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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# Colorado State Bureau

OF

## Child and Animal Protection

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January 1, 1905, to December 1, 1906

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Denver, Colorado  
The Smith-Brooks Printing Co., State Printers  
1907

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Denver, Colorado  
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To the Honorable

JAMES COWIE,

Secretary of State.

Sir: Herewith please find the report of the work done by this board during 1905 and to December 1, 1906, which is respectfully transmitted to you, pursuant to law.

E. K. WHITEHEAD,

Secretary

Colorado State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

July 27/12

## THE STATE BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION.

### OFFICERS

Walter S. Cheesman, President	Jacob J. Elliott, Vice-President
E. K. Whitehead, Secretary	
Alonzo G. Rhoads, Treasurer	O. E. Tuft, Assistant Secretary
H. B. Kerr, State Officer	J. E. Dougherty, Recorder

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Governor Jesse F. McDonald	Frank S. Byers
Nathan C. Miller,	Charles H. Smith
Attorney General	William G. Alexander
Katherine Craig,	James S. Temple
Superintendent of Public In-	David B. Graham
struction.	Alonzo G. Rhoads
Walter S. Cheesman	Charles S. Thomas
James H. Pershing	Charles Lerchen
Wm. Smedley	Jacob J. Elliott
George H. Harvey	E. K. Whitehead
Robert M. Golder	



# THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

## OF THE

### Colorado State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection

---

January 1, 1905, to December 1, 1906

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Inquiries often come from this and other states as to how best to organize societies for the protection of children and animals. Such information as we are able to give, based on our own experience, may be of use.

The organization, as originally made in this State, was the Colorado Humane Society. It was organized and incorporated in 1881 under the general incorporation laws of the State. It was merely a voluntary association of certain persons interested in the protection of children and animals. It was incorporated so as to permit the society to hold property and to relieve its members of any individual or personal liability.

It was a State organization, not a city, county or otherwise local one, and the laws subsequently passed which recognized and empowered it referred to it as such. In this State, accordingly, any other society for the same purpose, local or State, must be organized as a branch of the one now existing or else obtain the passage of other laws recognizing and empowering the new society as distinguished from the present one. These branch societies exist by permission granted and authority delegated by the State society. This would be the case, also, in any other state where a State society of similar character existed.

The Colorado Humane Society as a State organization was by law given power to appoint officers or agents who had certain authority, express or implied. Branch societies were authorized by a charter from the State society and had whatever delegated powers the terms of the charter gave.

While the Colorado Humane Society was a State society and contemplated working anywhere in the State as soon as it could, its activities were, as a matter of fact, confined chiefly to

the city of Denver, for lack of the means necessary to extend them to the State outside of Denver. Several branch societies, however, were established and a considerable number of local voluntary officers appointed, who served without pay and did what they felt able or disposed to do out of sympathy with children and animals, and an active desire to see them well treated.

The members of the society, however, felt that if the society could be recognized as a regular part of the State government, with an appropriation from the State and an office in the State House, its prestige and influence would be greatly increased, the scope of its activities widened, and it would in general be put on a basis of permanency and dignity which would be of great advantage.

In 1901 a law was accordingly passed which constituted the Colorado Humane Society, just as it was and without changing it in any respect, the State Board of Child and Animal Protection. Its original powers and character were not changed in any way, nor were the powers specifically given it by law at all extended. It remained, as it had been, the Colorado Humane Society, and became, in addition and at the same time, the State Board of Child and Animal Protection. It remains such at this time.

Montana alone of all the other states has a similar, but in one respect essentially different, arrangement. In all the other states there are local societies in towns and counties with an occasional state society organized much as the Colorado Humane Society originally was.

The hopes of those who wished to see it made a State board have been more than realized. Although the appropriation thus far made has been wholly inadequate and has been eked out by private subscription, and even then has been not enough, yet the children and animals of the State have been protected all over the State, in the country as well as in town, practically as well as in the city of Denver. All that the system apparently needs now is a larger number of State officers to do the increasing amount of work.

As public sentiment regarding the protection of children and dumb animals becomes more active and intelligent better protection of them is demanded. As the population of the State increases, many people come in from foreign countries and portions of our country, where children and animals are not protected as we require them to be. Until they learn the laws of this State in this respect they make work for this board.

The system of voluntary officers deserves more attention than there is room to give. Under our law any person of good standing and judgment, who desires to become an officer of this board, receives the authority the law gives and exercises it without pay, on making a sworn application to the board and getting the endorse-

ment of at least four reputable citizens of his town or county, of whom one must be an official, certifying his fitness for the place and their willingness to back him up, may be appointed by the board one of its officers.

He receives a commission under the seal of the board and a six-pointed, numbered star as his badge of authority, on which are stamped the words "State of Colorado, Officer Child and Animal Protection."

He then has authority to enforce the laws of the State for the protection of children and animals, can make arrests, carry a weapon when on duty, can call on peace officers to make arrests or take charge of children or animals, and may, in short, do anything necessary to enforce the law. Resistance to him is punishable like resistance to any other officer. He is an officer of the State and in some important respects is vested with more authority than any other officer of the law in the State. Outside of the protection of children and animals, he has, of course, no more authority than a citizen. His commission may be at any time revoked by the board of directors.

His duties, as he is sworn on his application, are to enforce the laws for the protection of children and dumb animals, among other things. Since he is not paid, it means that he is given authority to do as much in this way as he feels able and disposed to do without pay.

There are now between seven and eight hundred such officers scattered over the State in upwards of two hundred and seventy towns and villages. Some are exceedingly active and influential. Others not so much so. Their usefulness ranges all the way from little or nothing to doing all that any one could do. There are very few who do nothing at all.

It should be remembered that they serve gratuitously, out of sheer sympathy with dumb animals and children, that they lose time and expend effort, have to chide and correct friends, neighbors and business, social and political associates, that they always need moral courage and often physical courage, that they often stand practically alone in their communities for a considerable time and brave hostility and indifference, in order that children and helpless dumb animals may be protected from abuse and neglect. When you realize this you get some idea of the intelligence and warm-heartedness of the seven hundred voluntary child and animal protectors in this State—one for every nine hundred of the State's population.

In reply to all who inquire as to the best way to organize for the protection of children and animals, we can do no better than point to the preceding pages as descriptive of what we believe to be the best form of organization yet found, and add the following suggestions.

When no State organization yet exists, especially if the society to be formed be in a large town or city, it is best to organize as a State society. If a State society already exists, organize as a branch of it. If the society is to be in a small town or village it may be organized as a local society, but whatever is done it should be with a view to becoming, sooner or later, either a State society or a part of one.

The society in any case should be incorporated for a variety of reasons, chief among which are the facts that in this way the society can hold property and do other things not possible to an unincorporated society. Incorporation also protects the members of the society from personal liability in suits for damages which evil-disposed persons might sometimes bring.

In selecting directors and officers only those sincerely and lastingly interested should be chosen. The higher their standing in the community, their intelligence, energy and determination, the better, as indicating like qualities in the administration of the society's affairs. The president, especially, should be a man of character, importance and influence.

The secretary should be a man of discretion, tact, energy, interest, courage and staying qualities. He is usually the active officer who conducts the affairs of the society, with the counsel of the directors. He must keep things going. Whoever else gets tired or discouraged, he must not.

To succeed the society must have money, the more the better, but some anyway. Office expenses and others must be met, and however much gratuitous service is rendered once in a while a lawyer's fee must be paid or the services of a man for a day or two. A little money can be made to go a long ways, but more is better.

Once organized, if there are no satisfactory laws in the State, obtain copies of the best you can and lay your plans to get them enacted in your own State. Enforce whatever laws there are and get others passed as they are needed.

Beyond this the conduct of the society's affairs must be left to the wisdom of its members. Be wise, patient, untiring, and never let go. Be not cast down by failure or apparent defeat. It takes time. Education of public sentiment is necessary and education is a slow process. The people must be behind the enforcement of law or it can not be enforced. Wisdom, patience, energy and time will inevitably succeed.

## HUMANE EDUCATION.

The importance of humane education in the schools cannot be exaggerated. No other step would compare at all in results with this. It is the same as moral education. The board will, during the coming year, establish a department of its work





Three to nine years old; mother dead, father drunkard; filthy hovel; unwashed, unfed, unschooled. Typical of such cases.



under the direction of an experienced teacher to deal with and further this phase of its labors. If the means were available to give proper attention to it, its overshadowing importance would soon be manifest.

It will be noticed that a majority of the volunteer officers have made no report. It must not be inferred that they have done no work. On the contrary, among the number who have not reported are many who are known to be exceedingly active and efficient, but who find it difficult to keep a record or do not appreciate its importance. Very few officers render no service.

### CHILD LABOR.

It should be said that while Colorado condemns the outrageous conditions of child labor existing in many other places and sympathizes with the efforts being made to amend and improve them, we have no child labor here, except the occasional individual violation of law which exists till it is brought to the notice of the board.

This fact is due to the power and activity of this board and its officers. That it would be possible to obtain such thorough results if its officers could be influenced by political considerations or were merely working for their salaries, is unlikely. Such has not been the experience of other states and communities.

The fact remains that there is practically no child labor in Colorado and that it is probably almost the only place where that is true.

### REPORT OF EL PASO COUNTY BRANCH OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION.

President—William F. Slocum.

Vice-President—Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard.

Secretary—W. F. Richards.

Treasurer—George R. Buckman.

Men .....	19
Women .....	20
Boys .....	47
Girls .....	46
Cattle .....	17
Herds of cattle—9—containing .....	407
Horses, mules and burros.....	273

Dogs and other small animals.....	46
Birds .....	14
Horses ordered out of harness.....	80
Warnings .....	279
Destroyed .....	45
Horses destroyed .....	15
Dogs destroyed .....	18
Cattle destroyed .....	4
Others destroyed .....	6
Non-support cases .....	10
Non-support cases involving children.....	10
Court cases .....	19
Court cases won.....	16
Court cases lost.....	1
Children sent to homes.....	15

## CHILDREN.

## PHYSICALLY ABUSED OR NEGLECTED.

Ill-fed .....	12
Ill-clothed .....	18
Ill-sheltered .....	2
Overworked .....	7
Not kept clean or in good health.....	24
Beaten .....	9
Generally neglected.....	23

## MENTALLY ABUSED OR NEGLECTED.

Unschoolled .....	19
Untrained .....	25
Undisciplined .....	23

## MORALLY ABUSED OR NEGLECTED.

Undisciplined .....	24
Bad example .....	23
Bad associations .....	19
Delinquents .....	11
Dependents .....	12
Defective .....	2



## HORSES, MULES AND BURROS.

Not fed or watered.....	40
Not sheltered .....	13
Overworked or overdriven.....	51
Beaten .....	25
Unshod .....	13
Sick .....	8
Lame .....	85
Crippled .....	18
Sore shoulders, back or otherwise .....	27
Too old or weak.....	18

## CATTLE.

Not fed, watered or sheltered.....	3
Violent abuse .....	2
Crippled or maimed.....	3
Sick .....	2

## DOGS AND OTHER SMALL ANIMALS.

Not fed or properly cared for.....	3
Deserted .....	4
Sick .....	5
Poisoned .....	15

The cattle mentioned in the herds were either left without feed, water or shelter, and in some cases both. Seven wells have been caused to be put down and three sheltered sheds to be built and several barns to be repaired for the stock in El Paso county.

There are about three hundred burros at the Garden of the Gods and the North and South Cheyenne Canons and in Manitou that have been inspected once and sometimes twice a week, which are not included in the figures under horses, mules and burros. The dairies, which have at least 2,000 head of stock, have been inspected once a month. That is, most of the shelter sheds and barns and cow yards were looked after.

The poultry at the commission houses have been inspected nearly every day, and several new and large, roomy coops have been built at the request of this office, and conditions are greatly improved.

The total number of cases investigated during the time of this report is 357, most of which were cases that needed more or less attention.

REPORT OF BOULDER COUNTY BRANCH OF STATE  
BOARD OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION.

Two men, 11 women, 16 boys, 17 girls; 104 horses, 113 cattle, 7 mules and burros, 205 warnings, 3 animals taken possession of, 9 boys to public school, 4 girls to public school, 5 to private homes, 27 children for whom parents were made to provide.

## REPORTS OF STATE VOLUNTEER\* OFFICERS.

## Apex—

Fred Rudolph—1 woman; 3 horses, 2 cattle, 10 warnings, 2 out of harness, 2 seized, 1 destroyed.

## Aspen—

Charles Dailey—2 women, 3 boys, 3 girls; 1 horse, 8 warnings; 1 court case, children.

Charles B. Lee—no report.

J. P. Chitwood—no report.

## Aguilar—

Ralph Graham—1 man; 1 horse, 1 warning, 1 horse out of harness, 1 seized, 1 destroyed; 1 court case, animals.

Andrew Jaksoniak—8 horses, 30 cattle, 12 warnings, 8 horses and mules out of harness.

Edward Warner—4 boys, 2 girls; 8 horses, 400 cattle, 3 mules, 8 dogs, 9 warnings, 2 horses out of harness; 10 boys to public school, 9 girls to public school.

## Alice—

Walter S. Hobbs—1 girl to private home, 1 warning.

## Amethyst—

A. L. Miller—1 man, 1 woman, 2 boys, 1 girl; 10 horses, 6 cattle, 3 burros, 2 dogs, 20 warnings, 10 horses out of harness, 2 seized, 3 destroyed.

## Ault—

George A. Truckey—1 man, 2 warnings.

Dr. F. S. Barber—no report.

## Akron—

M. F. Vance—1 horse, 8 cattle, 2 warnings, 1 seized, 1 destroyed; 1 court case, animals.

## Anaconda—

S. J. Henderson—no report.

## Antonito—

A. J. Lawton—no report.

## Arrowhead—

C. E. Gibbs—no report.

## Aurora—

George R. Aubrey—no report.

Barr—

J. A. Williamson—no report.

Bardine—

James Carey—1 girl; 3 horses, 2 warnings, 1 seized.

Bayfield—

Wm. Worrall—3 horses, 2 mules, 4 warnings, 4 horses out of harness.

Bellyne—

John B. Kayser—1 woman, 1 boy; 20 horses, 21 warnings, 1 destroyed.

Berthond—

C. V. Stryker—1 woman, 7 boys; 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 warnings, 2 horses out of harness; 2 boys to public school.

W. C. Fenton—no report.

Berwind—

Dr. A. L. Tront—no report.

Benlah—

O. S. Mackelfresh—2 horses; 1 boy; 1 warning.

Bijou Basin—

James H. Phillips—no report.

Black Hawk—

Ida Kruse McFarlane—no report.

Bonanza—

J. L. Bruns—6 horses, 2 warnings, 4 horses out of harness, 1 destroyed.

Boulder—

William Coster—5 boys, 1 girl; 1 horse out of harness, 1 destroyed; 1 boy to Industrial School, 4 boys to State Dependent Home, 1 girl to State Dependent Home, 1 father made to provide for child.

John Robert Wolff—No report.

David Hershman—2 men, 6 boys, 3 girls; 4 horses, 1 mule, 6 small animals, 8 warnings, 3 horses out of harness, 3 destroyed; 4 court cases, children; 5 to public school, 5 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Shep Madero—no report.

Dr. William Jones—no report.

Bovina—

L. E. Leeder—no report.

Boone—

A. W. Muse—2 men, 8 boys, 2 girls; 6 horses, 20 cattle, 2 mules, 5 dogs, 4 small animals, 10 warnings, 2 horses out of harness; 3 to public school, 1 father made to provide.

Breckenridge—

Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson—1 man, 8 boys; 6 horses, 1 cow, 10 mules and burros, 25 sheep, 5 dogs, 2 small animals, 15 warnings; 1 child to public school.

William Hudson—2 horses, 1 cow, 4 mules, 6 small animals, 12 warnings, 2 horses out of harness, 3 destroyed.

H. F. King—3 boys; 4 horses, 2 cattle, 4 mules, 7 dogs, 8 warnings, 4 horses out of harness, 2 seized, 4 destroyed; 6 boys to public school.

Brighton—

John Hartman—no report.

Lacon B. Ireland—no report.

D. F. Stukey—9 horses, 11 cattle, 100 sheep, 7 warnings, 4 horses out of harness, 100 destroyed.

Buena Vista—

John Frame—3 women, 14 boys; 15 horses, 60 cattle, 25 mules and burros, 20 dogs, 3 small animals, 7 warnings, 6 horses out of harness, 9 destroyed; 15 children to public school, 3 to private homes, 4 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Brookvale—

S. E. Mattox—no report.

Burlington—

J. C. Newberry—1 man, 1 woman, 2 boys, 2 girls; 1 horse, 6 cattle, 2 mules and burros, 3 hogs, 2 dogs, 8 warnings, 5 seized, 1 destroyed.

Brush—

L. C. McCracken—no report.

Byers—

George F. Hodge—no report.

Caddoa—

T. J. Brown—no report.

A. B. Ham—no report.

Calhan—

O. F. Dickson—4 horses, 3 warnings, 4 destroyed.

Canon City—

William McDougall—18 horses, 6 warnings, 14 horses ordered out of harness, 4 destroyed; 14 to public school.

A. B. Chatburn—1 woman, 1 boy; 4 horses, 1 cow, 1 dog, 7 warnings, 3 horses out of harness, 2 seized, 1 destroyed; 3 to public school, 1 to private home.

F. E. Thomas—no report.

Don R. Nelson—no report.

E. W. Duncanson—no report.

Castle Rock—

Chas. E. Ellison—no report.

Catherine—

J. W. Curtis—no report.

Cedaredge—

Richard McGruder—3 boys; 4 horses, 1 cow, 1 dog, 6 warnings; 1 court case, children.

George Leeson—3 horses, 4 warnings, 2 seized, 1 destroyed.

W. J. Myers—no report.



Bloated carcass of animal starved to death on prairie. No shelter, no feed.  
More or less typical of great numbers of range cattle from Canada  
to Mexico and from the Missouri river to the Pacific.



## Central City—

E. S. Holmes—1 woman, 2 girls; 3 horses, 5 cattle, 2 destroyed; 1 court case, children; 1 to public school, 1 for whom father was made to provide.

John C. Fleschutz—no report.

Mrs. Susie J. Kemp—8 horses, 3 mules and burros, 10 warnings, 4 out of harness, 1 destroyed; 1 court case, animals.

J. H. Maymon—no report.

Jacob Jurgens—no report.

## Center—

W. W. McCoy—no report.

## Centerville—

John Lapolice—no report.

## Chivington—

J. J. Spurgeon—no report.

## Cheyenne Wells—

C. H. Norman—no report.

W. F. Williams—no report.

## Colorado City—

Bert Webb—4 horses, 10 cattle, 3 mules and burros, 12 dogs, 6 warnings, 2 out of harness, 4 destroyed; 2 to Industrial School.

## Colorado Springs—

Chas. Carpenter—no report.

Alva C. Hoag—no report.

John V. Laddey, D. V. S.—no report.

J. F. Harsch—no report.

Charles D. Baldwin—no report.

## Crow—

S. M. Brugh—1 woman; 2 horses, 13 cattle, 4 dogs, 1 horse out of harness, 7 seized, 1 destroyed.

## Cope—

S. M. Weaver—no report.

## Craig—

Lew Foster—no report.

## Crested Butte—

J. J. Doyle—14 horses, 15 cattle, 27 warnings, 1 destroyed.

Perry Summers—no report.

## Crestone—

S. G. Wharton—no report.

## Cripple Creek—

M. H. Bower—50 horses, 10 cattle, 60 warnings.

J. J. Miller—1 man; 5 horses, 7 cattle, 2 mules, 1 dog, 9 warnings, 2 destroyed; 1 court case, animals.

Nat. Thorpe—7 horses, 1 cow, 8 warnings, 1 out of harness, 2 seized.

Harry Bowles, D. V. S.—no report.

Mrs. Jennie McDowell—no report.

## Dawkins—

George Benesch—1 warning.

## Debeque—

C. V. Nobles—7 warnings, 2 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

J. H. Vanderpool—no report.

## Delta—

Benjamin S. Gheen—no report.

George French—no report.

William Hunt—no report.

C. W. Frey—no report.

## Dillon—

J. T. Marshall—4 horses, 2 out of harness.

Edward Huter—no report.

J. S. Laskey—no report.

C. C. Warren—no report.

Frederick Richards—no report.

## Dolores—

James J. Lowell—no report.

## Doyleville—

C. E. McAllister—no report.

## Durango—

Frank Hartman—no report.

J. M. Meuser—no report.

Mrs. Ella E. White—1 man, 5 women; 5 horses, herd of cattle, 3 warnings, 2 out of harness.

C. C. Wright—3 men, 1 woman, 7 boys, 10 girls; 8 horses, 3 cattle, 12 warnings, 2 out of harness, 1 seized, 1 destroyed; 3 court cases, children; 17 children to private homes.

Herbert N. Wheeler—no report.

## Eads—

George Weisbrod—2,000 cattle, 2 warnings.

## Eagle—

Mrs. Frank Fulford—2 horses, 2 dogs, 2 warnings, 3 destroyed.

A. L. Fulford—no report.

## East Dale—

Alma C. Mortensen—no report.

## Edgewater—

Harry C. Thomas—2 horses, 1 small animal, 2 seized; 3 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

August Hashagen—5 horses, 2 dogs, 7 warnings.

Roy Bennett—no report.

Dr. Carl Meyer—no report.

## Elizabeth—

J. McKimmie, Jr.—4 horses, 2 cattle, 2 dogs, 2 destroyed.

Peter Blumer—no report.



Emma—

F. August Naefe—1 horse, 3 warnings.

Edith—

C. M. Grissom—no report.

W. C. Stoddard—no report.

Elbert—

Harry Lundy—no report.

Elkton—

George W. Barr—no report.

Empire—

Thomas Trevillion—no report.

Englewood—

Charles Lerchen—no report.

L. C. Samsen—1 woman, 2 boys, 1 girl; 4 horses, 4 cattle, 1 mule, 2 dogs, 10 warnings.

W. B. Heath—2 men, 4 women, 1 boy; 3 horses, 1 cow, 3 hogs, 7 dogs, 7 warnings, 2 out of harness, 4 destroyed; 4 to Industrial School, 3 to public school, 2 children, for whom fathers were made to provide.

Erie—

S. Francis—1 boy; 2 horses, 2 cattle, 2 mules and burro, 1 sheep, 1 dog, 6 small animals, 4 warnings, 1 ordered out of harness, 6 seized, 9 destroyed; 5 to public school, 1 to State Home.

Eureka—

Rasmus Hanson—no report.

Joseph T. Terry—no report.

Evans—

John K. Mallonee—5 horses, 4 mules and burros, 1 hog, 1 dog, 21 small animals, 4 warnings, 4 out of harness seized, 21 destroyed; 2 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Evergreen—

William Ross—no report.

Fleming—

C. C. French—1 destroyed.

Florence—

C. H. Bissell—8 boys, 9 girls; 2 horses, 1 destroyed; 5 to State Dependent Home.

R. H. Paxton—no report.

M. H. Deacon—no report.

E. B. Warner—no report.

Fairplay—

R. C. Armstrong—no report.

Flagler—

W. L. Price—no report.

## Fondis—

J. J. McFarlin—3 horses, 3 warnings, 3 destroyed.

Ella M. Cox—6 horses, 6 warnings; 1 girl to public school.

Owen Ustick—no report.

H. E. Voté—no report.

## Ft. Collins—

T. T. Warren—5 horses, 500 cattle, 65 sheep, 25 warnings, 3 destroyed; 3 court cases, children.

A. J. Moore—15 horses, 10 cattle, 15 warnings, 4 out of harness, 3 destroyed; 2 children to public school.

A. J. Gilkison—6 horses, 2 warnings.

Fred C. Gooding—2 horses, 2 small animals, 4 warnings, 4 destroyed.

J. T. Clews—3 women, 2 boys, 3 girls; 15 horses, 33 cattle, 1 mule, 5 dogs, 23 warnings, 6 ordered out of harness, 1 seized, 3 destroyed; 11 children to public school, 5 to private homes.

Mrs. Donald A. McLean—no report.

## Ft. Garland—

Charles J. Robinson—2 men, 1 boy, 1 girl; 5 horses, 6 cattle, 8 warnings, 11 ordered out of harness.

J. L. Moyer—no report.

## Fort Logan—

Mrs. Emma Erickson—8 men, 3 boys, 3 girls; 3 horses, 1 cow, 3 mules, 1 dog, 4 warnings, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 seized; 1 girl to Industrial School, 7 to public school.

Thomas H. Smith—2 horses, 4 warnings.

Charles Gallagher—25 horses, 1 dog, 25 warnings.

J. W. McBroom—no report.

## Ft. Morgan—

A. L. Burdette—7 horses, 1 dog, 12 warnings, 4 ordered out of harness; 2 court cases, animals; 10 children to public school.

## Fraser—

M. K. Evans—1 man, 1 woman, 1 girl; 2 horses, 2 mules, 1 dog, 10 warnings, 2 ordered out of harness.

## Fulford—

B. S. Morgan—no report.

## Frunita—

C. J. Nugent—1 boy, 1 girl; 1 horse, 1 warning, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 seized; 4 children to public school, 1 child for whom father was made to provide.

## Gardner—

Katherine Smith—no report.

## Garo—

John R. Fisher—7 horses, 30 cattle, 2 dogs, 14 warnings, 6 ordered out of harness, 4 destroyed.

F. R. Gilmore—no report.

## Georgetown—

Albert W. Rugg, Jr.—no report.





Mother dead, father drunkard; under \$5,000 bond for criminal assault on oldest girl. About to start for State Home.

## Gilpin—

Richard Bennallack—15 horses, 1 out of harness, 15 warnings; 5 children to public school.

T. J. Lee—no report.

## Gillette—

Mrs. Jos. Bagshaw—no report.

## Gilman—

J. R. Gilmer—no report.

## Glenwood Springs—

Thomas Kendrick—1 horse; 1 court case, animal; 1 warning.

Hiram Bullis—4 men, 6 women, 8 boys, 3 girls; 4 horses, 1 mule, 3 dogs, 10 warnings; 3 court cases, children; 3 boys to Industrial School, 4 to public school.

A. W. Kensel—no report.

## Golden—

J. F. O'Brien—1 woman; 3 horses, 30 cattle, 2 mules, 2 dogs, 12 small animals, 10 warnings, 2 ordered out of harness, 2 seized, 1 destroyed.

A. A. Bawalski—2 women, 10 boys, 3 girls; 102 horses, 425 cattle, 10 mules and burros, 1 dog, 60 warnings, 30 ordered out of harness, 2 animals destroyed; 1 court case, children; 1 court case, animals; 4 boys to public school, 1 girl to public school.

Dr. Robert O. Edwards—3 men, 2 boys; 26 horses, 4 cattle, 4 small animals, 72 warnings, 1 ordered out of harness, 3 seized, 1 destroyed.

## Gold Hill—

Edward Klingenberg—no report.

## Grand Lake—

James Cairns—10 horses, 2 warnings.

## Grand Junction—

F. E. Newbury—1 boy; 8 horses, 4 cattle, 2 mules, 3 dogs, 9 warnings, 7 horses out of harness, 1 seized, 3 destroyed.

Mrs. Olive R. Mead—2 horses, 2 sheep, 1 dog, 6 warnings, 1 horse out of harness, 1 destroyed; 1 court case, animals; 2 children to public school.

Dr. J. W. Goff—2 women, 4 boys; 12 horses, 20 cattle, 1 mule, 2 hogs, 2 dogs, 30 birds and small animals, 12 warnings, 1 ordered out of harness, 2 destroyed; 2 court cases, children; 2 court cases, animals.

S. F. Duree—no report.

Mrs. Emma Keene Sullivan—no report.

## Granada—

W. C. McClurry—no report.

L. N. Taylor—no report.

## Granite—

Julius Hoffman—12 cattle, 3 warnings; 1 court case, animals; 1 seized.

## Grand Valley—

H. S. Wayne—no report.

## Greeley—

J. F. Sapp—5 horses, 13 cattle, 2 mules, 10 warnings. 3 horses ordered out of harness.

D. F. Camp—no report.

S. B. Wright—no report.

P. A. Tisdell, Sr.—no report.

Fred Place—no report.

## Gunnison—

Mathias Schmitz—no report.

## Gypsum—

J. L. Chatfield—no report.

A. W. Grundel—no report.

S. W. Light—no report.

## Hahn's Peak—

George W. Cross—1 horse, 1 mule, 2 dogs, 1 warning, 3 destroyed.

Floyd Reynolds—no report.

George W. Cross—no report.

## Harris—

E. B. Bowles—no report.

## Hastings—

M. R. Hightower—no report.

## Haxtum—

Jacob C. Becker—no report.

John E. Baldwin—1 boy; 1 horse, 2 warnings, 1 seized.

## Hayden—

U. B. Holderness—20 horses, 3 cattle, 3 warnings, 1 out of harness, 1 seized; 2 court cases, animals.

C. K. Hartzell—3 men, 2 girls, 5 horses, 20 cattle, 2 hogs, 5 warnings, 6 horses ordered out of harness, 2 seized, 5 destroyed; 2 boys to public school.

H. W. Cook—no report.

## Hebron—

H. C. Chedsey—25 horses, 20 warnings.

## Holly—

J. W. Bryce—13 children; 10 horses, 4 cattle, 6 warnings, 2 ordered out of harness, 1 seized; 1 court case, children; 1 court case, animals; 1 boy to Industrial School, 7 to public school.

## Henderson—

W. H. Taylor—no report.

## Hezron—

J. E. Fitzwater—no report.

## Highland Lake—

L. C. Mead—no report.

## Hill Top—

Clifton R. Bassell—no report.

## Hotchkiss—

George A. Kelly—3 boys, 2 girls; 4 horses, 2 cattle, 3 warnings, 2 seized; 5 children to public school.

## Hortense—

W. B. Palmer—no report.

## Hudson—

Fred Gorringer—1 boy; 1 horse, 916 cattle, 3 warnings, 3 destroyed.

## Huggins—

F. L. Overman—19 horses, 19 warnings, 12 ordered out of harness, 1 destroyed.

## Hugo—

E. I. Thompson—3 boys, 2 girls; 2 horses, 4 warnings, 5 children for whom parents were made to provide.

C. C. Sutherland—no report.

## Idaho Springs—

Elmer Erickson—12 men, 2 women, 8 boys, 6 girls; 10 horses, 2 cattle, 1 dog, 10 warnings, 3 seized, 5 destroyed; 16 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Thomas Cain—2 men, 4 women, 3 boys, 5 girls; 2 horses, 1 cow, 10 warnings, 3 horses ordered out of harness, 3 destroyed; 4 court cases, children; 2 boys to public school, 1 boy to State Home, 3 girls to State Home, 1 to private home, 3 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Ezekiel Boyd—6 horses, 3 cattle, 2 burros, 3 warnings, 3 horses out of harness, 2 seized, 1 destroyed; 3 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

A. P. McCapes, D. V. S.—no report.

Albert W. Rugg—no report.

## Independence—

Orlando Rogers—15 horses, 1 destroyed, 15 warnings.

Edward Holland—no report.

E. N. Litts—no report.

R. Herman—no report.

## Idalia—

Eads W. Lehman—2 horses, 2 warnings.

## Jamestown—

John Chalmers—no report.

## Jasper—

A. J. Butler—no report.

## Johnstown—

Edward D. Riker—5 horses, 1 seized, 1 destroyed; 1 court case, children.

## Julesburg—

J. W. Johnson—1 boy; 5 horses, 20 hogs, 5 warnings, 1 ordered out of harness.



## Kiowa—

Ernest Wrockloff—2 horses, 2 warnings.

A. H. Higgins—no report.

## Kremmling—

Mrs. N. C. Tyler—1 man; 3 horses, 2 warnings, 3 seized, 2 destroyed; 2 children to public school.

Harry W. Pharo—no report.

## Lafayette—

George A. Kneebone—2 horses, 2 cattle, 1 dog, 5 small animals, 1 horse ordered out of harness.

S. B. Samson—no report.

W. T. Wilkinson—no report.

William Page—no report.

R. M. Wheatley—no report.

## La Jara—

D. E. Newcomb—7 horses, 14 cattle, 1 warning, 21 seized, 1 destroyed.

## La Junta—

C. L. Seeley—1 man, 2 women, 3 girls; 60 horses, 2 cattle, 4 mules, 2 dogs, 20 warnings, 10 out of harness, 2 seized, 1 destroyed; 1 child to public school, 3 girls to private homes, 2 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

J. G. Howard—no report.

## Lake City—

Squire L. Brown—3 horses, 10 mules, 6 warnings; 2 children to public school.

J. B. Michaels—no report.

S. H. Kinsey—no report.

## Lamar—

George A. Watson—7 men, 9 women, 12 boys, 14 girls; 25 horses, 1,207 cattle, 77 mules and burros, 3 dogs, 13 small animals, 105 warnings, 39 ordered out of harness, 1,309 animals taken possession of, 6 destroyed; 11 court cases, children; 14 court cases, animals; 6 to private homes, 1 boy to Industrial School, 49 boys to public school, 33 girls to public school, 15 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Mark H. Flynn—no report.

Frank Kelsey—no report.

## La Porte—

George Stearley—no report.

## Las Animas—

F. M. Tagne—5 boys, 5 girls; 7 horses, 4 cattle, 14 horses, 3 out of harness, 11 seized, 3 destroyed; 1 court case, animals; 7 to public school, 3 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

## La Veta—

W. H. Gould—4 horses, 1 mule, 1 dog, 26 warnings, 2 horses out of harness, 1 destroyed.

W. J. Hill—no report.



Lay—

H. L. Grinstead—no report.

Leadville—

P. Hahnwald—no report.

John M. Whitton—no report.

Limon—

F. M. Carman—no report.

Littleton—

George H. Domire—1 boy, 1 girl; 9 horses, 5 warnings, 2 ordered out of harness, 1 destroyed; 1 court case, children; 1 boy to public school.

L. A. Smith, Jr.—10 horses, 21 cattle, 4 dogs, 6 small animals, 39 warnings, 10 destroyed; 3 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

W. G. Alexander—7 boys, 5 girls; 11 horses, 71 cattle, 2 mules, 1 dog, 16 small animals, 3 seized; 2 boys to Industrial School, 1 girl to Industrial School, 5 to public school, 1 boy to private home, 1 for whom father was made to provide.

Livermore—

J. H. Nightingale—no report.

Longmont—

O. D. Rider—73 cattle, 2 mules, 25 warnings, 2 horses ordered out of harness, 1 destroyed; 1 to public school, 3 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Ira Wildman—no report.

Chester W. Douglas—3 boys; 2 horses, 50 cattle, 3 warnings, 2 horses ordered out of harness, 1 seized, 2 destroyed; 5 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

G. J. Basher—no report.

L. R. Herron—no report.

F. W. Culver—no report.

Loveland—

George C. Briggs—no report.

Dr. S. J. Greear—no report.

Louisville—

H. W. Dutton—no report.

F. L. Swamberger—no report.

Lucerne—

Emory L. Holland—50 cattle, 3 warnings.

Manassa—

T. H. Haskell—no report.

A. S. Hawkins—no report.

S. S. Weimar—no report.

Mancos—

Hugo Weston—no report.

Manzanola—

Fred E. Wellman—8 horses, 8 animals destroyed.

## Meeker—

E. P. Grove—6 horses, 4 warnings, 3 out of harness, 1 seized;  
2 court cases, animals.

George L. Greer—no report.

## Minturn—

Chas. H. Rabidew—no report.

Charles Terrell—no report.

Robt. Richardson—no report.

## Mirage—

W. D. Davidson—no report.

C. B. Snider—no report.

Edwin Tobler—no report.

## Mitchell—

J. A. Breslin—no report.

Gus Meyer—no report.

## Monte Vista—

S. W. S. Woods—no report.

## Montezuma—

Edgar Burton—no report.

William Stake—no report.

## Montrose—

J. A. Beatty, D. V. S.—4 men, 7 women, 5 boys, 6 girls;  
23 horses, 500 cattle, 9 mules, 2 dogs, 90 warnings, 17 ordered out  
of harness, 31 seized. 26 destroyed; 1 court case, children; 2 court  
cases, animals; 1 girl to private home, 10 children for whom  
fathers were made to provide.

William Easton—no report.

Aaron Walters—no report.

Charles T. Mobley—no report.

R. H. Blake—no report.

## McCoy—

W. E. McQueary—no report.

## Naturita—

A. R. Payson—no report.

Thomas M. Campbell—no report.

## Nederland—

J. O. Beach—1 man; 1 horse, 5 warnings, 3 destroyed.

J. M. Hanby—no report.

## Newcastle—

Jackson Tubbs—no report.

## Norwood—

J. S. Prewer—1 horse, 1 warning, 1 destroyed.

## Ohio—

S. M. Tarkington—no report.



Pistula and harness sores. Horse taken from party of campers just returning to Denver, summer of 1906.



## Ordway—

W. R. Chown—8 horses, 5 dogs, 8 warnings, 4 ordered out of harness, 2 destroyed; 1 court case, animals; 12 children to public school, 3 for whom fathers were made to provide.

Dr. S. E. Griffin—no report.

## Orient—

John Roberts—no report.

Otis—O. P. Smith—no report.

## Ouray—

Julian Hulaniski—2 women, 3 boys, 1 girl; 15 horses, 2 cattle, 5 mules and burros, 15 small animals, 10 warnings, 1 horse out of harness; 5 children to public school.

Stephen G. Douthitt—2 men, 3 boys, 2 girls; 21 horses, 26 mules and burros, 25 warnings, 50 horses ordered out of harness, 22 animals destroyed.

A. M. Prior—no report.

Wm. Beard—no report.

## Pagosa Junction—

E. K. Caldwell—no report.

## Pagosa Springs—

Henry Parr—no report.

## Palisade—

H. D. Sayles—no report.

## Parkdale—

W. H. Murray—5 horses, 4 out of harness, 1 destroyed, 5 warnings.

## Perigo—

R. W. Ballard—no report.

James R. Garren—no report.

## Petersburg—

Fred Sitzman—no report.

## Pine Grove—

B. J. Ford—no report.

## Platteville—

George F. Gregory—no report.

## Pueblo—

Charles B. Crawford—2 men, 17 boys, 23 girls; 1 horse, 3 warnings, 1 animal seized; 4 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

H. M. Crane—3 boys, 1 girl, 3 to public school, 1 to private home.

Sherman M. Hobson—7 men, 5 women, 9 boys, 7 girls; 13 horses, 5 cattle, 8 dogs, 35 small animals, 85 warnings, 9 ordered out of harness, 11 destroyed.

M. O. Davis—4 boys, 1 girl; 1 horse, 5 cattle, 1 dog, 1 warning.

George Louderback—1 man, 1 woman, 2 boys, 2 girls; 2 horses, 2 dogs, 2 warnings, 1 horse ordered out of harness; 3 to public school, 1 for whom father was made to provide.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. McDonald—5 men, 25 women, 43 boys, 67 girls; 28 horses, 61 cattle, 12 dogs, 55 small animals, 50 warnings, 10 ordered out of harness, 4 seized, 3 destroyed; 18 court cases, children; 3 court cases, animals; 9 boys to public school, 12 girls to public school, 1 girl to State Dependent Home, 7 boys to private homes, 17 girls to private homes, 20 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Henry O. Morris—25 horses, 12 cattle, 5 mules and burros, 20 dogs, 20 birds and small animals, 75 warnings, 16 ordered out of harness, 14 destroyed; 7 court cases, animals.

Don R. Nelson—4 men, 2 boys, 2 girls; 4 horses, 2 cattle, 1 sheep, 1 dog, 1 bird, 14 warnings, 8 ordered out of harness, 1 seized; 3 boys to public school, 4 to private homes, 4 for whom fathers were made to provide.

Herman Stein—2 women; 6 horses, 2 cattle, 1 mule, 10 dogs, 14 warnings, 3 horses out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

J. W. Duckworth—no report.

F. W. Griswold—no report.

Joseph F. Reilly—no report.

W. W. Bulette—no report.

C. S. Warren—no report.

Quarry—

Josiah Starriett—78 horses, 8 cattle, 1 mule, 8 warnings, 68 animals taken possession of, 1 destroyed.

Red Cliff—

A. S. Little—no report.

Redstone—

E. R. Crum—no report.

Rico—

Charles F. Berger—no report.

Rhone—

G. W. King—no report.

Ridgway—

J. J. Carmichael—no report.

A. V. Martin—no report.

Rifle—

J. L. Cochran—5 men, 2 women; 15 horses, 10 cattle, 5 dogs, 20 warnings, 5 out of harness, 8 seized, 7 destroyed; 5 to public school, 4 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Rocky Ford—

M. E. Croop—1 man, 1 woman; 1 warning, 2 horses out of harness, 3 destroyed; 1 boy to Industrial School.

J. E. Euster—no report.

G. W. Meador—no report.

Robinson—

Mrs. J. A. Kutzleb—no report.

Benjamin Rick—no report.

Rockwood—

Levi Carson—no report.

Rouse—

John Carroll—no report.

Robert E. Carroll—no report.

Russell Gulch—

J. E. Dowden—no report.

Salem—

R. G. Turner—6 horses, 5 out of harness, 1 destroyed, 5 warnings.

Salida—

Mrs. Ruth H. Spray—4 boys, 5 girls; 1 horse, 1 cow, 4 warnings; 5 court cases, children; 1 boy to State Home, 4 girls to State Home, 2 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Carl Peterson—no report.

George W. Means—no report.

Sanford—

Ira B. Whitney—3 horses, 2 cattle, 2 warnings, 6 destroyed.

Marcus Funk—no report.

Saguache—

Fred E. Hodding—no report.

Thomas Noland—no report.

San Isabel—

Dewitt C. Travis—no report.

San Luis—

J. P. Gallegos—1 man; 2 horses, 2 ordered out of harness, 2 seized, 2 warnings.

S. H. Smith—no report.

Sawpit—

F. E. Newbury—no report.

Sedalia—

George C. Kreutzer—no report.

Sargents—

S. S. Watters—4 horses, 3 warnings, 2 destroyed.

Segundo—

Dr. C. E. Smith—no report.

Sidney—

Andrew McDermott—no report.

Sheridan Lake—

W. H. Albright—no report.

Silver Cliff—

T. R. Barger—no report.

Lewis J. Dawson—no report.

## Silverton—

W. W. Taylor—2 girls; 2 horses, 2 calves, 1 mule, 6 warnings, 1 out of harness, 1 destroyed; 1 court case, children; 3 court cases, animals; 1 child for whom father was made to provide.

S. U. Morris—no report.

W. C. Fisher—no report.

Louis Wyman—no report.

## Silver Plume—

John E. Baldwin—no report.

## Slater—

B. C. Humphrey—no report.

## Sneffels—

Edward McSherry—no report.

## Snyder—

D. D. Monroe—no report.

## Snowmass—

E. Powell—7 boys, 1 girl; 3 horses, 2 out of harness, 1 destroyed, 6 warnings; 9 to public school, 3 to private homes.

## Sopris—

Bert Lloyd—no report.

## Springfield—

Jesse H. Tanner—no report.

## St. Elmo—

John Doyle—1 horse, 1 out of harness, 1 dog, 1 destroyed; 1 girl, 1 to public school.

## Sugar City—

Dr. J. Ed. Ray—3 children; 3 horses, 3 warnings.

## Steamboat Springs—

Fred S. Follett—no report.

J. E. Love—no report.

## Sterling—

A. L. Litch—no report.

## Sulphur Springs—

B. P. Sheriff—no report.

Nathan Shore—no report.

## Sunlight—

J. Clarence Moore—no report.

## Superior—

Patrick Powers—no report.

John Kelly—no report.

## Swink—

W. R. Chown—See Ordway for report.

## Tabernash—

Henry Lange—2 horses, 5 cattle, 6 small animals, 15 warnings.



## Telluride—

W. W. Inman—15 horses, 1 hog, 20 warnings; 4 court cases, animals.

D. Wells Patridge—2 girls to public school.

A. S. Givins—2 men, 1 woman; 50 horses, 2 mules, 1 dog, 10 warnings, 10 horses ordered out of harness, 1 destroyed; 2 to public school.

A. F. Cummings—10 women, 29 boys, 11 girls; 125 horses, 200 cattle, 110 mules and burros, 5 dogs, 50 warnings, 20 horses out of harness, 30 seized, 6 destroyed; 2 court cases, children; 3 court cases, animals, 3 to public school, 1 to State Home.

L. M. Latsch—no report.

Wm. Midwinter—no report.

E. N. Lavender—no report.

Dr. Floyd Whiting—no report.

## Tercio—

Dr. W. L. Conway—no report.

## Timnath—

Mrs. Mary E. Elliott—no report.

## Trinchera—

Fred F. Hee—no report.

## Trinidad—

Perry Jaffa, M. D.—1 boy; 1 horse, 2 warnings, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 seized, 1 destroyed.

E. J. Foreman, D. V. S.—1 woman, 1 boy, 3 girls; 6 horses, 1 cow, 10 mules and burros, 1 dog, 24 small animals, 4 warnings, 6 ordered out of harness, 2 seized, 15 destroyed; 3 court cases, animals; 2 court cases, children; 1 boy to Industrial School, 1 girl to Industrial School.

Joseph L. Biggerstaff—no report.

J. W. Mercer—no report.

M. D. Ryan—no report.

## Troublesome—

J. A. McNamara—7 horses, 2 cattle, 3 warnings, 5 out of harness, 3 destroyed.

## Toponas—

W. W. Reed—no report.

## Twin Lakes—

Will T. Buchanan—1 woman, 2 boys, 1 girl; 8 horses, 20 cattle, 9 burros, 1 dog, 8 warnings, 3 children for whom parents were made to provide.

J. W. Remine—no report.

## Victor—

George H. McMillan—no report.

George R. Enderich—no report.

Mrs. Ada B. Hanna—no report.

## Villa Grove—

Robt. Stahl—1 horse, 1 dog, 2 small animals, 2 warnings, 4 destroyed.

Frank H. Stahl—1 man; 3 warnings.

George H. Derbyshire—1 woman, 1 boy, 2 girls; 2 horses, 7 cattle, 2 dogs, 1 warning, 2 animals destroyed.

## Walden—

John L. Hilton—no report.

Kenneth J. McCallum—no report.

## Walsenburg—

James C. Exline, D. V. S.—6 horses, 3 cattle, 1 warning, 1 out of harness, 1 destroyed; 2 court cases, animals.

## Watson—

E. H. Gray—10 horses, 25 cattle.

## Wellington—

Burt Ingram—no report.

## Webster—

E. R. Westfall—no report.

## Weston—

Robert Lane—12 horses, 4 cattle, 4 destroyed.

C. E. Persons—no report.

## Windsor—

M. H. Laybourn—no report.

## Yampa—

O. F. Hutchinson—4 horses, 2 destroyed.

H. J. W. Hernage—no report.

W. W. Cottle—1 horse, 1 cow, 2 seized, 1 destroyed.

M. F. Boore—20 horses, 205 cattle, 15 warnings, 2 destroyed.

## Yuma—

George W. Custer—1 horse, 2 cattle, 50 sheep, 53 animals destroyed.

Lenora T. Custer—2 men, 2 women, 1 boy, 4 girls; 4 dogs, 3 birds and small animals.

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REPORTS OF DENVER VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Anderson, F. W.—2 horses, 12 warnings.

Austin, S. Frank—1 woman, 1 boy, 2 girls; 2 horses, 2 dogs, 20 warnings; 1 court case, children; 1 to public school, 1 to private home, 3 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Adams, James Barton—no report.

Anthony, Mrs. Frances B.—no report.

Arenz, Harry A.—no report.

Arenz, Walter F.—no report.

Baker, A. H.—2 women, 5 boys, 7 girls; 15 horses, 20 cattle, 12 dogs, 24 warnings, 5 ordered out of harness.

Bailey, W. G.—2 small animals, 2 warnings.





Nine years old; too small to work; mother dead; stepfather threw him out; taken in and cared for by negro.

Bock, Dr. Sidney E.—7 warnings, 3 horses out of harness; 1 court case, animals.

Boutwell, James L.—8 horses, 4 small animals, 1 dog, 2 warnings, 2 out of harness, 1 seized.

Brukk, Bertha F.—2 women, 7 boys, 5 girls; 16 horses, 5 dogs.

Brunson, Charles—12 boys, 15 girls; 370 horses, 117 cattle, 27 ordered out of harness, 55 destroyed; 3 court cases, children; 3 to State Home.

Bryan, Harry E.—2 boys, 4 girls; 4 horses.

Buell, Jesse E.—3 boys; 5 horses, 2 mules, 8 small animals, 18 warnings, 1 horse out of harness.

Buckwalter, H. H.—2 dogs, 1 small animal, 3 warnings.

Byers, Frank S.—12 boys, 3 girls; 705 horses, 14 mules and burros, 6 dogs, 7 small animals, 45 warnings, 8 ordered out of harness, 2 destroyed.

Babcock, R. E.—no report.

Baechtold, A.—no report.

Baker, Frank A.—no report.

Bell, Thomas F.—no report.

Bennett, Charles E.—no report.

Berkey, John M.—no report.

Berlin, Mrs. Emma—no report.

Byers, T. J.—no report.

Boyd, A. M.—no report.

Burnam, L. W.—no report.

Butler, B. F.—no report.

Callicotte, W. R.—10 men, 8 women, 16 boys, 10 girls; 28 horses, 10 cattle, 18 mules and burros, 6 dogs, 50 birds and small animals, 30 warnings, 6 ordered out of harness, 6 seized, 2 destroyed; 2 court cases, children; 2 court cases, animals; 8 to public school, 2 to State Dependent Home, 2 to private home, 12 lectures on the humane treatment of children and dumb animals given to the general public, and 30 such lectures given to the schools.

Cole, Albert J.—11 horses, 3 cattle, 19 dogs, 8 warnings, 4 out of harness, 3 destroyed; 4 children to public school.

Compton, Marion H.—5 men, 4 boys; 3 horses, 2 dogs, 6 warnings; 2 boys to public school.

Cromwell, A. W.—23 warnings, 17 mules and burros, 9 animals destroyed; 1 child for whom father was made to provide.

Carpenter, John E.—no report.

Chambers, Dr. P. H.—no report.

Charles, Hubert C.—no report.

Clark, J. W.—no report.

Clymer, Charles T.—no report.

Coe, C. M.—no report.

Copeland, Fred R.—no report.

Cable, Herbert A.—no report.

Davis, Edmund D.—20 horses, 75 cattle, 3 dogs, 20 warnings.

Deitz, Henry—1 woman, 2 girls; 6 horses, 3 warnings.

Desserich, Charles—1 boy; 5 horses, 1 mule, 10 birds and small animals, 6 warnings, 2 ordered out of harness; 1 to public school.

De Weese, Henry L.—2 men, 1 woman; 4 warnings.

Dillenback, May—1 boy; 14 horses, 1 cow, 1 dog, 7 birds and small animals, 8 warnings, 1 out of harness, 2 seized; 1 court case, children; 1 court case, animals; 1 to House of Detention.

Ditson, Jesse A.—4 warnings.

Dougherty, M. D.—2 men; 1 small animal.

Dunleavy, Dr. M. J.—20 horses, 4 mules and burros, 12 ordered out of harness, 7 destroyed.

Davis, John R.—no report.

Dawson, Eugene C.—no report.

Depew, C. M.—no report.

Doughty, Howard J.—no report.

Elliott, W. R.—3 boys; 10 horses, 3 dogs, 20 warnings, 6 out of harness, 1 destroyed; 3 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Emmert, Charles G.—no report.

Eade, George E.—no report.

Easting, Howard, E.—no report.

Edgerton, George F.—no report.

Elliott, J. J.—no report.

English, C. H.—no report.

Fallek, N.—18 horses, 7 cattle, 2 mules and burros, 12 sheep, 1 hog, 15 dogs, 5 birds and small animals, 28 warnings, 14 out of harness, 8 destroyed.

Farley, Nelson—2 men, 5 women, 3 boys, 1 girl; 6 horses, 1 mule, 4 dogs, 8 birds and small animals, 1 seized; 2 children to public school.

Forrester, Fred H.—12 horses, 12 warnings.

Funcheon, D. C.—6 horses, 3 cattle, 5 mules and burros, 7 ordered out of harness, 18 warnings.

Fielding, C. B.—no report.

Flanagan, J. E.—no report.

Florence, Charles J.—no report.

Foote, R. E.—no report.

Fox, S. D.—no report.

France, Mae de—no report.

Freeman, E. R.—no report.

Geier, Harry—1 woman, 1 girl; 19 cattle, 5 small animals, 4 sheep, 8 warnings, 1 ordered out of harness, 14 seized, 53 destroyed; 1 court case, children; 1 court case, animals; 1 girl to private home.

George, Edward—7 horses, 2 burros, 5 dogs, 6 birds and small animals, 15 warnings, 4 out of harness, 10 destroyed.

Gilman, Harvey E.—2 horses, 1 dog, 3 birds and small animals, 4 warnings, 1 destroyed.

Goltz, Ernest—7 boys; 9 horses, 1 cattle, 1 bird, 8 warnings, 2 horses out of harness, 1 destroyed.

Gue, W. M.—4 horses, 5 warnings.

Garren, James R.—no report.

Geddis, A. B.—no report.

Gerber, George A.—no report.

Gilmore, Fred R.—no report.

Golder, Robert M.—no report.

Gorbet, Edwin Q.—no report.

Grenfell, Mrs. Helen L.—no report.

Gardner, Addison L.—no report.

Harrison, Mark—1 woman, 5 boys, 1 girl; 26 horses, 2 mules and burros, 6 dogs, 2 small animals, 116 warnings, 26 ordered out of harness, 1 seized; 3 children to public school.

Harvey, George H.—1 man, 5 women, 3 boys, 63 girls; 183 horses, 54 cattle, 2 mules and burros, 4 dogs, 7 birds and small animals, 109 warnings, 28 out of harness, 4 destroyed; 32 children to public school, 37 to private homes.

Hawes, H. E.—2 boys; 25 horses, 13 out of harness, 25 warnings; 2 children to public school.

Hicks, R. E.—1 boy, 3 girls; 31 horses, 2 cattle, 3 dogs, 31 warnings, 10 out of harness.

Horne, Sherman—1 man, 2 boys; 8 warnings, 4 out of harness, 20 destroyed.

Howell, W. R.—10 horses, 4 dogs, 33 warnings; 2 boys.

Howland, Harry—1 woman; 2 dogs, 2 warnings.

Hunt, J. E.—2 dogs, 2 destroyed.

Haaze, Louis G.—no report.

Hackshaw, James—no report.

Hadley, Claude L.—no report.

Haines, W. G.—no report.

Hall, Fred B.—no report.

Hall, Henry A.—no report.

Hanson, J. A.—no report.

Harder, Hoyt H.—no report.

Harrison, Morris—no report.

Haskett, David H.—no report.

Head, C. F.—no report.

Hoeckel, C. F.—no report.

Holmberg, John A.—no report.

Howard, E. E.—no report.

Houseley, Charles H.—no report.

Hunt, G. E.—no report.

Huntington, Alice G.—no report.

Jackson, C. E.—6 warnings.



Johnson, Frank D.—no report.

Johnson, George H.—no report.

Jackson, Edward E.—no report.

Keyes, Harry L.—6 horses, 3 mules, 20 warnings, 18 ordered out of harness, 1 seized.

Kimball, Frank E.—1 man; 5 horses, 4 out of harness.

Klein, G. G.—1 man; 7 horses, 2 dogs, 9 warnings; 11 children for whom fathers were made to support.

Kortz, Harry B.—6 horses, 6 warnings.

Kersten, Victor J.—no report.

Koch, A. C.—no report.

Ladd, James E.—1 boy, 2 girls; 40 horses, 10 cattle, 5 mules and burros, 10 dogs, 50 birds and small animals, 105 warnings, 61 ordered out of harness, 15 animals taken possession of, 9 destroyed; 7 court cases, animals; 1 child for whom father was made to provide.

Lee, Oscar—4 horses, 2 cattle, 2 mules and burros, 2 dogs, 8 warnings, 2 horses out of harness.

Lincoln, F. J.—3 boys, 2 girls; 2 horses, 2 warnings; 1 child for whom father was made to provide.

Lowe, G. H.—25 horses, 4 mules, 28 warnings, 14 ordered out of harness.

La Due, Theodore F.—no report.

Lauder, John B.—no report.

Lawrence, R. J.—no report.

Lee, Holden—no report.

Lee, John L.—no report.

Lent, Frank—no report.

Lewis, Charles B.—no report.

Lewis, Thomas B.—no report.

Lienau, Frederick W.—no report.

Lillie, George H.—no report.

Link, George M.—no report.

Lindquist, C. M.—no report.

Lunbeck, Mrs. Florence—no report.

Lynch, Edward A.—no report.

Macomber, W. H.—1 man; 60 horses, 5 dogs, 2 warnings.

Marshall, A. D.—9 horses, 14 warnings, 1 dog, 2 horses out of harness, 1 destroyed.

McConnell, F. G.—42 horses, 26 warnings, 19 out of harness; 1 court case, animals.

McCready, B. T.—1 man, 1 boy, 1 girl; 7 horses, 3 warnings.

McMann, R. H., Jr.—3 men, 1 woman, 4 boys, 3 girls; 2 horses, 8 cattle, 1 dog, 12 birds and small animals, 10 warnings. 1 horse out of harness, 2 destroyed; 1 child for whom father was made to provide.

Miner, A. G.—3 horses, 3 warnings.



Mobley, Charles T.—3 women, 1 boy, 1 girl; 27 horses, 5 cattle, 17 mules, 7 hogs, 3 dogs, 17 birds and small animals, 27 warnings, 3 out of harness, 1 seized, 4 destroyed; 8 children to public school, 1 for whom father was made to provide.

Montgomery, A.—6 horses, 9 warnings.

Murphy, George T.—7 horses, 2 cattle, 1 mule, 2 warnings, 7 out of harness; 1 court case, animals.

Murphy, W. J.—9 horses, 3 warnings, 3 out of harness, 3 destroyed.

Mauro, Americo—no report.

Maxam, F. E.—no report.

McClure, Joseph A.—no report.

McCreer, John J.—no report.

McKay, J. Martin—no report.

Merritt, E. W.—no report.

Meyers, R. L.—no report.

Nott, Frank W.—75 horses, 12 mules and burros, 20 dogs, 30 warnings, 80 horses ordered out of harness, 4 destroyed.

Nichols, F. S.—no report.

O'Neill, E. J.—1 man, 4 women, 3 boys, 8 girls; 345 horses, 4 cattle, 1 mule, 10 dogs, 13 birds and small animals, 205 warnings, 175 horses and mules ordered out of harness, 1 seized, 1 destroyed; 4 children to public school.

O'Brien, Timothy—no report.

O'Donnell, William—no report.

Phillips, Frederick T.—6 boys, 3 girls; 12 horses, 1 cow, 4 mules and burros, 15 warnings, 4 destroyed; 4 court cases, children; 3 to private homes.

Plass, William F.—1 man, 3 women; 7 horses, 78 cattle, 2 mules, 127 sheep, 5 dogs, 63 warnings, 2 ordered out of harness, 205 destroyed; 4 children to public school, 5 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Peck, George A.—no report.

Perkins, John M.—no report.

Perrault, F. E.—no report.

Perry, Charles E., Jr.—no report.

Peterson, J. E.—no report.

Place, John—no report.

Plummer, E. W.—no report.

Prescott, Daniel—no report.

Procter, William C.—no report.

Purinton, U. G.—no report.

Quist, Albert I.—10 men, 4 women, 9 boys, 8 girls; 22 horses, 6 cattle, 8 dogs, 4 birds and small animals, 7 warnings, 3 destroyed.

Quist, Fred C.—2 horses, 1 head cattle, 4 dogs, 25 warnings, 2 horses out of harness, 3 destroyed.

Rankin, William B.—1 woman, 11 boys, 22 girls; 17 horses, 11 cattle, 5 birds and small animals, 9 warnings, 2 destroyed; 1 girl to Industrial School, 3 to public school, 3 to State Dependent Home, 3 to private homes, 4 for whom fathers were made to provide.

Reinke, H. J.—3 horses, 1 small animal, 3 warnings.

Rice, John C.—4 horses, 1 warning.

Rinehart, E. C.—7 girls; 21 horses, 4 dogs, 15 warnings, 15 ordered out of harness, 3 seized.

Risheill, D. O.—11 boys, 1 girl; 7 horses, 2 dogs, 1 bird, 13 warnings, 3 horses ordered out of harness; 2 boys to public school, 2 for whom fathers were made to provide.

Rader, Rev. J. R.—no report.

Raymond, William—no report.

Roeschlaub, H. F.—no report.

Rose, Lafayette—no report.

Rust, Lewis H.—no report.

Scheidig, Martin T.—2 horses, 3 dogs, 4 birds and small animals, 6 warnings, 1 horse out of harness.

Shuff, John R.—1 dog, 3 birds and small animals, 6 warnings.

Smith, Charles H.—12 horses, 1 dog, 25 warnings, 2 out of harness, 1 seized; 2 court cases, animals.

Smith, Mrs. H. E.—1 cat; 6 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Smith, Walter G.—1 dog, 2 warnings, 5 horses out of harness, 1 destroyed.

Stiteler, Mrs. Mary E.—50 horses, 4 mules, 3 dogs, 3 birds and small animals, 51 warnings, 10 ordered out of harness, 3 seized, 2 destroyed; 3 court cases, animals.

Stoddard, V. O.—8 horses, 4 cattle, 1 dog, 6 birds and small animals, 6 warnings, 5 destroyed.

Springer, William J.—20 horses, 32 warnings, 23 horses ordered out of harness, 5 seized, 3 destroyed; 5 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Sagendorf, Andrew—no report.

Sapero, Dr. Kalmen C.—no report.

Schechter, C. W.—no report.

Schechter, John—no report.

Scott, Mrs. Anna M.—no report.

Scott, Thomas—no report.

Scott, William M.—no report.

Shrewsbury, J. G.—no report.

Shugart, John W.—no report.

Simpson, L. E.—no report.

Slusser, Harry M.—no report.

Smith, John J.—no report.

Solomon, Jess—no report.

Storey, Mrs. Laura G.—no report.

Sturgis, I. F.—no report.

Swain, A. A.—no report.

Trotter, D. F.—22 horses, 17 warnings, 1 ordered out of harness, 3 destroyed; 1 child for whom father was made to provide.

Tuck, Walter E.—14 horses, 90 cattle, 14 warnings, 2 out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

Thomas, L. A.—no report.

Thompson, W. R.—no report.

Thornton, Charles S.—no report.

Tocci, Andreas—no report.

Van Deusen, Alma—3 horses, 3 dogs, 1 warning.

Van Ness, Dr. A. C.—no report.

Van Schaack, Ives.—no report.

Vornelker, Emil A. G.—no report.

Walters, Harry J.—1 man, 1 woman, 2 boys, 1 girl; 2 horses, 1 cow, 3 birds and small animals, 8 warnings, 2 destroyed.

Ward, Ralph S.—2 horses, 2 dogs, 3 birds and small animals, 2 warnings, 1 destroyed.

Warren, Charles E.—4 men, 7 women; 2 horses, 1 cow, 1 dog, 10 birds and small animals, 4 warnings, 2 horses ordered out of harness, 1 destroyed; 3 to public school, 1 child for whom father was made to provide.

Werner, Fred W.—4 birds and small animals, 1 ordered out of harness.

Wheeler, C. A.—no report.

White, Walter W.—1 man; 2 warnings.

Williams, Charles C.—2 horses, 3 dogs, 1 bird, 4 warnings; 1 child to public school.

Wylie, T. Finley—2 women, 1 boy, 3 girls; 4 horses, 2 cattle, 5 dogs, 2 birds and small animals, 1 warning, 2 ordered out of harness.

Wagener, E. A.—no report.

Waterman, C. Howard—no report.

Welch, James A.—no report.

Wheatley, William—no report.

Wheeler, William B.—no report.

White, Charles F.—no report.

White, J. Nathan—no report.

Wildt, William D.—no report.

Withers, Sidney E.—no report.

Wolff, Edward W.—no report.

Wolff, John—no report.

Young, Ben F.—10 men, 6 women, 3 boys, 7 girls; 51 horses, 9 cattle, 2 mules, 18 dogs, 19 birds and small animals, 103 warnings, 11 ordered out of harness, 64 animals destroyed; 10 children to public school, 13 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Young, Frank B.—14 cattle, 3 warnings, 2 destroyed.

## TOTAL STATISTICS OF CHILD CASES IN THE YEARS 1905 AND 1906.

	Denver Office	Denver Volunteers	State Officer	State Volunteers	Total
Men .....	78	100	9	170	357
Women .....	118	103	4	201	426
Boys .....	1,276	249	320	500	2,345
Girls .....	1,448	271	394	423	2,536
Court cases, children.....	159	31	136	145	471
Non-support .....	199-545	36-104	23-67	67-118	325-834
Children to State Home.....	68	14	63	39	184
To Industrial for Girls.....	3	...	5	...	8
To Industrial for Boys.....	1	...	2	14	17
To this board by court.....	11	...	16	...	27
To public schools.....	33	151	16	569	772
To Denver Orphans' Home.....	36	...	7	...	43
To the House of the Good Shep- herd .....	16	...	11	...	27
To Detention House.....	37	...	...	...	37
To St. Vincent's Orphanage.....	9	...	...	...	9
To St. Clara's Orphanage.....	5	...	...	...	5
To Crittenton Home.....	6	...	...	...	6
To County Hospital.....	5	...	...	...	5
To private homes.....	49	94	53	94	280
Total number State officers Dec. 31, 1906.....					687
Number gained in two years.....					122
Total miles travelled by State officers 1905-1906 by railroad.....					68,379
Total miles travelled by State officers 1905-1906 by horse.....					2,640
Total miles travelled by State officers 1905-1906 by wheel.....					1,491

## TOTAL STATISTICS OF ANIMAL CASES IN THE YEARS 1905 AND 1906.

	Denver Office	Denver Volunteers	State Officers	State Volunteers	Total
Cattle . . . . .	751	949	8,278	12,687	22,665
Horses, mules and burros. . . . .	4,401	4,373	3,330	3,534	15,538
Sheep . . . . .	2,011	248	2,000	595	4,854
Dogs and small animals. . . . .	443	598	9	518	1,568
B'rds . . . . .	288	202	....	371	951
Horses ordered out of harness..	1,003	1,146	56	728	2,933
Crates of poultry. . . . .	1,005	....	....	....	1,005
Warnings . . . . .	1,731	2,732	277	2,733	7,473
Animals destroyed . . . . .	560	866	13	822	1,931
Horses fed . . . . .	....	....	463	....	463
Cattle fed . . . . .	....	....	839	....	839
Seized . . . . .	89	93	113	2,696	2,991
Court cases, animals. . . . .	81	26	27	96	230

STATISTICS OF WORK DONE IN DENVER FOR TYPICAL MONTH,  
DECEMBER, 1906.

Men.....	3
Women.....	4
Boys.....	62
Girls.....	77 146
Cattle.....	112
Horses, mules and burros.....	376
Dogs and small animals.....	17 505
Horses ordered out of harness.....	146
Warnings.....	173
Destroyed horses, 6; dogs, 4; cattle, 2.....	12
Non-support, 7; cases involving children.....	23
Gilmore.....	3
Freeman.....	3
Finny.....	4
Smith.....	8
Moorehead.....	1
Cole.....	1
Johnson.....	3
Court cases.....	11
Robertson, convicted of cruelty to animals; fined \$10 and costs.	
Burke, convicted of cruelty to animals; fined \$10 and costs.	
Quong Sing Hop, convicted of cruelty to animals; fined \$10 and costs.	
Monacle, convicted of cruelty to animals; fined \$10 and costs.	
C. W. Pomeroy, convicted of cruelty to animals; fined \$10 and costs; on appeal.	
Mike Karamigios, cruelty to children; fined \$200 and costs.	
Ruby Shields, cruelty to children; sentenced to 60 days.	
Anna Hawes, cruelty to children; sentenced to 60 days.	
Etta Copson, cruelty to children; sentenced to 60 days.	
Maud Sullivan, sent to House of the Good Shepherd.	
Clara Sullivan, sent to House of the Good Shepherd.	
Children to homes.....	17
Rose Newton, to Detention House.	
Robert Newton, to Detention House.	
John Newton, to Detention House.	
Nicholas Janapolis, to Detention House.	
Pericles Lanoras, to Detention House.	
Nicholas Agnastopolis, to Detention House.	
Two Esslinger girls, to St. Clara's.	



Shoulder sore. Mule working on ditch near Hardin.





Bertha Allen, to House of the Good Shepherd.  
 Maud Sullivan, to House of the Good Shepherd.  
 Clara Sullivan, to House of the Good Shepherd.  
 Elsie Childers, to Denver Orphans' Home.  
 Nancy Childers, to Denver Orphans' Home.  
 Raymond Childers, to Denver Orphans' Home.  
 Martha Parker, to Crittenton Home.  
 Kate Medley, to Sister Alamogordo, N. M.  
 Earl Walker, to private home.

## CHILDREN

## ABUSED OR NEGLECTED

## PHYSICALLY.

Ill-fed .....	32
Ill-clothed .....	27
Ill-sheltered .....	19
Overworked .....	11
Not kept clean or in good health .....	19
Beaten .....	12
Generally neglected .....	34

## MENTALLY.

Unschool'd .....	27
Untrained .....	21
Undisciplined .....	17

## MORALLY.

Undisciplined .....	16
Bad example .....	19
Bad association .....	12

## 17 DELINQUENTS.

## 33 DEPENDENTS.

## DEFECTIVE.

PHYSICALLY 1.

MENTALLY 2.

MORALLY 1.

## HORSES, MULES AND BURROS.

Not fed or watered.....	29
Not sheltered .....	42
Overworked or overdriven.....	107
Beaten .....	29
Unshod .....	163
Sick .....	5
Lame .....	53
Overchecked .....	9
Crippled .....	7
Sore shoulders, back or otherwise.....	34
Too old or weak.....	19

## CATTLE.

Not fed, watered or sheltered.....	108
Violent abuse .....	2
Crippled or maimed.....	4

## DOGS AND SMALL ANIMALS.

Not fed or properly cared for.....	9
Deserted .....	4
Sick .....	4
Beaten, crippled or maimed, shot, poisoned or otherwise violently abused.....	4

## THE LAWS OF COLORADO FOR THE PREVENTION OF WRONGS TO CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

The law establishing a State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. Session Laws, 1901; pages 191 and 192:

An Act to Prevent Wrongs to Children and Dumb Animals, and to Establish a Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. That the Colorado Humane Society be and hereby is constituted a State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection for the purposes hereinafter set forth; Provided, That the said humane society shall accept and carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General shall be *ex officio* members of the board of directors of said State Bureau.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the said bureau to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and dumb animals; to assist the organization of district and county societies and the appointment of local and State agents, and give them representation in the State Bureau; to aid such societies and agents in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and dumb animals, which may now or hereafter exist; and to promote the growth of education and sentiment favorable to the protection of children and dumb animals.

Sec. 4. Said bureau shall hold its annual meetings on the second Monday in November in each year, at the Capitol of the State, for the transaction of its business and the election of its officers, at which meeting all questions relating to child and animal protection in the State may be considered.

Sec. 5. The said bureau shall make an annual report before the first day of January of each year to the Secretary of State, embracing the proceedings of the bureau for the preceding year, and statistics showing the work of the bureau and its agents and county and district societies throughout the State, together with such papers, facts and recommendations as they may deem useful to the interests of children and dumb animals in the State, said report to be fully prepared for publication. The Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in pamphlet or book form by the State, under the supervision of the bureau.

Sec. 6. The number of copies to be published of said report shall be two thousand, all of which shall be bound in uniform style every two years in one volume, and shall be distributed by the Secretary of State as follows: Ten copies each to the Governor of the State, Secretary of State and State Auditor and State Treasurer, five copies each to the judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General, two to each member of the Leg-

islature, one copy to each judge and clerk of District and County Courts, one copy to each board of county commissioners, one copy to each newspaper office in the State, ten copies to the State University, School of Mines, State Industrial Schools and the Warden of the Penitentiary, two copies to each college of learning in the State, two copies to the State Agricultural College, and the remainder to the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

Sec. 7. If the said humane society shall accept the provisions of this act, they shall certify their acceptance of the same to the Secretary of State and State Auditor.

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THE LAW AGAINST WRONGS TO CHILDREN.

(Session Laws of 1891, pages 59-62; 3 Mills' Statutes, pages 194-198.)

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years, to exhibit, use or employ as an actor or performer in any concert-hall or room where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, or in any variety theatre, or for any illegal, obscene, indecent or immoral purposes, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or at any respectable entertainment, or the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

Sec. 2. It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age and for the purpose prohibited in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any child, wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or wilfully to cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered, or wilfully or unnecessarily to expose to the inclemency of the weather, or wilfully to abandon such child, or to torture, torment, cruelly punish, or wilfully and negligently to deprive of necessary food, clothing or shelter or in any other manner injure such child.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to give or sell cigarettes to any person or persons under the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall be convicted of violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, in the discre-





Girl of 10; male relatives in penitentiary; mother deserted. Taken in and cared for as shown by old man in mountains near Spanish Peaks.

tion of the court; and upon conviction for a second or any subsequent offense, shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months.

Sec. 6. Any justice of the peace of the county in which any of the offenses defined in this act are committed, may upon his own knowledge, or upon the oath of any competent person, issue a warrant to any proper officer of his county for the arrest of any person charged with such offense, and upon the arrest of such person, the justice of the peace before whom such person is brought for trial shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the cause, and if he find the accused guilty, shall assess the fine or fix the term of imprisonment, or both, as prescribed in this act; Provided, The accused may have a trial by a jury of six lawful jurors, or if he shall insist upon a full jury, by twelve, who shall be summoned to try the cause, and if the jury shall find the accused guilty, they shall assess and state the amount of the fine or the term of imprisonment, or both; upon which the justice of the peace before whom the trial shall be had shall give judgment accordingly, and proceed to collect such fine and the costs of trial; and when such fine shall be collected the same shall be paid to the treasurer of the Colorado Humane Society, who shall give his receipt therefor, which said receipt shall be filed with the justice of the peace, after which the said fine shall be subject to the control of said society in aid of the benevolent objects for which it was incorporated.

Sec. 7. In case any person or persons or body corporate shall establish, keep or maintain any house or institution for the care or custody of children and shall cause or permit the life or health of any child or inmate therein to be endangered or injured, the board of county commissioners of the county in which such house or institution is situated may take such child from such house or institution and place it in some proper institution for the care and custody of children or in the county hospital or poor-house, or otherwise dispose of such child as such board of commissioners may deem best, and, if necessary to prevent further injury to children, such board may declare any house or institution where a child is mistreated, as aforesaid, a public nuisance and abate the same in the manner provided for the abatement of nuisances injurious to public health.

Sec. 8. The County Court of any county, when it appears that a minor under the age of fourteen years, resident therein, is without a guardian and is entirely abandoned, or is treated with gross and habitual cruelty by the parents of such child or one of them, or by any other person or persons having the care and custody of such child, or is illegally deprived of liberty, may appoint as his guardian, the Colorado Humane Society, for such period as seems to the court fit; and said society shall thereupon become entitled to the custody of such child to the exclusion of



any other person, but shall not be entitled to his or her property. The court may, at any time for good cause, revoke such appointment. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to oblige said society to receive the custody of any child, except when said society is appointed guardian upon its own application or that of its authorized agent.

Sec. 9. No order of guardianship shall be entered pursuant to the foregoing section without at least five days' notice in writing to the person or persons having the custody of such child, to show cause why such order should not be made; and it shall be the duty of the County Court to make proper rules to govern its practice and procedure under the provisions of this and the next preceding section.

Sec. 10. An act entitled "An act to prevent and punish wrongs to children," approved April 1, 1885, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. Nothing in this act shall be held to apply to or in any manner affect any indictment, trial, writ of error, appeal or other proceeding, judgment or sentence in case of violation of the provisions of the sections by this act repealed, now pending in any court of this State, and the same shall be held, conducted and adjudged as provided by the law in force before this act shall take effect. Any offense under the provisions of the sections by this act repealed, which shall have been committed before this act takes effect, shall be inquired of, prosecuted and punished in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of such offense.

Approved April 13, 1891.

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#### THE LAW FORBIDDING THE INSURANCE OF CHILDREN.

(Session Laws, 1893, pages 118-119; 3 Mills' Statutes, pages 378-379.)

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be deemed unlawful for any corporation, company or person to establish or conduct, within the State of Colorado, the business of insuring, or causing to be insured by any corporation, company or person which may not be located within the State of Colorado, any infant or infants, or any minor who shall be under the age of ten years.

Sec. 2. Any corporation, company or person violating any or all provisions of this act, or any person found soliciting business for any such company as specified in section 1 of this act, or any person or persons who have issued, or caused to be issued, policies or risks on persons under the age of ten years, the same having been issued any time after the passage of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than fifty dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail



of said county for a term of not less than three months or more than six months; or shall be both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court, and shall be sentenced to pay all costs of prosecution.

Sec. 3. Any corporation or company violating the provisions of this act shall, if organized under the laws of the State of Colorado, forfeit their charter, and the Insurance Commissioner of the said State shall place their business in the hands of a receiver, who shall wind up the said business, forfeit to the State of Colorado, for the benefit of the school fund of said State.

Approved April 8, 1893.

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STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

(Session Laws of 1895, chapter 26.)

Sec. 10. Whenever the commissioners of any county shall find in their county any child under sixteen years of age, who, in the opinion of said board, is dependent on the public for support, or who is neglected or maltreated, or whose environments are such as to warrant the State assuming the guardianship of said child, and is of sound mind and body, they shall file a petition in the County Court of their county, signed by at least two of their number, wherein they shall state that, in their opinion, the child named is dependent on the public for support, is under sixteen years of age, is sound in mind and body, and has no parent against whom its support can be enforced, as provided by law, requesting therein an examination and determination by said court, as to such alleged dependency; and should the child be found by said court to be dependent upon the public for support, that an order be entered, sending it to the State Home.

Sec. 12. That if, on such examination, the said court shall find that the said child comes under section 10 of this act, it shall enter such finding by a proper order in the records of the County Court, certifying that the child is dependent on the public for support or is neglected or maltreated, or has not a suitable home, as provided in section 10, and is entitled to admission to the State Home, and ordering that it be sent to the said Home by the county commissioners and admitted therein.

For other sections and amendments, see Mills' Annotated Statutes.

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BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(Session Laws, 1893, page 294.)

Section 1. That section 12 of said chapter LIV of the General Statutes of Colorado, the same being general section 1663 of said General Statutes of Colorado, is hereby amended so as

to read as follows: 1663. Section 12. When any boy, under the age of sixteen years and over the age of ten years, shall be convicted of any offense known to the laws of this State, and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, except such as may be punishable by death or imprisonment for life, the court before whom such conviction shall be had may, at its discretion, sentence such boy to the State Industrial School, or to such punishment as it now or may hereafter be prescribed by law for the same offense. All commitments to the State Industrial School shall be for the term of the boy's minority, unless he shall be sooner discharged by the board of control, as hereinafter provided, and whenever any boy shall be discharged therefrom as reformed or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence. The District and County Courts and the judges thereof, in their respective counties, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to try all cases arising under the provisions of this act. All such cases shall be summarily tried before the court or the judge of the court, and without the intervention of a jury, unless a jury shall be demanded. Cases arising under this act may be instituted upon the sworn complaint of the district attorney or his deputy, or any creditable person. \* \* \*

Page 1321, section 2178, 1 Mills: Any parent may indenture his or her boy, or any guardian may indenture a male ward, to the State Industrial School for such length of time as may be agreed upon by such parent or guardian and the board of control of said school, on condition that such parent or guardian shall pay the expenses of such boy or ward so indentured, as aforesaid, while at said school.

For other sections, see Mills' Statutes.

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#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(Session Laws, 1897, section 31, page 77.)

When any girl under the age of eighteen years and over the age of six years shall be convicted of any offense known to the laws of this State, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, except such as may be punishable by death or imprisonment for life, the court before whom such conviction shall be had, may, at its discretion, sentence such girl to the State Industrial School for Girls, or to such punishment as is now, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law for the same offense. All commitments to the State Home and Industrial School for Girls shall be for the term of the girl's minority, unless she shall be sooner discharged by law or the board of control, as hereinafter provided, and whenever any girl shall be discharged therefrom as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years,

such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence.

Sec. 32. The District and County Courts, and the judges thereof, in their respective counties, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to try all cases arising under the provisions of this act. All such cases shall be summarily tried before the court, or the judge thereof, and without the intervention of a jury, unless a jury shall be demanded. \* \* \*

Sec. 33. All peace officers in any city, town or county in this State are empowered to arrest all girls habitually wandering around the streets or public places, or anywhere beyond the proper control of their parents or guardian, at unseemly or improper hours. The girl so arrested shall be taken before the court or judge having jurisdiction of the person, as provided in section 32 of this act, and if it shall appear to said court or judge that the said girl is incorrigible, or is growing up in habits of vice and immorality, such girl may be committed to the State Industrial School for Girls.

For other sections, see Mills' Statutes.

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#### COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

(Session Laws, 1895, page 223.)

Sec. 13. Every blind, deaf or mute citizen of the State of Colorado, of sound mind, over six and under twenty-one years of age, shall be entitled to receive an education in said institute at the expense of the State. All applicants above the age of twenty-one years may be admitted at the option of the board. Each county superintendent of common schools shall report on the first day of June in each year to the superintendent of the school for the education of the deaf and the blind, the name, age and postoffice address of every blind or deaf person of suitable age, for admission to said school, residing in his county, including all such persons as may be too deaf or blind to acquire an education in the common school. Applicants for admission to said school from other States, if within the ages prescribed by this section, may be admitted upon payment of such sum quarterly as the board of trustees of said school may determine.

For other sections, see Mills' Statutes.

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#### FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS.

(Session Laws, 1901, pages 177, 178.)

Section 1. Whenever a relative, guardian or friend of a feeble-minded person shall make application to the judge of any County Court of the State for the relief, care, custody, train-

ing and education of said feeble-minded person, the judge of the County Court of the county wherein such person resides, if he shall deem such feeble-minded person a proper subject for care, custody, relief, training and education, may issue an order authorizing the board of county commissioners to provide for the care, custody, relief, training and education of such feeble-minded person.

Sec. 2. The board of county commissioners, upon receipt of said order from the county judge, shall provide for the care, custody, relief, training and education of such feeble-minded person under the care of a public or private institution provided for the treatment of feeble-minded persons in this or other States, and the board of county commissioners shall appropriate from the fund provided for the care and relief of the poor, not otherwise appropriated, such sum as shall be necessary.

For other sections, see S. L., 1901.

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MINORS IN SALOONS AND DISREPUTABLE PLACES.

(1 Mills, page 942, section 1352.)

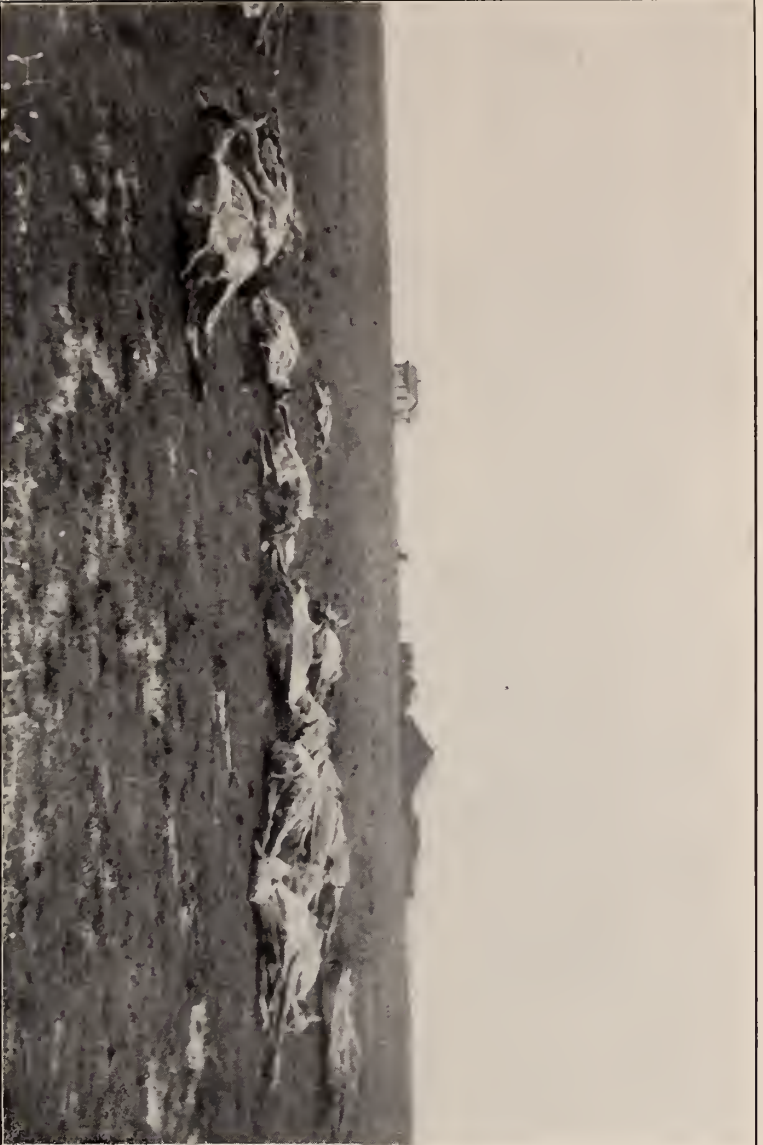
That if any saloon, bar room, billiard hall, bowling alley keeper, or the proprietor or manager of any gambling house, house of ill-fame or place where obscene plays are performed, or any place where liquors are sold, within the limits of the State of Colorado, shall permit any minor or habitual drunkard to frequent any such place, or to drink any intoxicating or malt liquors, except when such minor is accompanied by either one of his parents or his guardian, or to engage or to participate in any game of billiards, or any game, bet or wager with any cards, or any other gambling device, or any other game of skill or chance whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for the second or any subsequent offense shall, in addition to said penalty, forfeit his license, and such license shall not be renewed for a period of six months.

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SELLING LIQUORS TO MINORS.

(Page 942, section 1353.)

That if any saloon, gambling house, billiard saloon, house of prostitution, dance house keeper, or the proprietor of any place where intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, or the agents or clerks of any such proprietors or keepers, shall sell, or permit to be sold, in his, her or their place of business, to any minor or habitual drunkard, any such liquors, except when such minor is accompanied by either one of his parents, or his guardian, he shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.



Skinned carcasses of cattle starved to death around barns and house in  
Baca county.





## AN ACT CONCERNING DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. This act shall apply only to children sixteen (16) years of age or under, not inmates of a State institution, or any institution incorporated under the laws of the State for the care and correction of delinquent children. The words "delinquent child" shall include any child sixteen (16) years of age or under such age who violates any law of this State or any city or village ordinance; or who is incorrigible; or who knowingly associates with thieves, vicious or immoral persons; or who is growing up in idleness or crime; or who knowingly visits or enters a house of ill-repute; or who knowingly patronizes or visits any policy shop or place where any gaming device is, or shall be, operated; or who patronizes or visits any saloon or dram shop where intoxicating liquors are sold; or who patronizes or visits any public pool room or bucket shop; or who wanders about the streets in the night time without being on any lawful business or occupation; or who habitually wanders about any railroad yards or tracks, or jumps or hooks on to any moving train, or enters any car or engine without lawful authority; or who habitually uses vile, obscene, vulgar, profane or indecent language, or is guilty of immoral conduct in any public place or about any school house. Any child committing any of the acts herein mentioned shall be deemed a juvenile delinquent person, and shall be proceeded against as such in the manner hereinafter provided. A disposition of any child under this act, or any evidence given in such cause, shall not in any civil, criminal or other cause or proceeding whatever in any court be lawful or proper evidence against such child for any purpose whatever, excepting in subsequent cases against the same child under this act. The word "child" or "children" may mean one or more children, or the word "parent" or "parents" may mean one or both parents when consistent with the intent of this act.

Sec. 2. The County Courts of the several counties in this State shall have jurisdiction in all cases coming within the terms and provisions of this act. In trials under this act, the child informed against, or any person interested in such child, shall have the right to demand a trial by jury, which shall be granted as in other cases unless waived, or the judge of his own motion may call a jury to try any such case. In counties of the first and second class a special record book or books shall be kept by the court for all cases coming within the provisions of this act, to be known as "The Juvenile Record," and the docket or calendar of the court upon which there shall appear the case or cases under the provisions of this act shall be known as "The Juvenile Docket," and for convenience the court in the trial and disposition of such cases may be called "The Juvenile Court." Between the first and thirtieth days of October of each

year the clerks of the County Courts shall submit to the State Board of Charities and Corrections a report in writing, upon blanks to be furnished by said board, showing the number and disposition of delinquent children brought before such court, together with such other useful information regarding such cases and the parentage of such children as may be reasonably obtained at the trials thereof; Provided, That the name or identity of any such child or parent shall not be disclosed in such report and that such report shall not be published at State expense.

Sec. 3. All proceedings under this act shall be by information or sworn complaint to be filed by the district attorney as in other cases under the general laws of the State; Provided, That probation officers provided for by this act are hereby empowered to file sworn complaints and conduct proceedings against any child under this act. In any such information or complaint filed under this act, the act or acts claimed to have been committed by the child proceeded against shall in a general way be stated therein as constituting such child a juvenile delinquent child or person.

Sec. 4. The district attorneys of the judicial districts respectively of the State may appoint a deputy district attorney in each county in such districts to file in the County Court of such county any information, and to try any cause under this act, in order that all such cases shall be heard and disposed of promptly and without delay. Such attorney, when so appointed, shall conduct cases coming within the provisions of this act during such time as may be deemed necessary by such judge. In counties having a population of over one hundred thousand the county judge thereof, when deemed necessary by him, may direct the district attorney of such judicial district to appoint a deputy district attorney, to be properly qualified, to act as such in the County Court of such county in the conduct and disposition of cases therein under this act, at a salary to be fixed by such county judge, not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in the same manner provided by law for the payment of salaries of deputy district attorneys.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any court, clerk or other person to tax or collect, or for any court to pay, any fees whatever now permitted by law to be taxed and collected for the benefit of any court, officer or person, for the case of any delinquent child coming within the provisions of this act for violating any law of this State, or committing any of the acts mentioned in section one hereof, unless such child shall be proceeded against in the County Court under the provisions and in accordance with the purpose of this act, except in capital cases, or where the court shall direct a prosecution under the criminal code, or where complaint has been filed before a justice of the peace or police magistrate who shall duly comply with the terms of section seven of this act.



Sec. 6. Upon the filing of an information under this act, a warrant or capias may issue as in other cases, but no incarceration of the child proceeded against thereunder shall be made or had unless in the opinion of the judge of the court, or in the absence of the judge from the county seat, then in the opinion of the sheriff [sheriff] of the county, it shall be necessary to insure its attendance in court at such times as shall be required. In order to avoid such incarceration, if practicable, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, or his deputy or representative, to serve a notice of the proceedings upon at least one parent of the child, if living and known, or its legal guardian, or if his or her whereabouts or residence is not known, or if neither parent nor guardian shall be in this State, then some relative living in the county, if any there be whose whereabouts are known, and such judge or sheriff may accept the verbal or written promise of such person so notified, or of any other proper person to be responsible for the presence of such child at the hearing in such case, or at any other time to which the same may be adjourned or continued by the court. In case such child shall fail to appear at such time or times as the court may require, the person or persons responsible for its appearance as herein provided for, unless in the opinion of the court there shall be reasonable cause for such failure of such child to appear as herein provided for, may be proceeded against as in cases of contempt of court and punished accordingly; and where any such child shall have failed to appear as required by the court or its officers, any warrant, capias or alias capias issued in such case may be executed as in other cases; Provided, however, That no child within the provisions of this act under fourteen (14) years of age shall under any circumstances be incarcerated in any common jail or lock-up, and any officer or person violating this provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00). In counties of the first class it shall be the duty of the proper authorities to provide and maintain at public expense a detention room or house of detention, separated or removed from such jail or lock-up, to be in charge of a matron or other such person of good moral character, wherein all children within the provisions of this act shall, when necessary, be incarcerated. Any such child so informed against shall also have the right now given by law to any person to give bond or other security for its appearance at the trial of such case, and the court may, in any such case, appoint counsel to appear and defend on behalf of any such child.

Sec. 7. When any child sixteen (16) years of age or under is arrested with or without warrant, such child shall instead of being taken before a justice of the peace or police magistrate, be taken directly before the County Court; or, if the child is taken before a justice of the peace or police magistrate, upon com-

plaint sworn out in such court or for any other reason, it shall be the duty of such justice of the peace or police magistrate to transfer the case to such County Court, and the officer having the child in charge to take the child before that court, and in any such case the court may proceed to hear and dispose of the case in the same manner as if such child had been brought before the court upon information originally filed as herein provided; or, when necessary, in cases where the delinquency charged would otherwise constitute a felony, may direct such child to be kept in proper custody until an information or complaint may be filed as in other cases under this act or the laws of the State; Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to confer jurisdiction upon any justice of the peace or police court to try any case against any such child sixteen (16) years of age or under.

Sec. 8. The County Courts of the several counties in this State shall have authority to appoint or designate one or more discreet persons of good moral character to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court; said probation officers to receive no compensation from the county treasury except as herein provided. In case a probation officer shall be appointed by the court it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court, if practicable, to notify the said probation officer when any child is to be brought before the court; it shall be the duty of such probation officer to make investigation of such case; to be present in court to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard; to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the court or judge may require, and to take charge of any child before and after the trial as may be directed by the court. The number of probation officers named and designated by the County Court, who shall receive compensation for their services, shall be as follows: In counties having a population of over one hundred thousand, not to exceed three (3) probation officers, one of whom shall be appointed and designated as chief probation officer, who shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year, and expenses may be allowed said officer to the amount of five hundred dollars (\$500) in the discretion of the court, and two (2) others to be appointed and designated as assistant probation officers, who shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per year and expenses may be allowed said assistant probation officers to the amount of three hundred dollars (\$300) each in the discretion of the court, from the public funds, said salaries to be paid in equal monthly installments by the board of county commissioners of such county, or that official or official body having the powers and duties, or similar powers and duties to those now or heretofore conferred by law upon the board of county commissioners of such counties or other proper officer as to the payment for services to the county; in all other counties having a population

exceeding fifteen thousand, according to the last federal census, not to exceed one probation officer, to be appointed and designated as herein provided for, who shall be paid such annual salary as may be fixed by a majority of the board of county commissioners, payable in equal monthly installments as herein provided; Provided, That no such appointment, except in counties having over one hundred thousand population, shall be made unless in the opinion of the county judge and a majority of the board of county commissioners such appointment upon such salary shall be necessary. In counties of over one hundred thousand population a probation officer to be paid a salary as provided for under this act shall not be qualified to act as such until such appointment has been submitted to the State Board of Charities and Corrections and such appointee approved by said board as a qualified and proper person to discharge the duties of such office, and it shall be the duty of said board to approve or disapprove of such appointee within thirty (30) days after submission thereof by the County Court, and a failure to act thereon in such time shall constitute an approval of such appointment. Paid probation officers provided for by this act are hereby vested with all powers and authority of sheriffs to make arrests and perform other duties incident to their office.

Sec. 9. In any case of a delinquent child coming under the provisions of this act, the court may continue the hearing from time to time, and may commit the child to the care of a probation officer, and may allow said child to remain in its own home, subject to the visitation of the probation officer; such child to report to the court or probation officer as often as may be required, and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear necessary; or the court may cause the child to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the friendly supervision of the probation officer and the further order of the court; or it may authorize the child to be boarded out in some suitable family home, in case provision is made by voluntary contribution or otherwise for the payment of the board of such child, until suitable provision be made for the child in a home without such payment, or the court may commit such child, if a boy, to the State Industrial School for Boys, or, if a girl, to the State Industrial School for Girls, or the court may commit the child to any institution within the county, incorporated under the laws of this State, that may care for children, or which may be provided by State or county, suitable for the care of such children, or to any State institution which may now or hereafter be established for the care of boys or girls. In no case shall a child proceeded against under the provisions of this act be committed beyond the age of twenty-one. A child committed to any such institution shall be subject to the control of the board of managers and the said board shall have power to parole such child on such conditions as it

may prescribe; and the court shall, on the recommendation of the board, have power to discharge such child from custody whenever, in the judgment of the court, his or her reformation is complete; or the court may commit the child to the care and custody of some association that will receive it, embracing in its objects the care of neglected or delinquent children, and which has been duly credited as herein provided.

Sec. 10. All institutions or associations receiving children under this act shall be subject to the same visitation, inspection and supervision by the State Board of Charities and Corrections as are public charitable institutions of this State, and it shall be the duty of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to pass annually upon the fitness of any institution or association which may receive, or desire to receive, any child or children under the provisions of this act; and every such institution or association shall, at such times as said Board of Charities and Corrections shall direct, make report thereto, showing its condition, management and competency to adequately care for such children as are, or may be, committed to it, and such other facts as said board may require, and upon said board being satisfied that any such association or institution is competent and has adequate facilities to care for such children, it shall issue to the same a certificate to that effect, which certificate shall continue in force for one year unless sooner revoked by said board. The court, or the judge thereof, may, at any time, require from any such institution or association receiving or desiring to receive children under the provisions of this act, such reports, information and statements as the court or judge shall deem proper and necessary for his action, and the court shall in no case commit a child or children to any association or institution whose standing, conduct or care of children, or ability to care for the same, is not satisfactory to the court.

Sec. 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal any portion of the act or acts providing for an industrial school for girls or boys, nor any portion of chapter one hundred and thirty-six (136) of the Session Laws of 1899, entitled, "An Act to Compel the Elementary Education of Children in School Districts of the First and Second Class," but nothing in said act shall be held to prevent proceedings against any child within the ages prescribed by said act, under this act as a juvenile disorderly person or delinquent child. All other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. This act shall be liberally construed, to the end that this purpose may be carried out, to wit, that the care and custody and discipline of the child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and that as far as practicable any delinquent child shall be treated, not as a criminal, but as misdirected and misguided, and needing aid, encouragement, help and assistance.





Starved to death in owner's corral near Greeley.



Sec. 13. Whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1903.

AN ACT TO CONFER ORIGINAL JURISDICTION UPON COUNTY COURTS IN  
ALL CRIMINAL CASES AGAINST MINORS.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. Original jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the County Courts in each of the several counties of this State in all criminal cases where at the time of the filing of the information the accused shall be a minor; and such courts shall hereafter be empowered to try such cases upon information filed by the district attorney of the judicial district in which such counties are situated.

Sec. 2. Petit juries for the trial of such cases shall be drawn and selected in the same manner as is now provided by law for the selection of such juries in the County Courts of the State for the trial of misdemeanor cases prosecuted in such courts.

Sec. 3. In all criminal cases in the County Courts against minors the accused shall have the right to waive the right of trial by jury; Provided, however, That the judge of the court may, in all cases where a jury trial is waived, call a jury to try such case notwithstanding such waiver.

Sec. 4. All proceedings upon information in the County Courts, after the same are filed, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be the same as though such proceedings had been commenced in the District Court.

Sec. 5. The district attorney of the proper judicial district in which such county shall be located shall be prosecuting attorney in such County Courts, and shall exercise the same powers, perform the same duties and receive the same compensation for his services therein, to be paid in the same manner as provided for by law for similar services in the District Court.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the indictment by grand jury and trial in the District Court of any person charged with a crime, whether misdemeanor or felony, against whom prosecution has not been commenced in the County Court.

Sec. 7. The accused in any criminal case brought in the County Court under this act shall have the right at any time after the filing of the information and before plea has been actually made to the same, to file his application in writing in the County Court asking that said cause be transferred to the District Court of the judicial district in which such county may be situated,

whereupon it shall be the duty of the County Court to transmit or cause to be transmitted the information and all other papers in said cause to such District Court of such county with all convenient speed, when it shall be the duty of the district attorney and said District Court to proceed with the disposition and trial of such cause as though originally brought in said District Court.

Sec. 8. No appeal shall be taken from any judgment or decision of any County Court, in any case prosecuted therein under the provisions of this act, to any District Court; but writs of error shall lie from the Supreme Court as to such final judgments, and shall be prosecuted and disposed of in the same manner as writs of error to final judgments of the District Court in criminal cases.

Sec. 9. All minors found guilty in the County Court of any violation of any law of this State, or of any crime, may be subjected by such court to any of the terms and conditions of the probation system provided for in cases of delinquent children by the statute of this State, if in the opinion of the judge of such court it may be wise or proper, subject, however, to the provisions and limitations of this act.

Sec. 10. When any minor above the age of sixteen (16) years shall be found guilty in the County Court of a violation of any law of this State, or any crime, after pronouncing sentence, the judge may stay the execution of the sentence, conditioned upon the good behavior and satisfactory conduct of such minor under such conditions as the court may prescribe. If at any time during the stay of execution of the sentence it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that the sentence ought to be enforced, the court shall have the power to revoke the stay of execution and enforce the sentence immediately, and the term of such sentence shall commence from the date upon which the same is ordered to be enforced. No such execution shall be stayed to exceed a period of two years, and if at the expiration of the stay of execution, or at such time prior thereto as the court may deem proper, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that such person has complied faithfully with the conditions of his probation, the court may suspend such sentence absolutely, in which case such person shall be relieved therefrom.

Sec. 11. Each person released upon probation as aforesaid shall be furnished by the court with a written statement of the terms and conditions of his release. Each probation officer shall keep full records of all cases investigated by him and of all cases placed in his care by the court and of any other duties performed by him under this act.

Sec. 12. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be [in] force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1903.



AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR OR CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF CHILDREN.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. In all cases where any child shall be a delinquent child or a juvenile delinquent person, as defined by the statute of this State, the parent or parents, legal guardian, or person having the custody of such child, or any other person, responsible for, or by any act encouraging, causing or contributing to the delinquency of such child, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The court may impose conditions upon any person found guilty under this act, and so long as such person shall comply therewith to the satisfaction of the court the sentence imposed may be suspended.

Sec. 2. Whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1903.

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AN ACT CONCERNING PARENTS OR OTHER PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR OR, BY ANY ACT CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEPENDENCY OR NEGLECT OF CHILDREN AND PROVIDING FOR THEIR PUNISHMENT.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. In all cases where any child shall be a dependent or neglected child, as defined by the statutes of this State, the parent or parents, or other persons responsible for such dependency or neglect shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred (100.00) dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The County Courts (Juvenile Courts) shall have jurisdiction of all cases coming within the provisions of this act; Provided, That an appeal shall lie to the District Court from the judgment of said County Court rendered in pursuance of, or under this act.

Sec. 2. The court may suspend any sentence hereunder, or release any person sentenced under this act from custody upon condition that such person shall furnish a good and sufficient bond or undertaking to the People of the State of Colorado in such penal sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars, as the court shall determine, conditioned for the payment of such amount as the court may order, not exceeding fifteen (15) dollars per month for each child, for the support, care and maintenance of such child while under the guardianship or in the custody of any individual, or any public, private or State home, institution,

association or orphanage to which the child may have been committed. (c) or entrusted under the provisions of the laws of this State concerning dependent and neglected children.

Sec. 3. The court may also suspend any sentence imposed under this act, and may permit any dependent child to remain in the custody of any such person found guilty, upon conditions to be prescribed or imposed by the court as seem most calculated to remove the cause of such dependency or neglect, and while such conditions are accepted and complied with by any such person, such sentence may remain suspended and such person shall be considered on probation in said court. In case a bond is given, as provided herein, the conditions prescribed by the court may be made a part of the terms and conditions of such bond.

Sec. 4. Upon the failure of any such person to comply with the terms and conditions of such bond, or of the conditions imposed by the court, such bond or the term of probation may be declared forfeited and terminated by the court, and the original sentence executed as though it had never been suspended, and the term of any jail sentence imposed in any such case shall commence from the date of the incarceration of any such person after the forfeiture of such bond or term of probation. There shall be deducted from such period of incarceration any part of such sentence which may have already been served.

Sec. 5. It shall not be necessary to bring a separate suit to recover the penalty of any such bond so forfeited, but the court may cause a citation to issue to the surety or sureties thereon requiring that he or they appear at a time named therein requiring that he or they appear at a time named therein by the court, which time shall be not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the issuance thereof, and show cause, if any there be, why judgment should not be entered for the penalty of such bond, and execution issue for the amount thereof against the property of the surety or sureties thereon, as in civil cases, and upon failure to appear or failure to show any such sufficient cause the court shall enter such judgment in behalf of the People of the State of Colorado against such surety or sureties. Any moneys collected or paid upon any such execution, or in any case upon said bond, shall be turned over to the county treasurer of the county in which such bond is given, to be applied to the care and maintenance of the child or children for whose dependency such conviction was had, in such manner and upon such terms as the County Court may direct; Provided, That if it shall not be necessary, in the opinion of the court, to use such fund, or any part thereof, for the support and maintenance of such child, the same shall be paid into the county treasury and become a part of the funds of such county.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal any act providing for the support by fathers of their minor children, or any part of the acts concerning delinquent children or per-

sous contributing thereto; and nothing in said acts shall prevent proceedings under this act in any proper case. All other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved April 10, 1905.

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AN ACT CONCERNING THE SUPPORT BY PARENTS OR OTHERS OF CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OR CUSTODY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. The commitment of any child, under any law of this State, to any State institution, shall not relieve the parents or legal guardian of such child from responsibility for the support of such child. It shall be the duty of any court committing any child to any State institution, or any private institution, where such child is kept at the expense of the county or State, at the time of such commitment to forthwith notify the district attorney, if a State expense, and the county attorney, if a county expense, of the name and address of such parent or parents, and such other information as may be adduced at any hearing of such case concerning the financial responsibility of such parent or parents to care for such child, and in order to obtain such information any court committing any such child, at the time of such commitment is authorized and empowered to require the attendance of such parent, parents or legal guardian, upon such court, or at any convenient time to be designated by the court, to be examined under oath concerning their property possessions and financial responsibility.

Sec. 2. The State of Colorado, or the county, as the case may be, at whose expense such child is kept, shall be entitled to recover from such parent, parents or legal guardian or other person responsible for the support of such child, such sum for the care, support and maintenance of such child as may be reasonable therefor, and in no case shall such sum be less than the per capita monthly or yearly amount of such expense in the institution in which the child is confined, or actual expense incurred by the State or county, as the case may be, for the care and maintenance of such child. Any such action or proceedings by the State or county against any such parent shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure in civil cases; Provided, That in case any such action be maintained by the State the same shall be brought in the name of the People of the State of Colorado, and any moneys recovered in any such action shall be paid to the State Treasurer and credited to the particular fund for the benefit of the institution having the custody and care of such child. If such action is maintained by the county in such cases where the county pays the expense of the care and maintenance of such child, such action shall be in the name of the board of county commissioners of such county, or other body

performing the functions of a board of county commissioners, and any amount collected in any such action shall be paid to the county treasurer of such county, when such action shall be prosecuted to final judgment and such judgment rendered in any such cause in favor of the People of the State of Colorado, or the board of county commissioners of the county prosecuting such action, as the case may be, an execution may issue against the property of the defendant, as in other civil cases.

Sec. 3. On or before the first day of December of each year it shall be the duty of the district attorney and the county attorneys respectively to make written report to the Governor of the State, stating the number of reports provided for herein, received from the courts of the county or State, and the nature and result of any action directed herein by such officers respectively to recover from such parents the expenses of the care and maintenance of such children. In case no action has been taken, such report shall detail the reason for the failure of such officer to take such action. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners to pay any court costs or other expenses necessary for the prosecution of any suit provided for herein. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal any law of this State concerning the responsibility of parents to support their children or providing for the punishment of parents or other persons responsible for the delinquency or dependency of children; or providing for the punishment of any parent or parents for the non-support of their children, and nothing in such acts shall prevent proceedings under this act in any proper case.

Sec. 4. Provided, that an appeal shall lie to the District Court from any judgment of said County Court rendered in pursuance of, or under this act.

Approved, April 10, 1905.

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AN ACT TO COMPEL THE SUPPORT OF WIVES AND CHILDREN BY PERSONS CHARGEABLE BY LAW WITH THE MAINTENANCE THEREOF, AND MAKING THE FAILURE SO TO DO A MISDEMEANOR, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. Any person who wilfully fails, refuses or neglects to provide proper food, clothing, shelter or care in case of sickness for his wife or minor child shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety days nor less than thirty days, and the commitment of any child to a State or other institution by order of court shall not operate to prevent the application of this act; Provided, however, That if, after conviction, he shall before the court in which such conviction shall have taken place, enter into bond with sufficient surety to the State of Colorado in such penal sum as the court may fix to be approved by the court







None of family in school. Compelled by board to go and stay in school.  
Typical case.

that he will provide such child or wife with proper home, food, care and clothing, then the court may suspend sentence therein; Provided, further, That upon failure of such person to comply with said undertaking he may be ordered to appear before the said court and show cause why sentence should not be passed, whereupon the court may pass sentence or for good cause shown may modify the order and take a new undertaking and further suspend sentence as may be just and proper.

Sec. 2. Any justice of the peace of the county in which the offense defined in the preceding section is committed may, upon complaint being made under oath as required by law, issue a warrant for the arrest of any person charged with such offense and the justice of the peace before whom such person is brought under such warrant shall hear and determine the cause, subject to the right of appeal, as provided by law in cases of assault and battery.

Sec. 3. In all prosecutions under this act a wife shall be a competent witness against her husband with or without consent.

Approved April 11, 1903.

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AN ACT TO COMPEL THE SUPPORT OF PARENTS BY PERSONS CHARGEABLE BY LAW WITH THEIR MAINTENANCE, AND MAKING FAILURE SO TO DO A MISDEMEANOR, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. Any adult person having a parent destitute of means of subsistence and unable by reason of old age, infirmity, sickness or other good cause to support himself or herself, who is possessed of, or is able to earn, means sufficient to provide such parent with necessary food, shelter, care and clothing, and neglects or refuses so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety days nor less than thirty days; Provided, however, That if, after conviction, he shall, before the court in which such conviction shall have taken place, enter into bond with sufficient surety to the State of Colorado in such penal sum as the court shall fix, to be approved by the court, that he will provide such parent with proper home, food, care and clothing, then the court may suspend sentence therein; Provided, further, That upon failure of such person to comply with said undertaking, he may be ordered to appear before the said court and show cause why sentence should not be passed, whereupon the court may pass sentence, or for good cause shown, may modify the order and take a new undertaking and further suspend sentence, as may be just and proper.

Sec. 2. Any justice of the peace of the county in which the offense defined in the preceding section is committed may, upon complaint being made under oath, as required by law,

issue a warrant for the arrest of any person charged with such offense, and the justice of the peace before whom such person is brought under such warrant shall hear and determine the cause, subject to the right of appeal, as provided by law in cases of assault and battery.

Approved April 11, 1903.

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AN ACT CONCERNING COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND TO AMEND SECTIONS 1, 4 AND 7 OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO COMPEL THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS," APPROVED APRIL 12, 1899.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to compel the elementary education of children in school districts of the first and second class," approved April 12, 1899, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That in all school districts of this State, all parents, guardians and other persons having care of children shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography and arithmetic. In such districts, every parent, guardian or other person having charge of any child between the ages of eight (8) and sixteen (16) years, shall send such child to a public, private or parochial school for the entire school year during which the public schools are in session in such districts; Provided, however, That this act shall not apply to children over fourteen (14) years of age where such child shall have completed the eighth grade, or may be eligible to enter any high school in such district, or where its help is necessary for its own or its parents' support, or where for good cause shown it would be for the best interests of such child to be relieved from the provisions of this act; Provided, further, That if such child is being sufficiently instructed at home by a person qualified, such child shall not be subject to the provisions of this act; and Provided, further, That if a reputable physician within the district shall certify in writing that the child's bodily or mental condition does not permit its attendance at school, such child shall be exempt during such period of disability from the requirements of this act. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the school district, if there be such superintendent, and, if not, then the county superintendent of schools, to hear and determine all applications of children desiring for any of the causes mentioned herein to be exempted from the provisions of this act, and if, upon such application, such superintendent hearing the same shall be of the opinion that such child is, for any reason, entitled to be exempted, as aforesaid, then such superintendent shall issue a written permit to such child, stating therein his reasons for such exemption.



An appeal may be taken from the decision of such superintendent so passing upon such application to the County Court of the county in which such district lies, upon such child making such application and filing the same with the clerk or judge of said court within ten days after its refusal by such superintendent, for which no fee to exceed the sum of one dollar shall be charged, and the decision of the County Court shall be final. An application for release from the provisions of this act shall not be renewed oftener than once in three months.

Sec. 2. That section 4 of said act shall be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 4. Every child within the provisions of this act who does not attend school, as provided in section 1 of this act, or who is in attendance at any public, private or parochial school, and is vicious, incorrigible or immoral in conduct, or who is an habitual truant from school, or who habitually wanders about the streets and public places during school hours without any lawful occupation or employment, or who habitually wanders about the streets in the night time, having no employment or lawful occupation, shall be deemed a juvenile disorderly person, and be subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That section 7 of said act shall be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 7. Whenever a child shall be a juvenile disorderly person within the meaning of this act, the truant officer, or any school teacher, or other reputable person, may make complaint in the County Court of the county in which such child resides. The County Court shall hear and determine such complaint, and if it is determined that such child is a juvenile disorderly person within the meaning of this act, he or she shall be committed to a children's home, if eligible, or to the Boys' Industrial School or to the Girls' Industrial School, or to some other training school, taking into account the years of the child with reference to the institution selected. Any child committed to a children's home, on its being shown to the judge of said court that it is incorrigible and vicious, may be transferred to the industrial school or other proper institution. No child committed to any reformatory shall be detained beyond its majority, and may be discharged sooner or paroled by the trustees or board of control under rules and restrictions applicable to other inmates. Any order of commitment may be suspended by the judge of the County Court during such time as the child may regularly attend school and properly conduct itself. The expense of the transportation of the child to the juvenile reformatory, and of the costs of the case in which the order of commitment is made, shall be paid by the county from which the child is committed.

Approved March 7, 1903.

AN ACT TO PRESCRIBE AND REGULATE THE HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN MILLS, FACTORIES, MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, SHOPS, STORES AND ANY OTHER OCCUPATION WHICH MAY BE DEEMED UNHEALTHFUL OR DANGEROUS, AND TO REPEAL ALL ACTS AND PARTS OF ACTS IN CONFLICT HEREWITH.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation to require any child, either boy or girl, of sixteen years of age or less, to labor or work in any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, shop or store, or in or about coal or other mines, or any other occupation not herein enumerated which may be deemed unhealthful or dangerous, for a greater number than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day, except in cases where life or property is in imminent danger, or in the week before and following Christmas day. Provided, That any child between the age of fourteen and sixteen years coming within the provisions of this act may be exempted from the provisions thereof, if in the opinion of the judge of the County Court of the county in which said child resides it would be for its best interests to be so exempted. Application may be made in writing to any county judge by any such child, its parent or guardian, to be granted such exemption, when it shall be the duty of such judge to hear the same and inquire particularly into the nature of the employment sought. No fees shall be charged or collected in any such case.

Sec. 2. All paper mills, cotton mills and factories where wearing apparel for men or women is made, ore reduction mills or smelters, factories, shops of all kinds and stores may be held to be unhealthful and dangerous occupations within the meaning of this act at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. No woman of sixteen years of age or more shall be required to work or labor for a greater number than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day, in any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, shop, or store for any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation, where such labor, work or occupation, by its nature, requires the woman to stand or be upon her feet, in order to satisfactorily perform her labors, work or duty in such occupation and employment.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall take, receive, hire or employ any child under the age of fourteen years in any under-ground works or mine, or in any smelter, mill or factory, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than three months.

Sec. 5. Any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this

act or shall require a greater number of hours of work or labor than herein specified of any child, either boy or girl, of sixteen years of age or less, in any employment or occupation herein enumerated, or any other which shall be deemed by the courts as unhealthful, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), or more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than two, or more than four months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

Sec. 6. All district attorneys shall be required to make prosecutions for all violations of this act, upon the sworn complaint of any reputable citizen that this act is being violated by any person, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation.

Sec. 7. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved April 11, 1903.

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AN ACT CONCERNING THE TAKING OF INDECENT LIBERTIES WITH CHILDREN, AND TO PROVIDE PUNISHMENT THEREFOR.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. Any person over the age of fourteen years who shall assault any child under sixteen years of age and shall take indecent and improper liberties with the person of such child, or who shall entice, allure or persuade any such child into any room, office or to any other place for the purpose of taking such immodest, immoral and indecent liberties with such child, or who shall take or attempt to take such liberties with the person of such child at any place, shall be deemed a felonious assaulter, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished, if over eighteen years of age, by confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not more than ten years, and, if under eighteen years of age, may be punished by commitment to the State Reformatory or to the State Industrial School.

Approved April 6, 1905.

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AN ACT TO PREVENT THE SALE OF DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES AND TO REGULATE THE USE OF FIREWORKS.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, association, company or corporation to buy, sell, trade in, give away, keep in stock or have in possession any toy pistols or explosive canes or other like contrivances to be carried or held in the hand for the explosion, ignition or detonation by percussion, or concussion of so-called caps, cartridges or other like contrivances containing fulminate, dynamite, nitro-glycerine or

other similar explosive, or any toy cannon for the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive material or any caps, cartridges or other such contrivances not in the nature of ammunition and to be exploded for sport or amusement by percussion or concussion containing fulminate, dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other similar explosive,

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the police authorities of any municipal corporation to regulate the time, place and other conditions under which fireworks may be set off or ignited.

Sec. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or both, for each offense.

Sec. 4. Whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1905.

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HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 2.

*To the Honorable, the President, and to the Honorable, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:*

Your memorialists, the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, respectfully represent that it is important to the welfare of the states of the nation that abused, neglected, dependent, delinquent and defective children be properly protected and cared for. The protection of dumb animals is of great pecuniary advantage as well as conducive to good morals.

Your memorialists believe, from the experience of this State, that child and animal protection is of sufficient importance to well deserve the attention of the federal government.

Your memorialists accordingly respectfully suggest and urge the creation of a government board of child and animal protection whose duty it shall be to obtain and record information concerning children whose condition deserves official intervention and also concerning abused and neglected dumb animals, to study the causes of such conditions and to suggest and urge remedies.

Approved April 8, 1905.

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LAW AGAINST CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(Session Laws of 1889, pages 113-117; 1 Mills' Statutes, pages 425-429.)

Section 1. Every person who overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of



Horses snowed in and starving in the mountains. Snow 4 to 6 feet deep.  
Over six hundred rescued by this board in winter of 1905.





necessary sustenance, unnecessarily or cruelly beats, or needlessly mutilates or kills, or carries in or upon any vehicles, or otherwise in a cruel or inhuman manner, any animal, or causes or procures it to be done, or who, having the charge and custody of any animal, unnecessarily fails to provide it with proper food, drink or protection from the weather, or cruelly abandons it, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not less than ten dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall impound or cause to be impounded in any pound or corral, under the laws of this State, any animal, shall supply to the same during such confinement, a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food and water, and in default thereof, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3. In case any animal shall be at any time impounded as aforesaid and shall continue to be without necessary food and water more than twelve successive hours, it shall be lawful for any person, from time to time and as often as it shall be necessary, to enter into and upon any pound or corral, in which any such animal shall be confined, and to supply it with necessary food and water so long as it shall remain so confined; such person shall not be liable to any action for such entry, and the reasonable cost for such food and water may be collected by him of the owner of the animal; and the said animal shall not be exempt from levy and sale upon execution issued upon a judgment therefor.

Sec. 4. Every person who shall keep any place where any fowls or any animals, by his consent, are suffered to fight upon exhibition, or for sport upon any wager, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days or by fine not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 5. Any justice of the peace of the county in which any of the offenses defined in this act is committed, may, upon his own knowledge, or upon the oath of any competent person, issue a warrant to any proper officer of his county for the arrest of any person charged with such offense, and upon the arrest of such person, the justice of the peace before whom such person is brought for trial shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the cause, and if he find the accused guilty, shall assess the fine or fix the term of imprisonment, or both, as prescribed by this act; Provided, That accused may have a trial by a jury of six lawful jurors, or, if he shall insist on a full jury, by twelve, who shall be summoned to try the cause; and if the jury shall



find the accused guilty, they shall assess and state the amount of the fine, or the term of imprisonment, or both; upon which the justice of the peace before whom the trial shall be had, shall give judgment accordingly and proceed to collect such fine and the costs of trial; and when such fine shall be collected, the same shall be paid to the treasurer of the Colorado Humane Society, who shall give his receipt therefor, which said receipt shall be filed with the justice of the peace, after which the said fine shall be subject to the control of said society in aid of the benevolent objects for which it was incorporated.

Sec. 6. Any officer or any agent of the Colorado Humane Society may lawfully interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any animal in his presence, and every person who shall interfere with or obstruct or resist any such officer or agent in the discharge of his duty, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days.

Sec. 7. When any person arrested under any provisions of this act is, at the time of such arrest, in charge of any vehicle drawn by or containing any animal cruelly treated, any agent of said Humane Society, having been authorized by the sheriff of the county to make arrests in such cases, may take charge of such animal and such vehicle and its contents and the animal or animals drawing the same, and shall give notice thereof to the owner, if known, and shall care and provide for them until their owner shall take charge of the same; and such agent shall have a lien on said animals and on said vehicle and its contents, for the expense of such care and provision; or the said expenses, or any part thereof remaining unpaid may be recovered by such agent in a civil action.

Sec. 8. Any officer or agent of the said Humane Society may lawfully take charge of any animal found abandoned, neglected, or cruelly treated, and shall thereupon give notice thereof to the owner, if known, and may care and provide for such animal until the owner shall take charge of the same, and the expense of such care and provision shall be a charge against the owner of such animal, and collectible from such owner by said Humane Society in an action therefor.

Sec. 9. When said Humane Society shall provide neglected and abandoned animals with proper food, shelter and care, it may detain such animals until the expense of such food, shelter and care is paid, and shall have a lien upon such animals therefor.

Sec. 10. Any agent or officer of the said Humane Society may lawfully destroy or cause to be destroyed any animal in his charge, when, in the judgment of such agent or officer, and by the written certificate of two reputable citizens called to view the same in his presence, one of whom may be selected by the

owner of said animal if he shall so request, and who shall give their written certificate that such animal appears to be injured, disabled, diseased past recovery, or unfit for any useful purpose.

Sec. 11. Any person or corporation entitled to a lien under any of the provisions of this act may enforce the same by selling the animals and other personal property upon which such lien is given, at public auction, upon giving written notice to the owner, if he be known, of the time and place of such sale, at least five days previous thereto, and by posting three notices of the time and place of such sale in three public places within the county, at least five days previous thereto; and if the owner be not known, then such notice shall be posted at least ten days previous to such sale.

Sec. 12. Officers and agents of said Humane Society shall be provided with a certificate by said society that they are such officers or agents, in such form as the directors of said society may choose, or with a badge bearing the name or seal of said society, and shall, if requested, show such certificate or badge when acting officially.

Sec. 13. Any member of the Colorado Humane Society may require the sheriff of any county, the constable of any precinct, or the marshal or any policeman of any town or city, or any agent of said society authorized by the sheriff to make arrests for the violation of this act, to arrest any person found violating any of the provisions of this act, and to take possession of any animal cruelly treated in their respective counties, cities or towns, and deliver the same to the proper officers of said society, and for such service and for all services rendered in carrying out the provisions of this act, such officers and the officers and agents of said society shall be allowed and paid such fees as are allowed for like services in other cases, which shall be charged as costs, and reimbursed to the society by the person convicted.

Sec. 14. In this act the word "animal" shall be held to include every living dumb creature; the words "torture," "torment" and "cruelty" shall be held to include every act, omission or neglect whereby unnecessary or unjustifiable pain or suffering is caused, permitted, or allowed to continue when there is a reasonable remedy or relief, and the words "owner" and "person" shall be held to include corporations, and the knowledge and act of agents and employes of corporations in regard to animals transported, owned, employed by or in custody of a corporation shall be held to be the knowledge and acts of such corporations.

Sec. 15. General sections nine hundred and eighteen, nine hundred and nineteen, nine hundred and twenty, nine hundred and twenty-one, nine hundred and twenty-two, nine hundred and twenty-three and nine hundred and twenty-four of the General Statutes of the State of Colorado, the same being sections two

hundred and thirty, two hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and thirty-four, two hundred and thirty-five and two hundred and thirty-six, or division fourteen of chapter XXV thereof, and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. Nothing in this act shall be held to apply to or in any manner affect any indictment, trial, writ of error, appeal or other proceeding, judgment or sentence in case of violation of the provisions of the sections by this act repealed now pending in any court of this State, and the same shall be held, conducted and adjudged as provided by the law in force before this act shall take effect. Any offense under the provisions of the sections by this act repealed, which shall have been committed before this act takes effect, shall be inquired of, prosecuted and punished in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of such offense.

Approved April 20, 1889. .

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#### LAW AGAINST DOCKING HORSES.

(Session Laws of 1899, pages 175-176.)

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to dock the tail of any horse, within the State of Colorado, or to procure the same to be docked, or to import or bring into this State, any docked horse, or horses, or to drive, work, use, race or deal in any unregistered docked horse, or horses within the State of Colorado.

Sec. 2. Within ninety days after the passage of this act, every owner, or user of any docked horse, within the State of Colorado, shall register his or her docked horse or horses, by filing in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such docked horse, or horses, may then be kept, a certificate, which certificate shall contain the name or names of the owner, together with his or her post-office address; a full description of the color, age, size and the use made of such docked horse, or horses: which certificate shall be signed by the owner, or his or her agent. The county clerk shall number such certificates consecutively and record the same in a book, or register to be kept for that purpose only; and shall receive as a fee for the recording of such certificate, the sum of fifty cents.

Sec. 3. The driving, working, keeping, racing or using of any unregistered docked horse, or horses, after ninety days after the passage of this act, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the fact that the party driving, working, keeping, racing or using such unregistered docked horse, or horses, docked the tail of such horse or horses.

Sec. 4. Any person, or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine, in a sum not less than

one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in county jail, not less than thirty days, or more than ninety days for each offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved April 6, 1899.

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AN ACT TO REPEAL CERTAIN PARTS OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PREVENT THE DOCKING OF HORSES' TAILS, OR PROCURING THE SAME TO BE DOCKED; TO PREVENT THE IMPORTATION OR BRINGING INTO THE STATE OF DOCKED HORSES; TO REQUIRE A REGISTRY OF ALL DOCKED HORSES NOW IN THIS STATE; TO PREVENT THE USE OF UNREGISTERED DOCKED HORSES; AND TO PROVIDE A PENALTY FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT," APPROVED APRIL 6, 1899.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. Chapter 93, of the Session Laws of 1899, (pages 175 and 176) of the State of Colorado, is hereby repealed so far as it relates to the importation into, and use in, this State of docked pure bred stallions and mares from foreign countries for breeding or exhibition purposes only, as provided by an act of Congress entitled "An act regulating the importation of breeding animals," and approved March 3, 1903, and to docked native bred stallions and mares brought into this State and used for breeding or exhibition purposes only; Provided, A description of each such animal so brought into the State, together with the date of importation and name and address of importer, be furnished to the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection at the time of such importation.

Sec. 2. Whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 10, 1905.

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AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF DUMB ANIMALS.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause, procure, encourage, aid or abet any dumb animal to fight or engage in combat, or to cause, procure, encourage, aid or abet to be set down or released any captive dumb animal to be shot at or for dogs to pursue or to be in any other manner injured, frightened or harassed for sport or amusement, or upon a wager, or for the purpose or result of making bets upon the progress or result of such fight, combat, shooting, pursuit or other injury or affront.

Sec. 2. Any person wilfully a spectator of or making bets or wagers upon the progress or result of any such fight, combat,

shooting, pursuit or other injury or affright shall be deemed and held to be an accessory, and shall be punished as a principal.

Sec. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year, or by fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved April 11, 1905.

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AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF ANIMALS INJURED ON THE RIGHT OF WAY  
OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. Whenever any horse, cow or other animal is injured by a train or otherwise on the right of way of any railroad company, it shall be the duty of trackwalkers, section men, brakemen, conductors, firemen, engineers and other employes of said company to care for such animal at once and report the facts to the nearest station agent and then notify the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners. It shall be the duty of the agent to give immediate notice, when possible, of the condition of such animal to the owner or his agent, whose duty it shall be forthwith, upon receipt of notice, to have such animal properly cared for. When immediate notice to the owner is not possible, it shall be the duty of the station agent to have such injured animal properly cared for without delay.

Sec. 2. No act of the said railroad company, its employes or agents, or of the owner of such injured animal shall be held to be an admission of liability or responsibility on the part of the said company for the injury of the said animal nor a waiver or relinquishment by said owner of any right or claim to damages from said company.

Approved April 6, 1905.

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CITY ORDINANCES OF DENVER.

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ORDINANCE TO PREVENT WRONGS TO CHILDREN.

*Be it Enacted by the City Council of the City of Denver:*

Any person having the care or custody of any child who shall wilfully cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered or the health of such child to be injured, or the morals of such child to be impaired; or who shall wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation, business or occupation that its life, health or morals shall be endangered; or who shall wilfully abandon such child, or shall torture, torment, cruelly punish, or wilfully or negligently deprive it of necessary





Ten-year-old; not in school, has fifteen horses to take care of. Carrying water half mile.





food, clothing or shelter, or in any other manner shall unnecessarily injure such child, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

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ORDINANCE CREATING THE OFFICE OF CITY VETERINARIAN.

Ordinance Relating to the City Veterinarian and to Animals Requiring His Examination and Treatment.

*Be it Enacted by the City Council of the City of Denver:*

Section 1. That the office of City Veterinarian be and the same is hereby established. The mayor of the city of Denver shall appoint a suitable person as City Veterinarian, to hold his office for the term of two years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified; Provided, That the term of office of the person first appointed under this section shall expire with the present city administration. No person shall be eligible to said office who is not a regular graduate of some reputable veterinary college, and who has had at least five years' continuous practice in veterinary medicine and surgery.

Sec. 2. The salary of the City Veterinarian shall be the sum of six hundred dollars per annum, payable in equal monthly installments out of the city treasury. The city shall provide him with a suitable office, stationery and facilities at the city barn, or other suitable locality, and he shall be at said office at least one hour in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon of each week day, which hours shall be exclusive of the time he may be required to give to the examination and care of the animals belonging to the city as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Veterinarian to render to the city such services in the way of examination and treatment as may be needed in regard to all animals belonging to the city. He shall also examine, prescribe for and advise in relation to all animals brought before him under the provisions of this ordinance as may need his services. He shall keep a record and description of each animal examined by him, together with the name of the owner of the same, the date of examination, prescription given, if any, and any and all action taken in regard to the same.

Sec. 4. The City Veterinarian shall be and is hereby authorized to charge for his services in examining any animal brought before him, and prescribing for the same if necessary, except for animals belonging to the city, a fee of not less than 50 cents, nor more than one dollar in any case, and he shall collect the same from the owner or person having charge of such animals, giving a receipt therefor; and it shall be the duty of such owner or person having charge of such animal to pay said fee upon demand. If, upon making such examination of any such

animal brought before him, he shall decide that no prescription or treatment or other service is needed, he shall make no charge. If a prescription is given or treatment recommended it shall be the duty of the said owner or person having charge of said animal to obey the instructions of said City Veterinarian in regard to the treatment and care of said animal.

Sec. 5. The City Veterinarian shall keep an account of all fees collected by him, and on or before the fifth day of each month he shall cover all such fees collected by him for the preceding calendar month, into the city treasury, taking proper receipt therefor.

Sec. 6. Whenever any police officer, or person having authority of a police officer, of said city, or any agent or officer of the Colorado Humane Society, shall find any horse, cattle or other animal that is, in his judgment, hurt, sick, sore, lame, decrepit, underfed, overworked or unduly or unreasonably checked, or in any manner or for any reason is in distress and needing the attention of a veterinary surgeon, he shall immediately cause said horse, cattle or other animal to be brought to the office of the City Veterinarian for examination and treatment as its condition may require; Provided, That if for any reason it shall be impossible to take said animal to said office, then it shall be the duty of the City Veterinarian to examine it at the place it may be. It shall be the duty of the owner or person having charge of any such animal to permit in all cases the examinations required by this ordinance.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall violate or refuse to obey any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than one dollar nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

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#### POULTRY ORDINANCE.

The following ordinance, printed as a warning and distributed where needed, has been found very effective:

#### WARNING.

#### BY AUTHORITY.

Ordinance No. 76, Series of 1902. Aldermanic Bill No. 85.

A Bill for an Ordinance for the Sanitary and Humane Treatment of Poultry Confined or Exposed for Sale in the City of Denver.

*Be it Enacted by the City Council of the City of Denver:*

All coops, crates or cages in which live fowls or poultry are received for transportation or are kept confined or exposed for sale on wagons or stands, or by the owners of grocery stores, commission houses or other market houses or by other persons,

shall be sufficiently high so that fowls or other birds confined therein can stand erect and hold their heads upright without touching the top.

Such coops, crates or cages shall be made of open slats or wire on at least three sides and shall have troughs or other receptacles easy of access at all times by the birds confined therein, but so placed that their contents can not be befouled by them, in which troughs shall be constantly kept clean water and suitable food.

Such coops, crates or cages shall be kept in a clean and wholesome condition. Fowls or other birds confined therein shall not be overcrowded, but shall have room to move about, and shall not be exposed to undue heat or cold.

Dead, injured or diseased fowls shall be at once removed. Whenever live fowls or poultry shall be received for sale or storage they shall immediately be transferred to such coops, crates or cages as are herein described.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Signed and approved this 28th day of July, A. D. 1902.

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#### ORDINANCE TO SUPPRESS AIR-GUNS AND SLINGS.

*Be it Enacted by the City Council of the City of Denver:*

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person within the corporate limits of the city of Denver to have in possession or to make, use, sell or offer for sale, any instrument, toy or weapon commonly known as a pea-shooter, sling or beany, made for the purpose of throwing projectiles by means of elastic rubber cords or bands, or other india rubber parts, or by means of springs, or any air-gun, whether such instrument is called by any name above set forth, or by any other name; and every person convicted of a violation of this ordinance shall be fined in a sum not less than one dollar nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.

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### CHAPTER XIII.

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#### FORMS USED BY STATE BOARD.

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##### APPLICATION FOR COMMISSION AS AGENT FORM.

....., Colorado,  
..... 190..

*To the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection:*

I hereby make application to be appointed an agent of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. I agree, if appointed, to familiarize myself with the laws under which the



## AGENT'S COMMISSION FORM.

THE  
STATE BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION.

Know all men by these presents, That I, .....,  
 president of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection,  
 being thereunto duly authorized by the board of directors of said  
 board, do hereby appoint and commission.....  
 of....., county of..... and  
 State of Colorado, an agent of said board for the State of Colo-  
 rado.

It is the duty of said agent to familiarize himself with the  
 laws under which he shall act; to investigate all cases of cruelty  
 to animals, or neglect or abuse of children, coming within his  
 notice; to take whatever action in each case shall best secure the  
 prevention and punishment of cruelty to animals and wrongs to  
 children; to utilize every opportunity to create humane senti-  
 ment, and to discharge his duty as an officer of the law and of  
 this board impartially and fearlessly.

He shall furnish a report of his work to the said board when-  
 ever it shall be called for. He shall have no power to contract  
 debts or incur liabilities for the said board. He shall remain in  
 office until his successor shall have been appointed, or his com-  
 mission revoked.

This commission shall be his authority to act for the said  
 board in all matters herein specified.

Given at the office of the State Bureau of Child and Animal  
 Protection, at the State Capitol, Denver, Colorado, this.....  
 day of....., A. D. ....

Witness my hand and seal of the board.

(Seal.) .....

President.

Attest:

.....

Secretary.

RECORD BOOK FOR AGENTS.

A small record book is furnished each volunteer agent, with  
 the following instructions preceding the record pages. These  
 books are the property of the State of Colorado and should be  
 carefully kept:

TO AGENTS.

*Statistics should be kept and furnished of the following  
 kinds:*

Cases dealt with relieving men (number).....;  
 women, .....; boys, .....; girls, .....; horses, .....; cat-  
 tle, .....; mules and burros, .....; sheep, .....; hogs, .....;  
 dogs, .....; cats, .....; poultry, .....; birds, .....; other



animals, .....; warnings given concerning treatment of children, .....; same of dumb animals, .....; horses ordered out of harness, .....; animals taken possession of, .....; animals advertised and sold for care and keeping, .....; number of herds and number of animals in each fed or otherwise cared for on order of agent, .....; number of animals of various kinds humanely destroyed on order of agent, .....; number of prosecutions for cruelty to children, .....; prosecutions for cruelty to animals, .....; number of these in which convictions were had, .....

Boys sent to Industrial School, .....; girls sent to Industrial School, .....; children sent to public school, .....; boys sent to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, .....; girls sent to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, .....; boys sent to State School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, .....; girls sent to State School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, .....; boys placed in private homes or asylums, .....; girls placed in private homes or asylums, .....; boys for whom the non-support law was enforced, .....; girls for whom the non-support law was enforced, .....

Total amount per week or month ordered paid by court in non-support cases, \$. .....; number of court cases, children, .....; number of children involved, .....; number of convictions or decrees had, .....

☞ Reports from agents are likely to be called for at any time, but must be had at the end of each year in order to comply with the law.

The keeping of this record in some form, so that the agent can make out a report in the foregoing manner is most important.

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#### NOTICE.

The following notice, printed on white muslin, nine by twelve inches, has been posted to the number of over 2,000 in conspicuous places all over the State. Its educational value has been very apparent:

#### WARNING!

The laws of Colorado make it a criminal act, punished by fine and imprisonment, to unnecessarily injure any dumb animal; to beat, starve, neglect, fail to feed, water and shelter, overwork, work when sick, sore or lame, or in any other way unnecessarily hurt any animal; to kill or otherwise injure any wild birds or other wild animals except to kill game in season.

The laws of Colorado:

Section 1. Every person who overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, unnecessarily or cruelly beats, or needlessly mutilates or kills, or carries in or upon any vehicle, or otherwise,



Typical home of shiftless family in mountains. None of children are sent to school. Garfield county.





in a cruel or inhuman manner, any animal, or causes or procures it to be done, or who, having the charge and custody of any animal, unnecessarily fails to provide it with proper food, drink or protection from the weather, or cruelly abandons it, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not less than ten dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 14. In this act the word "animal" shall be held to include every living dumb creature; the words "torture," "torment" and "cruelty" shall be held to include every act, omission or neglect whereby unnecessary or unjustifiable pain or suffering is caused, permitted or allowed to continue when there is a reasonable remedy or relief, and the words "owner" and "person" shall be held to include corporations, and the knowledge and acts of agents and employes of corporations in regard to animals transported, owned, employed by or in custody of a corporation shall be held to be knowledge and acts of such corporation. (1 Mills' Statutes, pages 425-29.)

The State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

Rooms 30-31, Third Floor, State Capitol, Denver, Colorado.

#### NOTICE OF COMPLAINT FILED.

When it is not possible to immediately investigate a complaint, or when investigation does not appear to be necessary, the following notice is sent, accompanied by one of the cards hereafter referred to, underscored as the case may require. Experience has shown it to be very effective:

The State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection—State Capitol, Denver; rooms 30 and 31, third floor; Telephone 5480.

Here follow names of officers and directors:

Denver, Colo....., 190..

Sir: Complaint is made to this office that.....

.....  
 .....  
 We do not know whether this complaint is true or not. If it is true the facts constitute a violation of the law against.....

.....  
 and is a criminal offense, punishable by .....

.....  
 You will find two sections of the law on the back of the enclosed card and a reference to the law in full.

We send you this notice before taking further steps and await your reply.

.....  
 Secretary.

#### CARDS OF WARNING

have been found very useful, the following form being printed on the front, to be filled out as the circumstances of each case re-

quire. On the back of the cards, used respectively for child abuse, animal abuse and non-support, are printed the significant sections from the laws in the respective cases. When used the sentences in the law referring to the specific cause of complaint are underscored as in the notices of complaint already referred to.

WARNING.

The Bureau of Child and Animal Protection hereby gives warning that .....

If this warning is not heeded, the Society will enforce the law.

THE STATE BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION.  
Rooms 30 and 31, Third Floor, State Capitol, Denver.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Form for agent's use. Blanks furnished on application:

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, That, on.....  
the ..... day of ....., 190....,  
at the hour of .....o'clock in the .....  
noon, at ....., county  
of ..... State of Colorado, under  
and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the State of Colo-  
rado, as an agent of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protec-  
tion, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash,  
for the purpose of realizing the expense of.....  
..... care and keeping .....  
said ..... having been found by me in a  
neglected and cruelly treated condition, and having been cared for  
by me as such agent since the time of such finding, the name  
of the owner .....of said .....  
.....being to me .....known.

Dated at ....., Colorado, this ..... day of .....  
..... 190...

(Signed) .....  
Agent State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

AGENT'S CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF ANIMALS.

..... Colo., ..... 190..

Know all men by these presents, That I have this day sold,  
pursuant to law, ..... at ..... to .....  
for the sum of \$....., he being the highest and best bidder  
therefor.

.....  
Agent State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

## AGENT'S CERTIFICATE OF CONDEMNATION OF ANIMALS.

....., Colo., ....., 190..

I have this day condemned, pursuant to law, as being.....  
 ..... and unfit for any useful purpose .....  
 described as follows, viz.: ..... at .....  
 the name of the owner of said.....being.....

Agent State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

Approved:

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

## INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS IN DEALING WITH NEGLECTED STOCK.

When stock is found neglected and suffering, if practicable, notify the owner and give him a chance to care for it himself before you do. You must use judgment about this. If the owner is too far away, or the animals are suffering much, don't wait for the owner.

In all cases, get word to the owner as quickly as possible. In all cases try to keep down the expense the same as you would if the stock were your own, but, while doing so, don't let the animals suffer.

The utmost good faith and sincerity should characterize every action of an agent. Nothing will so quickly destroy his influence for good and confidence in him as the belief that he is dishonest or actuated by mercenary motives.

While he has a right under the circumstances, as set forth in the law, to make a reasonable charge for his services in caring for neglected or abused animals, he should never take advantage of his authority to overcharge, and should be guided by what he would have charged if the owner had come to him to make a bargain before the services were rendered.

In other words, an agent should never let himself use his authority to make money. That is not what it was given him for. Even if, as often happens, the owner of neglected stock is entitled to little consideration on account of his inhumanity, the way to punish him is not by overcharging.

If an agent is fair, impartial and sincere, he can generally make a friend even of the man against whom he is enforcing the law. He can not hope to do that if he is not absolutely honest, but, on the contrary, will make enemies for himself and the cause he represents.

Nothing here said is to be taken to mean that an agent must render his services for nothing, or for less than they are worth, when he is entitled by law to make a charge. His enforcement

of the law is a matter of business, and the exercise of his authority as an officer of the State. Moreover, the owner of the stock cared for profits by his action and should pay for it a reasonable price.

There is meant only that the agent should not take advantage, but should be perfectly fair, upright and above board in his actions, and should then compel the respect to his orders which is due to him as exercising the authority of the people of the State.

The law does not require publication of notice in a newspaper, but when it appears at all likely that animals taken charge of and about to be sold will bring enough to pay the additional cost of advertising in the official stock paper, that should be done just as is done in the case of estrays.

Whenever any stock is taken up because it needs care, notify the board at the State House, giving particulars of taking, description, brands, etc. Whenever a sale occurs, furnish full information to this office at once.

Take up no range stock unless actually suffering, except when found where they can reach no feed.

Keep full and complete records of dates, names, brands, amounts, etc. Give and take receipts, and make it a careful and correct matter of business.

If an owner comes to redeem stock, do not let him redeem some and leave the rest.

If there is some poor and some good stock to be sold, bunch some of both kinds in lots and sell the lot. Otherwise you will have the worthless stock left on your hands.

Whenever you post sale notices, send one copy to this office.

When stock is redeemed, collect all items of expense for each head for the number of days held, including gathering, advertising, etc.

Employ only honest and trustworthy help.

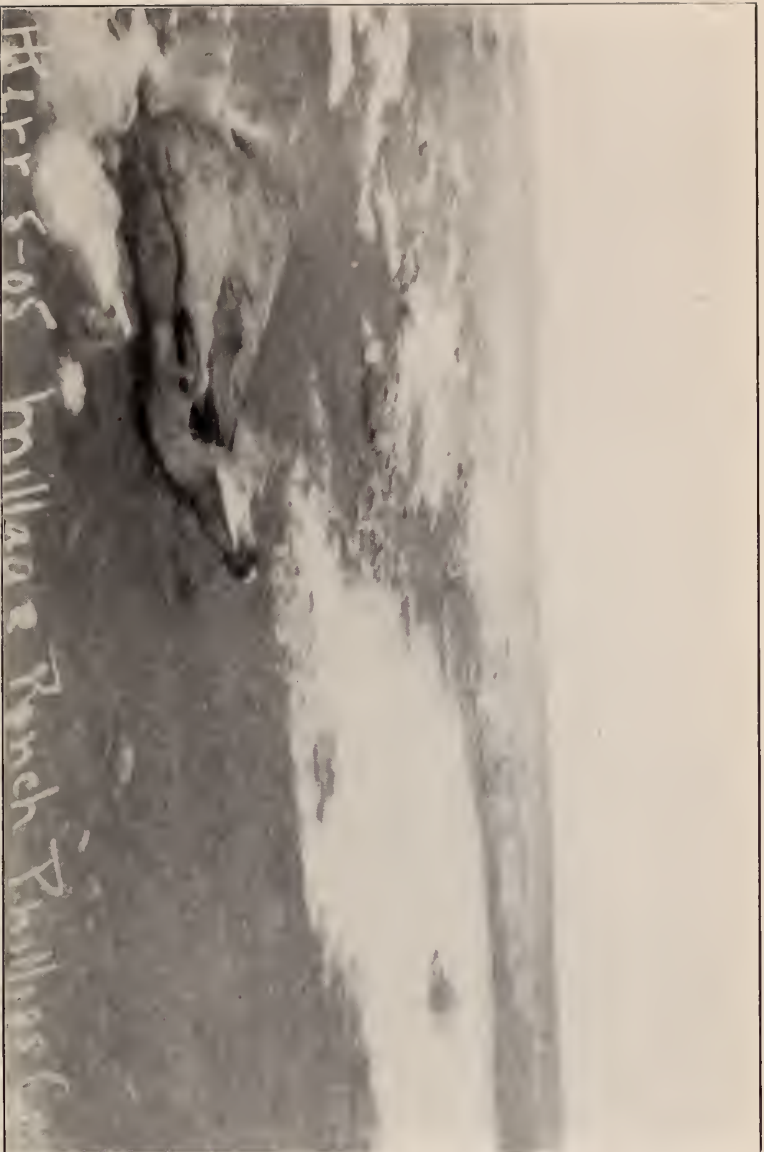
Keep strictly to the law. Do whatever the law says shall be done. Do it in good faith and take no advantage of anyone. Treat all alike and all fairly.

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#### SUGGESTIONS TO AGENTS.

The following suggestions, founded on the experience of many years, may be useful to inexperienced agents:

Remember that you are not a private citizen, but an officer of the law, representing not merely the State Board of Child and Animal Protection, but the people of the State of Colorado. Do not allow abusive language of yourself; it constitutes disturbance and can be punished as such. Do not, of course, permit any effective resistance to your actions or orders. Maintain the dignity of your office.



Carcasses of 1,100 sheep, 28 cattle and 4 horses, starved to death out of 2,500  
 sheep, 60 cattle and 8 horses, around house and corral of owner, J. W.  
 Miliage, near Holyoke. Money in bank; hay \$4.00 a ton.  
 Illustrates attitude of stockmen who would rather  
 lose their stock than feed them.





Whenever a case comes under your own observation, or is reported to you, avoid excitement. You don't have to be excited; you have the law and the people of the State back of you. If anybody is to be excited let it be the other man. If you get excited you will be pretty sure to do or say something you will regret. Quietly and carefully, but firmly, investigate until you have satisfied yourself as to the condition of things and what ought to be done. Then do it. If you go at it in this way you will not be likely to make any mistakes, and you will not irritate people unnecessarily.

Very often people are cruel without really meaning to be, because they do not know any better, or have never thought much about the rights of children or animals. If you go at people in a friendly but firm way, very often they will acknowledge their fault and meet you half way. Be patient with ignorance and mistakes, and wait for anger to cool. Persuade people to do what is right if you can, but if you can not, then compel them. If a man is ugly after such treatment, or has done an intentionally cruel thing, make him fear you, but do it in a quiet way, without apparent feeling or excitement. Make the people you go after understand that you have no ill feeling toward them personally, but that as an officer you must do your duty. Appeal to their reason, their sense of what is right and just. Don't lecture, scold or abuse people. They don't care what you think, but they care a great deal what the law says. Warn, but do not threaten. Never make a bluff or take one. Treat all alike, rich and poor.

Always do just as you say you will. Avoid even the faintest suspicion of dishonest or mercenary conduct. Let your conduct of the office commend itself to the fair-minded and level-headed people of the community, and don't worry about the others.

Make friends with the newspapers—they will help you more than anybody else. Give them news items about your work; they are glad to get news, and every item helps to educate public opinion on the rights of animals and children.

Be on good terms with other officials. Give them a chance to make their fees when they can. Advise with them. Defer to their opinion when you can. Get them all to help you when you can. Educating public sentiment on the rights of animals is one of the most important things you can do. Do it through the newspapers, the public schools, by speeches, and in any other way. Most of the value of a prosecution for cruelty is in its educational effect.

If your town is large enough organize a branch society. Fix dues. Get a little money in the treasury to pay postage, attorney's fees, and once in a while a man's time for a day when needed.

If you lose a prosecution it don't matter; you won't have to prosecute that man again. The publicity, the expense and trouble hurt him worse than conviction would. If people oppose you do not wonder or be discouraged; all reforms are opposed. It is sometimes slow, but "truth is mighty and will prevail."

Familiarize yourself with the statutes and your authority under them. Don't act on impulse. If you are sure you are right don't be swerved by the opinions or representations of others. The responsibility is on you, not on them. And if they were in your place they would, no doubt, change their views. Think about your work, and then think about it more.

If a case of cruelty is reported to you don't make up your mind until you have investigated. If you find it serious enough to deserve a prosecution, get your evidence in good shape from two witnesses or more, if possible, on each material point. Be sure they are talking of what they know, have seen and heard themselves and can swear to. Prosecutions are won on evidence generally. Be sure to get the best and strongest evidence obtainable.

If you find a case of apparent cruelty actually going on, stop it until you can investigate. First relieve the animal, and then punish the offender.

You have one extraordinary power, which you can use on the instant. You can take away from anybody, on your own judgment, any animal or animals, if you think they are abused. No other officer has such power. This enables you to deal with any case of cruelty on the spot.

In the case of abused children, agents have not the specific authority to take summary possession of them, which they have in the case of abused animals, and would be justified in doing so only in extreme cases, when the child's life or limb is in jeopardy. To punish cruelty to children, follow the statute and, in a general way, the suggestions already given. County Courts, in their capacity to guard the interests of children, can issue orders concerning them of any kind necessary. County attorneys will give advice. Some individual, or the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, may be made their guardian, or, which is generally best, where permanent guardianship is necessary, they may be sent to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, under the law referred to in this book.

You will seldom need to make arrests yourself. Better file complaint, have warrants issued, and let the regular constable or deputy make arrests. It saves you time and sometimes trouble, and he makes his fees. But if it is necessary, in order to prevent escape beyond reach, to make an arrest, do not hesitate to do it. You can call on any peace officer to help you prevent cruelty, or a citizen, also.

Take the name and address of any one warned by you, and keep watch of him afterward. When your warnings are unheeded, do not hesitate to prosecute. To begin prosecution, go to a justice of the peace, have a complaint made out, following the form of the statute, and swear to it. The court will then issue a warrant, and the constable will make the arrest. Follow the advice of the district attorney as to the trial of the case; if no district attorney is within reach, get some attorney to prosecute in his place. If there is no other way, you can prosecute the case yourself.

Cases of cruelty are misdemeanors, in legal phrase, and for the district attorney to prosecute. If the defendant is acquitted the costs are paid by the county, as in other misdemeanor cases. It is the people of the State who prosecute, not the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. The society is interested in the prosecution, but is not a party to it.

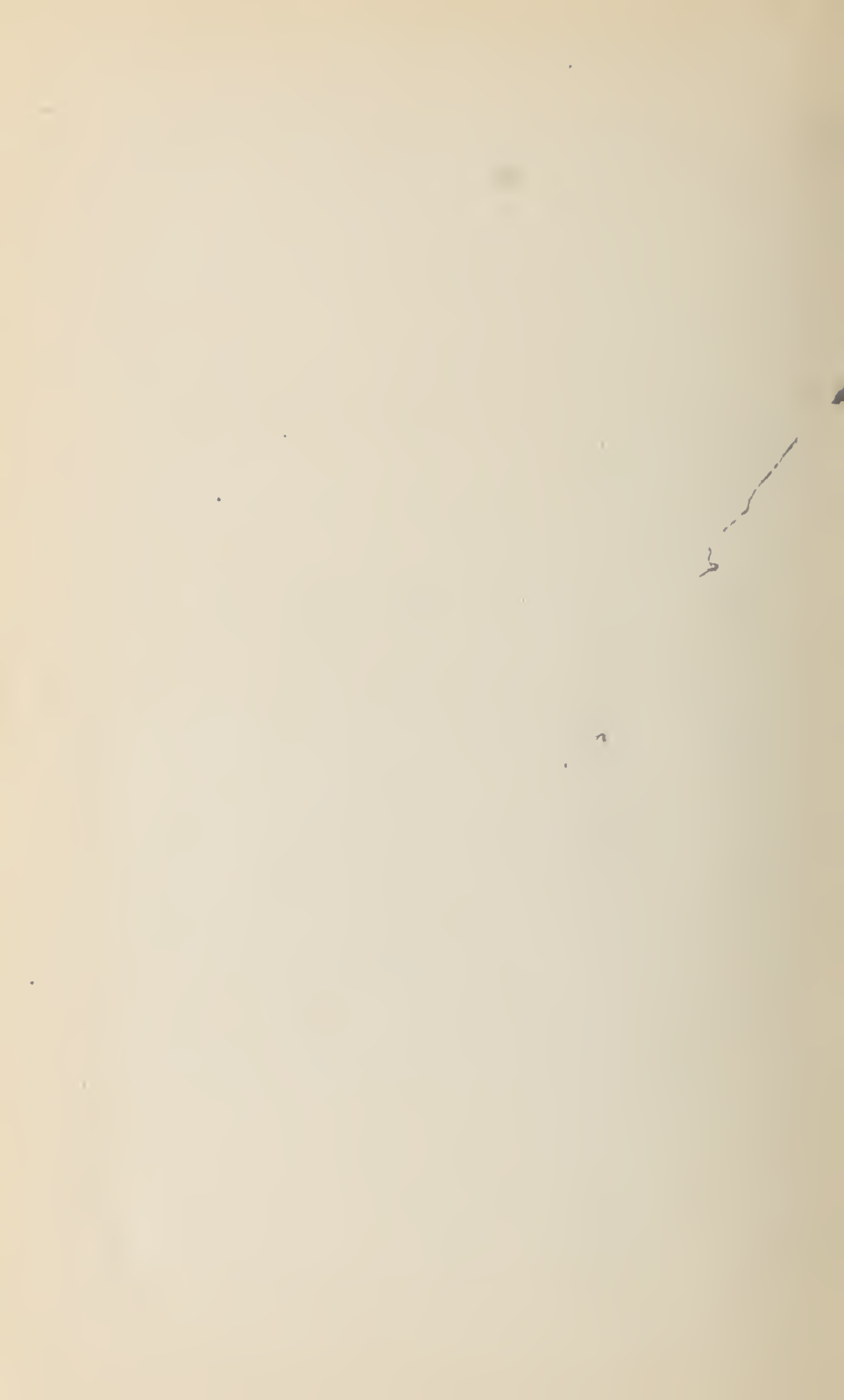
Having authority, it is your duty to be active and conscientious in exercising it. Be on the lookout for cases of ill-treatment of dumb animals and children. Shirk nothing. Sometimes it is an advantage to have a commission as a deputy sheriff. It is well to have it, if it be not too much trouble to get, because people yield to a familiar authority like that of the sheriff, when they are not disposed to yield to an unknown one.

Avoid giving the impression that you are anxious to profit in a mercenary way by your work. People will say you are working a "graft," and then your influence will be gone. As a matter of fact, agents should be paid for their services, just as other officers of the law are, and in time they will be.

There are countless other suggestions which might be made, but it should not be necessary. If you use good sense, carefulness and firmness, you are not likely to make serious mistakes. Again, don't act on impulse or in haste. Consider each case coolly and impartially, and do what seems to be right.

Don't talk too much about your work. More bad feeling and ill-will are stirred up by idle and unnecessary talk than by what you may do. Don't bluster, threaten and blow about what you are going to do or have done.

Lastly, be a "stayer." That is, be persistent; keep it up; don't get discouraged—if everybody else is, it is all the more reason you should not be. The only people who do any good are the "stayers." Be one.





## Date Due

[illegible]

GAYLORO BROS.  
MAKERS  
SYRACUSE, - N.Y.  
PAT. JAN. 31, 1900

179.2  
C71  
P491



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March 1964