



[PUBLIC DOCUMENT — NO. 49.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POLICE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936



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, 1936.

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

YOUR EXCELLENCY,— I have the honor to present, in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 291, Acts of 1906, as amended, a report of the Boston Police Department for the year ending November 30, 1936.

INTRODUCTORY.

On November 25, 1936, I took the oath of office and assumed the duties of Police Commissioner for the City of Boston, replacing Eugene M. McSweeney who, after service of one year and nine months, was removed by the Governor, with the approval of the Executive Council.

The depleted numerical effective strength of patrolmen in this Department is a subject which presents itself for serious consideration. It is important to note that there have been no appointments in the Boston Police Department for nearly six years. In spite of the gradual depletion of man power during this period, members of the Department have continued to merit the confidence of the citizenry of Boston and its environs by their efficiency and loyal devotion to duty. As a result of the abnormal shortage of patrolmen that now exists in the Department, and the ever increasing demands for extra police service, members of the force are required to perform many additional hours of duty without added compensation. It is necessary to double and triple routes covered daily by foot patrolmen.

At the close of the police year, November 30, 1931, the numerical strength of patrolmen was 2,092. At the end of the present police year, November 30, 1936, the numerical strength of patrolmen was 1,846. No additional patrolmen have been appointed since March, 1931. The number in that grade has gradually dwindled by resignations, dismissals, deaths, retirements, etc., until at the present time there is a

shortage of 311 patrolmen. For effective policing of this city, it is imperative that a substantial number of replacements in the grade of patrolman be made without unreasonable delay.

The boat equipment of the Department at present is entirely inadequate to properly patrol Boston Harbor. There are two boats now in service, namely, the Steamer "Watchman" and the Launch "E. U. Curtis," which were built in 1896 and 1923, respectively. These two boats have undergone extensive repairs in the past and are not considered sufficiently seaworthy to properly police and patrol Boston Harbor. Preliminary arrangements are being made to replace the present obsolete boats in favor of three new modern types of the following descriptions:

1. A patrol boat about sixty feet in length, with a maximum speed of twenty knots; similar in type to offshore Coast Guard patrol boats.

2. Two single-screw patrol boats, thirty feet in length, similar to cabin picket boats now in operation by the United States Coast Guard.

3. One boat about twenty-six feet in length, similar to cabin picket boats, but equipped with a heavy-duty engine and extra heavy guards for towing and heavy duty around docks.

The following amendment, effective November 18, 1936, was made to the Civil Service Rules relating to the offices of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police, which amendment was submitted to the Governor and the Executive Council for approval:

"Section 4 of Civil Service Rule 23 is hereby amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"A member of the uniformed force of the Boston Police Department, appointed to the position of Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police, of the city of Boston, and who is not eligible for, or does not accept retirement from said position of Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police shall, upon ceasing to hold said position of Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent, be forthwith reinstated to the same position in the classified rank or class in which he served prior to his appointment as Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police."

Under date of November 22, 1935, the Commissioner of Civil Service granted permission to the Police Commissioner to make selective appointments for promotion to the rank of Captain from a qualified list to be established after a promotional Civil Service examination.

Extensive repairs and remodeling of police buildings have been made during the past year, resulting in improved housing and sanitary conditions for officers and prisoners. This work was carried on with the help and co-operation of local administrators of the Federal Public Works Administration.

Oil burners were installed in ten additional police buildings, thus leaving but one building, namely, Station 18, not heated by oil. This station had been recently equipped with a modern coal-heating system and it was not deemed necessary to replace it with an oil burner.

During the past year, further progress was made on cataloging and reindexing records and files in the Bureau of Records. The work accomplished by employees of the Works Progress Administration, under supervision of officers of this Department, has been most satisfactory in results achieved.

The Department automobile maintenance shop located in the basement of Station 4, is woefully inadequate to properly garage and repair Department cars. The Department, on account of present limited space available in the maintenance shop, is obliged to hire garage space in private and public garages throughout the city. I am hopeful that arrangements will be made during the coming year whereby adequate facilities for garaging and repairing Department cars will be provided.

In March, 1936, large areas in the Connecticut and Merrimac River Valleys were inundated by the abnormal rise of waterways, causing immeasurable distress and hardship to inhabitants, and wide-spread destruction to property. Members of this Department responded cheerfully and promptly with cash donations, and each station house was established as a repository for food and clothing which were delivered expeditiously to the unfortunate victims. Police details, equipped with floodlights, were sent to stricken districts to render all possible assistance to local authorities. The Department also dispatched to Haverhill two two-way radio cars, fully manned, that were utilized to establish communication for police and fire headquarters, in addition to patrolling the city for a period of seven days.

I am pleased to report that during 1936 members of the Department made voluntary contributions to the Emergency Relief Campaign Fund for charitable purposes amounting to approximately \$35,000.

The large number of commendatory letters received from the public, expressing appreciation for the many police services performed by members of the Department during the past year, is an assurance of continued public esteem and confidence.

PERSONNEL.

April 9, 1936, Captain Edward W. Fallon was designated Acting-Superintendent of Police.

May 8, 1936, Martin H. King, Superintendent of Police, retired after thirty-four and nine-twelfths years of honorable and faithful service.

September 18, 1936, Captain Edward W. Fallon, Acting-Superintendent, was appointed Superintendent of Police.

November 24, 1936, Captain James T. Sheehan of Division 10 was detailed to the Superintendent's Office and designated as Acting-Inspector of Divisions until further orders.

During the year ending November 30, 1936, the total strength of the uniformed force was reduced by forty-two men, from 2,152 to 2,110 by deaths, retirements, and resignations. Other employees were increased by twelve.

On November 30, 1936, there was a total of 2,288 persons on the rolls of the Department.

During the year, in General Orders, officers were commended as follows:

Superintendent, 3; Deputy Superintendents, 6; Captains, 5; Lieutenants, 6; Lieutenant-Inspector, 1; Sergeants, 26; Patrolmen, 210, and the Department in General, 6.

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, serving as a Board of Merit, have reviewed meritorious and courageous acts performed by members of the force, and have recommended officers for special recognition.

On January 19, 1937, at the annual ball of the Boston Police Relief Association, medals for 1936 will be awarded to the following-named officer:

The Walter Scott Medal for Valor and a Department Medal of Honor to Patrolman George Brambilla of Division 15.

Patrolman George Brambilla, for meritorious duty performed on May 25, 1936, at 1.25 o'clock a. m., without regard for his personal safety, jumped (fully clothed) from the Warren Avenue Bridge in Charlestown into the shipping channel of the harbor and rescued a woman from drowning.

In 1936, 6,891 days were lost by officers by reason of injuries received while on duty.

During the year, twenty-five patrolmen were punished for violations of Police Rules and Regulations by suspension with loss of pay or extra duty, or both. Three patrolmen were reprimanded in General Orders and one patrolman had a complaint against him placed on file. Three patrolmen resigned while charges against them were pending, and one complaint against a patrolman was dismissed after a hearing.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

April 15, 1936, Captain Thomas S. J. Kavanagh of Division 1 was appointed Harbor Master. The appointments of Captain John J. Mullen of Division 15 and Lieutenant Carleton B. Perry of Division 18 as Harbor Master and Assistant Harbor Master, respectively, were cancelled.

April 16, 1936, the Special Service Squad, on detail at the Superintendent's Office from January 22, 1936, was detached therefrom and established at Police Headquarters as a separate unit, designated as the Special Service Squad, under command of a deputy superintendent.

May 22, 1936, the office of Inspector of Carriages was transferred from the Bureau of Traffic to the Superintendent's Office. The wagon license division of the Bureau of Traffic was transferred to the Superintendent's Office.

May 22, 1936, the Bureau of Traffic was abolished.

May 22, 1936, the Traffic Division was established and included the territory within the boundaries of Divisions 1, 2, 4 and 16, and the traffic post at Cottage Farm Bridge.

June 22, 1936, a new arrest book, arrest ledger, daily report and arrest file were inaugurated.

July 3, 1936, five patrolmen who, in the past, had been transferred to the service of the Health Department under

provisions of Chapter 450, Section 7, Acts of 1889, as amended by Chapter 287, Acts of 1911, were returned to service in the Police Department.

August 7, 1936, the civilian position of Supervisor of Automotive Equipment was abolished. The incumbent was reinstated as a Sergeant in the Department and designated as Sergeant-Supervisor of Automotive Equipment.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

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

During the year, three signal boxes were moved to new locations (one each on Divisions 4, 6 and 16).

Several miles of cable were placed underground in conformance with law. Six police signal boxes were transferred from overhead to underground service.

Officers' Recall and Citizens' Alarm features, now operative in seven police divisions, are 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 are required to provide these features and to replace outworn cable which, in some cases, is as much as forty years old. Installation of new cable is near completion. Necessary changes in patrol box equipment and 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 tele-

phone 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's Office is charged with the care 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; and in its custody are also placed all seized liquor and gaming implements which come into possession of the Department.

All orders for supplies, building maintenance, repair work, plumbing, steamfitting, etc., uniforms and equipment are issued by this office. Bills therefor are checked with the cross-record system maintained for the purpose of comparing prices before such bills are prepared for payment.

During the year, 140 abandoned automobiles came into custody of this office, of which 111 were restored to owners, leaving 29 still in custody.

This office is responsible for the receipt, care and distribution of uniforms and equipment to members of the police force, and also for the repairing and salvaging of reclaimed garments and equipment. An individual record of items of uniform and equipment issued to police officers is maintained.

A maintenance shop for the servicing of Department automobiles is located in the basement of Station 4. The shop is operated on a twenty-four hour basis. An average of thirty-five cars a day pass through the shop to be repaired or lubricated. A "wrecker" is assigned to it for towing motor vehicles. From December 1, 1935, to November 30, 1936, the "wrecker" was called into service on 398 occasions. A radio repair shop is attached to the maintenance shop where a twenty-four hour daily service is maintained. The Department operates a motorcycle repair shop, now located in the rear of Division 19, where motorcycles are repaired and serviced.

The Supervisor of Automotive Equipment is responsible for the inspection of all Department vehicles, all garages in the

various divisions, and is required to investigate and report on all accidents involving Department vehicles.

ARRESTS.

For the twelve months ending November 30, 1936, as compared with the same period ending with November 30, 1935, a brief comparison of the number of arrests for major offenses may be of interest and is submitted below.

	YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1935.	YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936.
	Arrests.	Arrests.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.		
Murder	16	15
Manslaughter	98	99
Rape (including attempts)	100	93
Robbery (including attempts)	270	269
Aggravated assault	152	159
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.		
Burglary, breaking and entering (including attempts)	688	1,174
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.		
Auto thefts (including attempts)	217	245
Larceny (including attempts)	1,958	2,505
OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIQUOR LAW.		
Liquor law, violation of (State)	198	188
Drunkenness	39,872	40,673
OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.		
Auto, operating under the influence of liquor (first offense)	583	576
Auto, operating under the influence of liquor (second offense)	9	9
Totals	44,161	46,005

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 totaled 81,348, of which 75,347 were males and 6,001 were females. This total compares with 75,724 for the preceding year.

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

United States	68,593	Spain	41
Ireland	4,170	Holland	25
British Provinces	2,294	Albania	20
Italy	1,599	Turkey	20
Russia	1,118	Belgium	19
Lithuania	739	South America	19
Poland	544	Cuba	16
Sweden	425	Philippine Islands	12
Scotland	269	Switzerland	10
England	234	Mexico	7
Norway	213	Africa	6
Greece	170	Porto Rico	4
Portugal	161	Rumania	4
Germany	120	Australia	3
Finland	100	Japan	3
China	79	Hungary	2
Austria	62	India	2
Armenia	51	Wales	2
Denmark	49	Asia	1
Syria	47	Unknown	3
West Indies	47		
France	45	Total	81,348

The number of persons punished by fine was 10,223, and the fines amounted to \$150,027. (See Table XIII.)

Two hundred sixty-two persons were committed to the State Prison; 3,001 to the House of Correction; 28 to the Women's Prison; 189 to the Reformatory Prison, and 2,858 to other institutions.

The total years of imprisonment were: 3 sentenced to life; and 3,859 years (474 sentences were indefinite); the total number of days' attendance at court by officers was 42,960 and the witness fees earned by them amounted to \$13,020.85.

The value of property taken from prisoners and lodgers was \$80,530.35.

Three witnesses were detained at station houses; 33 were accommodated with lodgings, a decrease of 19 from last year.

There was an increase of 10.42 per cent in the number of sick and injured persons assisted, and a decrease of about 9.72 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 1932 to 1936, inclusive, was \$601,348.92; in 1936 it was \$313,378.07 or \$287,970.85 less than the average. The amount of stolen property which was recovered by

the Boston Police this year was \$370,869.07 as against \$388,289.01 last year. (See Table XIII.)

In connection with arrests recorded, it is interesting to note that 18,315 persons or 22.51 per cent of the total arrests during the past year were persons residing outside 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 22.51 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.

The following comparative tables show the number of certain offenses reported and cleared for the period December 1, 1935, to November 30, 1936, as against December 1, 1934, to November 30, 1935:

UNIFORM CRIME RECORD REPORTING, — COMPARATIVE TABLE.

OFFENSES.	DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1936.			DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1935.		
	Reported.	Cleared.	Per Cent Cleared.	Reported.	Cleared.	Per Cent Cleared.
Aggravated assaults	142	142	100.00	186	186	100.00
Breaking and entering	1,033	991	95.93	1,336	1,273	95.28
Larceny (under \$50)	2,077	1,772	85.31	2,334	2,091	89.58
Larceny (\$50 and over)	806	659	81.76	929	854	91.92
Larceny of auto	2,973	2,825	95.02	4,073	3,922	96.29
Manslaughter by negligence	37	37	100.00	32	32	100.00
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	14	13	92.85	12	8	66.66
Rape	71	71	100.00	87	87	100.00
Robbery	195	144	73.84	254	209	82.28
Totals	7,348	6,654	90.55	9,243	8,662	93.71

A recapitulation of the foregoing shows the following:

	Cases Reported.	Cleared.
1936	7,348	6,654
1935	9,243	8,662
		Per Cent. Cleared.
1936		90.55
1935		93.71

A comparison shows a decrease in clearance over 1935 of 3.16 per cent.

There was a decrease in cases reported as compared with 1935, of 1,895, or 20.50 per cent.

RECEIPTS.

In the past police year ending November 30, 1936, receipts totaled \$80,640.57 as compared with \$80,971.47 in the previous year. The decrease of \$330.90 is due to the fact that less has been received for miscellaneous items.

EXPENDITURES.

During the twelve months ending November 30, 1936, the total expenses of the Boston Police Department amounted to \$5,832,104.15. This included the pay of the police and employees, pensions, supplies, expense of listing (\$58,843.71 — 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 1935, expenditures totalled \$5,728,010.85. The increase of \$104,093.30 was principally due to the fact that the payment for motor vehicles and for wearing apparel was more than in 1935.

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

The Commissioner desires to express his grateful appreciation for the co-operation and support given to him by all members of the Department.

The activities of the Department are reported on in greater detail in the following section of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH F. TIMILTY,
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	179
Deputy Superintendents	3	Patrolmen	1,846
Captains	25		
Lieutenants	49	Total	2,110
Lieutenant-Inspectors	7		

SIGNAL SERVICE.			
Director	1	Painter	1
Assistant Director	1	Signalmen	4
Chauffeur	1		—
Laborer	1	Total	16
Linemen	7		

EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT.			
Chauffeurs	2	Signalmen	3
Chemist	1	Statisticians	2
Cleaners	10	Steamfitter	1
Clerk, Property	1	Stenographers	15
Clerks	34	Superintendent of Build- ings	1
Elevator Operators	8	Assistant Superintendent of Buildings	1
Engineers, Marine	1	Superintendent of Repair Shop	1
Firemen, Marine	8	Tailor	1
Firemen, Stationary	5	Telephone Operators	4
Hostlers	9		—
Janitors	26	Total	158
Laborers	4		
Matrons	7		
Mechanics	11		
Repairmen	2		

RECAPITULATION.	
Police Commissioner	1
Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Chief Clerk	3
Police Force	2,110
Signal Service	16
Employees	158
Grand Total	2,288

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES.

The distribution of the Police Force is shown by Table I. During the year 1 civilian was restored as sergeant; 4 patrolmen resigned (3 while charges were pending); 1 captain, 9 lieutenants were promoted; 1 superintendent, 1 deputy superintendent, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 sergeants and 13 patrolmen were retired on pensions; 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants and 13 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, 1935.

HOW INJURED.	Number of Men Injured in Year Ending Nov. 30, 1936.	Number of Duties Lost by Such Men.	Number of Duties Lost this Year by Men on Account of Injuries Received Previous to Dec. 1, 1935.
In arresting prisoners	84	1,349	388
In pursuing criminals	15	195	480
By cars and other vehicles	73	1,069	1,490
Various other causes	102	1,043	877
Totals	274	3,656	3,235

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Arrests.

The total number of arrests, counting each arrest as that of a separate person, was 81,348, as against 75,724 the preceding year, being an increase of 5,624. The percentage of decrease and increase was as follows:

1. Offenses against the person	Per Cent. Increase 7.99
2. Offenses against property committed with violence, 3. Offenses against property committed without violence	Increase 67.70
4. Malicious offenses against property	Increase 23.70
5. Forgery and offenses against the currency	Increase 29.50
6. Offenses against the license laws	Increase 32.77
	Decrease 2.10

7. Offenses against chastity, morality, etc.	Increase 2.80
8. Offenses not included in the foregoing	Increase 11.20

NOTE.— The inclusion of "Delinquents," as "Arrests," according to the offense charged, instead of under "Delinquency," as heretofore, accounts for increases in percentage for classes 1, 2, 3 and 4.

There were 12,712 persons arrested on warrants and 52,498 without warrants; 16,138 persons were summoned by the court; 48,546 persons were prosecuted; 31,481 were released by probation officers or discharged at station houses, and 1,321 were delivered to outside authorities. The number of males arrested was 75,347; of females, 6,001; of foreigners, 12,755, or approximately 15.67 per cent; of minors, 7,935. Of the total number arrested 18,315, or 22.51 per cent, were nonresidents. (See Tables X, XI.)

The average amount of fines imposed by the courts for the five years from 1932 to 1936, inclusive, was \$171,097.90; in 1936 it was \$150,027, or \$21,070.90 less than the average.

The average number of days' attendance at court was 41,409; in 1936 it was 42,960, or 1,551 more than the average.

The average amount of witness fees earned was \$12,792.46; in 1936 it was \$13,020.85, or \$228.39 more than the average. (See Table XIII.)

DRUNKENNESS.

In the arrests for drunkenness the average per day was 111. There were 801 more persons arrested than in 1935, an increase of 2 per cent; 14.10 per cent of the arrested persons were nonresidents and 21.94 per cent of foreign birth. (See Table XI.)

The number of arrests for all offenses for the year was 81,348, being an increase of 5,624 over last year, and 619 more than the average for the past five years. There were 40,673 persons arrested for drunkenness, being 801 more than last year and 1,537 more than the average for the past five years. Of the arrests for drunkenness this year, there was an increase of 1.47 per cent in males and an increase of 11.38 per cent in females from last year. (See Tables XI, XIII.)

Of the total number of arrests for the year (81,348), 258 were for violation of city ordinances; that is to say, that one arrest in 315 was for such offense or .31 per cent.

Fifty-five and thirteen 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.

This Bureau, 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 divisions for investigation of reports of automobiles stolen, lost and stolen property and homicide investigation,—squads are assigned to cover the following phases of police work and investigation: arson, banking, express thieves, fraudulent claims, general investigation, hotels, narcotic, pawnbrokers, pickpocket, radical, shopping, and a reserve squad, nights.

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 investigation of crime and prosecution of criminals.

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 approximately 725,000 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. 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 215 applications for such licenses were received; of these 212 were granted (2 without fee), 1 was rejected and 2 filed without action.

Of the licenses granted, 9 were surrendered voluntarily for cancellation and 20 were transferred to new locations. (See Table XIV.)

Record of All Automobiles Reported Stolen in Boston for the Year Ending November 30, 1936.

MONTH.	Reported Stolen.	Recovered During Month.	Recovered Later.	Not Recovered.
1935.				
December	359	342	15	2
1936.				
January	274	262	8	4
February	177	169	5	3
March	239	232	5	2
April	275	259	9	7
May	230	222	5	3
June	191	184	5	2
July	204	194	4	6
August	203	187	7	9
September	244	233	5	6
October	301	287	6	8
November	234	225	—	9
Totals	2,931	2,796	74	61

Record of Purchases and Sales of Used Cars Reported to this Department for the Year Ending November 30, 1936.

MONTH.	Bought by Dealers.	Sold by Dealers.	Sold by Individuals.
1935.			
December	2,836	2,474	907
1936.			
January	3,041	2,081	859
February	1,529	1,812	466
March	3,016	2,691	978
April	3,851	3,476	1,301
May	3,761	3,731	1,265
June	3,845	3,919	1,103
July	4,011	3,624	970
August	2,913	2,766	897
September	3,122	2,724	651
October	2,824	2,711	695
November	2,459	1,937	556
Totals	37,208	33,946	10,648

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' worth 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.

It is the duty of officers of this unit 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, 1935, to November 30, 1936, inclusive:

Abortions	5	Homicides	27
Airplane	1	Machinery	6
Alcoholism	87	Natural causes	462
Asphyxiation	11	Poison	8
Automobiles	144	Railroad (steam)	14
Burns	12	Railway (street)	13
Drowning	18	Shooting (accidental)	1
Electricity	1	Skiing	1
Elevator	7	Stillborn	6
Exposure	3	Suicides	69
Falls	82		—
Falling objects	4	Total	989
Fire	7		

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

Abortion	6	Assault to rob	1
Abortion (conspiracy)	3	Breaking and entering	2
Abortion (accessory)	6	Manslaughter (automobile),	125
Adultery	2	Manslaughter	6
Assault and battery	12	Murder	9
Assault to murder	10		—
Assault (weapon)	21	Total	205
Assault (knife)	2		

The following inquests were held during the year:

Alcoholism	1	Homicides	2
Asphyxiation	1	Natural causes	1
Automobile	1	Railroad (steam)	4
Burns	1	Suicide	1
Drowning	2		—
Falls	2	Total	17
Falling objects	1		

Three hundred and eighteen cases of violent death were investigated on which no inquests were held by a court or 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 on February 19, 1934.

From December 1, 1935, to November 30, 1936, number of days Biological Chemist was in attendance before courts and Grand Jury — 80.

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

	Dec. 1, 1934, to Nov. 30, 1935.	Dec. 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1936.	Increase.	Approximate Percentage of Increase.
Tests	2,875	3,051	176	6%
Cases	173	276	103	60%

Of the two subjects (Tests and Cases) the number of cases, as a standard of judging, is the more sound.

In some of the toxicological work a single test may be the culmination of a week's work, while a single blood identification test may require only a few minutes. Thus the number of tests rises and falls according to the types of cases examined. Since its start the laboratory has made more than 7,500 tests and handled 532 cases.

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

The two most common problems occurring in the work of the laboratory are alcoholism and the identification of blood stains.

Alcoholism.

The use of alcoholic beverages is an increasing problem in our cases. This question has arisen in 176 cases either as the basic or contributing factor. In connection with these cases more than 350 separate analyses have been made. From analysis of the brain, we can secure an excellent indication of the condition of the deceased: sober, under the influence, or drunk. The value of this information in accident cases is

obvious. In homicides it may similarly be of considerable value in explaining certain aspects of the case.

In view of the importance of alcoholism in modern police problems, we have extended our analyses to provide data for the determination of the relations of alcohol content between the brain, blood, and urine, with a measure of the stability of these relations. The data taken from fatal cases will provide sound basis for interpretation of analytical figures for blood or urine from non-fatal cases. The practical application of such data is obvious. In the case of the blood-brain relation, we have had a sufficient number of cases analyzed for the mathematical constants to have become stable, from which certain other criteria being satisfied, we may consider the function to be a very close approach to the true physiological relation. Thus, the relation may be considered to be linear in nature and described by the equations:

Alcohol Content of the Brain = $0.02 - 0.99$ (Alcohol Content of the Blood).

Alcohol Content of the Blood = $0.03 - 0.94$ (Alcohol Content of the Brain).

Brain alcohol may be estimated from the blood alcohol with an error of estimate of 0.037 per cent, and blood alcohol estimated from brain alcohol with an error of estimate of 0.038 per cent. So, for all practical purposes, we may consider the alcohol level of the brain and blood to be essentially the same. The other relations, based on fewer cases, have not yet sufficiently stabilized to warrant the citing of constants. The data will be sufficient in number for publication of an article in an appropriate scientific journal during the coming year.

Bloodstains.

The next most common problem encountered is the identification of bloodstains. This has been a factor in 139 of the laboratory's cases. The basic questions are: (1) is this stain blood? (2) is it *human* blood? (3) what type of human blood is it? Testimony has been given in court on all three of these questions. There are also various secondary questions — is the blood menstrual blood? from what particular locus did the blood come? how old is the stain? if it is not blood, what is it? Answers to any of these secondary questions may be given in varying degree according to the circumstances of the case.

One great need is a highly sensitive specific test for blood pigment. The most sensitive *specific* test we have found is the hemochromogen crystal test, widely used in Europe, but little known here. After several hundred tests, the laboratory introduced it into routine procedure and has now carried out more than 1,200 individual tests — about 600 having been made during the past year.

For the past two years the laboratory has served as a source of supply of anti-human rabbit serum used in determining whether or not blood is human. The laboratory has itself made about 400 such tests during the past year.

The typing of bloodstains is a difficult procedure and there are but few cases in which it is possible to secure wholly satisfactory results. However, during the past year tests were made on some 60-odd specimens of case material. Associated with these were tests on some 30-odd specimens secured before the blood had dried.

Closely linked to bloodstains are various bits of evidence left behind on hit-and-run cars. We have had a number of cases in which such evidence was of material aid in securing admissions and conviction. These bits of evidence fall into a rather varied category: blood, tissue, hair, fibers, cloth, paint, glass, bits of bark and wood, etc.

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning.

Deaths from carbon monoxide (fire, automobile exhaust gases) are another common type of case. The laboratory has collected quantitative data on some 50-odd cases (26 during the past year). Those cases in which respiratory adjuvants (inhalators) have been used are particularly interesting as they may show appreciable modification of the quantitative picture after post-mortem. For convenience we have adopted a special long needle for withdrawing blood and a gasproof cap for the syringe which will preserve the blood with only negligible gaseous change within 24 hours.

Synthetic Hypnotics.

Synthetic hypnotics are often used with suicidal intent. During the past year the laboratory has devised a modification of the standard method for isolation of these agents from tissue which gives improved results with the acid group. It

is believed that this modification can be extended to include the alkaline group and alkaloids (within which group come narcotics). This phase will be studied during the coming year.

Miscellaneous Tests.

Tests have been made of methods advocated for showing powder residue on hands after the firing of a gun. For the most part the reactions are not wholly satisfactory because of their general character. The laboratory has co-operated with the laboratory of the Department of Public Safety in trying to develop better methods. At present we have a satisfactory reaction, but lack a suitable medium for carrying the reagent.

Tests have likewise been made of various solutions for the restoration of obliterated serial numbers on different metals. Our degree of success has been about the equivalent of that commonly reported.

We have also examined explosive residues. In the case of powder residue in small arms, it is difficult to go further than differentiation between black and smokeless powders, on a chemical basis. With rifle powders one can sometimes go a little further. Within the small group of nitrated organic materials, it is a little difficult to differentiate, but it is usually fairly easy to differentiate between that small group and the other types of explosive materials used for bombs. We have had considerable success in the recording of the pattern of unburned powder grains on clothing in near-contact shots, using a specially sensitized paper, and have found the same test useful in confirming visual observation that such unburned grains are absent.

Among the less usual cases of the year was a death due to accidental use of a rat poison, a fluoride. On treatment with strong acid and heat, the stomach contents etched glass, due to the formation of hydrofluoric acid. The case is also interesting due to the presence of a measurable (but non-fatal) amount of arsenic presumably ingested at the same time, and possibly present as an impurity in the fluoride rat poison.

During the past year there have been several occasions for the analysis of industrial products purchased by various units of the Department with recommendation for Department compounding or for a substitute at less cost.

Co-operation with Other Departments.

There have also been a number of occasions for co-operation with other departments in various types of cases where the laboratory has definitely been of assistance in securing conviction. We have continued a close contact with the chemist of the Department of Public Safety, exchanging technical information, and co-operating in a number of cases.

Relative Costs of Laboratory Cases.

The chemical laboratory has continued to carry out its work on a rather wide variety of cases. The cost of this is worthy of mention, being slightly less than \$10 per case. This may be compared with the usual professional charges of commercial analyses which range from fifty to several hundred dollars per case according to the nature of the case and the time involved. The comparison leaves a creditable balance in the favor of the laboratory.

GENERAL.

The number of cases reported at this Bureau, investigated during the year, was 8,327. There were 64,782 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	1,970
Fugitives from justice from other states, arrested and delivered to officers from these states	74
Number of cases investigated	8,327
Number of extra duties performed	11,764
Number of cases of abortion	6
Number of days spent in court by officers	2,264
Number of years' imprisonment, 379 years, 10 months, 5 days and 17 indefinite periods.	
Amount of property recovered	\$117,925 78

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 cameras.
- 1 5x7 camera.
- 1 8x10 camera.
- 1 4x5 "photo" record camera.
- 1 enlarging, reducing and copying camera, size 8x10.
- 3 fingerprint cameras, used at scenes of crime.
- 1 Rectigraph.
- 1 Dexigraph.
- 1 complete set of fluorescent screens.
- Lenses for magnification photography.
- 1 Multilith machine, with complete equipment.
- 1 Violet ray machine.
- 1 Fluoroscope.
- 1 16 millimeter movie camera.
- 1 White drill.

A Multilith machine which had been purchased, in order to enable this Department to prepare and complete the printing of circulars containing photographs and fingerprints of persons who were either missing or wanted for criminal offenses, has been placed in charge of an operator and under his supervision, approximately 1,024,000 impressions were run off. This includes 72 Department forms, 10 circular letters and 3 fugitive circulars containing 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 531,153 impressions turned out on the mimeograph machine comprising daily manifolds, warrant manifolds, bulletins, and circular letters.

During the year 13,500 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 8,500 photographic circulars containing photographs and descriptions of persons wanted for crime, also missing persons, 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 of Records is one of the finest and most modern 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 proved 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 excellent effect obtains in homicide 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 been requested to furnish this Bureau with a copy of the fingerprints of every inmate and they have responded favorably. 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.

The Main Index File has been thoroughly modernized by alphabetical arrangement. Obsolete wooden filing cabinets have been replaced by new metal uniform files, equipped with locks. 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 775,000 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 20,878 photographs and the foreign segregated file contains 10,743 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 on

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.

There have been 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 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 above referred to is the "White Drill," 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 to the greatest extent possible, 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 Federal Bureau of Identification (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 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 person under suspicion, whether his 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 16,500 Battley single fingerprints and 1,600 latent fingerprints which are compared with all incoming single fingerprints. In the current police year 12 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 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 8,032 hackney carriage operators, 350 sight-seeing car operators, and 2,759 Special Police Officers.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

This table gives a brief outline of some 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	602
Identification of criminals arrested elsewhere	459
Scenes of crime photographed	1,006
Circulars sent out by identification unit	13,500

Photograph File:

Number on file November 30, 1935	150,481
Made and filed during year	4,418
Received from other authorities and filed	1,981
Number on file November 30, 1936	156,880

Fingerprint File:

Number on file November 30, 1935	110,055
Taken and filed during year	4,418
Received from other authorities and filed	4,306
Number on file November 30, 1936	118,779

Photographs sent to:

State Bureau of Identification	8,618
Other cities and states	982

Fingerprints sent to:

Federal Bureau of Identification (United States Department of Justice)	4,418
State Bureau of Identification	5,225
Other cities and states	763

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Number of scenes of crime visited	1,006
Number of exposures (small camera)	2,379
Number of prints (small camera)	2,379
Number of enlargements:	
16 by 20 inches	30
11 by 14 inches	749
8 by 10 inches	283

Miscellaneous Department Photography:

Films	2,971
Prints made from same	2,936
Number of rectigraph photographs	6,147
Number of photographs of police officers	2
Number of civilian employees photographed	18
Number of negatives of criminals	4,348
Number of prints from same	24,533
Number of fingerprint investigations (negative)	326
Number of fingerprint investigations (positive)	721
Number of latent fingerprints photographed and developed,	991
Number of visitors photographed	124
Prints made from same	544
Number of exposures on pantoscopic camera	61

Number of re-orders of criminal photographs	7,599
Number of stand-up photographs made	21
Prints made from the same	52

Fingerprints taken other than criminals:

Police officers	2
Special police officers	209
Taxi drivers	597
Civilian employees	18

The Conley-Flak system of fingerprint classification and filing, in operation in the Boston Police Department since the installation of fingerprints in 1908, has been 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 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 approximately 85,000 males and 9,400 females. Those figures represent actual record cards, there being no cross reference cards necessary in the 8" by 8" record card system.

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 and record card. At this writing, it can be truthfully said that the fingerprint system of the Boston Police Department, including the method of filing, quality and amount of fingerprint equipment and skilled operators, is comparable to the practically infallible files of the Federal Bureau of Identification (Department of Justice) at Washington, D. C., after which this Department's new system was fashioned.

MISSING PERSONS.

The Missing Persons Unit is a branch of the Bureau of Records. The following Table No. 1 shows the number of persons lost or runaway during the police year of 1936 in Boston, Mass.:

Total number of persons reported missing in Boston	1,390
Total number found, restored to relatives, etc.	1,203
Total number still missing	187

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS MISSING IN BOSTON.

TABLE NO. 1.	MISSING.		FOUND.		STILL MISSING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years,	329	81	298	75	31	6
Over 15 years, under 21 years,	286	187	248	166	38	21
Over 21 years,	325	182	268	148	57	34
Totals	940	450	814	389	126	61

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	1,861
Total number restored to relatives, etc.	1,515
Total number still missing	346

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,	358	116	313	108	45	8
Over 15 years, under 21 years,	494	353	415	270	79	83
Over 21 years,	360	180	272	137	88	43
Totals	1,212	649	1,000	515	212	134

Table No. 2 shows a clearance of approximately 81 per cent.

By careful checking with recording agencies Table No. 2 shows the number found is 1,515. The total still missing is 346.

Of the 1,515 reported found, the Missing Persons Unit was active in assisting to locate them.

The total number of state wards reported as runaways is 165. The total number apprehended and returned, male and female, is 143, leaving 22 still at large. Of the 143 state ward runaways located, this Department assisted in apprehending and locating 83 of them.

There were recorded 145 identified dead cases, all of which were investigated by the various units of the Boston Police Department.

Recorded and investigated: 33 unidentified dead cases.

One thousand nine hundred and seventy-two 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 reported lost.

The Missing Persons Unit handled approximately 1,553 pieces of correspondence, sent out 4,618 tracers, and interviewed 2,580 persons relative to missing persons. It also sent out 4,720 photostatic descriptive circulars of missing persons and succeeded in establishing the identity of two persons suffering from amnesia.

REQUESTS 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 journal in regard to accidents and thefts	14,411
Days in court	16

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 form card is forwarded to the Bureau of Records by the station house 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 movements of warrants outside of 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 Bureau and their disposition:

Warrants received by Bureau of Records	3,880
Arrested on warrants	2,175
Warrants returned without service	1,966
Warrants sent out to divisions within the Department and to other jurisdictions	2,249
Active warrant cards on file issued to Boston Police	3,872
Active warrants issued to Boston Police, now out of State	87
Active warrants issued to Boston Police forwarded to other cities and towns in this State	468
Active warrants received from other cities in Massachusetts for service, cards in our files	616
Active warrants lodged at institutions as detainers	42

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 fingerprint men and photography experts, properly equipped, to survey the scene of crime and reproduce any prints that may be available for evidence.

All criminal records for the entire Department are furnished by the Bureau of Records, as well as certified copies of conviction 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 serious crimes where he took the measurements of same and later drew to scale 45 individual plans which were used as exhibits in the following courts within the jurisdiction of Boston:

Municipal Court	21 days.
Grand Jury of Suffolk Superior Court,	41 days.
Superior Court	47 days.

POLICE SCHOOL.

There were no sessions of the school held during the current police year.

The unprecedented shortage of personnel in the Department, coupled with the consequent necessity of having officers perform extra police duties, made it advisable for the Administrative Board of the Police School, under the direction of the Superintendent, to discontinue school sessions temporarily.

TRAFFIC.

The Bureau of Traffic, which consisted of an Application Office of the Hackney Carriage Unit, as well as being the responsible agency for uniform handling of traffic throughout the city, was abolished on May 22, 1936, on which date the Police Commissioner established a Traffic Division, with headquarters on the fifth floor of 229 Milk street.

The Traffic Division includes territory within boundaries of Divisions 1, 2, 4 and 16, and the traffic post at Cottage Farm Bridge.

The Commanding Officer of the Traffic Division is responsible for proper regulation of traffic conditions and for safety of the public using the highways in the territory under jurisdiction of the Traffic Division, daily, from 8 a. m. to 12 midnight.

With this responsibility, the Traffic Division looks after the free flow of traffic in the down-town section of the city, as well as in the Back Bay section and especially in the vicinity of the North and South Stations, Boston Garden, Boston Arena, Mechanics Building, Symphony Hall, Boston Opera House, Fenway Park and Sumner Tunnel, as well as the theatrical section and steamboat wharves.

The Traffic Division has worked in conjunction with the Board of Street Commissioners in making arrangements for large parades, particularly on such occasions as the Boston School Cadets Parade, Parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Central Labor Union Parade on Labor Day, Republican Torchlight Parade, October 31, 1936, Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion Parades on Armistice Day, and the Santason Parade, Thanksgiving Day, all of which parades were handled by the Traffic Division, with co-operation of other divisions, concerning which police work many letters of commendation were received by the Police Commissioner and Superintendent.

The Traffic Division makes an inspection and study of traffic conditions in these various divisions; recommends to the Boston Traffic Commission where action for improvement is needed; causes arrangements to be made with that body for placing of signs at various locations (where needed) for the direction of the automobile public, as well as the detouring of traffic in cases of emergency, and notifies said Commission when automatic signal lights fail to function properly.

Some of the duties successfully accomplished since creation of the Traffic Division were the handling, without a single mishap of approximately 500,000 persons who attended baseball games at Fenway Park, the handling of about 183,000 automobiles, with their passengers, at the entrance to the Sumner Traffic Tunnel, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. from June 15th to August 14th, inclusive (during the

racing season at Suffolk Downs); as well as about 800,000 persons who attended the Santason parade along its route, an event held by the Jordan Marsh Company.

Tagging.

One of the duties of the Traffic Division is to see that the streets are kept free and clear of illegal parking of automobiles, in conjunction with Divisions 1, 2, 4 and 16. While the public could be more co-operative in this respect, this Division has continued in its duty to enforce the rules and regulations of the Boston Traffic Commission.

From inauguration of the Traffic Division in May of 1936 up to and including November 30, 1936, the Division has caused to issue a total of approximately 23,300 notices for violations of the parking rules.

Safety Educational Automobile.

A Safety Educational Automobile was placed in operation on the highways of Boston, March 14, 1936, for the purpose of instructing the public as to the proper manner in which they should conduct themselves in the operation of their automobiles, and to educate pedestrians as to the proper places and manner in which they should cross the street. This automobile is operated by officers of the Department, selected specially for this type of work.

The public was asked to co-operate with the Department in its desire to minimize accidents and reduce the large number of persons injured and killed. The car is also sent to various school districts, where talks are given along safety lines to the pupils attending the different schools.

The car has also been called upon to appear at gatherings of employees of trucking concerns, telegraph offices and other large places of business where safety talks have been given to persons assembled. In this connection, the officer in charge of the Safety Educational Automobile has also been called on by the Boston Park Department to speak at many of its out-door activities, such as at the South Boston Stadium where the officers spoke to about 100,000 persons during the circus and boxing bouts; also at ball games held at this playground, where talks were given to approximately 46,000 persons. These talks met with favorable comment from persons in attendance at these activities.

During the months of May and June, officers operating the Safety Car spoke to approximately 115,000 pupils and their teachers. Since the opening of the 1936 school year, and up to the present time, through the medium of the loud speaker of the Safety Car, talks along safety lines, with demonstrations of hand signals, etc., have been given by officers in the car to approximately 67,700 pupils, and these assemblies were attended by approximately 1,800 teachers and 4,000 parents of pupils in the different schools.

As a result of these safety talks by officers in control of the Safety Educational Car, the Police Commissioner and Superintendent have received many letters of commendation from persons in various walks of life.

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, excepting homicide cases, 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.

The line-up for the entire Police Department of all prisoners arrested for serious offenses, held every week day at 8 a. m. in Room 403 at Police Headquarters, is conducted under the personal direction of the Commanding Officer of this Unit.

Frequently, prisoners arrested for serious offenses by Police

Departments of Metropolitan Boston are brought to Police Headquarters, placed in the line-up and interrogated by the officer in charge.

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 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.

When a prisoner in the line-up confesses to a crime committed in another city, or if a witness identifies a prisoner in the line-up as having committed a crime in another city, a copy of the transcript of the stenographer's notes is forwarded to the Police Department of said city.

Line-up statements have been the cause of convicting accused prisoners in a majority of cases tried before the Superior Court. Through identifications by victims and witnesses, the line-up during the past year was also greatly responsible for convictions of prisoners of Suffolk County, and in many cases in the Superior Court of other counties.

From December 1, 1935, to November 30, 1936, 2,235 prisoners appeared in the line-up. Of this number, 555 confessed to crimes, and 1,321 were recorded as having previous criminal records. During the same period, 714 witnesses attended the line-up and made 200 identifications.

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 de-

scription 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 report 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.	Total Number Cases Supervised.	Percentage of "Guilty" Cases.
1935.				
December	632	1,236	1,868	87.34
1936.				
January	773	1,842	2,615	88.63
February	788	1,463	2,251	84.32
March	1,062	1,954	3,016	92.08
April	840	2,370	3,210	90.76
May	886	2,234	3,120	88.22
June	586	3,450	4,036	89.79
July	776	2,001	2,777	87.37
August	542	1,397	1,939	84.19
September	664	1,758	2,422	86.70
October	614	2,030	2,644	89.02
November	683	1,908	2,591	81.57
Totals	8,846	23,643	32,489	87.50

BUREAU OF OPERATIONS.

This Bureau was created July 11, 1934.

During the police year from December 1, 1935, to November 30, 1936, the personnel of this Bureau has managed the transmission, reception and handling of:

Approximately 1,713,450 telephone messages, and about 5,500 toll calls made by the Department.

81,640 teletype messages, including filing of same and the making and delivering of copies of such messages, as necessary, to the proper Bureau or Unit.

92,866 radio messages, including keeping of log record of same.

1,441 telegrams, including filing of same and the making and delivery of copies to the proper Bureau or Unit.

1,861 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.

12,078 lost and stolen automobile forms filled out and delivered to the Automobile Unit, 2,931 of which were reported stolen in Boston, 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 main radio transmitter, 77 car transmitters, 77 car receivers, 18 wired broadcast amplifiers and 8 pick-up receivers were maintained and kept in repair by the personnel of the Bureau.

The number of telephone calls handled by the Bureau of Operations have more than doubled since the telephone turret

system for receiving emergency calls was installed and the listing of telephones of division station houses was discontinued from the telephone company's directory. Many thousands of these telephone calls from the general public are received over the emergency lines by officers at the turret desk, namely: complaints, reports of crimes, questions of every conceivable kind and appeals for assistance. Prior to the nonlisting of division house telephone numbers, most of these calls were handled by the divisions, and the manner of handling was necessarily not uniform. At the present time, one particular group of trained men handle such calls and it is thus possible to more easily maintain a proper standard of courtesy and efficiency in this work.

The installation of new telephone, teletype and other equipment in the Bureau of Operations found the quarters allotted to the Bureau inadequate for the proper arrangement of this new equipment.

Early in the year it was recommended to the Police Commissioner that the communications equipment, with the exception of the radio transmitter, be moved to a new location on the same floor of Headquarters Buildings, in order to provide proper working space and permit the equipment to be arranged in improved order. The Police Commissioner approved the recommendation for making this change and the work was begun immediately.

In addition to their regular routine duties, members of the Bureau have devoted much time and consideration to the general layout and furnishing of the new quarters for this unit. Much of the furniture and equipment to be used in the new quarters was designed or built and arranged by members of the Bureau.

Illuminated Car Control and Radio Panel.

One of the outstanding accomplishments was the designing and building of an illuminated car control and radio panel. This panel, by means of small electric lights, shows the exact number of radio cars on duty in each division and indicates by means of flashing lights when any particular car has been sent on an assignment, to a fire or to cover a fixed post. When a radio car is absent from its patrol sector for any cause, it shows the particular car assigned to cover that sector during the absence of the car regularly assigned. The number of

patrol wagons and ambulances assigned for duty in each division are shown and when wagons or ambulances are sent on call, it is indicated by flashing lights. A remote radio control unit and microphone is connected into the panel through which the dispatcher maintains two-way communication with radio cars on patrol duty throughout the city and the police boats on harbor patrol. There is also a device connected into the panel which, through shadowgraphs, indicates to the dispatcher the location from which he is receiving a car signal the best, and by closing a key switch the dispatcher establishes communication with the car through the pick-up point, where the signal from the car is the strongest. Key switches are also provided on the panel for control of the wired broadcast system which is connected with the radio transmitter, whereby the dispatcher may cause his messages to be heard in only one, any number, or all of the Headquarters units and the station houses as he so desires, and further, it is possible for Division Commanders to talk direct with their patrol cars from the station houses through this wired broadcast system.

Illuminated Map.

An illuminated map has also been designed and built by members of this Bureau. This consists of a large map of the city of Boston on which the police division boundaries and the radio car patrol sectors in each division have been outlined. Small electric lights are used to show the exact number of radio cars on duty in each division. The station houses and the location of fixed posts that are covered by the cars in emergencies are also shown, and it is indicated by means of flashing lights when one, any number, or all fixed posts are being covered by the cars. The map is controlled from the illuminated panel located on the dispatcher's desk. This map enables the telephone turret operators, who receive all emergency calls, to determine at all times just what cars are available for service in any section of the city.

Other Equipment.

Other equipment which has been designed by members of this Bureau consists of a new dispatcher's desk, a telephone turret table to accommodate four operators and bench tables for holding the teletype and telegraph equipment.

About the first of November two-way radio equipment was installed on the police boats which patrol Boston Harbor. Much of this work was done by members of this Bureau.

The value of an efficient system of communications has been demonstrated in many ways during the past year, and the two-way radio facilities were particularly effective in the following instances:

About 9.30 a. m., on December 3, 1935, there was received a telephone call at the Bureau from the Commanding Officer of the Charlestown Police Division stating that there was trouble of some nature at the State Prison in Charlestown, and that he believed a number of prisoners had escaped. As is customary in time of serious difficulty at the State Prison, their telephone operators answer no incoming telephone calls, and the personnel of the Bureau of Operations had no communication with the prison and no quick means of finding out the exact nature of the trouble there. Immediately after receiving word of this emergency, twenty-seven radio cars were dispatched to the prison with orders to report on arrival, and at the same time about 100 foot patrolmen were sent to the scene.

The Superintendent of Police, who had also been notified, on his arrival at the prison, established a mobile headquarters in one of the two-way radio cars and from a radiophone hand set in the car directed over the air the activities of other cars during the search for the escaped prisoners, who had murdered one guard and seriously wounded another in attempting their escape.

This made possible quick and proper concentration and disposal of radio cars and foot patrolmen that were at the scene, and also the dispatching of men equipped with tear-gas bombs and gas guns to proper places, so that in a matter of minutes the entire area around the prison was under guard. Our ability to get quick information direct from the scene through the two-way radio cars resulted in the capture within an hour and a quarter of five desperate long-term prisoners, two of whom were shot in their capture and later died.

On Saturday, March 21, 1936, Mayor Dalrymple, of the city of Haverhill, appealed to the Police Commissioner for assistance, the city being in serious difficulties due to the flood conditions in the Merrimac valley. The Police Commissioner immediately issued orders that the Commanding Officer of this

Bureau with four patrolmen and two two-way radio cars proceed to Haverhill to render such assistance as could be offered. Upon arrival, it was found that the city of Haverhill was in absolute darkness, all electric power being off. It was also found that the police and fire signal systems had been rendered useless for operation. With the assistance of civilian radio help a transmitter and receiver were set up in the tower of the Haverhill City Hall, which building housed the Police Headquarters. The receivers in the two Boston cars were tuned to the same frequency as their transmitters and a transceiver on the same frequency as that in City Hall was installed in one of the two-way cars. With this equipment, both cars were in constant touch with each other and with Haverhill Police Headquarters while patrolling the city. By working in two shifts and accompanied by Haverhill police officers, the city was constantly patrolled twenty-four hours a day for seven days.

During this period, the radio was the only means of communication the police and fireman had with their respective headquarters. Not one case of looting or of larceny was reported during this time and these officers evacuated over fifty families from the worst part of the flood area, removing them to places of safety.

Two-Way Radio.

The installation of the two-way radio system was completed about October 1, 1936.

With the completion of the unified police telephone system and the new teletype equipment now in process of installation, the Bureau of Operations will be established in its new quarters.

The Boston Police Department will have, it is believed, the best equipped and most modern communications system of any city in the world.

BALLISTIC UNIT.

Formation and Duties.

The activities of this Unit, with its personnel, were transferred from the Property Clerk's Office to the Superintendent's Office on October 11, 1935.

With a Sergeant-Ballistician in charge, the office consists of experts in ballistics, handwriting and explosives, and also a gunsmith.

The Sergeant-Ballistician, under direction of the Superintendent of Police, has charge of the care and custody of all firearms, explosives and substances of explosives coming into the possession of members of the Department.

The Sergeant-Ballistician prepares the cases where ballistic evidence is required, so far as bullets, shells, firearms or explosives are concerned, and appears before the court in such cases to give evidence.

Accomplishments.

During the year members of the Unit responded to 102 emergency calls after regular office hours, and put in many extra hours of duty. Three hundred and thirty-five days were spent in court by members of the Unit on ballistic, handwriting and moulage cases.

Of the total cases, ballistics numbered to 327 (which included examination of firearms, explosives, bullets and shells, and suspicious substances); handwriting and typewriting cases, 117, and moulage cases, 10.

For identification purposes, a large collection, consisting of tire threads, gun powders, shot, bullets, types, typewriter specimens, and moulage casts, has been added to the Unit during this period.

For efficiency of the Unit the following material was added to the equipment: one 16-foot gunsmith's table with equipment; a transmitted light table for document examining; and an ultra violet light for the same purpose.

One hundred and ninety-one revolvers and 27 riot guns were serviced and repaired by the gunsmith, in addition to servicing all equipment carried in the vault at this office and in the radio cruising cars attached to the various Units and Divisions. By repairing and servicing our own equipment substantial savings were made.

Inspections were made twice a month by members of this Unit of all equipment carried in the various Divisions and Units and in radio cruising cars. Replacements were made when found necessary and equipment kept in good working order and condition.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 visitors, consisting of large groups and individuals, were shown through the Unit. In addition, members of the Unit gave lectures to business and social groups in various parts of greater Boston.

During the early months of 1936, sergeants and special officers of the Department attended sessions in this office where they were instructed on firearm laws, law of questioned documents and various types of tear-gas munitions and their use.

During the year, members of this Unit attended lectures and demonstrations offered by the National Guard and manufacturers of munitions on riot formations and use of newer types of tear gas.

A large exhibit, prepared for the Texas Centennial Exposition, was placed in the Warden Lawes Building at Dallas, where were shown articles of display from major police departments of the world. This exhibit, covering an area of 90 square feet, was comprised of forgeries and moulage. Letters of commendation were received in reference to this exhibit. Another exhibit, prepared for the New York Hotel Association Annual Convention, was of a nationally known forger's method of operation with actual checks and other appurtenances used by him.

Moulage.

Substance known as moulage, apparently new in identification of certain types of evidence, was introduced into the courts of this Commonwealth by this office, where it was accepted as evidence over objection by counsel.

This material was used to very good advantage in recent investigation of a murder case. All necessary casts required by the Medical Examiner of certain parts of a body were made under his direction and to his satisfaction. These casts were accepted by the court as true reproductions of the subjects they represented.

In addition to the casts, specimens of woodpulp paper used by newspapers were treated and photographed and placed in juxtaposition to the paper of which they were alleged to have been a part. These specimens, treated with chemicals to remove body fat and blood before being photographed, belonged to two missing sections of a newspaper found in the home of the victim. Members of this Unit co-operated with the Medical Examiner in establishing identity of the murder victim, by assisting him in his inquiries.

Serial Numbers on Firearms.

There were a number of cases during the year where serial numbers on firearms had been erased and had to be treated

with chemicals to identify them. By request of the City Marshal of Lawrence, a member of this Unit reported to Lawrence Police Headquarters where he received firearms, cartridges, discharged cartridges and other ballistic evidence concerned in an attempted holdup of a bank truck.

Serial numbers on one of the firearms had been filed off. After treatment with chemicals all identifying marks and numbers appeared. This firearm was traced from the manufacturer to the last owner and ultimately to a person, one of three defendants. As a result of this investigation, two of the defendants were found guilty, and the firearms used in the crime connected with a holdup of a Brockton bank earlier in the year.

The Federal Government, interested in the arrest of these two men, was given assistance in their case.

Tear Gas Squad.

A Special Tear Gas Squad has been created, including members of this office and office of the Assistant Drillmaster, to cope with any disorder which may arise in the city where tear gas would be necessary.

In the past year a considerable supply of tear gas has been added to the stock in this office. This stock is sufficient to handle any size disturbance, and a sufficient supply has been delivered to each Division and Unit for this purpose.

Miscellaneous.

It is our intent to make a collection of watermarks used by the various manufacturers in the manufacture of paper, laundry marks used by the laundries in greater Boston, which also includes the cleaning and dyeing establishments, and other identifying collections needed by the police from time to time in investigations.

Handwriting exemplars of certain persons arrested by this Department are sent to this office where they are classified and filed away in an orderly arrangement. These specimens are used for court purposes and for searching when questioned writings are received in this office. About 5,000 such specimens were classified during the past year.

Twenty Colt Bankers' Special Type revolvers were purchased during the year. These revolvers were turned over to members of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

To each member of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation was issued the latest type Baby Giant Tear Gas Projector, which may be carried in the pocket of a coat for use in emergency.

Radio cruising cars attached to all Divisions and Units were equipped with Federal Tear Gas billies, a combination tear-gas gun and billy combined.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUAD.

On January 22, 1936, the Special Service Squad was formed and operated out of the office of the Superintendent of Police.

Effective as of April 16, 1936, the Squad was detached from the Superintendent's office and established at Police Headquarters as a separate unit.

The Squad was established for the purpose of performing night patrol duty in motor vehicles throughout the city.

It is the duty of officers of the Squad, so far as possible, to prevent the commission of crime, and, if acts of violence or other serious crimes have been committed, to arrest and prosecute offenders.

The Commanding Officer of the Special Service Squad is responsible for proper keeping of all records and accounts in accordance with department rules and regulations.

The office of the Special Service Squad is open at all times for police purposes, with an officer on duty.

The personnel of the Special Service Squad consists of approximately 50 members, divided into watches, who patrol the city in two-way radio cars, both day and night, challenging and investigating all suspicious persons, questionable pleasure vehicles, motor trucks and taxicabs.

In addition, members of the Squad, in search of suspicious persons and persons wanted for the commission of crime, visit licensed premises, including cafes, taverns, restaurants, clubs, pool rooms, dance halls, skating rinks, theater lobbies, parking spaces, railroad and elevated stations, and places known which might be frequented by criminal element.

The work of the Squad has progressed in a very satisfactory manner. Its personnel, by efficiency and alertness, while on and off duty, have been successful in reducing to a minimum "holdups" and other serious crimes.

Figures of arrest of the Special Service Squad are included within those of the Department as shown in this report.

The following statement, however, relative to activities of the Squad, is herewith presented:

Number of persons arrested	2,510
Number of cases investigated	1,775
Number of extra duties performed	1,915
Number of days spent in court by officers	1,667
Amount of property recovered. (Includes value of automobiles recovered from April 16, 1936.)	\$18,948 58
Number of years' imprisonment, 317 years, 1 month, 18 days and 21 indefinite terms.	
Fines	\$2,062 00
Premises searched for property unlawfully possessed and wanted persons	83
Automobiles and pedestrians challenged and investigated in the night-time	3,438
Visits to licensed premises, railroad stations, bus terminals and other public places, in quest of suspicious persons,	28,082

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:

	Men.
1935.	
Dec. 3. State Prison, escape of convicts	24
Dec. 4. State Prison, escape of convicts	48
Dec. 8. St. Clement's Church, dedication exercises	18
Dec. 11. Funeral of Sergeant Walter G. Horton, retired	16
Dec. 14. Funeral of Patrolman Charles E. Guittarr	52
Dec. 16. Funeral of Patrolman Michael S. Merrigan	86
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	109
Dec. 24. Christmas Eve, Midnight Mass, Cathedral of Holy Cross	12
Dec. 31. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common	13
Dec. 31. New Year's Eve, celebration on Division Four	36
Dec. 31. New Year's Eve, Midnight Mass, Cathedral of Holy Cross	10
1936.	
Jan. 11. Funeral of Mr. Herbert J. Hickey	18
Jan. 13. Funeral of Patrolman William V. Chisholm, retired	12
Jan. 14. Mechanics Hall, ball of Boston Police Relief Association	375
Jan. 16. Funeral of Dr. Francis X. Mahoney	32
Jan. 17. Funeral of Representative Leo M. Birmingham	16
Jan. 26. Franklin Field, Boston American Silver Skate Carnival	102

1936.	Men.
Jan. 26. Symphony Hall, Lenin Memorial meeting	77
Jan. 27. East Newton Street Armory, Tammany Club ball	32
Jan. 30. Boston Garden, President Roosevelt's Birthday ball	119
Feb. 10. Funeral of Sergeant John L. Hunt	60
Feb. 12. Funeral of Joseph A. Tomasello, Jr.	76
Feb. 22. State House, Reception of His Excellency, Governor James M. Curley	52
Feb. 22. Beacon Park Railroad yard and vicinity, visit of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to Harvard College,	334
Feb. 24. Funeral of Joseph A. Tomasello, Sr.	76
Feb. 24. Bunker Hill Armory, banquet tendered to Honorable Thomas H. Green, Civil Service Commissioner	32
Feb. 25. Special Primary in Ward 22, Brighton district	62
Feb. 29. Funeral of Patrolman Paul T. Ford	56
Mar. 10. Special Election in Ward 22, Brighton district	62
Mar. 17. South Boston, Evacuation Day Parade	368
Mar. 17. 76 Atherton street, Jamaica Plain, proposed strike at Fisher Shoe Company	41
Mar. 23. Funeral of Patrolman James B. Roche	54
Mar. 28. Funeral of Patrolman Edwin H. Gallagher	62
April 4. Brighton, Presentation Literary and Social Organiza- tion ten-mile road race	40
April 4. Boston Arena, Army Day exercises under the auspices of Military Order of the World War	82
April 9. Funeral of Mrs. Curtis Guild	16
April 11. Cathedral Club road race	43
April 12. Division 16, Easter parade	21
April 16. Funeral of Patrolman William Cahoon	52
April 16. Funeral of Barbara M. Ward	28
April 17. East Armory, Annual Boston School Cadets competi- tive drill	69
April 18. Fallon Field, Roslindale, Easter egg rolling contest	41
April 18. Roxbury, Michael J. O'Connell Post, American Legion road race	35
April 18. Franklin Park, Easter egg hunt	83
April 19. Jefferson Club and Boston <i>American</i> bicycle road race	108
April 20. Marathon race	473
April 28. Party Primary	2,037
May 1. Boston Common, Charles Street Mall, May Day exercises under auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars	56
May 2. Fenway Park, Boston <i>Herald</i> Baseball School	12
May 9. Funeral of Patrolman James F. Hennessey	84
May 9. National League Park, Boston <i>Herald</i> Baseball School	12
May 10. Association of Boston Italian Clubs' parade	47
May 10. East Boston, Italian World War Veterans' Parade	54
May 15. Amalgamated Hall, debate on "Youth Fights War,"	16
May 16. National League Park, Boston <i>Herald</i> Baseball School,	12

1936.		Men.
May 17.	Suffolk County Council, American Legion, parade and Field Mass at Fenway Park	92
May 22.	East Newton Street Armory, Mechanic Arts High School parade	29
May 22.	Funeral of Dr. Simon F. Curran	14
May 23.	Franklin Park, Junior Birdmen Outdoor Air Races	15
May 24.	Knights Templar, Boston Commandery parade	32
May 24.	Cemeteries and vicinity on Memorial Sunday	142
May 30.	Cemeteries and vicinity on Memorial Day	327
May 30.	Memorial Day Services at New Calvary Cemetery under the auspices of Boston Police Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Boston Police Post, American Legion	72
May 31.	Cemeteries and vicinity on Sunday after Memorial Day	142
May 31.	182d Infantry parade	68
June 1.	Parade, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company	257
June 3.	Funeral of Patrolman Frank W. Murphy	58
June 4.	Funeral of Sergeant Denis J. Casey, retired	16
June 7.	East Boston, dedication exercises, Michael J. Brody Park	18
June 8.	Parade, Boston School Cadets	281
June 14.	Firemen's Memorial Sunday exercises	31
June 14.	Flag Day celebration on Boston Common	26
June 14.	101st Infantry and Old Ninth Regiment Anniversary parade and exercises	162
June 15.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day concessions	35
June 16.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day concessions	48
June 16.	Charlestown, "Night Before," Bunker Hill Day	83
June 17.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day	46
June 17.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day parade	360
June 17.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day concessions	67
June 17.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day band concerts	48
June 18.	Washington Park, pageant under auspices of W. P. A. and Business Men of Roxbury	43
June 19.	Boston <i>Post</i> bulletin board, Louis-Schmelling Boxing Contest	19
July 1.	Washington Park, pageant under auspices of W. P. A. and Business Men of Roxbury	48
July 3.	Various band concerts under auspices of Boston Public Celebrations Committee	73
July 3.	Smith Playground, Allston, bonfire	23
July 4.	Franklin Field, Park Department road race	24
July 4.	City of Boston Official Flag-Raising and parade	54
July 4.	Various band concerts and fireworks under the auspices of Boston Public Celebrations Committee	152
July 4.	Boston Common, band concert and fireworks	87
July 4.	Castle Island, South Boston, dedication of walk in memory of Reverend Timothy J. O'Connor	18
July 6.	Franklin Field, Junior Birdmen Outdoor Air Races	24

1936.		Men.
July 10.	Funeral of Lieutenant Stephen J. Gillis	63
July 12.	Franklin Field, Theodore Herzl Field and Track Meet	21
July 18.	Columbus Circle, South Boston, Boston <i>Traveler</i> Soap-Box Derby	37
July 27.	Boston Common, Meeting under auspices of the National Tom Mooney Provisional Committee	49
Aug. 1.	Charlesbank Park, Entertainment under auspices of W. P. A. and West End Joint Planning Committee	18
Aug. 3.	Town Field, Dorchester, Dramatic Play and Twilight baseball game under auspices of Adult Recreation Committee of the W. P. A.	18
Aug. 4.	Franklin Field, Junior Birdmen Outdoor Air Races,	25
Aug. 6.	Fens Stadium, Theatrical Drama under auspices W. P. A.	16
Aug. 14.	Dedication exercises of the New Parcel Post Building	26
Aug. 17.	Noyes Playground, East Boston, Dramatic Play under auspices of the W. P. A. Adult Recreation Committee	26
Aug. 18.	Parade, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine	183
Aug. 18.	Boston <i>Post</i> Bulletin Board, Sharkey-Louis Boxing Contest	14
Aug. 18.	Columbus Park, South Boston, Boston Park Department Amateur Boxing Bouts	29
Aug. 24.	Funeral of Patrolman Chester D. Barron	48
Aug. 26.	Funeral of Patrolman Patrick J. Lahcy, retired	14
Aug. 26.	Columbus Stadium, South Boston, Annual Park Department Playground Circus	69
Aug. 28.	Funeral of Patrolman Richard H. Leary, retired	14
Sept. 1.	Columbus Stadium, South Boston, Boston Park Department Amateur Boxing Bouts	29
Sept. 2.	Funeral of Sergeant Anthony J. Ferrulle	83
Sept. 4.	Funeral of Mrs. Louisa Langone	21
Sept. 6.	L-Street Baths, South Boston, Boston Park Department Final Swimming Meet	14
Sept. 7.	Parade, Boston Central Labor Union	336
Sept. 9.	Columbus Park, South Boston, Boston Park Department Final Amateur Boxing Bouts	32
Sept. 12.	Details for wedding of John T. O'Dea, Jr., and Miss Rita Curley	36
Sept. 12.	Funeral of Reverend Jones I. J. Corrigan, S. J.	24
Sept. 13.	Columbus Park, South Boston, Annual Polish Field Day	29
Sept. 14.	Funeral of Patrolman John J. Murray	85
Sept. 15.	State Primary	2,025
Sept. 18.	Beacon Park Railroad Yard and vicinity, visit of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to Harvard College,	233

1936.		Men.
Sept. 26.	Parade, Omar Grotto	141
Sept. 27.	Various Boston Park Department football games	50
Oct. 3.	Parade, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company Field Day	36
Oct. 4.	Various Boston Park Department football games	50
Oct. 4.	Boston Arena, Communist Party meeting	38
Oct. 6.	Labor Non-Partisan League parade and meeting on Boston Common	149
Oct. 11.	Various Boston Park Department football games	50
Oct. 12.	Parade, North End Post, American Legion	
Oct. 14.	Columbus Park, South Boston, pageant under aus- pices of Adult Recreation Committee of W. P. A.,	68
Oct. 17.	Visit to Boston and parade of U. S. Corps of Cadets	296
Oct. 17.	Harvard-West Point football game	57
Oct. 18.	Various Boston Park Department football games	50
Oct. 21.	Visit of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to Boston	529
Oct. 24.	Harvard-Dartmouth football game	56
Oct. 25.	Mechanics Building, banquet tendered to State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley	26
Oct. 29.	Various Republican City Committee rallies	27
Oct. 31.	Republican Service League Torch-Light parade and meeting in Boston Garden	527
Nov. 1.	Boston Garden, Democratic State Committee rally	108
Nov. 3.	Presidential and State Election	2,021
Nov. 7.	Harvard-Virginia football game	29
Nov. 8.	Various Boston Park Department football games	28
Nov. 11.	Parade, Lieutenant Norman E. Prince Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars	36
Nov. 11.	Veterans of Foreign Wars, Armistice Day parade	298
Nov. 11.	American Legion, Suffolk County Council, Armistice Day parade	479
Nov. 11.	Various Boston Park Department football games	24
Nov. 12.	Funeral of Patrolman William Hazlett, retired	16
Nov. 14.	Harvard-Navy football game	64
Nov. 20.	Parade, Boston University Student Council	72
Nov. 21.	Parade, Boston University R. O. T. C. Unit	31
Nov. 21.	Funeral of Patrolman George L. Klages	52
Nov. 26.	Jordan Marsh Company, Santason parade	640
Nov. 30.	Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall, Recount of ballots cast at Presidential and State Election	10

NOTE.—January 21 to January 31, 1936, inclusive, a total of 110 officers was on duty for that period at the Superior Criminal Court, during the trial of four convicts from State Prison.

February 27 to April 6, 1936, inclusive, a total of 2,018 officers was on duty for that period of the so-called Garment Workers' Strike, in Division 4.

March 23 to March 29, 1936, inclusive, a total of 92 officers was on duty for that period in connection with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Flower Show at Mechanics Building.

- May 18 to May 21, 1936, inclusive, a total of 40 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 Party Primary.
- June 15 to August 14, 1936, inclusive, a total of 795 officers was on duty for that period directing traffic during the Horse Races at Suffolk Downs Race Track in East Boston.
- June 16 to June 21, 1936, inclusive, a total of 100 officers was on duty for that period at various schools and armories, in connection with the certification of Veterans' Adjusted Service Bonds.
- September 11 to November 2, 1936, inclusive, a total of 504 officers was on duty for that period at 211 Washington street, in connection with political rallies.
- September 24 to October 1, 1936, inclusive, a total of 35 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 Primary.
- September 30 to October 9, 1936, inclusive, a total of 168 officers was on duty for that period at the Boston *Post* Bulletin Board and the Iver Johnson Bulletin Board, in connection with the play-by-play description of the New York Yankees-New York Giant's World's Series Baseball Games.
- November 27 to November 30, 1936, inclusive, a total of 40 officers was on duty for that period of the so-called Meat Provisioners' Union Strike, in Division 1.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Abandoned children cared for	13	23	2
Accidents reported	10,440	9,830	9,065
Buildings found open and made secure	2,968	2,838	2,857
Cases investigated	43,753	52,354	63,004
Dangerous buildings reported	40	47	42
Dangerous chimneys reported	24	15	11
Dead bodies recovered and cared for	382	411	446
Defective cesspools reported	19	35	35
Defective drains and vaults reported	11	22	2
Defective fire alarms and clocks reported	5	5	5
Defective gas pipes reported	18	31	18
Defective hydrants reported	34	65	47
Defective lamps reported	4,883	4,705	5,447
Defective sewers reported	99	61	64
Defective sidewalks and streets reported	2,442	1,950	2,837
Defective water pipes reported	45	44	22
Disturbances suppressed	1,682	827	448
Extra duties performed	25,678	28,956	44,496
Fire alarms given	5,546	5,702	5,134
Fires extinguished	994	865	805
Insane persons taken in charge	387	403	420
Intoxicated persons assisted	549	162	220
Lost children restored	1,503	1,800	1,625
Persons rescued from drowning	150	168	20
Sick and injured persons assisted	7,973	7,969	8,800
Stray teams reported and put up	30	14	11
Street obstructions removed	612	1,023	32
Water running to waste reported	745	412	487
Witnesses detained	313	2	3

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS.

For damage to police property there was collected by the City Collector and credited to this Department, \$1,165.71; turned in and receipted for at the Chief Clerk's office, \$66.26; making a grand total of \$1,231.97 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 3,515 were committed for the following:

Drunkenness	2,435
Larceny	111
Night walking	55
Fornication	160
Idle and disorderly	160
Assault and battery	20
Adultery	59
Violation of liquor law	3
Keeping house of ill fame	26
Various other causes	486
Total	3,515

Recommitments.

From municipal court	126
From county jail	485
Grand total	<u>4,126</u>

POLICE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Signal Boxes.

The total number of boxes in use is 577. Of these 459 are connected with the underground system and 118 with the overhead.

Miscellaneous Work.

In the past year employees of this service responded to 4,132 trouble calls; inspected 559 signal boxes; 15 signal desks;

* From November 28, 1936, House of Detention temporarily located in police building, 521 Commercial street, Boston, during construction of new Suffolk County Court House.

9 motor generator sets; 150 old type and 500 new type batteries. Repairs have been made on 150 box movements; 65 registers; 190 locks; 15 time stamps; 2 garage motors; 3 garage registers; 35 vibrator bells; 60 relays; 15 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 150 plungers; 150 box fittings; 50 line blocks and 75 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. All patrol box telephone and blinker light repairs are made by Signal Service members.

Contract has been signed to complete signal box wiring and station house wiring for the Hayes Signal System. Paper insulated underground cable has been installed on all divisions. New signal desks are to be installed at all station houses in connection with the Hayes Signal System 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	730,600 feet underground cable
8 open circuit blinker type signal desks	233,400 feet of overhead cable
240 circuits	31,143 feet of duct
12 garage annunciators	68 manholes
52 test boxes	18 motor generator sets
400 cells of sulphuric acid storage type battery	6 motor-driven flashes
2,100 taxicab signs	1 White truck
45 traffic booths	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.	\$55,720
Number of vessels boarded from foreign ports	562

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

Number of vessels ordered from channel	94
Number of cases in which assistance was rendered to wharfinger,	8
Number of permits granted to vessels to discharge cargoes in stream	5
Number of alarms of fire attended on the waterfront	29
Number of fires extinguished without alarm	4
Number of boats challenged	42
Number of boats searched for contraband	31
Number of sick and injured persons assisted	19
Number of cases investigated	408
Number of dead bodies recovered	38
Number rescued from drowning	11
Number of vessels ordered to put on anchor lights	7
Number of cases where assistance was rendered	137
Number of obstructions removed from channel	240
Number of vessels assigned to anchorage	1,814
Number of fuel oil permits granted to transport and deliver oil in harbor	12
Number of coal permits granted to bunker or discharge	8
Number of dead bodies cared for	7
Number of hours grappling	412

The number of vessels that arrived in this port was 8,107, 5,712 of which were from domestic ports, 644 from the British Province in Canada, 1,751 from foreign ports. Of the latter, 1,282 were steamers, 308 were motor vessels and 161 were schooners.

A patrol service was maintained in the harbor and Dorchester Bay daily and nightly from Castle Island to Neponset Bridge, with Launch "E. U. Curtis," from August 9th to November 30th. There were 125 cases investigated, 12 boats challenged for contraband, 74 cases where assistance was rendered to boats in distress by reason of disabled engines, stress of weather, etc.; 14 dead bodies, 1 dismembered head and 2 dismembered legs were cared for, 6 boats ordered to put up sailing lights, 110 hours spent in grappling, 12 persons rescued from drowning, 27 boats warned about speeding amongst boats, 90 obstructions removed from the channel, 15 alarms of fire attended, 19 arrests for various violations.

HORSES.

On the 30th of November, 1935, there were 20 horses in the service.

During the year, on account of age, 1 was delivered to the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and 2 to farms; 1 died, 1 was humanely killed and 5 were purchased.

At the present time there are 20 in the service, all of which are saddle horses attached to Division 16.

VEHICLE SERVICE.

There are 163 automobiles in the service at the present time: 52 attached to Headquarters; 3 attached to Traffic Division; 21 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; 8 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; 7 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; 8 in the Mattapan district, attached to Division 19, and 3 unassigned. (See page 68 for distribution of automobiles.)

Cost of Running Automobiles.

General repairs	\$12,258 19
Storage	1,375 50
Gasoline	45,196 62
Oil and grease	5,076 80
Anti-freeze, brake fluids, patches, polishing cloths, etc.	427 41
Registration fees	28 00
Total	<u>\$64,362 52</u>

COMBINATION AMBULANCES.

The Department is equipped with combination automobiles (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	4,261
City Hospital (Relief Station, Haymarket Square)	1,405
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	554
Calls where services were not required	264
Southern Mortuary	236
Psychopathic Hospital	234
Home	163
City Hospital (Relief Station, East Boston district)	115
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>7,232</u>

<i>Brought forward</i>	7,232
Morgue	77
Massachusetts General Hospital	64
Carney Hospital	56
Boston State Hospital	45
Forest Hills Hospital	28
Faulkner Hospital	22
Beth Israel Hospital	18
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital	18
Deaconess Hospital	8
Police Station Houses	6
Chelsea Naval Hospital	5
United States Marine Hospital	5
Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals	4
New England Hospital	3
Strong Hospital	2
Boston Floating Hospital	1
Boston Lying-In Hospital	1
Bosworth Hospital	1
Cambridge Relief Hospital	1
Children's Hospital	1
Commonwealth Hospital	1
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	1
Massachusetts Women's Hospital	1
Needham Hospital	1
Palmer Memorial Hospital	1
Roxbury Hospital	1
St. Margaret's Hospital	1
Winthrop Community Hospital	1
Total	<u>7,606</u>

List of Vehicles Used by the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Combination Patrol and Ambulances.	Passenger Automobiles.	Trucks.	Motorcycles.	Totals.
Headquarters	3	42	7	-	52
Division 1	2	4	-	-	6
Division 2	2	4	-	1	7
Division 4	4	5	-	1	10
Division 6	3	6	-	3	12
Division 7	2	5	-	4	11
Division 9	1	6	-	-	7
Division 10	2	6	-	1	9
Division 11	1	7	-	-	8
Division 13	1	5	-	4	10
Division 14	2	5	-	4	11
Division 15	1	4	-	-	5
Division 16	1	6	-	4	11
Division 17	1	5	-	4	10
Division 18	1	5	-	-	6
Division 19	1	7	-	3	11
Traffic Division	-	3	-	5	8
Unassigned	3	-	-	3	6
Totals	31	125	7	37	200

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

During the year there were 2,222* licenses to set-up and use hackney carriages granted, being an increase of 363 as compared with last year.

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

* 607 regrants.

There were 68 articles, consisting of umbrellas, coats, hand-bags, etc., found in carriages during the year, which were turned over to the Office of Inspector of Carriages, 33 of these were restored to the owners and the balance of 35 placed in the custody of the Lost Property Bureau.

Continuing with the hackney carriage license year as of February 1, 1936, "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	2,223
Number of carriages licensed	* 1,615
Number of carriage licenses (regrants)	607
Number of carriage applications rejected	1
Number of licenses transferred	6
Number of licenses canceled	744
Number of carriage licenses in effect November 30, 1936	1,478
Number of carriages inspected	2,095

Hackney Carriage Drivers.

Number of applications for drivers' licenses reported upon	† 3,057
Number of drivers' licenses granted	2,987
Number of drivers' applications for licenses rejected	7
Number of drivers' licenses revoked	6
Number of drivers' licenses suspended and drivers stripped of credentials	346

Miscellaneous.

Number of complaints against owners, drivers and "set-ups" investigated	1,903
Number of days spent in court	102
Number of articles left in carriages reported by citizens	33
Number of articles found in carriages reported by drivers	68

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,

* 137 changed ownership.

† 63 withdrawn after investigation.

which limit shall be based upon the number of licenses then 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 148 applications for such stands (with a total capacity of 419 hackney carriages) were received; 142 locations for 413 carriages were granted and 6 locations for 6 carriages were rejected; 1 location for 1 carriage was reconsidered and granted.

Of these special hackney carriage stand licenses 3 locations (capacity, 4 carriages) were subsequently canceled; 139 locations (capacity, 409 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 872 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 six 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 409 carriages, as compared with 139 locations, with a capacity of 462 carriages, during the previous year.

There are 290 locations for public stands, with a capacity of 721 cabs, as compared with 285 locations, with a capacity of 717 cabs, during the preceding year.

The total number of licensed hackney carriages at present is 1,478 as compared with 1,441 in the previous year; this number being limited in accordance with Chapter 280, Acts of 1934.

During the year there were approximately 34 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 13 applications (capacity, 150 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, 1936, there have been issued licenses for 31 sight-seeing automobiles and 23 designated stands for the same.

Continuing with our practice, "new" sight-seeing automobile drivers for the year commencing as of March 1, 1936, 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 25 sight-seeing 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 613 tags were issued to taxicab drivers for various violations. Three hundred and forty-six 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 Office of Inspector

of Carriages 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 2,987 drivers who have been licensed by the Police Commissioner.

During the past year the Supervisory Force of the Office of Inspector of Carriages 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 1,694 applications for such licenses were received and granted. Of these licenses 6 were subsequently canceled for nonpayment of license fee. (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 1,694 granted, 1,629 were for licenses from offices, garages, stables or order boxes, and 65 were for designated stands in the highway.

LISTING WORK IN BOSTON.

YEAR.	Canvass.	YEAR.	Canvass.
1903 *	181,045	1920	235,248
1904	193,195	1921 §	480,783
1905	194,547	1922	480,106
1906	195,446	1923	477,547
1907	195,900	1924	485,677
1908	201,552	1925	489,478
1909	201,391	1926	493,415
1910 †	203,603	1927	495,767
1911	206,825	1928	491,277
1912	214,178	1929	493,250
1913	215,388	1930	502,101
1914	219,364	1931	500,986
1915	220,883	1932	499,758
1916 ‡	—	1933	501,175
1917	221,207	1934	502,936
1918	224,012	1935 ||	509,703
1919	227,466		

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

† 1910 listing changed to April 1.

‡ 1916 listing done by Board of Assessors.

§ 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	245,804
Female	268,508
Total	<u>514,312</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	\$40,438 60
Clerical services and material used in preparing list	16,690 00
Newspaper notices	1,038 50
Circulars and pamphlets	352 15
Stationery	118 55
Interpreters	96 75
Binders	64 35
Directories	31 00
Telephone rental	13 81
Total	<u>\$58,843 71</u>

Number of Policemen Employed in Listing.

January 2	1,200
January 3	1,150
January 4	885
January 5	179
January 6	621
January 7	191
January 8	24

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 1936 may be summarized as follows:

Dead or could not be found in Boston	1,730
Physically incapacitated	87
Convicted of crime	79
Unfit for various reasons	549
Apparently fit	6,564
Total	<u>9,009</u>

In addition to the above the Election Commissioners sent to the Police Department for delivery 6,564 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, 1936, 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, 1936, there were 1,202 special police officers appointed; 7 applications for appointment were refused for cause, and 82 appointments were canceled.

Appointments were made on applications received as follows:

From United States Government	49
From State Departments	4
From City Departments	50
From County of Suffolk	1
From railroad corporations	38
From other corporations and associations	780
From theatres and other places of amusement	217
From private institutions	20
From churches	43
Total	1,202

RAILROAD POLICE.

One person was appointed as a railroad policeman during the year, he being employed by the Boston Terminal Company. Four appointments were canceled, all of whom were employees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Under the provisions of Chapter 363, Acts of 1936, effective September 14, 1936, the Department of Public Utilities took over the appointment of Railroad Police Officers.

MUSICIANS' LICENSES.

Itinerant.

During the year there were 22 applications for itinerant musicians' licenses received, all of which were granted; 3 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 results:

KIND OF INSTRUMENT.	Number Inspected.	Number Passed.
Street pianos	17	17
Hand organs	8	8
Accordions	6	6
Clarinets	3	3
Violins	2	2
Banjo	1	1
Mandolin	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.
1932	270	269	1
1933	226	226	-
1934	184	181	3
1935	194	192	2
1936	204	204	-

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.
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
1936	2,139	* 2,054	85	4

* 20 "fee" licenses and 4 "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	33,986
8 Pine Street	62,816
79 Shawmut Avenue	15,704
1202 Washington Street	29,849
Total	142,355

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

The total number of applications for miscellaneous licenses received was 22,617. Of these 109 were rejected, 3 filed on which no action was taken and 66 withdrawn, leaving a balance of 22,439 which were granted.

Of the granted applications, 41 were canceled for non-payment (plus 4 "no fee"), leaving in force a net of 22,394.

During the year 230 licenses were transferred, 1,004 canceled for various reasons, 14 revoked and 109 applications rejected.

The officers investigated 2,001 complaints arising under these licenses.

The fees collected and paid into the city treasury amounted to \$70,014.75. (See Tables XIV and XVII.)

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS.

On December 1, 1935, there were 321 persons on the roll. During the year 23 died; viz., 1 lieutenant, 1 lieutenant-inspector, 3 inspectors, 2 sergeants, 14 patrolmen, 1 foreman of linemen, and 1 signal man. Twenty-one were added, viz.: 1 superintendent, 1 deputy-superintendent, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 10 patrolmen, and the widow of Patrolman James B. Roche, who died from injuries received in the performance of duty; leaving 319 on the roll at date, 283 pensioners and 36 annuitants.

The payments on account of pensions during the past year amounted to \$346,079.18 and it is estimated that \$358,760 will be required for pensions in 1937.

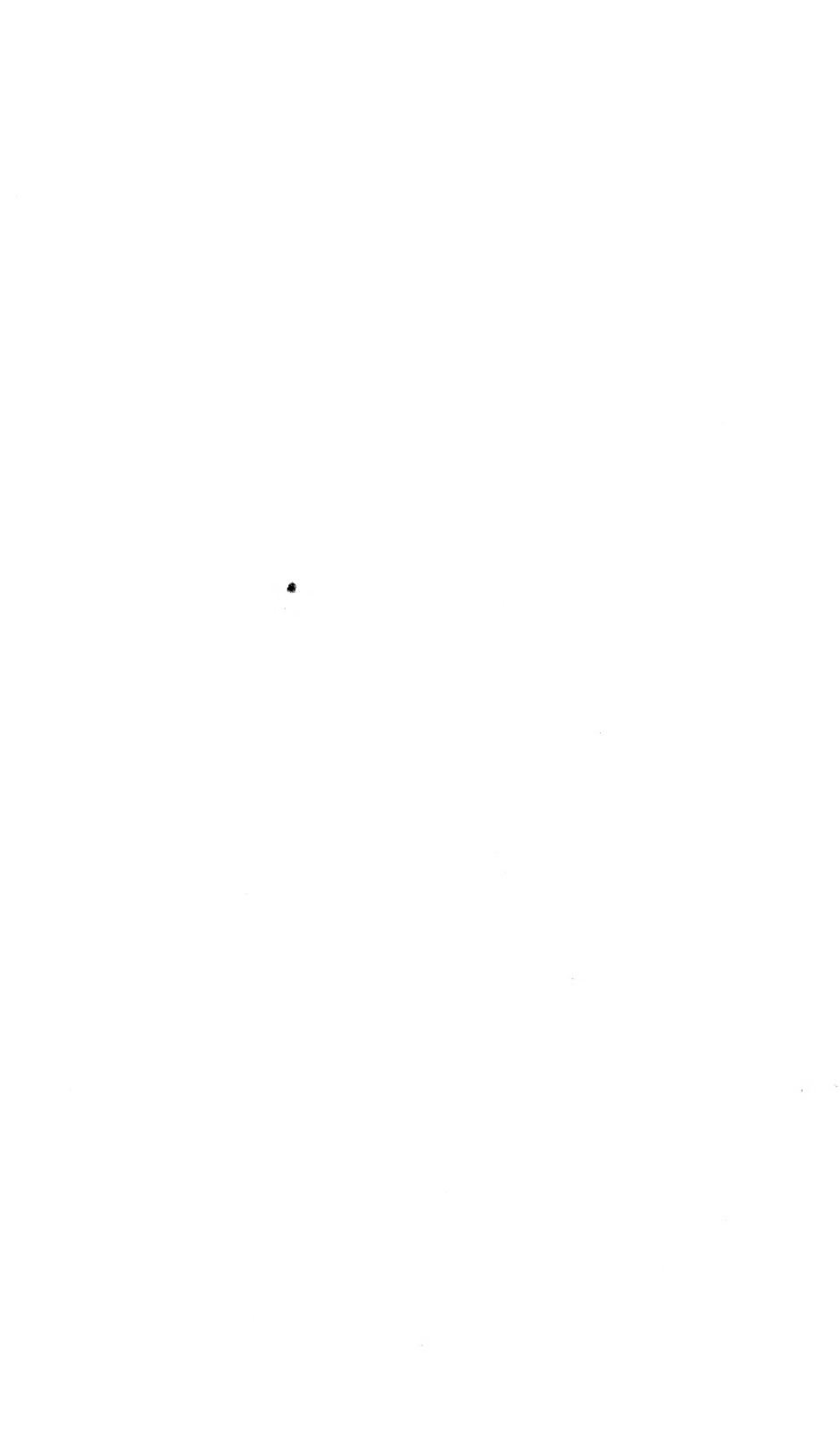
The invested fund of the Police Charitable Fund amounted to \$207,550. There are 60 beneficiaries at the present time and there has been paid to them the sum of \$8,754 during the past year.

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 \$5,832,104.15. (See Table XVII.)

The cost of maintaining the police signal service during the year was \$53,035.62. (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 \$80,640.57. (See Tables XIV and XVII.)



STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE II.
Changes in Authorized and Actual Strength of Police Department.

RANKS AND GRADES.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH.		ACTUAL STRENGTH.		
	Jan. 1, 1936.	Nov. 30, 1936.	Jan. 1, 1936.	Nov. 30, 1936.	Net Gain or Loss (Plus or Minus).
Police Commissioner	1	1	1	1	-
Secretary	1	1	1	1	-
Assistant Secretary	1	1	1	1	-
Superintendent	1	1	1	1	-
Deputy Superintendents	4	4	4	3	Minus 1
Captains	28	28	19	25	Plus 6
Lieutenants	64	64	60	49	Minus 11
Lieutenant-Inspectors	9	9	9	7	Minus 2
Sergeants	187	187	183	179	Minus 4
Patrolmen	2,149	2,149	1,868	1,841	Minus 27
Patrolwomen	8	8	5	5	-
Totals	2,453	2,453	2,152	2,113	Minus 39

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, 1936.

RANK.	Name.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Patrolman	Charles E. Guittarr	14	Dec. 12, 1935	Pneumonia.
Patrolman	Michael S. Merrigan	14	Dec. 13, 1935	Tuberculosis.
Sergeant	John L. Hunt	2	Feb. 7, 1936	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	Paul T. Ford	14	Feb. 26, 1936	Suicide.
Patrolman	George J. Burrige	S. O.	Mar. 7, 1936	Tuberculosis.
Patrolman	James B. Roche	10	Mar. 21, 1936	Coronary occlusion.
Patrolman	Edwin H. Gallagher	19	Mar. 26, 1936	Cirrhosis of liver.
Patrolman	William Cahoon	6	April 12, 1936	Suicide.
Patrolman	James F. Hennessey	11	May 6, 1936	Suicide.
Patrolman	Frank W. Murphy	13	May 31, 1936	Pneumonia.
Lieutenant	Stephen J. Gillis	10	July 7, 1936	Coronary sclerosis.
Patrolman	Chester D. Barron	4	Aug. 20, 1936	Cancer.
Sergeant	Anthony J. Ferrulle	11	Aug. 30, 1936	Cancer.
Patrolman	John J. Murray	11	Sept. 11, 1936	Hodgkin's disease.
Patrolman	Henry J. Lampe	6	Sept. 16, 1936	Hypertension.
Patrolman	George L. Klages	B. R.	Nov. 19, 1936	Thrombosis.

TABLE IV.

List of Officers Retired during the Year ending November 30, 1936, giving 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.
Caswell, David F.	Incapacitated	38 ⁵ / ₁₂ years	16 years
Coughlin, John J.	Age	66 ⁹ / ₁₂ "	40 ⁸ / ₁₂ "
Garrison, Roland W.	Incapacitated	42 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "	7 ⁷ / ₁₂ "
Hazlett, William	Age	66 ² / ₁₂ "	35 "
Hutchins, Samuel C.	Age	66 ⁸ / ₁₂ "	40 ⁸ / ₁₂ "
Jones, Lewis F.*	Incapacitated	36 ³ / ₁₂ "	10 ⁴ / ₁₂ "
Kenny, John F.	Age	66 ⁸ / ₁₂ "	40 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "
King, Martin H.	Age	60 ⁶ / ₁₂ "	34 ³ / ₁₂ "
Lyons, John F.	Age	67 ¹ / ₁₂ "	34 ⁶ / ₁₂ "
Maguire, Joseph J.	Age	66 ³ / ₁₂ "	33 ¹ / ₁₂ "
Mason, William J.	Incapacitated	43 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ "	16 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
McDevitt, James	Age	66 ⁵ / ₁₂ "	40 ⁸ / ₁₂ "
Merchant, Bartholomew	Age	65 ⁴ / ₁₂ "	37 ⁵ / ₁₂ "
Murphy, Dennis L.	Age	65 ⁶ / ₁₂ "	39 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
O'Halloran, Richard P.*	Incapacitated	42 ¹ / ₁₂ "	12 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
O'Hara, Robert P.*	Incapacitated	37 ³ / ₁₂ "	9 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "
Sheehan, Jeremiah B.	Age	65 ¹ / ₁₂ "	33 ⁵ / ₁₂ "
Skillings, Perley S.	Age	66 ⁹ / ₁₂ "	41 "
Sweeney, John J.	Age	65 "	32 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "
Towle, Thomas M.	Age	66 ² / ₁₂ "	38 ⁵ / ₁₂ "
Trainor, William J.	Age	64 ² / ₁₂ "	32 ⁹ / ₁₂ "
Wheeler, Frederick N.	Age	67 ⁹ / ₁₂ "	41 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "
Winn, Edward J.	Incapacitated	46 ⁶ / ₁₂ "	16 ⁹ / ₁₂ "

* Retired under Boston Retirement System.

TABLE V.

*List of Officers who were Promoted during the Year ending
November 30, 1936.*

DATE.		Rank and Name.
1936.		
April	11	Lieutenant John T. O'Dea to the rank of Captain.
April	11	Lieutenant Charles F. Eldridge to the rank of Captain.
April	11	Lieutenant-Inspector Francis P. Haggerty to the rank of Captain.
April	11	Lieutenant-Inspector John F. McCarthy to the rank of Captain.
April	11	Lieutenant Thomas G. Duggan to the rank of Captain.
April	11	Lieutenant Benjamin A. Wall to the rank of Captain.
April	11	Lieutenant Francis M. Tiernan to the rank of Captain.
April	11	Lieutenant William D. Donovan to the rank of Captain.
April	11	Lieutenant Francis J. Murphy to the rank of Captain.
Sept.	18	Captain Edward W. Fallon to the rank of Superintendent.

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.
1895	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1898	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	5
1900	-	1	4	5	1	4	2	17
1901	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	7
1903	-	1	1	1	1	7	4	15
1904	-	-	1	6	1	3	3	14
1905	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	9
1906	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	5
1907	-	-	1	2	-	3	4	10
1908	-	-	3	2	1	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	1	-	6	15	-	74	476	572
1920	-	-	2	2	-	19	156	179
1921	-	-	-	-	-	19	102	121
1922	-	-	-	-	-	9	60	69
1923	-	-	1	-	-	10	91	102
1924	-	-	-	-	-	2	71	73
1925	-	-	-	-	-	1	90	91
1926	-	-	-	-	-	3	299	302
1927	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	118
1928	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	86
1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	201
1930	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
1931	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
Totals	1	3	25	49	7	179	1,846	2,110

TABLE VII.

Men on the Police Force on November 30, 1936, who were Born in the Year Indicated on the Table Below.

DATE OF BIRTH.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1870	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1871	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	4
1872	-	-	1	4	1	2	6	14
1873	-	-	1	4	-	10	1	16
1874	-	1	2	1	3	4	3	14
1875	-	-	2	2	-	5	-	9
1876	-	1	2	2	-	1	2	8
1877	-	-	1	4	-	1	7	13
1878	-	-	1	1	-	5	2	9
1879	-	-	1	1	-	3	4	9
1880	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
1881	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	8
1882	-	1	2	1	1	4	-	9
1883	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
1884	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	7
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	53	56
1891	-	-	-	1	-	4	91	96
1892	-	-	-	2	-	9	120	131
1893	-	-	1	4	-	20	127	152
1894	-	-	-	2	-	19	149	170
1895	-	-	2	1	-	15	147	165
1896	-	-	1	3	-	15	170	189
1897	1	-	4	1	-	22	158	186
1898	-	-	-	-	-	10	147	157
1899	-	-	-	-	-	4	100	104
1900	-	-	-	-	-	1	141	142
1901	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	101
1902	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	47
1903	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
1905	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Totals	1	3	25	49	7	179	1,846	2,110

The average age of the members of the force on November 30, 1936, was 41.90 years.

TABLE VIII.
Number of Days' Absence from Duty by Reason of Sickness during the Year ending November 30, 1936.

December, 1935	1,785	July, 1936	1,398
January, 1936	2,173	August, 1936	1,345
February, 1936	2,205	September, 1936	1,284
March, 1936	1,976	October, 1936	1,311
April, 1936	1,681	November, 1936	1,538
May, 1936	1,329	Total	19,242
June, 1936	1,217		

Average number of men on the force . . . 2,125

Average number of men sick daily . . . 53 or 2.49 per cent.

TABLE IX.
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending November 30, 1936.

No.	Rank.	Nature of Complaint.	Disposition of Case.
2	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 60 days and ordered to perform 420 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 45 days and ordered to perform 420 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of auto law	Guilty; suspended for 45 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 20 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 420 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty,	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 250 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty,	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
4	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
3	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 105 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 70 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 10 days and ordered to perform 105 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.

TABLE IX.—*Concluded.*
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending November 30, 1936.

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and disobedience	Guilty; ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; ordered to perform 70 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer,	Guilty; reprimanded in General Orders, ordered to perform 135 hours of punishment duty; to begin payments on just debt; case to remain open until final payments are made.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; reprimanded in General Orders and ordered to perform 30 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Disobedience of orders	Guilty; reprimanded in General Orders.
1	Patrolman	Violation of auto law	Guilty; complaint placed on file.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer,	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and disobedience,	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and untruthfulness	Not guilty; complaint dismissed.

TABLE X.

Number of Arrests by Police Divisions during the Year ending November 30, 1936.

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Headquarters	1,724	243	1,967
Division 1	7,090	469	7,559
Division 2	3,481	208	3,689
Division 4	14,594	1,700	16,294
Division 6	8,352	407	8,759
Division 7	4,783	141	4,924
Division 9	4,454	355	4,809
Division 10	7,478	788	8,266
Division 11	3,415	146	3,561
Division 13	1,681	67	1,748
Division 14	2,614	138	2,752
Division 15	4,311	219	4,530
Division 16	4,136	495	4,631
Division 17	1,261	84	1,345
Division 18	815	36	851
Division 19	1,136	80	1,216
Special Service Squad *	2,438	72	2,510
Traffic †	1,584	353	1,937
Totals	75,347	6,001	81,348

* Established January 22, 1936.

† Established May 22, 1936.

TABLE XI.

Arrests and Offenses for the Year ending November 30, 1936.

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.	Delin- quents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Accessory to a felony	8	2	10	9	1	-	1	-	2	10	-	-
Affray, engaged in	29	-	29	7	22	-	7	8	3	29	-	-
Assault	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Assault with dangerous weapon	18	1	19	17	1	1	4	5	2	19	-	2
Assault and battery	1,179	158	1,337	859	184	294	302	154	138	1,337	-	38
Assault and battery with dangerous weapon.	112	12	124	94	28	2	34	18	9	124	-	4
Assault, indecent	74	-	74	53	16	5	22	4	19	74	-	15
Assault on police	28	2	30	23	7	-	4	5	4	30	-	-
Child, abandoning	3	3	6	4	2	-	1	2	1	6	-	-
Child, female, abuse of	50	-	50	47	3	-	13	2	15	50	-	1
Child, illegitimate, refusing to support	99	-	99	90	5	4	13	24	8	99	-	-

(94)

Children, minor, neglecting	81	31	112	97	1	14	22	15	3	112	-
Conspiracy to commit assault	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Conspiracy to extort	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Conspiracy to commit rape	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
Conspiracy to rob	16	-	16	16	-	-	-	5	3	16	-
Criminal libel	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Extortion	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Family, abandoning or neglecting	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Family, refusing to support	952	-	952	809	9	134	177	138	18	952	-
Glass, throwing, etc., in public streets	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Intimidation and threatening language, using	60	6	66	56	4	6	17	13	4	66	1
Kidnapping	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manslaughter	94	5	99	42	57	-	16	36	23	99	4
Mayhem	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Murder	14	1	15	14	1	-	5	4	3	15	2
Murder, assault with intent to	28	1	29	27	2	-	8	4	-	29	-
Parent law, violation of	21	17	38	4	-	34	17	18	-	38	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.

Arrests and Offenses for the Year ending November 30, 1936.

No. 1. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.—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.	Delin-quents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Rape	20	-	20	19	-	1	5	4	5	20	-	-
Rape, assault to	23	-	23	22	1	-	4	3	2	23	-	-
Rob, assault to	32	-	32	31	1	-	-	5	3	32	-	-
Robbery (armed)	99	1	100	98	2	-	1	27	21	100	-	5
Robbery (unarmed)	135	2	137	130	7	-	15	25	17	137	-	4
Totals	3,201	242	3,443	2,592	355	496	690	519	306	3,443	-	77

No. 2. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.

Accessory to breaking and entering	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-
Breaking and entering dwelling at night,	95	3	98	83	4	11	2	4	58	98	-	42

Breaking and entering dwelling at night, attempted.	9	-	9	4	2	3	-	1	7	9	-	6
Breaking and entering dwelling by day.	136	1	137	100	16	21	4	6	61	137	-	39
Breaking and entering dwelling by day, attempted.	5	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	4	5	-	2
Breaking and entering a building.	850	1	851	569	117	165	10	56	641	851	-	427
Breaking and entering a building, attempted.	58	-	58	39	9	10	2	3	34	58	-	26
Breaking and entering railroad car.	16	-	16	9	2	5	2	-	10	16	-	8
Conspiracy to break and enter.	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
Totals.....	1,174	5	1,179	812	152	215	22	72	815	1,179	-	550

No. 3. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Animals, horse-drawn vehicles and boats, using without consent of owner.	12	-	12	7	2	3	-	-	10	12	-	7
Automobile, using without authority.	395	-	395	353	35	7	12	55	263	395	-	99
Burglars' tools, having in possession.	32	-	32	-	-	-	3	8	10	32	-	4
Conspiring to defraud.	66	2	68	68	-	-	6	25	-	68	-	-
Conspiracy to receive stolen goods.	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-
Common and notorious thief.	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-

No. 3. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT 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.	Delin-quents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Innholders, boarding-house keepers, etc., defrauding.	24	7	31	28	3	-	2	18	-	31	-	-
Larceny (\$50 and over in value)	386	62	448	346	69	33	57	125	84	448	-	44
Larceny (under \$50 in value)	1,610	207	1,817	958	609	250	233	330	635	1,817	-	430
Larceny from person (\$50 and over in value).	8	1	9	9	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-
Larceny from person (under \$50 in value).	110	11	121	100	16	5	6	14	66	121	-	50
Larceny from person, attempt to commit.	19	2	21	17	4	-	-	2	5	21	-	5
Larceny, attempt to commit	83	6	89	56	23	10	3	21	49	89	-	32
Larceny of automobile	210	-	210	173	37	-	8	41	128	210	-	35
Larceny of automobile, attempt	35	-	35	31	4	-	-	8	16	35	-	5
Leased property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	36	14	50	39	1	10	4	4	1	50	-	-
Mortgaged property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Motorcycle, using without authority	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Signature, obtaining fraudulently	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc.	238	35	273	213	35	25	48	50	34	273	-	11
Trespass	134	4	138	24	57	57	11	27	80	138	-	59
Totals	3,406	351	3,757	2,459	897	401	396	732	1,382	3,757	-	782

No. 4. MALICIOUS OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

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.	Delin-quents (included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Accessory to arson	6	1	7	7	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	—
Arson and other burnings	20	1	21	13	4	4	5	2	5	21	—	5
Arson and other burnings, attempted	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—
Cemetery, violation use of	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Personal property, wilfully destroying	16	3	19	11	3	5	5	1	6	19	—	3
Malicious mischief	325	18	343	177	41	125	29	41	173	343	—	133
Wilful damage and trespass	19	2	21	6	—	15	5	—	13	21	—	12
Totals	392	25	417	218	50	149	48	45	198	417	—	153

No. 5. FORGERY AND OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Accessory to forgery	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Conspiracy to counterfeit	4	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
Counterfeit money, passing, etc.	3	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	—
Forgery and uttering	55	7	62	51	5	6	6	27	8	62	—	6
Worthless check, passing	73	14	87	77	4	6	13	46	8	87	—	1
Totals	137	21	158	135	10	13	21	74	17	158	—	7

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 6. OFFENSES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	Delinquents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Air rifle, selling to minor under 15 years of age.	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Alien firearm law, violation of . . .	10	-	10	8	2	-	10	1	-	10	-	-
Amusement ticket law, violation of . .	20	-	20	6	12	2	1	7	7	20	-	1
Barber law, violation of	3	-	3	1	-	2	3	-	-	3	-	-
Cigarette law, violation of	3	-	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-	-
Common victualler and innholder, assuming to be.	1	2	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-
Conspiracy to violate milk law . . .	6	-	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-
Dog law, violation of	77	41	118	9	1	108	26	-	2	118	-	-
Insurance broker, unlicensed	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Jewelry, peddling	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Junk, dealing in unlawfully	7	-	7	4	-	3	5	4	-	7	-	-
Liquor nuisance, maintaining	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-

Liquor, unlawful keeping and exposing for sale.	93	7	100	62	37	1	41	6	2	100	-	1
Liquor, unlawful manufacture of . . .	5	1	6	5	1	-	6	-	-	6	-	-
Liquor, unlawful sale of . . .	78	1	79	55	22	2	33	12	1	79	-	-
Liquor, unlawful transportation of . . .	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Lodging house law, violation of . . .	6	3	9	5	2	2	6	1	-	9	-	-
Machine gun, unlawful possession of . . .	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Merchandise, sale or storage of, in public places.	322	-	322	12	227	83	73	50	123	322	-	54
Milk law, violation of . . .	6	2	8	1	-	7	3	-	2	8	-	-
Minor, permitting to peddle . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pawnbroker's license, violation provisions of.	4	-	4	3	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	-
Peddling without a license . . .	48	-	48	5	29	14	20	6	13	48	-	3
Physician, practising unlawfully . . .	6	-	6	6	-	-	1	2	-	6	-	-
Pistol or revolver, carrying without license.	115	-	115	96	17	2	7	21	29	115	-	6
Public amusement, unlawfully maintaining.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Second-hand articles, dealing in unlawfully.	4	-	4	4	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	-
Soft-drink law, violation of . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	825	57	882	299	351	232	246	114	180	882	-	65

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.	Delin-quents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Abduction	4	-	4	4	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-
Abortion	5	5	10	7	3	-	3	3	-	10	-	-
Abortion, accessory to	8	4	12	11	1	-	1	3	3	12	-	-
Adultery	120	81	201	51	150	-	33	29	8	201	-	-
Animals, cruelty to	3	-	3	1	-	2	2	1	-	3	-	-
Annoying or accosting with offensive language.	27	8	35	26	5	4	5	5	3	35	-	-
Bastardy	76	-	76	72	1	3	11	10	11	76	-	-
Concealing death of illegitimate child .	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Conception, sale, etc., of articles to prevent.	8	1	9	6	3	-	3	-	-	9	-	-
Conspiracy to procure abortion	14	5	19	15	4	-	2	4	-	19	-	-
Disorderly	127	13	140	-	140	-	17	27	29	-	140	9
Disturbing the peace	17	5	22	11	7	4	4	9	-	22	-	-

Drunkenness	38,276	2,397	40,673	130	40,518	25	8,926	5,736	401	40,673	-	13
Eavesdropping	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
Enticing to unlawful intercourse	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Fornication	203	232	435	39	395	1	43	121	39	435	-	11
Funeral procession, disturbing	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Idle and disorderly persons	60	203	263	80	183	-	10	27	24	263	-	-
Ill-fame, keeping house of	19	29	48	22	26	-	10	1	1	48	-	-
Incest	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Indecent exposure of the person	52	-	52	17	32	3	9	14	10	52	-	6
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	158	158	316	76	239	1	53	13	13	316	-	1
Maintaining house for harboring of imbeciles.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Night walking	-	61	61	2	59	-	-	4	4	61	-	-
Noisy and disorderly house, keeping	18	11	29	15	14	-	18	-	-	29	-	-
Obscene books and prints	32	1	33	25	6	2	5	5	7	33	-	3
Open and gross lewdness	95	17	112	44	55	13	14	21	21	112	-	12
Polygamy	6	1	7	5	2	-	2	1	-	7	-	-

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.	Delin-quents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Premises, allowing to be used for immoral purposes.	8	9	17	10	7	-	4	-	1	17	-	-
Profane and obscene language, using .	28	4	32	8	21	3	5	4	5	32	-	-
Prostitute, deriving support from . .	17	3	20	14	6	-	4	3	-	20	-	-
Prostitution, entieing to	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Public meetings, disturbing	17	-	17	6	7	4	3	3	8	17	-	6
Race or color discrimination	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sodomy and other unnatural practices ..	64	2	66	33	33	-	9	21	5	66	-	1
Soliciting for a prostitute	6	2	8	4	4	-	2	2	1	8	-	-
True name law, violation of	9	1	10	4	6	-	-	2	1	10	-	-
Vagabond	24	-	24	22	2	-	1	4	-	24	-	-
Vagrants, tramps, etc.	91	3	94	33	61	-	18	63	9	94	-	-
Totals	39,603	3,257	42,860	803	41,991	66	9,223	6,137	606	42,720	140	62

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

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.	Delin-quents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Advertisement, false and misleading	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Armistice Day law, violation of	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Automobile, operating under influence of liquor (first offense).	561	15	576	523	38	15	70	237	19	576	-	-
Automobile, operating under influence of liquor (second offense).	9	-	9	9	-	-	1	3	-	9	-	-
Automobile, operating negligently, endangering public safety.	729	25	754	675	8	71	81	284	123	754	-	11
Automobile, operating after revocation or suspension of license.	149	-	149	97	40	12	8	40	25	149	-	1
Automobile, operating after revocation of registration.	3	-	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
Automobile, operating without license or registration on person.	212	3	215	61	44	110	15	100	28	215	-	-
Automobile, operating unregistered	71	-	71	49	2	20	4	26	14	71	-	-
Automobile, operating so as to exceed speed limits.	1,922	132	2,054	53	1	2,000	42	1,147	252	2,054	-	4
Automobile, operating without license so to do.	437	7	444	162	183	99	35	159	98	444	-	18

TABLE XI.—Continued.

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

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	Delinquents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Automobile, failing to slow down at intersecting way.	5,999	344	6,343	164	3	6,176	106	2,658	752	6,343	—	6
Automobile, failing to slow down at approaching pedestrian.	16	—	16	2	—	14	2	11	3	16	—	—
Automobile, failing to stop within 8 feet of street car.	3	—	3	1	—	2	1	1	1	3	—	—
Automobile, failing to stop after causing injury to person.	43	2	45	39	2	4	2	12	8	45	—	3
Automobile, failing to stop after causing injury to property.	175	5	180	160	7	13	20	61	22	180	—	3
Automobile, failing to stop on signal of police officer.	56	2	58	14	—	44	5	34	10	58	—	1
Automobile, improper equipment . . .	92	4	96	11	1	84	7	43	14	96	—	—
Automobile, insurance law, violation of.	52	—	52	33	11	8	5	13	6	52	—	—
Automobile law, miscellaneous violations of.	991	52	1,043	192	36	815	49	568	114	1,043	—	10
Bail law, violation of	2	3	5	5	—	—	3	3	—	5	—	—
Bets, registering	145	1	146	53	93	—	25	27	5	146	—	—
Bicycle, operating without proper lights,	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

Bribe, conspiring to	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Business, soliciting from sidewalk . . .	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capias	16	2	18	-	-	3	4	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	1
Children, neglected	69	61	130	-	4	-	1	130	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	130	-
Children, stubborn	45	54	99	3	18	3	2	99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	99	-
Children, wayward	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
City ordinances, violation of	243	15	258	105	127	39	43	70	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	258	21
Common nuisance (liquor), maintaining,	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Common beggars	44	2	46	35	-	6	14	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46	1
Common brawlers	3	8	11	3	8	8	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-
Concealed weapons (other than firearms), carrying.	20	-	20	1	-	5	7	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
Conspiracy to obstruct justice	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Conspiracy to violate pure food law . .	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Conspiracy to violate drug law	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Contempt of court	6	1	7	3	-	1	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
Corporation, making false entry on books of.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Default warrant	665	108	773	771	-	114	171	48	773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773	773	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.	Delin- quents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Delinquency, contributing to . . .	5	-	5	5	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
Deserters from United States Army and Navy.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Dynamite, unlawfully storing . . .	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-
Election law, violation	17	1	18	3	15	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Emblem of organization, wearing unlaw- fully.	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Fire alarm, giving false or tampering with,	33	1	34	11	15	8	2	4	18	34	-	12
Fish and game law, violation of . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Fugitive from justice	81	5	86	81	5	-	7	27	10	86	-	-
Gaming and being present at	244	-	244	76	165	3	36	37	34	244	-	9
Gaming house, keeping	13	1	14	12	2	-	5	1	-	14	-	-
Gaming implements, being present where found.	166	3	169	110	52	7	48	16	2	169	-	-
Gaming on the Lord's day and being present at.	258	7	265	27	235	3	45	20	54	265	-	9

Health law, violation of	18	-	18	5	-	13	7	4	-	18	-
Labor law, violation of	19	-	19	3	-	16	8	6	2	19	-
Law of the road, violation of	360	6	366	40	1	325	20	247	45	366	-
Lost goods, failing to report finding of	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Lotteries and prize enterprises	586	16	602	110	475	17	182	65	28	602	3
Motorcycle, operating without license	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Motorcycle, unregistered	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Narcotic drug law, violation of	118	11	129	72	55	2	33	12	9	129	-
Officer, assuming to be	9	-	9	8	1	-	1	4	-	9	-
Officer, obstructing	4	-	4	-	3	1	2	2	-	4	-
Parole, violation of conditions	57	5	62	43	19	-	11	10	19	62	10
Perjury and subornation of	5	5	10	10	-	-	1	4	1	10	-
Police signal system, tampering with	8	-	8	2	3	3	-	2	3	8	3
Prisoner, escaped	16	4	20	11	9	-	2	8	3	20	-
Prisoner, aiding to escape	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Prisoner, rescue or attempt to rescue	10	3	13	4	8	1	5	4	2	13	-
Probation, violation of conditions	337	40	377	360	15	2	58	49	70	377	37

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.	Delin- quents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
Railroad law, violation of	61	—	61	10	37	14	6	26	28	61	—	19
Refusing to pay fare	68	—	68	21	24	23	6	23	29	68	—	16
Refusing to pay fee to public safety in- spector.	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Regulations of Boston Traffic Commis- sion, violation of.	3,961	751	4,712	537	8	4,167	161	2,533	109	4,712	—	2
Regulations of Fire Commission, viola- tion of.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Regulations of Park Commissioners, vio- lation of.	263	2	265	9	175	81	53	78	30	265	—	7
Regulations of Police Commissioner, vio- lation of.	5	1	6	3	—	3	2	—	—	6	—	—
Regulations of School Committee, viola- tion of.	16	9	25	11	—	14	5	—	11	25	—	11
Runaways	144	65	209	25	182	2	9	118	200	145	64	—
Safekeeping	1,205	51	1,256	385	871	—	165	293	251	1,256	—	—
Slugs, using in vending machine	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Stealing rides on street railway car	35	-	35	-	6	29	-	7	35	-	35	-	29
Street car, operating negligently	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Street car, wilfully obstructing	3	-	3	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	3	-	1
Street railway pupils' tickets, misuse of,	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-
Street railway transfers, misuse of	92	3	95	8	-	87	17	12	16	-	95	-	-
Sunday law, violation of	55	6	61	2	3	56	31	12	6	-	61	-	3
Suspicious persons	5,499	184	5,683	-	5,683	-	513	1,316	1,526	-	-	5,683	-
Tenant law, violation of	3	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Truancy	9	7	16	7	-	9	-	-	16	-	16	-	16
United States Flag law, violation of	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Weights and measures law, violation of,	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Wilfully endangering passengers on rail- road train.	14	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	14
Witness, material	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
Totals	26,609	2,043	28,652	5,394	8,692	14,566	2,109	10,622	4,431	22,904	5,748	288	

TABLE XI.—*Concluded.*
RECAPITULATION.

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.	Delin- quents (Included in Minors).
	Males.	Females.										
No. 1. Offenses against the person	3,201	242	3,443	2,592	355	496	690	519	306	3,443	—	77
No. 2. Offenses against property com- mitted with violence.	1,174	5	1,179	812	152	215	22	72	815	1,179	—	550
No. 3. Offenses against property com- mitted without violence.	3,406	351	3,757	2,459	897	401	396	732	1,382	3,757	—	782
No. 4. Malicious offenses against property.	392	25	417	218	50	149	48	45	198	417	—	153
No. 5. Forgery and offenses against the currency.	137	21	158	135	10	13	21	74	17	158	—	7
No. 6. Offenses against the license laws,	825	57	882	299	351	232	246	114	180	882	—	65
No. 7. Offenses against chastity, morality, etc.	39,603	3,257	42,860	803	41,991	66	9,223	6,137	606	42,720	140	62
No. 8. Offenses not included in the fore- going.	26,609	2,043	28,652	5,394	8,692	14,566	2,109	10,622	4,431	22,904	5,748	288
Totals	75,347	6,001	81,348	12,712	52,498	16,138	12,755	18,315	7,935	75,460	5,888	1,984

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	3	—	69	5	216	13	442	38	561	47	460	34	471	37	380	33	261	16	179	11	83	4	76	4
No. 2	22	1	527	—	264	1	133	1	111	—	36	1	45	1	22	—	10	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
No. 3	32	2	724	24	579	21	401	38	406	63	379	47	323	48	238	39	160	30	68	27	45	5	51	7
No. 4	15	—	136	2	42	3	43	3	52	2	17	2	25	6	24	4	23	1	6	1	6	—	3	1
No. 5	—	—	7	—	10	—	10	—	12	1	16	—	31	5	14	4	27	8	7	2	—	—	3	1
No. 6	2	—	63	—	115	—	119	4	121	4	84	7	72	6	62	11	67	9	52	7	37	4	31	5
No. 7	1	—	45	16	460	84	2,668	355	4,562	497	5,588	461	6,895	521	5,809	402	4,875	367	3,439	232	2,411	148	2,850	174
No. 8	59	31	666	120	3,409	146	4,647	214	5,021	398	3,887	399	3,693	278	2,402	205	1,288	111	821	70	372	40	344	31
Totals	134	34	2,237	167	5,095	268	8,463	653	10,846	1,012	10,467	951	11,555	902	8,951	698	6,711	542	4,575	350	2,955	201	3,358	223

TABLE XIII.
Comparative Statement of Police Criminal Work, 1932 to 1936, 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.
1932	915,044	82,001	8.95	\$920,736 60	\$602,540 75	\$209,730 00	3,184 ⁵ / 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
1936	927,982	81,348	8.76	313,378 07	370,869 07	150,027 00	3,859	42,960	13,020 85
Averages	922,081	80,729	8.75	\$601,348 92	\$413,583 29	\$171,097 90	2,927 ¹⁰ / ₁₂	41,409	\$12,792 46

TABLE XIV.

Showing the Number of Licenses of All Kinds Issued by the Police Commissioner and the Amount of Money Received from all Sources and Paid to the City Collector during the Year ending November 30, 1936.

CLASS OF LICENSE.	Applica- tions Received.	Licenses Issued With Fee.	Licenses Issued No Fee.	Rejected.	Canceled.	Revoked.	Trans- ferred.	Com- plaints Investi- gated.	Amount.
Auctioneer (Class 1) ¹	172	168	—	2	—	—	—	—	\$336 00
Auctioneer (Class 2)	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	20 00
Dog	11,719	11,718	1	—	—	—	—	264	27,415 25
Driver (hackney carriage) ²	3,057	2,987	—	7	—	6	—	1,692	5,974 00
Hackney carriage (and regrants) ³	2,223	2,181	41	1	744	—	6	—	8,641 00
Hand cart	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 00
Junk collector	281	275	—	4	2	1	4	5	1,375 00
Junk shop keeper	66	63	—	2	1	—	—	6	1,575 00
Musician (collective)	204	187	17	—	—	—	—	—	93 50
Musician (itinerant)	22	19	—	—	3	—	—	—	95 00
Pawnbroker ⁴	89	83	5	—	3	1	4	6	4,025 00
Public lodging house	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revolver ⁵	2,139	1,690	340	85	41	4	—	5	3,212 00
Second-hand articles	383	364	5	6	19	2	18	9	3,640 00
Second-hand motor vehicle dealer ⁶	215	210	2	1	9	—	20	5	10,200 00
Street railway conductors, motormen and starters.	208	208	—	—	172	—	176	3	52 00
Sight-seeing automobiles	31	31	—	—	1	—	—	4	1,105 00
Sight-seeing automobile driver	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 00
Theatrical agency ⁷	54	50	2	—	3	—	2	2	490 00

¹ 2, no action.² 63 withdrawn after investigation.³ 1,615 at \$5; 566 at \$1.⁴ 78 at \$50; 5 at \$25; 1, withdrawn.⁵ 1,578 at \$2; 112 at 50 cents.⁶ 198 at \$50; 12 at \$25; 2, no action.⁷ 48 at \$10; 2 at \$5; 1, withdrawn.

TABLE XV.
*Number of Dog Licenses Issued during the Year ending
 November 30, 1936.*

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Spayed.	Kennels.	Total.
1	104	24	8	1	137
2	139	23	30	1	193
4	† 370	96	44	* 1	511
6	667	99	68	—	834
7	† 881	198	40	—	1,119
9	603	89	84	2	778
10	488	73	59	—	620
11	1,250	99	217	—	1,566
13	† 617	61	120	1	799
14	815	106	156	1	1,078
15	268	39	13	1	321
16	† 550	122	137	1	810
17	1,121	108	331	1	1,561
18	630	56	119	1	806
19	† 468	46	71	1	586
Totals	8,971	1,239	1,497	12	11,719

* No fee.

† 9 removals at \$0.25 each. Division 4, 2; Division 7, 1; Division 13, 2; Division 16, 1; and Division 19, 3.

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

Division 1	293	Division 14	30
Division 2	552	Division 15	8
Division 4	312	Division 16	34
Division 6	181	Division 17	39
Division 7	20	Division 18	31
Division 9	65	Division 19	37
Division 10	16		
Division 11	25	Total	* 1,694
Division 13	51		

* 6 canceled for nonpayment.

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statement for the Year ending November 30, 1936.

EXPENDITURES.		
A. PERSONAL SERVICE:		
1.	Permanent employees . . .	\$4,842,021 90
2.	Temporary employees . . .	8,511 39
		\$4,850,533 29
B. CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:		
1.	Printing and binding . . .	\$1,816 60
3.	Advertising and posting . . .	2,042 68
4.	Transportation of persons . . .	16,520 72
5.	Express charges . . .	250 96
8.	Light, heat and power . . .	44,598 24
10.	Rent, taxes and water . . .	853 77
12.	Bond and insurance premi- ums . . .	331 43
13.	Communication . . .	33,098 91
14.	Motor vehicles, repair and care . . .	18,674 52
16.	Care of animals . . .	3,085 50
18.	Cleaning . . .	1,745 56
22.	Medical . . .	12,005 31
28.	Expert . . .	854 00
29.	Stenographic and copying . . .	12 50
30.	Listing . . .	58,843 71
35.	Fees, service of venires, etc., . . .	1,346 21
39.	General repairs . . .	44,287 76
		240,368 38
C. EQUIPMENT:		
3.	Electrical . . .	\$3,426 50
4.	Motor vehicles . . .	80,685 37
6.	Stable . . .	1,684 50
7.	Furniture and furnishings . . .	5,321 42
9.	Office . . .	13,293 51
10.	Library . . .	679 05
12.	Medical, surgical, laboratory, . . .	128 50
13.	Tools and instruments . . .	5,477 18
14.	Live stock . . .	1,325 00
15.	Tires, tubes and accessories, . . .	7,497 23
16.	Wearing apparel . . .	68,025 40
17.	Miscellaneous equipment . . .	14,673 83
		202,217 49
D. SUPPLIES:		
1.	Office . . .	\$39,794 34
2.	Food and ice . . .	9,440 94
3.	Fuel . . .	21,849 66
4.	Forage and animal . . .	3,912 97
5.	Medical, surgical, laboratory, . . .	575 19
8.	Laundry, cleaning, toilet . . .	6,643 95
11.	Gasoline, oil and grease . . .	48,309 29
13.	Chemicals and disinfectants, . . .	1,533 53
16.	Miscellaneous supplies . . .	17,733 50
		149,793 37
E. MATERIALS:		
1.	Building . . .	\$2,148 98
10.	Electrical . . .	16,793 66
13.	Miscellaneous materials . . .	7,998 85
		26,941 49
	<i>Carried forward</i>	\$5,469,854 02

	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$5,469,854 02
F.	SPECIAL ITEMS:	
	7. Pensions and annuities	346,079 18
H.	Emergency Relief Project materials	16,170 95
	Total	<u>\$5,832,104 15</u>

RECEIPTS.

	For all licenses issued by the Police Commissioner	\$42,599 50
	For dog licenses (credited to school department)	27,415 25
	Sale of condemned, lost, stolen and abandoned property	1,126 57
	For license badges, copies of licenses, commissions on telephone, report blanks, use of police property, etc.	2,136 00
	Refunds and reimbursements	5,972 54
	Miscellaneous refunds	158 74
	For damage to police property	66 26
	Total	<u>\$79,474 86</u>
	Credit by the City Collector for money received for damage to police property	1,165 71
	Grand total	<u>\$80,640 57</u>

TABLE XVIII.

Payments on Account of the Signal Service during the Year ending November 30, 1936.
(Included in Table XVII.)

	Pay rolls	\$38,110 98
	Signal and traffic upkeep, repairs and supplies therefor	13,048 01
	Pavement and sidewalk surface restoration	1,811 49
	Underground construction	52 58
	Chair cushions, hose, etc.	12 56
	Total	<u>\$53,035 62</u>

TABLE XIX.
Reports of Accidents in the Streets, Parks and Squares for the Year ending November 30, 1936.

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.	-	3	-	8	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light carts	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Licensed carriages	-	-	-	30	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Fire engines	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Bicycles	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	16	2	-	11	-	-	5	-	5
Street cars	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	5	-	3	10	1	9	-	3
Automobiles	4	406	6	136	4	641	14	264	9	321	5	313	11	241	12	267
Defects in streets	-	58	-	16	-	2	-	10	-	7	-	12	-	2	-	22
Falling objects	-	30	-	5	-	6	-	-	1	9	-	1	-	2	-	4
Falls from various causes	1	89	-	29	1	98	-	134	-	43	3	41	1	17	1	70
Excavations in streets	-	9	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bitten by dogs	-	18	-	19	-	46	-	49	-	216	-	-	-	86	-	98
Cut by glass	-	13	-	2	-	1	-	40	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	13
Coasting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	6
Miscellaneous	1	5	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total killed	6	-	7	-	6	-	16	-	10	-	12	-	13	-	13	-
Total injured	-	640	-	247	-	849	-	534	-	622	-	487	-	396	-	493

TABLE XIX.—*Concluded.*
Reports of Accidents in the Streets, Parks and Squares for the Year ending November 30, 1936.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	22
Light carts	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16
Licensed carriages	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	85
Fire engines	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
Bicycles	—	7	—	8	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	75
Street cars	2	—	1	21	3	25	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	99
Automobiles	1	122	1	416	6	242	11	314	5	205	3	138	5	298	97	4,324
Defects in streets	—	1	—	13	—	1	—	9	—	24	—	—	—	8	—	187
Falling objects	—	1	—	3	—	17	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	94
Falls from various causes	1	45	1	34	—	101	1	70	2	5	1	70	1	30	14	876
Excavations in streets	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Bitten by dogs	—	35	—	39	—	25	—	18	—	65	—	65	—	87	—	976
Cut by glass	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	91
Coasting	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	32
Miscellaneous	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	13	7	36
Total killed	7	—	3	—	6	—	13	—	7	—	5	—	6	—	130	—
Total injured	—	223	—	554	—	394	—	456	—	310	—	281	—	459	—	6,945

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, 1936.

WARD.	Precinct 12.	Precinct 13.	Precinct 14.	Precinct 15.	Precinct 16.	Precinct 17.	Precinct 18.	Precinct 19.	Precinct 20.	Precinct 21.	Precinct 22.	Totals.
Ward 1 . . .	2,094	1,496	1,237	1,015	1,202	1,221	1,102	837	2,093	2,166	1,307	34,071
Ward 2 . . .	1,011	1,189	950	1,107	931	1,427	—	—	—	—	—	17,077
Ward 3 . . .	1,982	2,096	2,128	2,372	2,008	1,466	1,737	1,671	—	—	—	36,107
Ward 4 . . .	1,889	1,839	1,354	2,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,830
Ward 5 . . .	1,589	1,082	1,870	2,327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,363
Ward 6 . . .	1,172	1,114	1,059	1,192	1,091	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,165
Ward 7 . . .	1,029	1,048	1,152	1,100	1,119	964	—	—	—	—	—	19,363
Ward 8 . . .	1,579	1,358	1,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,984
Ward 9 . . .	991	1,064	955	1,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,561
Ward 10 . . .	1,439	1,207	1,103	989	1,091	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,269
Ward 11 . . .	1,119	921	1,104	988	998	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,987
Ward 12 . . .	1,443	1,284	1,379	1,245	1,149	1,210	1,305	1,306	—	—	—	24,412
Ward 13 . . .	913	1,249	1,111	1,210	1,212	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,627
Ward 14 . . .	1,656	1,741	1,695	1,560	1,709	2,124	2,013	1,672	1,538	1,355	—	33,794
Ward 15 . . .	1,165	1,007	1,097	1,288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,522
Ward 16 . . .	1,101	1,237	1,109	1,339	1,160	1,027	1,117	1,067	1,069	—	—	22,645
Ward 17 . . .	1,289	1,281	1,322	1,307	1,023	966	986	1,161	890	—	—	22,113
Ward 18 . . .	1,454	1,227	1,182	1,327	1,192	1,302	1,579	1,336	1,336	1,135	—	27,549
Ward 19 . . .	1,165	1,205	956	1,130	1,216	1,002	—	—	—	—	—	19,873
Ward 20 . . .	1,015	1,137	1,044	1,366	1,201	1,152	1,051	1,014	1,026	1,109	1,124	24,414
Ward 21 . . .	1,782	1,439	1,083	1,576	1,274	1,229	1,608	—	—	—	—	28,736
Ward 22 . . .	1,167	1,172	1,217	1,191	1,209	1,212	—	—	—	—	—	20,850
Total . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	514,312

NOTE.—There were 20,369 applications for supplementary listings in 1936 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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