, retired	15
Nov. 5.	City Election	2,074
Nov. 6.	Funeral of Sergeant John P. Farrell	42
Nov. 9.	Funeral of Sergeant Hugh J. Sullivan	48
Nov. 10.	Parade, Lieutenant Norman E. Prince Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars	76
Nov. 11.	American Legion, Suffolk County Council, Armistice Day parade	332
Nov. 12.	C. F. Hovey Company, preview and house-warming	20
Nov. 13.	Funeral of Patrolman Frank E. Dudley, retired	12
Nov. 16.	Harvard-New Hampshire football game	43
Nov. 23.	Harvard-Yale football game	78
Nov. 23.	Division 16, Harvard-Yale crowds at hotels, etc.	15
Nov. 24.	South Boston Stadium, Boston Park Department football game	32
Nov. 27.	Funeral of Patrolman Daniel Broderick	48
Nov. 28.	Jordan Marsh Company, Santason parade	436

NOTE.— December 10 to December 18, 1934, inclusive, a total of 117 officers was on duty for that period at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall, during the recount of ballots cast at the State Election.

- April 5 to April 6, 1935, inclusive, a total of 74 officers was on duty for that period at the Boston American Building, in connection with anticipated bombing of the Hearst Building.
- May 2 to May 8, 1935, inclusive, a total of 105 officers was on duty for that period of the so-called Garment Workers' Strike, in Division 4.
- July 10 to August 10, 1935, inclusive, a total of 1,064 officers was on duty for that period directing traffic during the Horse Races at Suffolk Downs Race Track, in East Boston.
- August 26 to August 31, 1935, inclusive, a total of 90 officers was on duty for that period in Franklin Park, during the Band Concerts and Vaudeville at the Playstead.
- October 2 to October 19, 1935, inclusive, a total of 432 officers was on duty for that period directing traffic during the Horse Races at Suffolk Downs Race Track, in East Boston.
- November 14 to November 21, 1935, inclusive, a total of 104 officers was on duty for that period at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall, during the recount of ballots cast at the City Election.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Abandoned children cared for	4	13	23
Accidents reported	9,983	10,440	9,830
Buildings found open and made secure	2,851	2,968	2,838
Cases investigated	46,071	43,753	52,354
Dangerous buildings reported	18	40	47
Dangerous chimneys reported	6	24	15
Dead bodies recovered	285	382	411
Defective cesspools reported	25	19	35
Defective drains and vaults reported	10	11	22
Defective fire alarms and clocks reported	6	5	5
Defective gas pipes reported	9	18	31
Defective hydrants reported	19	34	65
Defective lamps reported	4,575	4,883	4,705
Defective sewers reported	31	99	61
Defective sidewalks and streets reported	2,427	2,442	1,950
Defective water pipes reported	53	45	44
Disturbances suppressed	829	1,682	827
Extra duties performed	35,905	25,678	28,956
Fire alarms given	5,201	5,546	5,702
Fires extinguished	892	994	865
Insane persons taken in charge	363	387	403
Intoxicated persons assisted	24	549	162
Lost children restored	1,506	1,503	1,800
Persons rescued from drowning	11	150	168
Sick and injured persons assisted	6,233	7,973	7,969
Stray teams reported and put up	18	30	14
Street obstructions removed	427	612	1,023
Water running to waste reported	352	745	412
Witnesses detained	3	313	2

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS.

For damage to police property there was collected by the City Collector and credited to this Department, \$838.02; turned in and receipted for at the Chief Clerk's office, \$95.44; making a grand total of \$933.46, either received by or credited to this Department for such police property damage.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The House of Detention for Women is located in the court house building, Somerset street. All women arrested in the city are conveyed to the House of Detention. They are then held in charge of the matron until the next session of the court before which they are to appear. If sentenced to imprisonment they are returned to the House of Detention and from there conveyed to the jail or institution to which they have been sentenced.

During the year 3,231 were committed for the following:

Drunkenness	2,213
Larceny	162
Night walking	29
Fornication	123
Idle and disorderly	157
Assault and battery	15
Adultery	38
Violation of liquor law	5
Keeping house of ill fame	17
Various other causes	472
Total	<u>3,231</u>

Recommitments.

From municipal court	157
From county jail	403
Grand total	<u><u>3,791</u></u>

POLICE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Signal Boxes.

The total number of boxes in use is 573. Of these 443 are connected with the underground system and 130 with the overhead.

Miscellaneous Work.

In the past year the employees of this service responded to 3,760 trouble calls; inspected 573 signal boxes; 15 signal desks;

170 old type and 525 new type batteries. Repairs have been made on 148 box movements; 68 registers; 200 locks; 20 time stamps; 1 garage motor; 4 garage registers; 30 vibrator bells; 52 relays, and 12 electric fans. This unit has the installing and maintenance of all electric wiring and equipment at all stations and Headquarters building. There have been made 100 plungers; 100 box fittings; 50 line blocks and 60 automatic hooks.

Connected with the police signal boxes there are 130 signal and 120 telephone circuits.

The Signal Service unit supervises all telephone and teletype installations and minor teletype repairs throughout the Department.

Specifications have been completed and contracts let to complete the communications system, including both duplex radio and the Hayes system. All divisions are to be serviced with a paper-insulated, multi-colored, underground cable. The desks are to be of a type which will enable the station to talk to Headquarters and all patrol boxes over Department-owned lines.

There are assigned to the unit one White truck, 2½ tons capacity; three utility trucks, ½ ton capacity each, and one four-door Plymouth sedan.

The following list comprises the property in the Signal Service maintenance at the present time:

7 close circuit desks	45 traffic booths
8 open circuit blinker type signal desks	726,650 feet underground cable
240 circuits	233,400 feet of overhead cable
12 garage annunciators	31,143 feet of duct
52 test boxes	67 manholes
70 cells of caustic soda, primary cells type battery	18 motor generator sets
400 cells of sulphuric acid storage type battery	6 motor-driven flashes
2,100 taxicab signs	1 White truck
	3 Ford trucks
	1 Plymouth sedan

HARBOR SERVICE.

The special duties performed by the harbor police, formerly styled Division 8,* comprising the harbor and the islands therein, were as follows:

Value of property recovered, consisting of boats, riggings, float stages, etc.	\$54,691
Number of vessels boarded from foreign ports	534

* Division 8 consolidated with Division 1, May 8, 1933.

Number of vessels ordered from channel	87
Number of cases in which assistance was rendered to wharfinger,	5
Number of permits granted to vessels to discharge cargoes in stream	4
Number of alarms of fire attended on the waterfront	18
Number of fires extinguished without alarm	4
Number of boats challenged	27
Number of boats searched for contraband	18
Number of sick and injured persons assisted	15
Number of cases investigated	317
Number of dead bodies recovered	27
Number rescued from drowning	9
Number of vessels ordered to put on anchor lights	5
Number of cases where assistance was rendered	94
Number of obstructions removed from channel	112
Number of vessels assigned to anchorage	1,687
Number of fuel oil permits granted to transport and deliver oil in harbor	14
Number of coal permits granted to bunker or discharge	4
Number of dead bodies cared for	8
Number of hours grappling	215

The number of vessels that arrived in this port was 7,344, 5,104 of which were from domestic ports, 597 from the British Provinces in Canada, 1,643 from foreign ports. Of the latter 1,076 were steamers, 314 were motor vessels and 253 were schooners.

A patrol service was maintained in Dorchester Bay daily and nightly, from Castle Island to Neponset Bridge, with launch "E. U. Curtis," from June 15th to November 15th. There were 40 cases investigated, 7 boats challenged for contraband, 60 cases where assistance was rendered to boats in distress, by reason of disabled engines, stress of weather, etc.; 3 dead bodies cared for, 5 boats ordered to put up sailing lights, 25 hours spent in grappling, 10 persons rescued from drowning, 30 boats warned about speeding amongst boats, 40 obstructions removed from channel, 3 alarms of fire attended.

HORSES.

On the 30th of November, 1934, there were 20 horses in the service.

On November 30, 1935, there were 20 in the service, all of which are saddle horses attached to Division 16.

VEHICLE SERVICE.

There are 154 automobiles in the service at the present time: 49 attached to Headquarters; 20 in the city proper and attached to Divisions 1, 2 and 4; 9 in the South Boston district, attached to Division 6; 7 in the East Boston district, attached to Division 7; 15 in the Roxbury district, attached to Divisions 9 and 10; 9 in the Dorchester district, attached to Division 11; 6 in the Jamaica Plain district, attached to Division 13; 7 in the Brighton district, attached to Division 14; 5 in the Charlestown district, attached to Division 15; 6 in the Back Bay and the Fenway, attached to Division 16; 6 in the West Roxbury district, attached to Division 17; 6 in the Hyde Park district, attached to Division 18; 6 in the Mattapan district, attached to Division 19, and 3 unassigned. (See page 71 for distribution of automobiles.)

Cost of Running Automobiles.

General repairs	\$11,797 64
Storage and towing	1,089 37
Gasoline	40,536 98
Oil and grease	2,539 89
Anti-freeze, brake fluids, polish, patches, plugs, etc.	526 27
License fees	60 00
Total	<u>\$56,550 15</u>

COMBINATION AMBULANCES.

The Department is equipped with combination automobile (patrol and ambulance) in Divisions 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

During the year ambulances responded to calls to convey sick and injured persons to the following places:

City Hospital	4,104
City Hospital (Relief Station, Haymarket Square)	1,257
Calls where services were not required	421
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	373
Southern Mortuary	203
Psychopathic Hospital	193
Home	161
City Hospital (Relief Station, East Boston district)	129
Morgue	80
Boston State Hospital	47
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>6,968</u>

<i>Brought forward</i>	6,968
Massachusetts General Hospital	39
Forest Hills Hospital	35
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital	23
Carney Hospital	17
Faulkner Hospital	16
Police Station Houses	14
Beth Israel Hospital	12
Children's Hospital	11
Deaconess Hospital	4
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	3
Boston Lying-In Hospital	2
Chelsea Naval Hospital	1
Fenway Hospital	1
Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals	1
Massachusetts Women's Hospital	1
New England Hospital	1
New England Hospital for Women	1
Riverbank Hospital	1
St. Margaret's Hospital	1
Strong Hospital	1
Trumbull Hospital	1
United States Marine Hospital	1
Women's Free Hospital	1
Total	<u>7,156</u>

List of Vehicles Used by the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Combination Patrol and Ambulances.	Passenger Automobiles.	Trucks.	Motorcycles.	Totals.
Headquarters	1	39	9	—	49
Division 1	2	4	—	3	9
Division 2	2	4	—	1	7
Division 4	4	4	—	2	10
Division 6	3	6	—	3	12
Division 7	2	5	—	4	11
Division 9	1	6	—	—	7
Division 10	2	6	—	—	8
Division 11	2	7	—	—	9
Division 13	1	5	—	4	10
Division 14	2	5	—	4	11
Division 15	1	4	—	—	5
Division 16	1	5	—	4	10
Division 17	1	5	—	4	10
Division 18	1	5	—	—	6
Division 19	1	5	—	3	9
Unassigned	3	—	—	5	8
Totals	30	115	9	37	191

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

During the year there were 1,859* licenses to set up and use hackney carriages granted, being a decrease of 224 as compared with last year.

There were no horse-drawn carriages licensed during the year.

There were 132 articles, consisting of umbrellas, coats, handbags, etc., found in carriages during the year, which were

* 311 regrants.

turned over to the Bureau of Traffic; 12 of these were restored to the owners and the balance placed in the custody of the Lost Property Bureau.

Continuing with the hackney carriage license year as of February 1, 1935, "new" applicants for hackney carriage drivers' licenses were fingerprinted by the Department, as has been the custom, and their records, if any, searched for in the Bureau of Records.

The fingerprint blank with any record thereon was made a part of and considered with the application to drive.

The following statement gives details concerning public hackney carriages, as well as licenses to drive the same:

Hackney Carriage "Set-Ups."

Number of applications for carriage licenses received	1,860
Number of carriages licensed	* 1,548
Number of carriage licenses (regrants)	311
Number of carriage applications rejected	1
Number of licenses transferred	2
Number of licenses canceled	427
Number of carriage licenses in effect November 30, 1935	1,441
Number of carriages inspected	1,860

Hackney Carriage Drivers.

Number of applications for drivers' licenses reported upon	† 3,067
Number of drivers' licenses granted	3,011
Number of drivers' applications for licenses rejected	26
Number of drivers' licenses revoked	6
Number of drivers' licenses suspended and drivers stripped of credentials	228
Number of drivers' licenses reconsidered and granted	5

Miscellaneous.

Number of complaints against owners, drivers and "set-ups" investigated	2,184
Number of days spent in court	113
Number of articles left in carriages reported by citizens	40
Number of articles found in carriages reported by drivers	132

LIMITATION OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Under the provisions of Chapter 280, Acts of 1934, effective June 12, 1934, the Police Commissioner was required to fix a limit for the number of hackney carriage licenses to be issued, which limit shall be based upon the number of licenses then

* 107 changed ownership.

† 30 withdrawn after investigation.

issued and outstanding but shall not be in excess of 1,525, and he may from time to time, after reasonable notice and a hearing decrease the number so fixed, but in no event to a number less than 900.

In accordance therewith, the Police Commissioner on July 20, 1934, by General Order to the Department, set the number of hackney carriage licenses to be in force at 1,525.

If a hackney carriage license applicant is refused a license by reason of the fact that the maximum number of licenses limited under the Act referred to, has been issued, the Department of Public Utilities, on petition of such applicant, may after a hearing determine that public convenience and necessity require a higher limit than that fixed by the Police Commissioner or previously established by said Department, and shall establish the limit so required, in which case the limit set by said Department shall be considered final until changed as herein provided.

SPECIAL, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HACKNEY STANDS.

(Provided for in Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930.)

Special Hackney Stands.

Under the provisions of the Act above mentioned, the Police Commissioner was empowered to assign to a hackney carriage licensee or licensees a designated portion of a public way abutting a hotel, railroad station, steamboat pier, or public or semi-public building as a special hackney stand.

During the year 164 applications for such stands (with a total capacity of 518 hackney carriages) were received; 146 locations for 480 carriages were granted and 18 locations for 38 carriages were rejected; 1 location for 2 carriages was reconsidered and granted.

Of these special hackney carriage stand licenses, 7 locations (capacity, 18 carriages) were subsequently canceled or revoked; 139 locations (capacity, 462 carriages) are now in force.

Public Hackney Stands.

Under the provisions of Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, referred to, the Police Commissioner was directed to designate certain portions other than sidewalks, of public ways in Boston, to be used and known as public hackney stands. Such stands shall be equally free and open of access to all vehicles whose

owners are licensed in this city to set up and use hackney carriages, and which vehicles have not been assigned to special hackney stands.

During the year 851 applications to set up and use hackney carriages for such public stands were granted.

Of these public stand licenses, none was suspended, stripped of credentials or revoked.

Hackney Carriages and Special and Public Stands.

For the five years operating under the provisions of Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, which became effective February 1, 1931, the new rules and regulations relative to hackney carriages and stands established on February 1, 1931, by the Police Commissioner have worked out very well.

As shown in foregoing figures, at the present time there are 139 locations for special stands, with a capacity of 462 carriages, as compared with 148 locations, with a capacity of 470 carriages, during the previous year.

There are 285 locations for public stands, with a capacity of 717 cabs, as compared with 288 locations, with a capacity of 722 cabs, during the preceding year.

The total number of licensed hackney carriages at present is 1,441 as compared with 1,525 in the previous year; this number being limited in accordance with Chapter 280, Acts of 1934.

During the year there were approximately 38 taxi stands, both special and public, that were established, removed or relocated in the interest of public necessity and convenience.

Private Hackney Stands.

Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, referred to, provides for the occupation of private hackney stands (that is, upon property) by licensed hackney carriage owners.

During the year 15 applications (capacity 304 carriages) for such private hackney stands were granted.

SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILES.

By the provisions of Chapter 399 of the Acts of 1931, which went into effect June 9, 1931, the term "sight-seeing automobile" was defined as follows:

"The term 'sight-seeing automobile' as used in this act, shall mean an automobile, as defined in section one of chapter ninety of the General Laws used for the carrying for a consideration of persons for sight-seeing purposes

in or from the City of Boston and in or on which automobile guide service by the driver or other person is offered or furnished.”

Previous to this enactment a sight-seeing automobile was held to mean an automobile “which was capable of seating eight or more persons and was used or offered for the transportation of persons for hire.”

It is further provided by Chapter 399, Acts of 1931, as amended by Chapter 93, Acts of 1933, that it shall be unlawful for a person or corporation to offer or furnish service by a sight-seeing automobile in or from the City of Boston, unless said automobile is first licensed by the Police Commissioner, and unless thereafter there is obtained from the Department of Public Utilities a certificate, declaring that public convenience and necessity require such operation; and further, it is provided that it shall be unlawful for a person to operate said automobile as a driver in or from said city unless he is licensed so to do.

During the year ending November 30, 1935, there have been issued licenses for 30 sight-seeing automobiles and 23 special stands for the same.

Continuing with our practice, “new” sight-seeing automobile drivers for the year commencing as of March 1, 1935, were fingerprinted as in the case of “new” hackney carriage drivers, and their records, if any, searched for in the Bureau of Records.

The fingerprint blank with any record thereon was made a part of and considered with the application to drive.

There were 9 drivers' licenses granted.

ISSUING OF TAGS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGE VIOLATIONS.

The system of issuing tags to drivers for violations of rules has continued to show good results. During the past year 492 tags were issued to taxicab drivers for various violations. Two hundred and twenty-eight suspensions ranging from one to thirty days, according to the seriousness of the offense, and six revocations were made, the remainder being reprimanded and warned and a record filed for future reference. This system of discipline has continued to result in relieving the courts of many minor cases which would tend to congest their dockets. Any driver, in accordance with the hackney rules, who is dissatisfied with the findings of the Bureau of Traffic

may appeal to the Commissioner, and during the past year no such appeals have been made. There still continues to be a minimum of crime among the 3,011 drivers who have been licensed by the Police Commissioner.

During the past year the Supervisory Force of the Bureau of Traffic has been very busy in the Blue Hill avenue section of Boston, suppressing the activities of taxicab operators who engage in the illegal practice of bringing the so-called "loads" to the intown section of the city and many prosecutions have been made in the municipal courts of Dorchester and Roxbury, as well as in the Central Municipal Court, under Section 1, Chapter 408, Acts of 1931, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, operate any motor vehicle upon any public way in any city or town for the carriage of passengers for hire in such a manner as to afford a means of transportation similar to that afforded by a railway company, by indiscriminately receiving and discharging passengers along the route on which the vehicle is operated or may be running"

This policy has resulted in reducing these activities to a minimum and this procedure will be followed unceasingly until such illegal practices have ceased.

WAGON LICENSES.

Licenses are granted to persons or corporations to set up and use trucks, wagons or other vehicles to convey merchandise from place to place within the city for hire.

During the year 1,791 applications for such licenses were received; 1,790 of these were granted and 1 rejected. Of these licenses 9 were subsequently canceled for non-payment of license fee and 5 because they were surrendered. (See Tables XIV, XVI.)

Commencing as of July 1, 1931, two kinds of wagon licenses were issued:

1. For the licensee who operated from an office, garage, stable or order box, the license stated that it was "*Not at a designated stand in the highway.*"

2. For the licensee who required a definite stand, the license stated that it was "*For a designated wagon stand in the highway.*"

Applications for such designated stands were accompanied by written approval of owners, lessees or official representatives of abutting property.

Of the 1,790 granted, 1,710 were for licenses from offices, garages, stables or order boxes, and 80 were for designated stands in the highway.

LISTING WORK IN BOSTON.

YEAR.	Canvass.	YEAR.	Canvass.
1903 ¹	181,045	1919	227,466
1904	193,195	1920	235,248
1905	194,547	1921 ⁴	480,783
1906	195,446	1922	480,106
1907	195,900	1923	477,547
1908	201,552	1924	485,677
1909	201,391	1925	489,478
1910 ²	203,603	1926	493,415
1911	206,825	1927	495,767
1912	214,178	1928	491,277
1913	215,388	1929	493,250
1914*	219,364	1930	502,101
1915	220,883	1931	500,986
1916 ³	—	1932	499,758
1917	221,207	1933	501,175
1918	224,012	1934	502,936

¹ 1903 to 1909, both inclusive, listing was on May 1.

² 1910 listing changed to April 1.

³ 1916 listing done by Board of Assessors.

⁴ 1921 law changed to include women in listing.

1935 First year of listing as of January 1 instead of April 1.

The following shows the total number of persons listed in January of the present year:

Male	242,974
Female	266,729
Total	<u>509,703</u>

Listing Expenses.

The expenses of listing residents, not including the services rendered by members of the police force, were as follows:

Printing police list	\$40,037 40
Clerical services and material used in preparing list	17,240 00
Newspaper notices	737 10
Circulars and pamphlets	322 00
Stationery	151 85
Interpreters	81 37
Metal cabinet	37 50
Directories	31 00
Total	<u>\$58,638 22</u>

Number of Policemen Employed in Listing.

January 2	1,177
January 3	1,100
January 4	964
January 5	726
January 6	71
January 7	328
January 8	36
January 9	5

POLICE WORK ON JURY LISTS.

The Police Department under the provisions of Chapter 348, Acts of 1907, assisted the Election Commissioners in ascertaining the qualifications of persons proposed for jury service.

The police findings in 1935 may be summarized as follows:

Dead or could not be found in Boston	1,691
Physically incapacitated	166
Convicted of crime	359
Unfit for various reasons	541
Apparently fit	7,333
Total	<u>10,090</u>

In addition to the above the Election Commissioners sent to the Police Department for delivery 7,333 summonses to persons for jury service.

SPECIAL POLICE.

Special police are appointed to serve without pay from the city, on a written application of any officer or board in charge of a Department of the City of Boston, or on the application

of any responsible corporation or person, to be liable for the official misconduct of the person appointed.

“New” applicants for appointment as special policemen for the year commencing as of April 1, 1935, were fingerprinted by the Department, as has been the custom, and their records, if any, searched for by the Bureau of Records.

The fingerprint blank with any record thereon was made part of and considered with the application for appointment.

During the year ending November 30, 1935, there were 1,192 special police officers appointed; 9 applications for appointment were refused for cause, 92 appointments were canceled and 1 appointment was revoked.

Appointments were made on applications received as follows:

From United States Government	44
From State Departments	5
From City Departments	48
From County of Suffolk	1
From railroad corporations	34
From other corporations and associations	786
From theatres and other places of amusement	211
From private institutions	21
From churches	42
Total	<u>1,192</u>

Railroad Police.

No persons were appointed railroad policemen during the year. Four appointments were canceled; 3 of which were for employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and 1 of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad.

MUSICIANS' LICENSES.

Itinerant.

During the year there were 26 applications for itinerant musicians' licenses received, all of which were granted; 2 licenses were subsequently canceled on account of nonpayment of license fee.

All of the instruments in use by the itinerant musicians are inspected before the license is granted, and it is arranged with a qualified musician, not a member of the Department, that such instruments shall be inspected in April and September of each year.

During the year 38 instruments were inspected with the following result:

KIND OF INSTRUMENT.	Number Inspected.	Number Passed.
Street pianos	10	10
Accordions	8	8
Hand organs	7	7
Clarinets	4	4
Guitars	4	4
Violins	4	4
Piano	1	1
Totals	38	38

Collective.

Collective musicians' licenses are granted to bands of persons over sixteen years of age to play on musical instruments in company with designated processions at stated times and places.

The following shows the number of applications made for these licenses during the past five years and the action taken thereon:

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.
1931	216	216	—
1932	270	269	1
1933	226	226	—
1934	184	181	3
1935	194	192	2

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

The following return shows the number of applications made to the Police Commissioner for licenses to carry pistols or revolvers in the Commonwealth during the past five years, the number of such applications granted, the number refused and the number revoked:

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.	Licenses Revoked.
1931	3,097	2,998	99	2
1932	3,190	3,115	75	12
1933	3,130	3,010	120	2
1934	3,173	3,063	110	2
1935	3,140	* 2,954	186	7

* 19 "fee" licenses and 6 "no fee" licenses canceled.

PUBLIC LODGING HOUSES.

The following shows the number of public lodging houses licensed by the Police Commissioner under Chapter 121 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) and Sections 33 and 36, both inclusive, of Chapter 140 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition), and the location of each house and the number of lodgers accommodated:

LOCATION.	Number Lodged.
17 Davis Street	36,873
8 Pine Street	88,313
79 Shawmut Avenue	12,563
1202 Washington Street	42,071
Total	179,820

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

The total number of applications for miscellaneous licenses received was 22,645. Of these, 232 were rejected, 5 filed on which no action was taken and 3 withdrawn, leaving a balance of 22,405 which were granted.

Of the granted applications, 45 were canceled for nonpayment (plus 6 "no fee"), leaving in force a net of 22,354.

During the year 241 licenses were transferred, 709 canceled, 16 revoked and 232 applications rejected.

The officers investigated 2,790 complaints arising under these licenses.

The fees collected and paid into the city treasury amounted to \$68,779. (See Tables XIV, XVII.)

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS.

On December 1, 1934, there were 343 persons on the roll. During the year 27 died; viz., 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 lieutenant-inspector, 3 sergeants, 19 patrolmen, 1 assistant chief matron and 1 fireman. One retired sergeant was restored to duty. One annuitant remarried. Seven were added; viz., 2 captains, 2 sergeants, 1 patrolman, and the widows of patrolmen James Brickley and Daniel McCallum, both of whom died from injuries received in the performance of duty; leaving 321 on the roll at date, 286 pensioners and 35 annuitants.

The payments on account of pensions during the past year amounted to \$352,844.49 and it is estimated that \$366,084 will be required for pensions in 1936.

The invested fund of the Police Charitable Fund amounted to \$207,550. There are 58 beneficiaries at the present time and there has been paid to them the sum of \$8,411.99 during the past year.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditures for police purposes during the past year, including pensions, listing persons twenty years of age or more, and the maintenance of the police signal service were \$5,728,010.85. (See Table XVII.)

The cost of maintaining the police signal service during the year was \$49,393.77. (See Table XVIII.)

The total revenue paid into the city treasury from the fees from licenses over which the police have supervision, for the sale of unclaimed and condemned property, report blanks, etc., was \$80,971.47. (See Tables XIV and XVII.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
Personnel, Salary Scale and Distribution of the Police Force, Signal Service and Employees, November 30, 1935.

RANK OR POSITION.	Annual Salary.	Headquarters.	Superintendent's Office.	Supervisor of Cases.	Bureau of Criminal Investigation.	Bureau of Records.	Bureau of Traffic.	City Prison.	House of Detention.	Signal Service.	Superintendent of Buildings.	Property Clerk.	DIVISIONS.										Totals							
													1	2	4	6	7	9	10	11	13	14		15	16	17	18	19		
Commissioner	\$8,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Secretary	5,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Assistant secretary	3,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Chief clerk	3,500	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Superintendent	7,000	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Deputy superintendents	4,500	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4				
Captains	4,000	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
Lieutenants	2,700	-	6	-	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	60			
Lieutenant-inspectors	2,700	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9				
Sergeants	2,500	1	11	7	15	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	13	11	8	10	10	8	7	6	9	11	7	6	7	183	
Patrolmen	1,900-2,100	-	38	6	45	23	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	15	188	199	184	141	86	111	103	108	80	94	79	158	73	44	75	1,871
Patrolwomen	2,100	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5			
Biological chemist	2,400	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Chauffeurs	1,600-1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3			
Cleaners	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Clerks	900-3,600	20	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	
Director, signal service	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Assistant director, signal service	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Elevator operators	1,200-1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5			

TABLE II.

Changes in Authorized and Actual Strength of Police Department.

RANKS AND GRADES.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH.		ACTUAL STRENGTH.		
	Jan. 1, 1935.	Nov. 30, 1935.	Jan. 1, 1935.	Nov. 30, 1935.	Net Gain or Loss (Plus or Minus).
Police Commissioner	1	1	1	1	—
Secretary	1	1	1	1	—
Assistant Secretary	—	1	—	1	Plus 1
Legal Adviser	1	—	1	—	Minus 1
Superintendent	1	1	1	1	—
Deputy Superintendents	4	4	4	4	—
Captains	23	23	21	19	Minus 2
Lieutenants	64	64	61	60	Minus 1
Lieutenant-Inspectors	9	9	9	9	—
Sergeants	187	187	185	183	Minus 2
Patrolmen	2,149	2,149	1,889	1,871	Minus 18
Patrolwomen	8	8	5	5	—
Totals	2,448	2,449	2,178	2,155	Minus 23

The last column (net gain or loss) represents the difference between the actual strength on January 1 and on November 30.

TABLE III.
List of Police Officers in Active Service who Died during the Year ending November 30, 1935.

RANK.	Name.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Patrolman	Daniel Broderick	2	Nov. 24, 1935	Pneumonia.
Patrolman	Samuel G. Daley	4	Mar. 31, 1935	Tuberculosis.
Patrolman	James J. Driscoll	7	Jan. 18, 1935	Stomach ulcers.
Sergeant	John P. Farrell	B. R.	Nov. 4, 1935	Automobile accident.
Patrolman	James D. Hughes	7	Sept. 10, 1935	Automobile accident.
Patrolman	McGrady L. Logan	11	July 27, 1935	Pneumonia.
Sergeant	Thomas F. Lyons	B. C. I.	June 10, 1935	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	Joseph P. Maloney	16	July 8, 1935	Pneumonia.
Patrolman	Daniel A. McCallum	16	May 12, 1935	Motorecycle accident.
Lieutenant	Melvin A. Patterson	S. O.	June 18, 1935	Carcinoma of pancreas.
Sergeant	Hugh J. Sullivan	2	Nov. 6, 1935	Infection.
Sergeant	Thomas J. Sullivan	2	Aug. 24, 1935	Peritonitis.

TABLE IV.

List of Officers Retired during the Year ending November 30, 1935, giving the Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement.	Years of Service.
Corcoran, John T	Age	62 ⁵ / ₁₂ years	34 ² / ₁₂ years
Dickinson, Harry N. . . .	Age	61 ¹ / ₁₂ "	28 ⁴ / ₁₂ "
Hanrahan, John J.	Age	62 ⁴ / ₁₂ "	32 ¹ / ₁₂ "
Melvin, Wilbur L.	Age	63 ² / ₁₂ "	36 ³ / ₁₂ "
Snow, Joseph L.	Incapacitated	59 ³ / ₁₂ "	33 ⁵ / ₁₂ "
Solan, Leo T.*	Incapacitated	42 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "	11 ⁶ / ₁₂ "

* Retired under Boston Retirement System.

TABLE V.

List of Officers who were Promoted during the Year ending November 30, 1935.

DATE.	Rank and Name.
1934.	
Dec. 12	Captain James R. Claffin to the rank of Deputy Superintendent.
Dec. 12	Lieutenant Thomas F. Connolly to the rank of Captain.
Dec. 12	Lieutenant-Inspector Thomas F. Mulrey to the rank of Captain.
Dec. 12	Lieutenant Leonard E. J. O'Connell to the rank of Captain.
Dec. 12	Lieutenant James T. Sheehan to the rank of Captain.
Dec. 12	Lieutenant-Inspector Thomas M. Towle to the rank of Captain.
Dec. 24	Sergeant Edward B. Cain to the rank of Lieutenant.
Dec. 24	Sergeant John E. Curran to the rank of Lieutenant.
Dec. 24	Sergeant Charles F. Eldridge to the rank of Lieutenant.
Dec. 24	Sergeant John Foley to the rank of Lieutenant.
Dec. 24	Sergeant Edward J. Kelley to the rank of Lieutenant.
Dec. 24	Sergeant Robert A. Lynch to the rank of Lieutenant.
Dec. 24	Patrolman John J. Biggins to the rank of Sergeant.

TABLE V.— *Concluded.*

*List of Officers who were Promoted during the Year ending
November 30, 1935.*

DATE.	Rank and Name.	
1934.		
Dec.	24	Patrolman Francis M. Burke to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman Michael Byrne to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman Joseph J. Callahan to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman Thomas Conboy to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman William H. Foley to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman Nicholas E. Kenney to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman John F. McElhinney to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman Cornelius F. O'Brien to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman Patrick J. O'Donnell to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman John J. O'Keefe to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman Mortimer T. O'Connor to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman William H. Owen to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman James J. McWeeny, Jr., to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman Frank H. Sliney to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman George F. Smith to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman James J. Sullivan to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman Thomas J. Sullivan to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec.	24	Patrolman John S. Wellings to the rank of Sergeant.
1935.		
Oct.	11	Patrolman George W. Burke to the rank of Sergeant.
Oct.	11	Patrolman Arthur H. Vickerson to the rank of Sergeant- Chief Radio Operator.
Oct.	11	Patrolman Edward J. Seibolt to the rank of Sergeant- Ballistician.

TABLE VI.

Number of Men in Active Service at the End of the Present Year who were Appointed on the Force in the Year Stated.

DATE APPOINTED.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1894	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1895	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	7
1896	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1897	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1898	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	7
1900	-	1	4	5	1	4	3	18
1901	1	-	1	2	-	3	3	10
1903	-	1	1	2	1	8	6	19
1904	-	-	-	7	1	3	2	13
1905	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	8
1906	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	5
1907	-	-	-	3	1	3	4	11
1908	-	-	2	2	2	8	3	17
1909	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	6
1910	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	5
1911	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
1912	-	-	-	5	-	1	3	9
1913	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1915	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1916	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	4
1917	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
1919	-	-	3	19	-	75	482	579
1920	-	-	1	3	-	19	157	180
1921	-	-	-	-	-	19	104	123
1922	-	-	-	-	-	9	63	72
1923	-	-	-	1	-	10	93	104
1924	-	-	-	-	-	2	71	73
1925	-	-	-	-	-	1	91	92
1926	-	-	-	-	-	3	302	305
1927	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	118
1928	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	89
1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	203
1930	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
1931	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
Totals	1	4	19	60	9	183	1,876	2,152

TABLE VII.

Men on the Police Force on November 30, 1935, who were Born in the Year Indicated on the Table Below.

DATE OF BIRTH.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendent.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1868	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1869	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	5
1870	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	5
1871	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	7
1872	-	-	1	4	1	2	8	16
1873	-	-	1	4	-	10	2	17
1874	-	1	2	1	3	4	3	14
1875	1	-	2	2	-	5	-	10
1876	-	1	2	2	-	1	2	8
1877	-	-	1	4	-	1	7	13
1878	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	9
1879	-	-	1	1	-	3	4	9
1880	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
1881	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	8
1882	-	1	1	1	2	4	-	9
1883	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
1884	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	6
1885	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	18
1886	-	-	-	1	-	4	26	31
1887	-	-	2	-	-	2	40	44
1888	-	-	-	3	-	1	50	54
1889	-	-	-	2	-	6	70	78
1890	-	-	-	-	-	3	56	59
1891	-	-	-	1	-	4	92	97
1892	-	-	-	2	-	9	123	134
1893	-	-	1	4	-	20	129	154
1894	-	-	-	2	-	20	153	175
1895	-	-	-	3	-	15	147	165
1896	-	-	-	4	-	16	172	192
1897	-	-	2	4	-	22	160	188
1898	-	-	-	-	-	10	147	157
1899	-	-	-	-	-	4	102	106
1900	-	-	-	-	-	1	142	143
1901	-	-	-	-	-	1	102	103
1902	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	48
1903	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
1905	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Totals	1	4	19	60	9	183	1,876	2,152

The average age of the members of the force on November 30, 1935, was 41.07 years.

TABLE VIII.

Number of Days' Absence from Duty by Reason of Sickness during the Year ending November 30, 1935.

December, 1934	. . . . .	1,576	July, 1935	. . . . .	1,366
January, 1935	. . . . .	2,510	August, 1935	. . . . .	1,301
February, 1935	. . . . .	2,002	September, 1935	. . . . .	1,270
March, 1935	. . . . .	1,694	October, 1935	. . . . .	1,488
April, 1935	. . . . .	1,513	November, 1935	. . . . .	1,573
May, 1935	. . . . .	1,311	Total	. . . . .	18,920
June, 1935	. . . . .	1,316			

Average number of men on the force 2,160

Average number of men sick daily 52 or 2.41 per cent.

TABLE IX.

Complaints against Officers during the Year ending November 30, 1935.

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and alleged violation of law	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer,	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
3	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
1	Sergeant	Neglect to pay just debt	Guilty; suspended from duty until further order.
1	Patrolman	Intoxication	Guilty; suspended for 60 days and ordered to perform 420 hours of punishment duty.
2	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 60 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
2	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 45 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 45 days and ordered to perform 70 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; suspended for 40 days.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and absence without leave	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Absence without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer,	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
3	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 105 hours of punishment duty.

TABLE IX.—*Concluded.*
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending November 30, 1935.

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 30 days.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer,	Guilty; suspended for 20 days and ordered to per- form 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 20 days and ordered to per- form 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty,	Guilty; suspended for 20 days and ordered to per- form 105 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to per- form 140 hours of punishment duty.
2	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to per- form 105 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer,	Guilty; suspended for 14 days.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer,	Guilty; suspended for 10 days and ordered to per- form 105 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and untruthfulness,	Guilty; ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
3	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer,	Guilty; ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
3	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and insubordination	Guilty; ordered to perform 140 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; ordered to perform 140 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer,	Guilty; ordered to perform 100 hours of punishment duty.

4	Patrolman	.	.	.	Guilty; ordered to perform 70 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	.	.	.	Guilty; ordered to perform 70 hours of punishment duty.
2	Patrolman	.	.	.	Guilty; ordered to perform 35 hours of punishment duty.
2	Patrolman	.	.	.	Guilty; reprimanded in General Orders.
1	Patrolman	.	.	.	Terms and conditions complied with; complaint placed on file. (Final disposition of continued case.)
1	Patrolman	.	.	.	Placed on file, subject to reopening of case, if terms of payment are not met.
1	Patrolman	.	.	.	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman	.	.	.	Resigned while charges were pending.
2	Patrolman	.	.	.	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman	.	.	.	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman	.	.	.	Not guilty; complaint dismissed (officer restored to duty).
3	Patrolman	.	.	.	Not guilty; complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman	.	.	.	Not guilty; complaint dismissed.

TABLE X.

*Number of Arrests by Police Divisions during the Year ending
November 30, 1934.*

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Headquarters	1,904	316	2,220
Division 1	6,840	427	7,267
Division 2	5,455	547	6,002
Division 4	13,931	1,431	15,362
Division 6	9,335	491	9,826
Division 7	4,149	205	4,354
Division 9	4,425	269	4,694
Division 10	4,966	498	5,464
Division 11	3,927	189	4,116
Division 13	1,629	63	1,692
Division 14	2,128	132	2,260
Division 15	5,286	298	5,584
Division 16	3,182	495	3,677
Division 17	1,000	41	1,041
Division 18	763	23	786
Division 19	1,294	85	1,379
Totals	70,214	5,510	75,724

TABLE XI.

Arrests and Offenses for the Year ending November 30, 1935.

NO. 1. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
Accessory to abuse of female child	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Accessory to assault and battery with dangerous weapon.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Accessory to manslaughter	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Accessory to rape	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Accessory to robbery	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Affray, engaged in	17	1	18	12	6	-	5	1	2	18	-
Assault	5	1	6	5	1	-	2	2	1	6	-
Assault with dangerous weapon	18	4	22	15	7	-	8	3	2	22	-
Assault and battery	1,133	131	1,264	857	140	267	350	120	90	1,264	-
Assault and battery with dangerous weapon.	99	10	109	76	33	-	37	14	2	109	-
Assault, indecent	50	-	50	37	10	3	20	6	5	50	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.
Arrests and Offenses for the Year ending November 30, 1935.
 No. 1. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Not- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
Assault on police	37	1	38	29	9	-	6	7	7	38	-
Child, abandoning	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Child, female, abuse of	45	-	45	37	8	-	15	1	5	45	-
Child, illegitimate, refusing to support	72	2	74	62	-	12	7	12	9	74	-
Children, minor, neglecting	117	41	158	135	2	21	48	26	2	158	-
Conspiracy to extort	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Conspiracy to murder	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	2	-
Conspiracy to rob	17	-	17	14	3	-	-	6	2	17	-
Conspiracy to threaten to do personal injury.	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	2	-
Extortion	12	-	12	12	-	-	4	2	2	12	-
Family, abandoning or neglecting	5	-	5	5	-	-	3	2	-	5	-

Family, refusing to support	798	—	798	694	16	88	203	118	9	798	—
Glass, throwing, etc., in public streets	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—
Intimidation and threatening language, using,	46	1	47	39	2	6	23	6	3	47	—
Kidnaping	4	—	4	4	—	—	3	3	—	4	—
Manslaughter	93	5	98	38	53	7	13	38	20	98	—
Mayhem	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Murder	14	2	16	13	3	—	4	—	—	16	—
Murder, assault with intent to	39	2	41	38	3	—	16	6	3	41	—
Parent law, violation of	9	8	17	6	—	11	—	3	—	17	—
Rape	22	—	22	18	3	1	6	5	8	22	—
Rape, assault to	33	—	33	30	3	—	5	4	10	33	—
Rob, assault to	42	—	42	41	1	—	3	11	4	42	—
Robbery (armed)	102	—	102	99	3	—	9	23	21	102	—
Robbery (unarmed)	121	5	126	119	7	—	10	17	23	126	—
Soliciting to commit murder	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	2	—
Totals	2,968	220	3,188	2,457	315	416	808	441	233	3,188	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 NO. 2. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum-moned by the Court.	Foreign-ers.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis-charged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
Accessory to breaking and entering dwelling.	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	—	5	—
Accessory to breaking and entering building.	8	—	8	7	1	—	3	6	—	8	—
Breaking and entering dwelling at night.	77	—	77	72	5	—	17	18	22	77	—
Breaking and entering dwelling at night, attempted.	4	—	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	4	—
Breaking and entering dwelling by day.	97	—	97	90	7	—	12	24	31	97	—
Breaking and entering dwelling by day, attempted.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Breaking and entering a building . . .	457	2	459	392	62	5	24	32	193	459	—
Breaking and entering a building, attempted.	44	—	44	41	3	—	1	7	26	44	—
Breaking and entering vessels . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering railroad car . . .	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Breaking and entering railroad car, attempted.	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Conspiracy to break and enter . . .	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Totals	701	2	703	619	79	5	58	89	277	703	—

No. 3. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Accessory to larceny	6	1	7	6	1	-	2	5	-	7	-
Accessory to larceny of automobile	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Automobile, failing to pay for rental of,	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Automobile, using without authority	289	2	291	269	20	2	10	40	189	291	-
Books, unlawfully detaining from lending library.	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Burglars' tools, having in possession	17	-	17	17	-	-	3	2	4	17	-
Conspiring to defraud	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
Conspiracy to steal	76	9	85	82	3	-	25	37	4	85	-
Electricity, unlawfully diverting	66	17	83	72	1	10	22	-	1	83	-
Gas, unlawfully diverting	21	7	28	15	1	12	10	-	-	28	-
Innholders, boarding-house keepers, etc., defrauding.	27	4	31	22	9	-	-	18	2	31	-
Larceny (\$50 and over in value)	427	72	499	422	62	15	73	173	54	499	-
Larceny (under \$50 in value)	1,099	223	1,322	657	597	68	160	398	223	1,322	-
Larceny from person (\$50 and over in value).	11	6	17	15	2	-	3	1	-	17	-
Larceny from person (under \$50 in value),	54	8	62	46	13	3	5	8	5	62	-
Larceny from person, attempt to commit,	9	-	9	8	1	-	-	-	2	9	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 3. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum-moned by the Court.	Foreign-ers.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis-charged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
Larceny, attempt to commit	47	2	49	39	10	—	9	11	6	49	—
Larceny of automobile	170	2	172	136	35	1	8	40	99	172	—
Larceny of automobile, attempt	45	—	45	33	12	—	3	3	19	45	—
Larceny of motorcycle	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	1	5	—
Leased property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	18	8	26	17	1	8	4	4	1	26	—
Mortgaged property, concealing, convey-ing, selling, etc.	8	2	10	5	—	5	3	4	—	10	—
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc.	176	18	194	139	46	9	40	26	24	194	—
Trespass	75	2	77	18	41	18	19	19	20	77	—
Totals	2,653	384	3,037	2,029	855	153	399	794	655	3,037	—

No. 4. MALICIOUS OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Accessory to arson	29	3	32	32	-	-	22	4	-	32	-
Arson and other burnings	27	3	30	30	-	-	20	3	-	30	-
Arson and other burnings, attempted	3	2	5	5	-	-	2	-	-	5	-
Malicious mischief	192	10	202	155	29	18	33	28	33	202	-
Personal property, wilfully destroying	24	1	25	24	-	1	3	7	2	25	-
Telephone property, unlawfully molesting.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Wilful damage and trespass	26	1	27	17	3	7	7	11	4	27	-
Totals	302	20	322	263	33	26	87	54	39	322	-

No. 5. FORGERY AND OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Conspiracy to violate United States currency law.	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Counterfeit money, passing, etc.	4	-	4	2	2	-	2	1	-	4	-
Forgery and uttering	79	6	85	81	4	-	11	35	2	85	-
Worthless check, passing	28	-	28	23	-	5	3	7	1	28	-
Totals	113	6	119	107	7	5	16	43	3	119	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.
No. 6. OFFENSES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum-moned by the Court.	Foreign-ers.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis-charged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
Alcoholic Beverage Commission rules, violation of.	9	1	10	6	—	4	8	1	—	10	—
Alien firearm law, violation of . . .	19	2	21	15	6	—	21	1	1	21	—
Amusement tickets, resale of without license.	4	—	4	1	2	1	—	—	1	4	—
Auctioneer, unlicensed	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Barber law, violation of	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Cigarette law, violation of	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Common victualler and innholder, assuming to be.	9	2	11	2	—	9	5	—	—	11	—
Denatured alcohol, selling without permit.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dog law, violation of	109	61	170	10	—	160	42	1	6	170	—
Electrician, unlicensed	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Jewelry, peddling	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	3	—
Junk collectors' law, violation of . . .	2	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Junk shopkeepers' law, violation of . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Liquor, unlawful keeping and exposing for sale.	104	24	128	75	51	2	76	7	4	128	—

Liquor, unlawful manufacture of	3	3	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Liquor, unlawful sale of	39	5	44	23	13	8	22	7	2	44	—	—
Liquor, unlawful transportation of	10	—	10	—	9	1	1	3	1	10	—	—
Lodging house law, violation of	3	11	14	7	1	6	4	1	—	14	—	—
Machine gun, unlawful possession of	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Merchandise, sale or storage of, in public place.	277	1	278	4	171	103	96	21	76	278	—	—
Milk law, violation of	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Parking space (outdoor) law, violation of,	2	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—
Pawnbroker, unlicensed	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Peddling without a license	94	—	94	9	60	25	40	12	29	94	—	—
Physician, practising unlawfully	3	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Pistol or revolver, carrying without license.	73	—	73	52	21	—	7	17	12	73	—	—
Pool and billiard room, unlawfully admitting minor to.	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Private detective, unlicensed	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Second-hand articles license law, violation of.	7	—	7	4	—	3	1	1	—	7	—	—
Slungshot, exposing for sale	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Used car dealers' license, violation provisions of.	7	—	7	6	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—
Totals	789	112	901	230	338	333	335	77	132	901	—	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 7. OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
Abduction	4	—	4	2	2	—	1	—	—	4	—
Abortion	3	3	6	3	3	—	2	—	—	6	—
Abortion, accessory to	6	1	7	4	3	—	2	2	—	7	—
Adultery	71	48	119	16	103	—	31	27	3	119	—
Animals, cruelty to	6	—	6	2	1	3	—	—	2	6	—
Annoying or accosting with offensive lan- guage.	15	4	19	6	13	—	3	1	1	19	—
Bastardy	131	—	131	119	4	8	23	26	15	131	—
Conception, sale, etc., of article to pre- vent.	7	—	7	5	2	—	2	3	1	7	—
Disorderly	198	20	218	—	218	—	32	40	79	—	218
Disturbing the peace	8	9	17	2	5	10	4	—	—	17	—
Drunkard, common	4	1	5	5	—	—	1	—	—	5	—
Drunkenness	37,720	2,152	39,872	118	39,710	44	9,032	5,666	562	39,872	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 7. OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
Public conveyance, disorderly conduct in,	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-
Public meetings, disturbing	11	3	14	1	13	-	-	3	9	14	-
Sodomy and other unnatural practices .	27	1	28	17	10	1	6	5	2	2	-
Soliciting for immoral purposes	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Soliciting for a prostitute	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
True name law, violation of	10	7	17	14	3	-	1	3	-	17	-
Vagabond	27	-	27	21	6	-	2	2	-	27	-
Vagrants, tramps, etc.	73	4	77	17	58	2	14	41	9	77	-
Totals	38,852	2,837	41,689	596	41,013	80	9,327	5,994	775	41,471	218

No. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Aircraft rules, violation of	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Automobile, operating under influence of liquor (first offense).	569	14	583	541	19	23	80	243	27	583	-

Automobile, operating under influence of liquor (second offense).	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	9
Automobile, operating negligently, endangering public safety.	642	19	661	495	8	158	89	263	94	661
Automobile, operating after revocation or suspension of license.	108	2	110	76	30	4	7	30	29	110
Automobile, operating after revocation or suspension of registration.	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	5
Automobile, operating without license or registration on person.	183	7	190	55	64	71	23	80	34	190
Automobile, operating unregistered.	42	2	44	27	4	13	6	14	4	44
Automobile, operating so as to exceed speed limits.	1,388	45	1,433	71	3	1,359	32	821	223	1,433
Automobile, operating without license so to do.	369	11	380	119	183	78	28	137	107	380
Automobile, failing to slow down at intersecting way.	3,444	126	3,570	156	2	3,412	113	2,079	106	3,570
Automobile, failing to slow down at approaching pedestrian.	6	—	6	1	—	5	—	3	1	6
Automobile, failing to stop within 8 feet of street car.	46	6	52	1	—	51	2	32	2	52
Automobile, failing to stop after causing injury to person.	67	1	68	50	4	14	7	19	10	68
Automobile, failing to stop after causing injury to property.	136	3	139	109	7	23	17	51	15	139
Automobile, failing to stop on signal of police officer.	32	2	34	11	—	23	—	17	5	34
Automobile, improper equipment.	41	2	43	10	—	33	5	18	4	43
Automobile, insurance law, violation of.	44	1	45	29	5	11	7	13	1	45
Automobile law, miscellaneous violations of.	1,092	42	1,134	158	34	942	136	629	84	1,134
Bail law, violation of.	6	—	6	6	—	—	5	3	—	6

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
Bets, registering	87	—	87	43	42	2	12	10	2	87	—
Bucket shop, keeping	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	—	4	—
Bottles, registered, using unlawfully	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Capias	17	4	21	21	—	—	5	4	2	21	—
Children, delinquent	2,024	113	2,137	469	594	1,074	22	99	2,137	2,137	—
Children, neglected	80	53	133	113	2	18	—	—	133	133	—
Children, stubborn	48	68	116	86	3	27	2	4	116	116	—
Children, wayward	—	6	6	5	1	—	—	—	6	6	—
City ordinances, violation of	179	22	201	20	113	68	56	54	47	201	—
Common carrier, operating without permit from Public Utilities Department.	4	—	4	1	—	3	3	—	—	4	—
Common nuisance (liquor), maintaining,	8	1	9	7	2	—	2	—	—	9	—
Common nuisance (other than liquor), maintaining.	5	—	5	3	1	1	2	—	—	5	—

Common beggars	44	1	45	1	14	5	—	44	—	—	1	45	—
Common brawlers	3	5	8	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	8	—
Concealed weapons (other than firearms), carrying.	28	—	28	24	4	6	—	4	—	2	6	28	—
Contempt of court	5	3	8	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	—
Corporation, making false entry in book of.	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Default warrant	719	111	830	830	—	159	—	—	—	172	61	830	—
Delinquency, contributing to	13	2	15	12	1	10	2	1	—	—	—	15	—
Deserters from United States Army and Navy.	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Election law, violation	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—
Fire alarm, giving false or tampering with, Fish and game law, violation of	76	1	77	53	20	2	4	20	4	9	10	77	—
Fugitive from justice	7	—	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
Gaming and being present at	57	7	64	64	—	9	—	—	—	25	8	64	—
Gaming house, keeping	120	2	122	64	58	19	—	58	—	7	25	122	—
Gaming implements, being present where found.	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
Gaming on the Lord's day and being present at.	173	1	174	104	68	34	2	68	2	25	7	174	—
Goods, falsely marked, selling	273	9	282	51	211	92	20	211	20	13	48	282	—
	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 NO. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
Harbor Master's rules, violation of	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	1	1	7	—
Health law, violation of	8	3	11	6	3	2	6	2	—	11	—
Infernal machine, possessing	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Labor law, violation of	4	—	4	3	—	1	2	3	—	4	—
Law of the road, violation of	763	14	777	72	2	703	28	645	61	777	—
Lotteries and prize enterprises	709	21	730	193	527	10	196	90	27	730	—
Marriage license, swearing falsely in appli- cation for.	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	3	—
Motor vehicle, affording transportation similar to street railway.	7	—	7	—	—	7	2	—	—	7	—
Narcotic drug law, violation of	130	15	145	67	76	2	22	18	3	145	—
Obstructing justice	3	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	3	—
Officer, assuming to be	9	—	9	5	1	3	2	3	—	9	—
Parole, violation of conditions	39	11	50	30	20	—	2	10	19	50	—
Perjury and subornation of	11	3	14	13	—	1	5	6	2	14	—
Police signal system, tampering with	22	—	22	3	16	3	—	1	8	22	—

Prisoner escaped	9	2	11	5	6	—	3	4	3	11	—
Prisoner, rescue or attempt to rescue	11	—	11	7	4	—	4	4	1	11	—
Probation, violation of conditions	290	36	326	294	31	1	61	61	38	326	—
Railroad law, violation of	70	—	70	2	67	1	8	45	8	70	—
Refusing to pay fare	81	6	87	29	30	28	14	33	15	87	—
Regulations of Boston Traffic Commission, violation of.	4,692	852	5,544	452	8	5,084	285	3,306	167	5,544	—
Regulations of Fire Commissioner, violation of.	5	—	5	1	—	4	1	4	—	5	—
Regulations of Park Commissioners, violation of.	260	3	263	9	223	31	57	58	33	263	—
Regulations of Police Commissioner, violation of.	7	—	7	3	—	4	1	1	—	7	—
Regulations of Public Works Commissioner, violation of.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Regulations of School Committee, violation of.	8	5	13	7	—	6	4	—	3	13	—
Runaways	77	46	123	26	97	—	1	65	117	38	85
Safekeeping	533	25	558	392	166	—	127	140	62	—	558
Securities Sales Act, violation of	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Signature, fraudulently obtaining	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Slung shot, etc., unlawful manufacture of,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Soliciting for the control of claims for damages.	3	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	3	—
Soliciting to collect accounts without filing bonds.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum-moned by the Court.	Foreign-ers	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis-charged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
Street railway law, violation of	16	—	16	3	11	2	2	2	7	16	—
Street railway transfers, misuse of	50	—	50	2	—	48	18	1	2	50	—
Sunday law, violation of	23	—	23	2	1	20	7	1	1	23	—
Suspicious persons	3,729	192	3,921	—	3,921	—	449	756	973	—	3,921
Tenant law, violation of	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
United States Government property, un-lawful possession of.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wages, non-payment of	21	1	22	7	—	15	8	13	—	22	—
Weights and measures law, violation of .	3	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	—
Witness, material	4	1	5	5	—	—	2	1	2	5	—
Totals	23,836	1,929	25,765	5,573	6,752	13,440	2,337	10,181	5,208	21,199	4,566

TABLE XI.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.
	Males.	Females.									
No. 1. Offenses against the person	2,968	220	3,188	2,457	315	416	808	441	233	3,188	—
No. 2. Offenses against property committed with violence.	701	2	703	619	79	5	58	89	277	703	—
No. 3. Offenses against property committed without violence.	2,653	384	3,037	2,029	855	153	399	794	655	3,037	—
No. 4. Malicious offenses against property.	302	20	322	263	33	26	87	54	39	322	—
No. 5. Forgery and offenses against the currency.	113	6	119	107	7	5	16	43	3	119	—
No. 6. Offenses against the License Laws.	789	112	901	230	338	333	335	77	132	901	—
No. 7. Offenses against chastity, morality, etc.	38,852	2,837	41,689	596	41,013	80	9,327	5,994	775	41,471	218
No. 8. Offenses not included in the foregoing.	23,836	1,929	25,765	5,573	6,752	13,440	2,337	10,181	5,208	21,199	4,566
Totals	70,214	5,510	75,724	11,874	49,392	14,458	13,367	17,673	7,322	70,940	4,784

TABLE XII.

Age and Sex of Persons Arrested.

[NOTE.—“M.” Male, includes boys; “F.” Female, includes girls.]

	Under 10		10 and under 17		17 and under 21		21 and under 25		25 and under 30		30 and under 35		35 and under 40		40 and under 45		45 and under 50		50 and under 55		55 and under 60		Over 60	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1 . . .	-	-	2	17	454	27	549	36	430	27	405	35	355	32	251	26	157	11	68	11	83	4	-	
No. 2 . . .	-	-	6	269	143	-	135	-	70	-	41	-	15	-	9	-	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	
No. 3 . . .	-	-	2	606	355	61	421	59	361	53	327	56	234	37	149	29	107	29	54	6	37	7	-	
No. 4 . . .	-	-	-	39	46	1	60	1	44	2	37	3	25	4	25	-	17	8	5	-	4	1	-	
No. 5 . . .	-	-	-	3	5	-	29	3	29	2	15	1	5	-	6	-	18	-	1	-	2	-	-	
No. 6 . . .	-	-	-	130	2	115	3	110	7	73	9	92	14	87	18	64	26	41	12	40	12	37	9	
No. 7 . . .	-	-	52	630	2,950	381	4,926	466	5,553	377	6,341	403	5,220	319	4,661	307	3,333	178	2,360	142	2,826	171	-	
No. 8 . . .	157	42	2,235	2,416	3,692	198	4,258	319	3,297	343	3,036	301	2,038	169	1,254	88	751	66	408	18	294	27	-	
Totals . . .	157	42	2,297	4,307	7,760	671	10,488	885	9,857	813	10,294	813	7,979	579	6,419	476	4,433	304	2,940	189	3,283	219	-	

TABLE XIII.
Comparative Statement of Police Criminal Work, 1931 to 1935, Inclusive.

	Estimated Population.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Percentage of Arrests.	Amount of Property Reported Stolen in the City.	Amount of Stolen Property Recovered.	Amount of Fines Imposed by Court.	Years of Imprisonment Imposed by Court.	Number of Days' Attendance at Court.	Amount of Witness Fees Earned.
1931	911,824	92,131	10.10	\$1,453,850 97	\$2,117,014 35	\$324,752 10	2,492 ⁹ / ₁₂	53,213	\$17,761 05
1932	915,644	82,001	8.95	920,736 60	602,540 75	209,730 00	3,184 ⁹ / ₁₂	48,751	17,254 45
1933	919,143	81,418	8.85	617,743 32	327,013 25	170,376 00	2,486	34,975	11,411 60
1934	922,350	83,156	9.01	575,298 22	379,204 41	171,079 00	2,713	46,468	10,758 93
1935	925,289	75,724	8.18	579,588 40	388,289 01	154,277 50	2,397	33,893	11,516 50
Averages	918,850	82,886	9.01	\$829,443 50	\$762,812 35	\$206,042 92	2,654 ⁷ / ₁₂	43,460	\$13,740 50

TABLE XV.

*Number of Dog Licenses Issued during the Year ending
November 30, 1935.*

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Spayed.	Breeders.	Total.
1	101	27	6	1	135
2	126	31	29	—	186
4	386	104	38	* 1	529
6	534	71	54	—	659
7	807	181	35	—	1,023
9	612	92	80	2	786
10	571	97	55	* 1	724
11	1,103	97	177	—	1,377
13	643	72	120	1	836
14	† 773	93	141	—	1,007
15	242	36	11	1	290
16	526	105	120	2	753
17	1,121	105	286	—	1,512
18	635	63	118	1	817
19	491	53	77	—	621
Totals	8,671	1,227	1,347	10	11,255

* No fee.

† 1 removal, \$0.25.

TABLE XVI.

*Total Number of Wagon Licenses Granted in the City by
Police Divisions.*

Division 1	363	Division 14	28
Division 2	559	Division 15	11
Division 4	182	Division 16	23
Division 6	311	Division 17	40
Division 7	22	Division 18	32
Division 9	83	Division 19	38
Division 10	16		
Division 11	32	Total	* 1,790
Division 13	50		

* 9 canceled for nonpayment.

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statement for the Year ending November 30, 1935.

EXPENDITURES.		
A. PERSONAL SERVICE:		
1. Permanent employees	\$4,901,535 75	
2. Temporary employees	4,685 87	
		\$4,906,221 62
B. CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:		
1. Printing and binding	\$728 60	
3. Advertising and posting	905 59	
4. Transportation of persons	18,654 73	
5. Express charges	257 20	
8. Light, heat and power	35,879 67	
10. Rent, taxes and water	800 90	
12. Bond and insurance premi- ums	284 48	
13. Communication	30,902 32	
14. Motor vehicles, repair and care	14,308 51	
16. Care of animals	2,876 38	
18. Cleaning	2,758 49	
19. Removal of waste	25 00	
22. Medical	11,970 11	
28. Expert	1,101 40	
29. Stenographic and copying	6 00	
30. Listing	58,638 22	
35. Fees, service of venires, etc.,	675 18	
37. Photographic and blueprint- ing	10 55	
39. General repairs	40,782 28	
		221,565 61
C. EQUIPMENT:		
3. Electrical	\$2,826 98	
4. Motor vehicles	2,403 88	
6. Stable	292 48	
7. Furniture and furnishings	2,329 41	
9. Office	7,255 71	
10. Library	676 61	
11. Marine	1,417 42	
12. Medical, surgical, laboratory,	181 33	
13. Tools and instruments	5,208 05	
15. Tires, tubes and accessories,	8,449 87	
16. Wearing apparel	40,929 55	
17. Miscellaneous equipment	5,901 70	
		77,872 99
D. SUPPLIES:		
1. Office	\$42,002 56	
2. Food and ice	9,505 98	
3. Fuel	31,024 48	
4. Forage and animal	3,941 42	
5. Medical, surgical, laboratory,	473 82	
8. Laundry, cleaning, toilet	4,510 99	
11. Gasoline, oil and grease	43,872 66	
13. Chemicals and disinfectants,	1,678 14	
16. Miscellaneous supplies	11,292 33	
		148,302 38
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$5,353,962 60

TABLE XVII.—*Concluded.**Financial Statement for the Year ending November 30, 1935.*

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$5,353,962 60
E. MATERIALS:		
1. Building	\$2,413 71	
10. Electrical	4,904 99	
13. Miscellaneous materials	7,391 80	
		14,710 50
F. SPECIAL ITEMS:		
7. Pensions and annuities		352,844 49
H. Emergency Relief Project materials		6,493 26
Total		<u>\$5,728,010 85</u>
RECEIPTS.		
For all licenses issued by the Police Commissioner		\$42,384 75
For dog licenses (credited to school department)		26,394 25
Sale of condemned, lost, stolen and abandoned property		1,512 10
For license badges, copies of licenses, commissions on telephone, interest on deposits, report blanks, use of police property, etc.		2,458 24
Refunds and reimbursements		7,245 67
For damage to police property		95 44
Miscellaneous		43 00
Total		<u>\$80,133 45</u>
Credit by the City Collector for money received for damage to police property		838 02
Grand total		<u><u>\$80,971 47</u></u>

TABLE XVIII.

Payments on Account of the Signal Service during the Year ending November 30, 1935.

(Included in Table XVII.)

Pay rolls	\$37,751 92
Signalling apparatus, repairs and supplies	7,499 30
Pavement and sidewalk surface restoration	3,970 39
Furniture and furnishings	69 35
Printing and stationery	102 81
Total	<u><u>\$49,393 77</u></u>

TABLE XIX.

Reports of Accidents in the Streets, Parks and Squares for the Year ending November 30, 1935.

CAUSE.	DIVISION 1.		DIVISION 2.		DIVISION 4.		DIVISION 6.		DIVISION 7.		DIVISION 9.		DIVISION 10.		DIVISION 11.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Heavy carts, vans, drays, etc.	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Light carts	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed carriages	—	5	—	46	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire engines	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bicycles	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Street cars	—	—	—	4	—	9	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	4
Automobiles	7	552	3	175	3	561	5	253	5	353	6	275	10	191	8	361
Defects in streets	—	90	—	8	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Falling objects	—	28	—	8	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Falls from various causes	4	58	—	51	1	131	8	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Excavations in streets	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bitten by dogs	—	32	—	10	—	36	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111
Cut by glass	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Coasting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total killed	11	—	3	—	6	—	14	—	6	—	13	—	12	—	12	—
Total injured	—	805	—	310	—	779	—	544	—	644	—	461	—	324	—	555

TABLE XIX.—*Concluded.*
Reports of Accidents in the Streets, Parks and Squares for the Year ending November 30, 1935.

CAUSE.	Division 13.		Division 14.		Division 15.		Division 16.		Division 17.		Division 18.		Division 19.		Total Killed.	Total Injured.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Heavy carts, vans, drays, etc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9
Light carts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Licensed carriages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	78
Fire engines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Bicycles	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	63
Street cars	—	1	—	25	—	1	—	12	1	2	—	1	—	7	3	96
Automobiles	7	180	9	529	4	195	11	358	9	297	1	124	2	387	90	4,701
Defects in streets	—	1	—	12	—	2	—	4	—	13	—	4	—	17	1	222
Falling objects	—	1	—	1	—	11	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	88
Falls from various causes	—	48	3	46	—	83	1	67	5	5	2	87	—	51	27	908
Excavations in streets	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	24
Bitten by dogs	—	60	—	91	—	21	—	13	—	62	—	60	—	104	—	1,061
Cut by glass	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	67
Coasting	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	17
Miscellaneous	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	4	—	—	10	8	65
Total killed	7	—	12	—	5	—	12	—	10	—	7	—	—	2	132	—
Total injured	—	301	—	754	—	320	—	476	—	301	—	276	—	597	—	7,417

TABLE XX.—*Concluded.*

Showing the Number of Male and Female Persons Twenty Years of Age or More who were Residents of the City of Boston on the First Day of January, listed by the Listing Board in the Several Wards and Precincts of said City during the First Twenty Week Days in January, 1935.

Wards.	Precinct 12.	Precinct 13.	Precinct 14.	Precinct 15.	Precinct 16.	Precinct 17.	Precinct 18.	Precinct 19.	Precinct 20.	Totals.
Ward 1	2,169	1,466	1,262	1,069	1,361	1,699	1,227	1,325	2,619	33,821
Ward 2	1,015	1,182	921	1,072	952	1,396	—	—	—	17,247
Ward 3	2,321	2,033	2,044	2,102	1,890	—	—	—	—	35,431
Ward 4	2,078	1,341	1,258	2,289	—	—	—	—	—	24,826
Ward 5	1,434	1,136	1,945	2,268	—	—	—	—	—	24,537
Ward 6	1,008	1,107	1,032	1,160	—	—	—	—	—	19,692
Ward 7	983	1,011	1,128	1,099	1,131	—	—	—	—	19,293
Ward 8	1,513	1,355	1,221	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,028
Ward 9	956	1,112	986	1,167	—	—	—	—	—	20,841
Ward 10	1,301	1,210	1,031	914	1,399	—	—	—	—	18,095
Ward 11	1,085	861	1,108	932	990	—	—	—	—	18,834
Ward 12	2,117	1,661	1,732	1,826	1,540	1,613	—	—	—	24,343
Ward 13	957	1,235	969	1,104	1,403	—	—	—	—	18,063
Ward 14	1,668	1,720	2,062	1,721	1,842	2,028	2,008	1,779	—	33,791
Ward 15	1,242	986	1,154	1,268	—	—	—	—	—	17,306
Ward 16	1,769	1,335	1,241	1,546	1,357	1,280	—	—	—	22,538
Ward 17	1,308	1,136	1,450	1,549	1,148	1,177	1,076	1,147	—	21,709
Ward 18	1,371	1,234	1,174	1,339	1,162	1,206	1,555	1,326	1,324	27,279
Ward 19	1,325	1,237	939	1,117	1,205	965	—	—	—	19,783
Ward 20	1,271	1,535	1,343	1,462	1,512	1,331	1,252	1,150	—	24,406
Ward 21	1,986	1,943	1,867	1,730	1,197	1,520	—	—	—	27,542
Ward 22	1,132	1,186	1,336	1,338	1,612	—	—	—	—	20,758
Total										509,703

NOTE.—There were 7,494 applications for supplementary listings in 1935 investigated and return made to the Election Commissioners. By the provisions of chapter 410 of the Acts of 1924, effective April 1, 1925, the city was redistricted into twenty-two wards.

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