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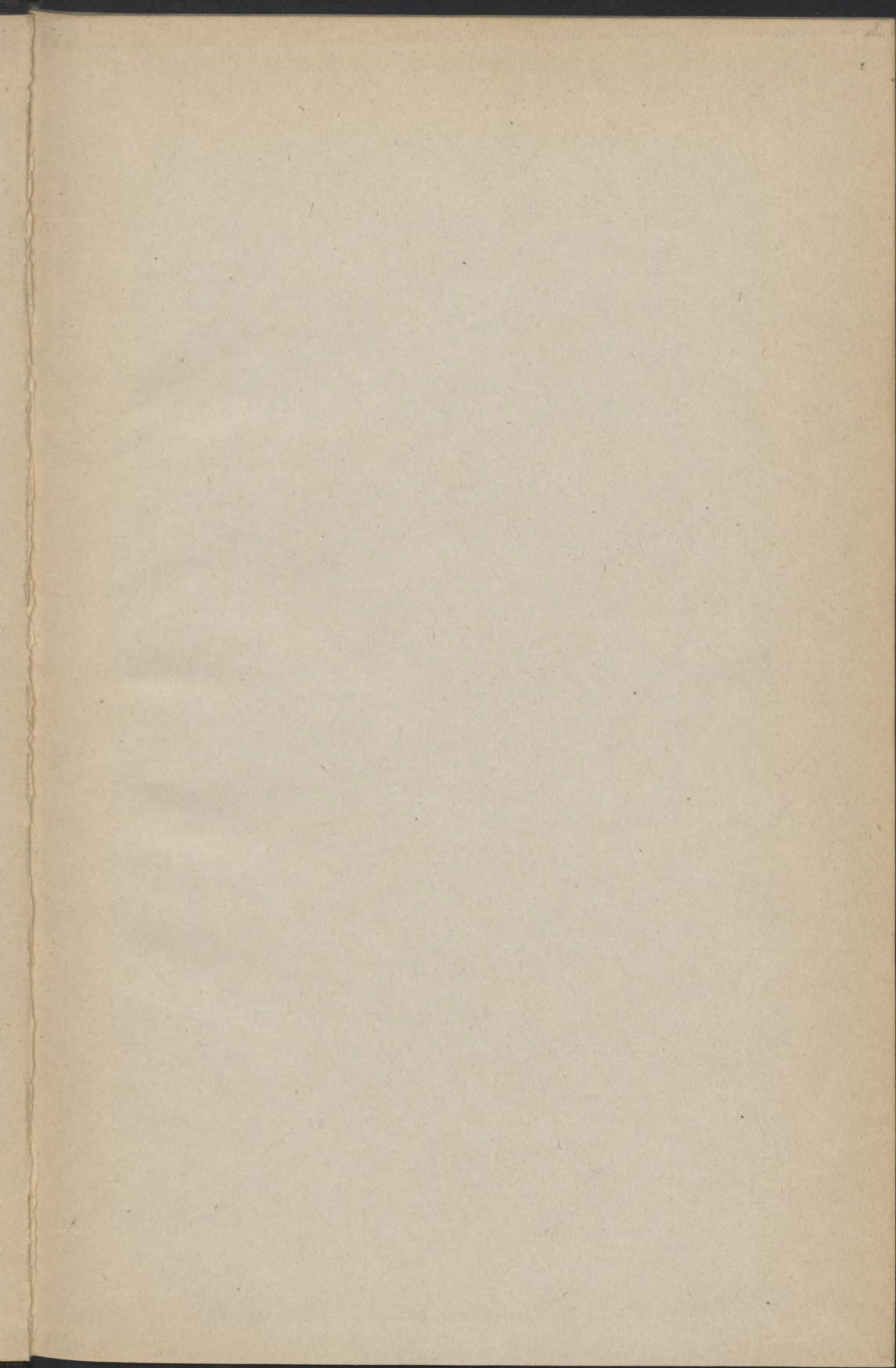
REPORT

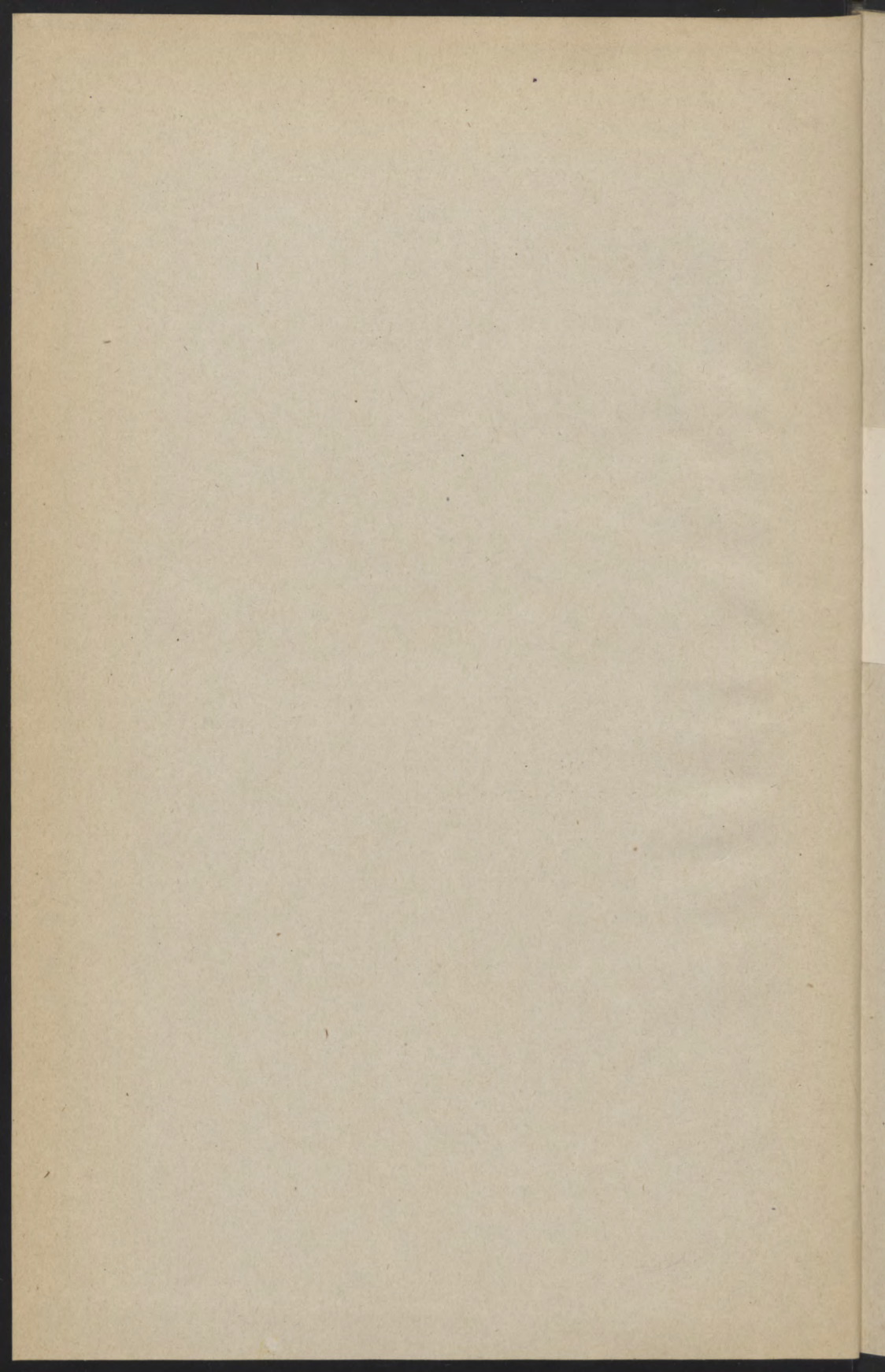
COLORADO STATE BUREAU OF
CHILD AND ANIMAL
PROTECTION

1907-1908

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FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Colorado State Bureau

COMPLIMENTS OF

*Colorado State Bureau of Child and
Animal Protection*

COLORADO COLLECTION,
PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE CITY OF DENVER.

December 1, 1906, to November 30, 1908



DENVER, COLORADO
SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1909

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DOCUMENTS DIVISION

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To the Honorable

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR,

Secretary of State.

Sir: Herewith please find the report of the work done by this board during the biennial period, which is respectfully transmitted to you, pursuant to law.

E. K. WHITEHEAD,

Secretary

Colorado State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

THE STATE BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION.

OFFICERS.

Thomas F. Walsh, President James H. Pershing, Vice-President
E. K. Whitehead, Secretary William Smedley, Treasurer

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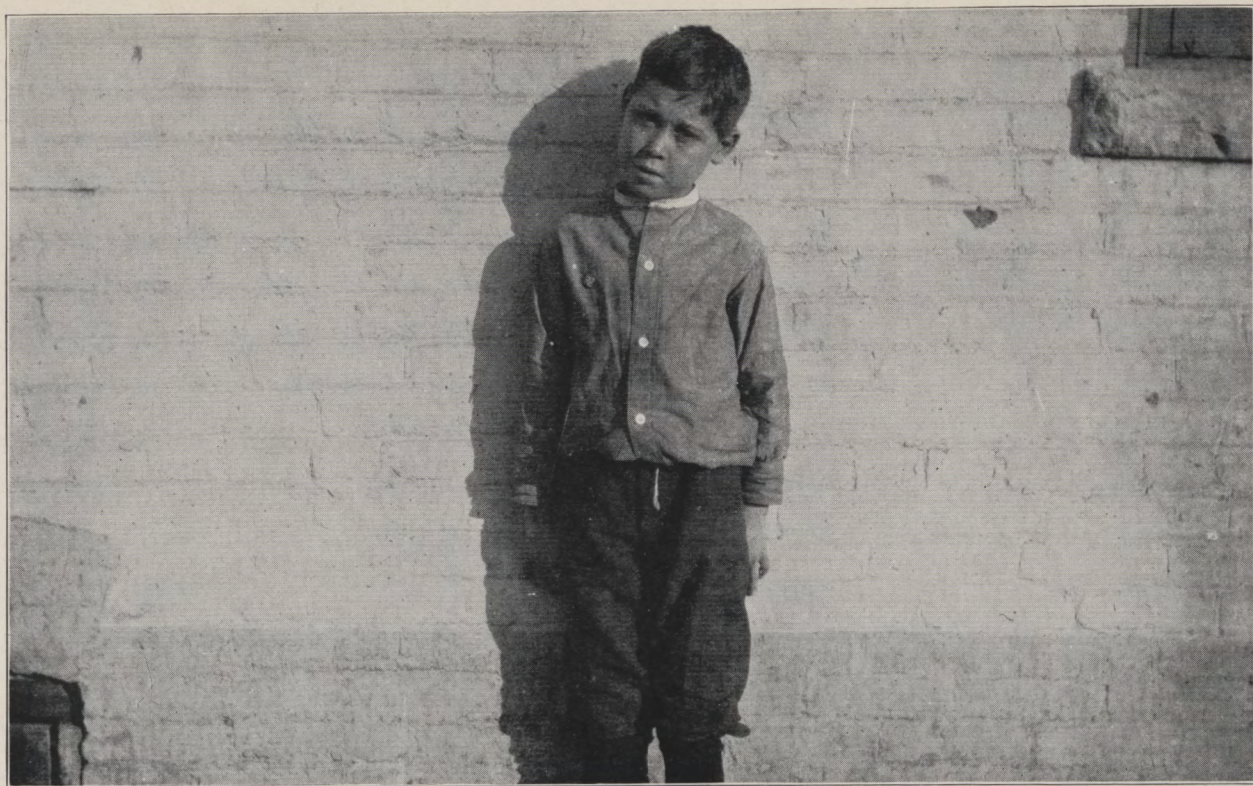
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Attorney General

Katherine Craig,
Superintendent of Public Instruction

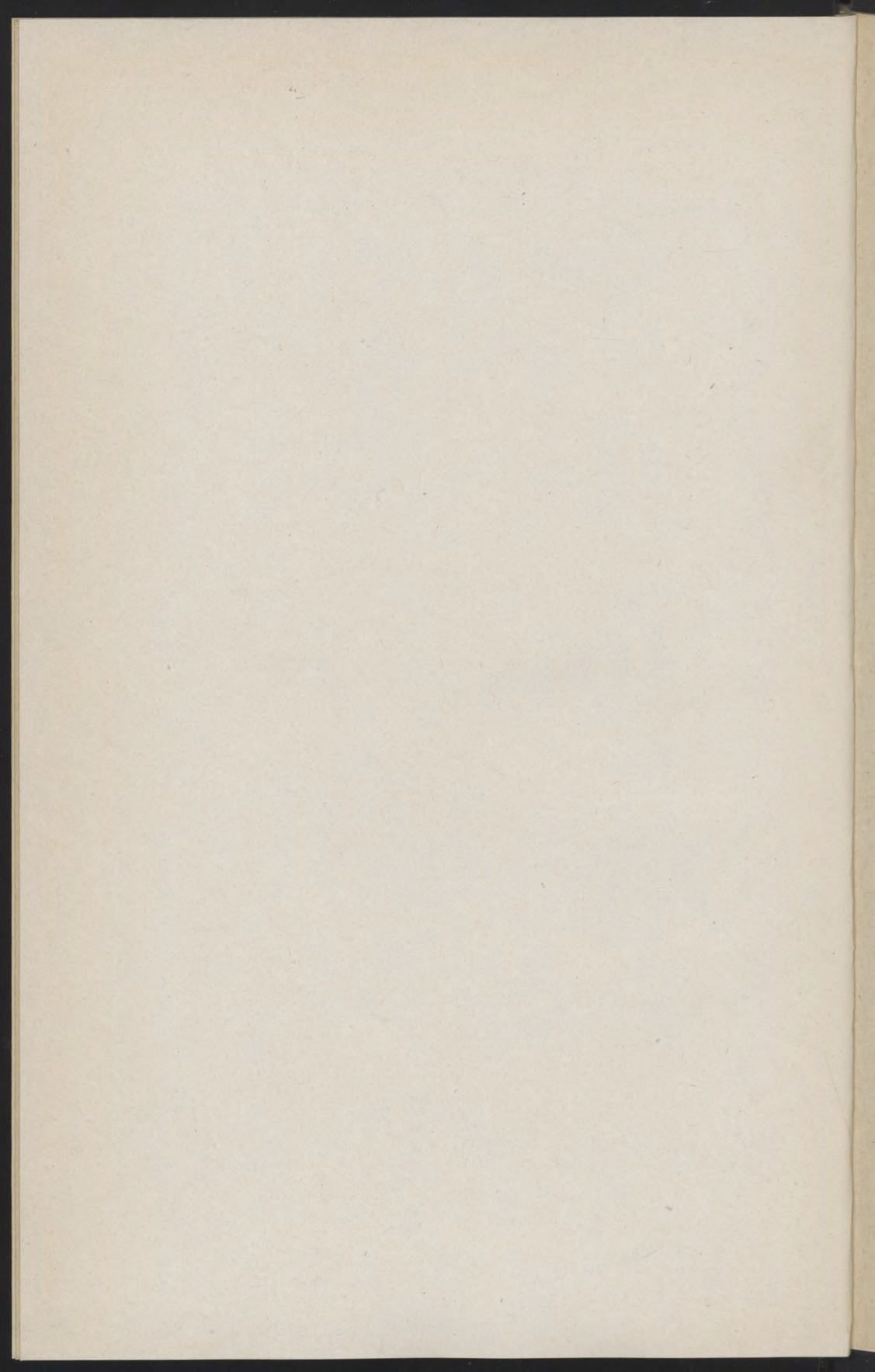
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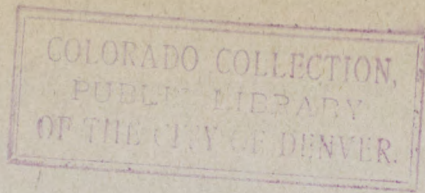
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COLORADO COLLECTION,
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OF THE CITY OF DENVER.



Italian boy suffering from trachoma, in Denver; a contagious, progressive and destructive disease of the eyes. Parents refused to have treated until compelled by us. One of many similar cases of various diseases reported to us by the school nurses.





EL PASO COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY.

OFFICERS

Mrs. F. W. Goddard, President E. W. Giddings, Vice-President
William F. Richards, Secretary George Rex Buckman, Treasurer

DIRECTORS

George Rex Buckman	Miss Sara Jackson
William B. Clark	Mrs. E. W. Kent
Miss Sarah Dorsey	Mrs. E. E. Nichols
E. W. Giddings	William F. Richards
Mrs. F. W. Goddard	Mrs. Solly

Francis B. Hill

Officer, J. Floyd Neff
Office, Police Department
Colorado Springs, Colo

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 7, 1909.

Cash Balance, January 6, 1908.....\$ 243.05

RECEIPTS.

From annual dues.....	\$ 92.00	
From subscriptions.....	641.50	
From city of Colorado Springs.....	600.00	
From fines.....	105.00	
From interest on bank balance.....	16.68	1,455.18
	<hr style="width: 50%;"/>	
Total		\$1,698.23

EXPENDITURES.

For salary agent.....	\$1,050.00	
For expenses agent (livery, traveling expenses, postage, printing, etc.).....	88.90	1,138.90
	<hr style="width: 50%;"/>	
Cash balance, January 7, 1909.....		\$ 559.33

GEO. REX BUCKMAN,
Treasurer.

OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Total number of cases investigated.....	605
Cases of men handled.....	25
Cases of women handled.....	48
Cases of children handled.....	236
Boys	129
Girls	107
Cases of cattle handled.....	40
Cases of horses, mules and burros.....	309
Cases of dogs and other small animals.....	102
Cases of birds.....	4
Cases of poultry.....	98
Horses ordered out of harness.....	166
Warnings given.....	425
Animals destroyed.....	88
Horses and mules destroyed.....	28
Cattle destroyed.....	17
Dogs and other small animals destroyed.....	43
Cases of animals poisoned.....	24
Cases of non-support.....	19
Children sent to homes.....	26
Cases in court.....	34
Court cases won.....	33
Court cases lost.....	1
Court cases dismissed.....	..
Court cases won, cruelty to animals.....	15
Court cases lost, cruelty to animals.....	1
Court cases won, cruelty to children.....	9
Court cases lost, cruelty to children.....	..
Court cases won, non-support.....	9
Court cases lost, non-support.....	..
Cases that needed no investigation.....	31

OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1906, 1907 and 1908

Total number of cases investigated.....	1,554
Cases of men handled.....	78
Cases of women handled.....	100
Cases of children handled.....	522
Boys	279
Girls	243
Cases of cattle handled.....	91
Cases of horses, mules and burros.....	878
Cases of dogs and other small animals.....	249
Cases of birds.....	20
Cases of poultry.....	153
Horses ordered out of harness.....	387
Warnings given.....	1,051
Animals destroyed.....	233
Horses and mules destroyed.....	72
Cattle destroyed.....	29
Dogs and other small animals destroyed.....	132
Cases of animals poisoned.....	50
Cases of non-support.....	43
Children sent to homes.....	62
Cases in court.....	91
Court cases won.....	78
Court cases lost.....	10
Court cases dismissed.....	3
Court cases won, cruelty to animals.....	32
Court cases lost, cruelty to animals.....	7
Court cases won, cruelty to children.....	25
Court cases lost, cruelty to children.....	3
Court cases won, non-support.....	21
Court cases lost, non-support.....	
Cases that needed no investigation.....	98

J. FLOYD NEFF,

Officer.

REPORT OF STATE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

In a necessary effort to cut down the size of this report we have been obliged to omit the names of all officers who have made no report. We do so with regret, because their number is much larger than the number of those who have reported, and because among them are many of the best and most active officers in the State, who are constantly in correspondence with the office and who take care of whatever work in their line comes up in their respective communities. As a matter of fact, while only about one-third of the officers have reported, nearly all could have done so on the work they did if they had seen fit.

Akron—

M. F. Vance—4 horses, 500 cattle, 4 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness.

Alma—

Geo. W. Shelton—10 cattle, 1 mule, 5 warnings given, 4 ordered out of harness, 3 animals destroyed.

Bellevue—

John B. Kayser—5 horses, 18 warnings given, 1 animal destroyed, 1 court case of animals.

Barr—

J. A. Williamson—2 warnings given, 1 animal destroyed.

Boulder—

R. H. Nichols—2 horses.

Breckenridge—

Wm. Hudson—2 mules and burros, 2 dogs, 3 cats, birds and other small animals, 6 warnings given.

Brighton—

T. J. Byers—1 cow, 20 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

Canon City—

Catherine B. Bell—3 women relieved; 10 horses, 6 cattle, 1 mule, 12 dogs, 4 cats, 11 warnings given, 5 ordered out of harness, 6 animals destroyed; 5 court cases of children, 2 girls to Industrial School, 3 boys to public school, 1 boy in private home, 4 girls in private homes, 9 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Wm. McDougall—2 horses, 3 warnings given, 7 ordered out of harness, 5 animals destroyed; 23 boys to public school, 1 girl to public school.

Cedarhurst—

E. T. Martin—1 horse, 1 mule, 2 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness.

Cedaredge—

Chas. Cartmel—1 woman; 5 horses, 151 cattle, 9 mules and burros, 20 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

Geo. Leeson—2 horses, 3 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness.

Central City—

Jno. C. Fleschutz—1 boy, 4 girls; 3 horses, 16 mules and burros, 2 dogs, 9 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 29 warnings given, 11 ordered out of harness, 2 animals destroyed, 1 court case of animals.

E. S. Holmes—5 horses, 5 warnings given, 3 animals destroyed, 1 court case of animals.

Cheyenne Wells—

C. H. Norman—2 men, 1 woman, 1 boy; 1 animal destroyed; 3 boys sent to Industrial School, 4 boys to State Home, 1 girl to State Home.

Joseph F. Peterson—2 animals destroyed; 1 court case of children, 1 girl to public school.

Cokedale—

Bert Lloyd—1 girl; 4 mules and burros, 1 warning given, 1 ordered out of harness.

Collbran—

A. G. Linn—1 horse, 1 warning given.

G. W. Rudolph—3 horses, 6 ordered out of harness.

Craig—

Lew A. Foster—4 horses, 10 warnings given, 3 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 5 animals destroyed.

Cripple Creek—

Nat. W. Thorpe—4 men; 11 horses, 6 cattle, 5 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 4 warnings given, 5 ordered out of harness, 4 animals taken possession of, 1 animal destroyed; 2 court cases of children.

Crow—

S. M. Brugh—3 men, 2 women, 3 boys, 2 girls; 5 horses, 15 cattle, 1 dog, 3 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 3 animals taken possession of, 2 animals destroyed; 2 boys to public school, 3 girls to public school.

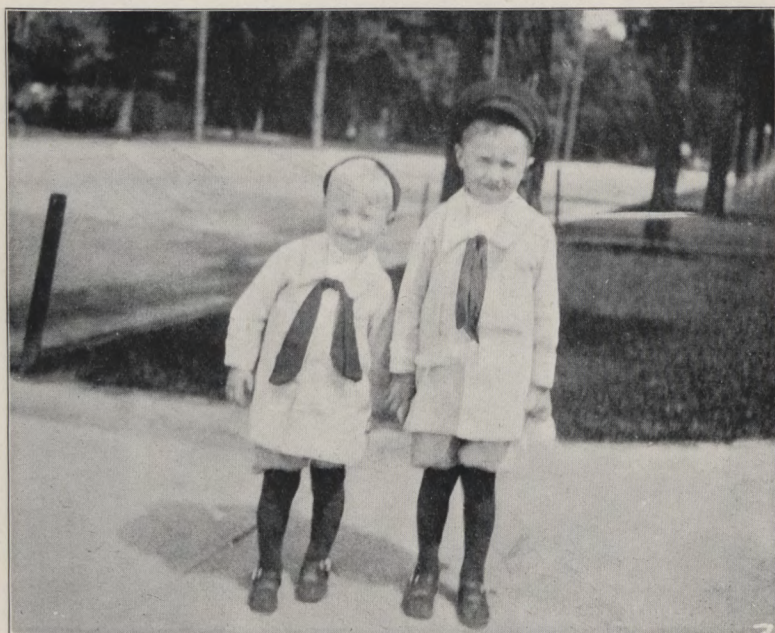
Durango—

Frank Hartman—3 men, 2 boys; 7 horses, 38 cattle, 27 mules and burros, 163 warnings given, 21 ordered out of harness, 3 animals taken possession of, 1 animal destroyed.

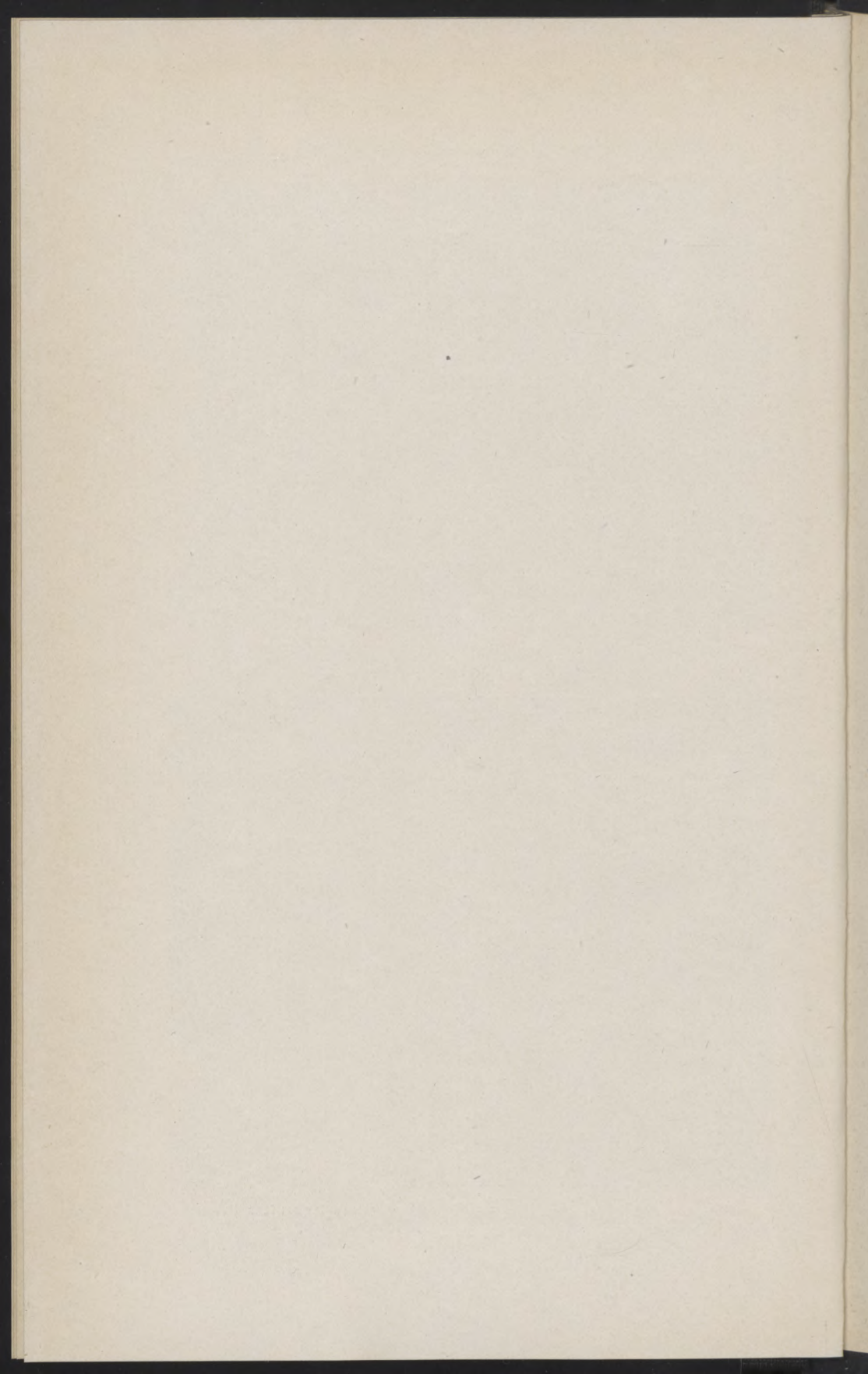
Ella E. White—1 man, 5 women, 3 boys, 5 girls; 30 horses, 26 cattle, 1 mule, 2 dogs, 20 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 2 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of; 4 court cases of animals.



Father dead. Mother dissipated. Placed in asylum. Boulder county.



Mother killed by father. No near relatives left to look after them. Put in asylum. Denver.



Eckert—

Frank E. Kimball—6 horses, 4 warnings given, 4 ordered out of harness.

Englewood—

Bert J. Clippinger—3 horses, 4 warnings given.

Charles Lerchen—33 horses, 7 cattle, 1 mule, 15 hogs, 14 dogs, 47 warnings given, 9 ordered out of harness.

John W. Poole—9 horses, 5 cattle, 2 hogs, 11 dogs, 5 warnings given.

Evergreen—

Wm. Ross—3 warnings given.

Ft. Collins—

Ed. J. Liggett—2 boys; 7 horses, 2 cattle, 11 warnings given; 2 court cases of children, 2 boys sent to Industrial School.

Fred Gooding—4 horses, 1 mule, 900 sheep, 1 dog, 4 warnings given, 4 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

Fort Logan—

Thomas H. Smith—12 horses, 5 warnings given, 3 ordered out of harness.

Fort Morgan—

A. L. Burdette—4 horses, 4 cattle, 2 mules and burros, 10 sheep, 6 dogs, 8 warnings given, 4 ordered out of harness, 4 animals taken possession of, 2 animals destroyed.

Fowler—

J. C. Hedgecock—10 horses, 3 cattle, 1 cat, 3 warnings given, 1 animal destroyed.

Fruita—

C. J. Nugent—3 men, 1 woman, 1 boy, 1 girl; 4 horses, 4 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 2 horses taken possession of, 2 animals destroyed; 1 court case of children, 1 boy sent to public school, 1 boy in private home, 2 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Golden—

Robt. O. Edwards—6 men relieved; 4 horses, 18 cattle, 1 mule, 72 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 5 animals destroyed.

Grand Junction—

C. C. O'Neil—61 men relieved, 21 women relieved, 118 boys relieved, 95 girls; 30 horses, 75 cattle, 9 burros, 17 dogs, 140 warnings given, 115 ordered out of harness, 12 animals taken possession of, 6 animals destroyed; 20 court cases of children, 3 boys sent to Industrial School, 1 girl sent to Industrial School, 38 boys sent to public school, 16 girls sent to public school, 5 boys in private homes, 5 girls in private homes.

Grand Lake—

James Cairns—1 man, 1 girl; 1 horse.

Green Mountain Falls—

Lester B. Dusenbury—2 horses, 1 cow, 4 mules and burros, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed, 6 warnings given.
Hebron—

H. C. Chedsey—10 warniugs given, 3 ordered out of harness.

Holly—

Dr. R. P. Walton—10 horses, 24 cattle, 2 dogs, 4 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 6 warnings given, 3 ordered out of harness, 3 animals taken possession of, 4 animals destroyed, 1 court case of animals.

Hugo—

E. I. Thompson—1 girl; 2 horses, 1 animal destroyed.

Idaho Springs—

E. Boyd—2 boys, 1 girl; 6 horses, 4 cattle, 3 mules and burros, 4 warnings given, 5 ordered out of harness, 3 animals destroyed; 3 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Elmer Erickson—4 horses, 1 dog, 14 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 2 animals taken possession of, 1 animal destroyed.

Idalia—

E. W. Lehman—2 horses, 2 burros, 8 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness.

Idaho Springs—

Walter H. Hobbs—1 horse, 9 warnings given; 1 court case of children, 1 child for whom father was made to provide.

Lafayette—

W. T. Page—4 men, 2 women, 4 boys, 3 girls; 1 horse, 7 warnings given, 3 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed; 2 court cases of children, 1 girl to Industrial School, 6 boys to public school, 3 girls to public school, 1 girl in private home, 4 children for whom fathers have been made to provide.

La Junta—

C. L. Seeley—2 men, 10 women, 2 boys, 3 girls; 10 horses, 5 cattle, 3 mules and burros, 6 warnings given, 10 ordered out of harness; 5 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Lamar—

W. H. French—1 man, 1 woman, 2 boys, 2 girls; 4 horses, 1 mule, 3 dogs, 2 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 taken possession of.

La Porte—

George Stearly—20 horses, 100 cattle, 10 warnings given, 1 animal destroyed.

Las Animas—

F. M. Tague—9 men, 27 women, 14 boys, 21 girls; 5 horses, 63 cattle, 2 mules and burros, 38 warnings given, 3 ordered out of harness, 4 animals taken possession of, 3 animals destroyed, 7 boys sent to public school, 3 girls sent to public school, 6 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

La Veta—

W. H. Woodruff—4 horses, 4 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness.

Leadville—

Wm. S. George—3 women, 9 boys; 5 horses, 2 cattle, 1 dog, 2 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 5 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 2 animals taken possession of, 3 animals destroyed; 1 court case of animals, 1 boy in private home.

Littleton—

George H. Domire—15 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 2 animals taken possession of, 2 animals destroyed; 2 court cases of children, 1 court case of animals, 1 boy sent to Industrial School, 3 boys sent to public school, 2 girls sent to public school, 1 girl in private home.

T. E. Maxam—1 mule, 1 dog, 7 warnings given, 2 animals destroyed.

Longmont—

C. W. Douglas—1 baby; 2 horses, 50 cattle, 12 hogs, 1 dog, 1 ordered out of harness, 2 animals destroyed; 3 children for whom parents were made to provide; 1 court case of animals.

Joseph Louis Stokes—5 horses, 2 mules and burros, 7 warnings given; 1 girl sent to public school.

Loveland—

David R. Hunter—12 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 3 animals destroyed, 1 court case of animals.

Manassa—

S. S. Weimer—6 warnings given.

Monte Vista—

S. W. S. Woods—15 men, 16 women, 10 boys, 12 girls; 20 horses, 300 cattle, 25 mules and burros, 2,800 sheep, 15 dogs, 5 birds, cats, poultry and other small animals, 25 warnings given, 22 ordered out of harness, 10 animals taken possession of, 10 animals destroyed, 1 court case of children.

Mt. Morrison—

C. E. Bishop—4 men, 3 women, 5 boys, 1 girl; 23 horses, 18 cattle, 6 mules and burros, 3 dogs, 2 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 4 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 2 animals taken possession of, 5 animals destroyed; 1 boy to public school, 4 girls to public school, 3 girls in private home, 4 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

L. E. Ewan—1 man; 1 ordered out of harness, 4 animals destroyed.

Mirage—

Edwin Tobler—3 boys, 1 girl; 10 horses, 200 cattle, 40 mules and burros, 2,000 sheep, 3 dogs, 15 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 12 warnings given, 4 ordered out of harness, 2 animals destroyed; 3 boys to public school, 1 girl to public school.

Oak Creek—

C. J. Engberg—16 horses, 35 cattle, 4 mules and burros, 2 dogs, 4 warnings given, 3 ordered out of harness; 1 boy to public school, 3 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Parkdale—

W. H. Murray—1 boy; 3 horses, 1 dog, 6 warnings given, 6 ordered out of harness, 3 animals taken possession of, 3 animals destroyed; 1 boy in private home, 1 for whom father was made to provide.

Parshall—

Nathan Shore—2 men relieved, 2 boys, 3 girls; 4 horses, 300 cattle, 5 mules and burros, 1,200 sheep, 3 dogs, 7 warnings given, 6 ordered out of harness, 12 animals destroyed; 2 boys to public school, 4 girls to public school, 2 boys to private homes, 1 girl to Pinon—

Geo. L. Benerch—7 warnings given, 4 animals destroyed.

Pitkin—

C. L. Hall—8 horses, 2 mules and burros, 6 warnings given, 1 animal destroyed; 2 girls to public school.

Platteville—

R. L. Ashton—6 warnings given, 6 ordered out of harness, 2 animals taken possession of.

C. L. Benoy—3 boys; 17 horses, 12 cattle, 1 mule, 7 dogs, 5 warnings given, 8 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 8 animals destroyed, 3 boys to public school.

Pueblo—

M. O. Davis—1 woman, 3 boys; 2 horses, 2 cattle, 2 mules and burros, 1 dog.

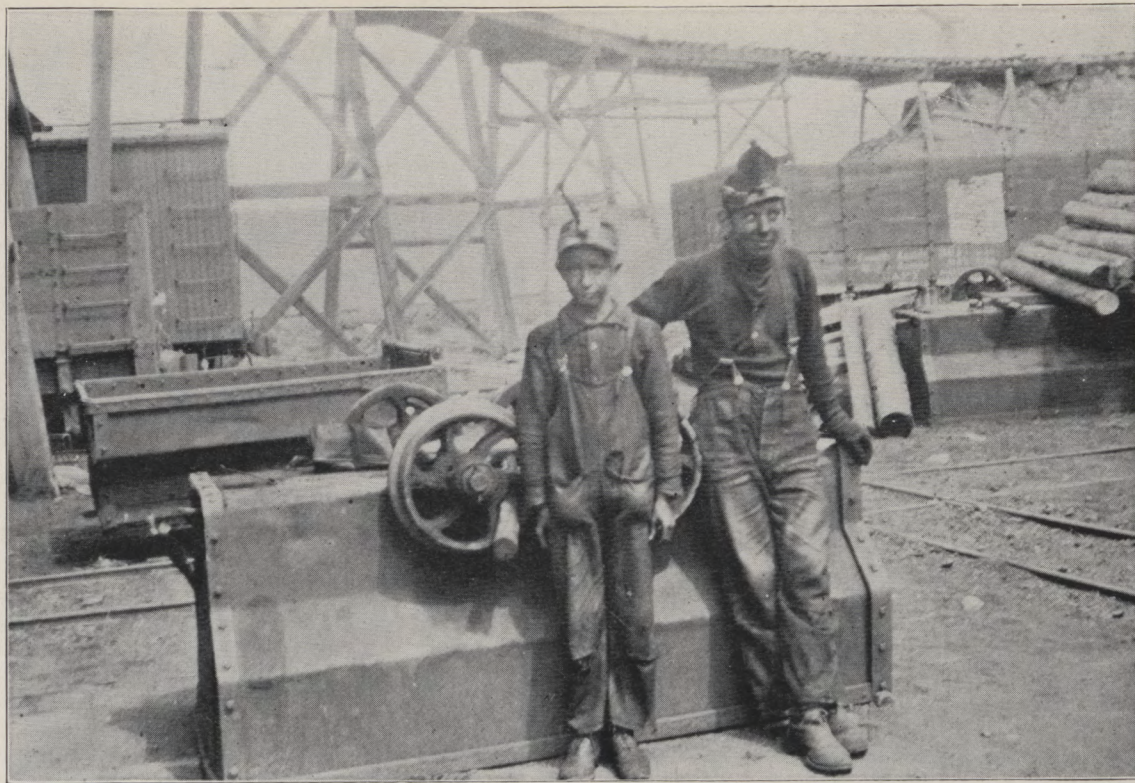
Chas. B. Crawford—no itemized report.

J. W. Duckworth, 1806 Orman Ave.—75 horses, 150 cattle, 15 mules and burros, 10 sheep, 20 hogs, 50 dogs, 40 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 60 warnings given, 5 ordered out of harness; 20 boys to public school, 22 girls to public school, 8 children for whom parents were made to provide.

Dr. J. W. Goff—3 women, 2 boys, 5 girls; 10 horses, 41 cattle, 18 mules and burros, 1 hog, 9 dogs, 10 warnings given, 8 ordered out of harness, 2 animals taken possession of, 2 animals destroyed, 1 court case of animals; 2 boys in private homes.

Henry O. Morris—46 horses, 30 cattle, 4 mules and burros, 16 dogs, 8 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 42 warnings given, 32 ordered out of harness, 14 animals taken possession of, 9 animals destroyed, 14 court cases of animals.

Edward Warner, Sta. A, Pueblo—1 man relieved, 2 women, 1 boy; 4 horses, 9 cattle, 2 hogs, 2 dogs, 100 cats, poultry and other small animals, 1 warning given, 1 ordered out of harness; 4 boys to public school, 6 girls to public school, 1 boy to private home.



Boys aged 11 and 13, respectively. Taken out of coal mine at Louisville.

Rifle—

J. L. Cochran—10 horses, 12 cattle, 20 warnings given, 3 ordered out of harness, 2 animals taken possession of, 2 animals destroyed.

Rollinsville—

R. Bennalack—4 men; 15 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 2 animals destroyed; 4 boys to public school, 2 girls to public school, 2 girls in private homes.

J. R. Garren—2 men, 3 women, 4 boys, 5 girls; 6 horses, 20 cattle, 2 mules and burros, 3 dogs, 20 warnings given, 3 ordered out of harness.

Rye—

O. S. Mackelfresh—1 warning given, 2 ordered out of harness.

Silverton—

Rasmus Hanson—1 horse, 3 mules and burros, 2 warnings given, 1 animal taken possession of, 1 animal destroyed, 1 court case of animals.

Slater—

B. C. Humphrey—20 horses, 50 cattle, 6 warnings given, 1 animal destroyed.

Somerset—

James Carey—1 girl, 1 child for whom father was made to provide.

Steamboat Springs—

Andrew McDermott—8 horses, 60 cattle, 1 mule, 2 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 2 warnings given.

Sterling—

Geo. A. Peek—5 horses, 7 cattle, 2 hogs, 10 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 2 animals taken possession of; 3 girls to public school.

A. L. Litch—1 woman; 1 warning given, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

Sulphur Springs—

F. G. Stanley—5 warnings given, 1 animal destroyed.

Tolland—

Frank T. Bright—8 horses, 1 mule, 1,500 sheep, 2 dogs, 8 warnings given, 7 ordered out of harness; 1 boy to public school.

Twin Lakes—

John W. Remine—2 horses, 24 mules and burros, 3 dogs, 9 warnings given, 14 ordered out of harness, 2 animals taken possession of, 3 animals destroyed; 2 boys to public school, 1 girl to public school.

Watson—

E. H. Gray—2 horses, 20 warnings given, 4 animals destroyed.

Westminster—

E. B. Bowles—5 horses, 3 cattle, 8 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

Weston—

C. E. Persons—1 man relieved; 14 horses, 2 warnings given, 1 animal taken possession of, 1 court case of animals; 1 girl to public school.

Windsor—

M. H. Laybourn—4 horses, 4 warnings given.

Unsigned—2 dogs, 1 destroyed

REPORT OF DENVER VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Denver—

Mrs. Frances B. Anthony—2 men, 5 women, 1 girl; 6 horses, 3 dogs, 77 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 2 warnings given, 2 animals destroyed.

Henry A. Arenz—8 warnings given.

T. F. Bell—17 horses, 72 cats, poultry and other small animals, 27 warnings given, 4 animals destroyed.

W. D. Bennetts—1 man; 4 horses, 1 dog, 7 warnings given, 4 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

Emma J. Berlin—8 horses, 5 dogs.

J. W. Bernard—2 boys, 1 girl; 11 horses, 3 cattle, 2 dogs. 22 warnings given, 6 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 2 animals destroyed.

J. B. Coffey—3 boys, 1 girl; 4 horses, 12 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

Harold R. Collins—2 men, 1 woman, 9 boys, 2 girls; 7 horses, 5 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 35 warnings given, 7 ordered out of harness, 3 animals destroyed; 1 court case of women, 2 boys to public school.

Edmund D. Davis—51 horses, 600 cattle, 2 burros, 1,500 sheep, 3 dogs, 10 warnings given; 2 boys in private homes, 2 girls in private homes, 4 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

C. M. Depew—1 man; 3 horses, 2 dogs, 1 cat, 1 warning given, 2 animals destroyed.

Martin D. Dougherty—1 girl; 2 horses, 1 cat, 1 warning given, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

Charles G. Emmert—5 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 4 ordered out of harness.

Mrs. Emma Erickson—5 men, 3 boys, 2 girls; 11 horses, 8 cattle, 4 mules and burros, 1 dog, 3 birds, 1 animal destroyed; 3 boys to public school, 2 girls to public school.

Edward George—1 boy, 1 girl; 7 horses, 18 cattle, 4 mules and burros, 3 dogs, 4 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 10 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness; 1 court case of children.

Fred Gorringer—6 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 2 animals destroyed.

E. A. Graham—2 dogs, 4 warnings given, 2 animals destroyed.

W. A. Harpold—3 warnings given.

James E. Hunt—3 animals destroyed, 5 warnings given.

S. O. Hogge—1 woman, 5 children for whom fathers were made to provide; 1 horse, 1 ordered out of harness.

W. T. Harris—1 boy; 11 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness.

R. V. Hopkins—1 girl; 4 horses, 2 warnings given.

Howard D. Kenney—1 boy; 13 horses, 4 animals destroyed, 1 dog, 3 cases birds, 9 warnings given.

Harry L. Keyes—25 horses, 2 dogs, 3 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 110 warnings given, 33 mules and burros ordered out of harness, 5 animals destroyed.

M. J. Krohn—2 horses, 5 cattle, 6 warnings given; 2 boys to public school, 1 girl to public school.

George M. Lee—3 warnings given.

George Louderback—1 animal destroyed; 1 boy to Industrial School, 1 girl to Industrial School, 31 boys to public school, 5 girls to public school, 2 court cases of children, 6 to House of Detention; 3 horses out of harness, 7 warnings given.

A. D. Marshall—82 horses, 4 dogs, 1 cat, 7 horses and mules ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 3 animals destroyed.

A. Mauro—5 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 2 animals destroyed.

John J. McCreer—2 horses, 10 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 1 animal destroyed.

J. M. McKay—4 boys, 3 girls; 8 dogs, 82 warnings, 9 ordered out of harness, 7 animals destroyed; 28 boys to public school, 11 girls to public school, 7 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Henry J. Mogensen—2 women, 4 boys, 6 girls; 1 horse, 1 warning given, 4 animals destroyed.

A. J. Moore—11 women, 15 boys, 20 girls; 45 horses, 1 cow, 1 mule, 5 dogs, 25 ordered out of harness, 3 court cases of animals; 1 girl to Industrial School, 8 boys to public school, 2 boys to State Home, 3 boys in private homes, 2 girls in private homes, 35 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

W. J. Murphy—1 man, 1 woman, 1 girl; 4 horses, 2 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed; 1 girl in private home.

E. J. O'Neill—19 horses, 15 cattle, 1 dog, 7 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 35 warnings given, 7 ordered out of harness, 4 animals destroyed; 8 boys to public school, 1 girl to public school.

W. S. Orr—20 warnings given; 2 boys to State Home.

P. M. Pierce—3 warnings given.

Glenn Prentice—4 horses, 3 warnings given.

Albert I. Quist—16 women, 18 boys, 21 girls; 73 horses, 2 cattle, 7 dogs, 30 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 75 warnings given, 32 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 12 animals destroyed; 1 court case of children, 4 boys to public school, 2 girls to public school, 8 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Fred C. Quist—2 women, 3 boys, 5 girls; 16 horses, 2 cattle, 5 dogs, 75 warnings given, 10 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 3 animals destroyed; 2 court cases of children, 2 boys to State Home, 1 girl to State Home, 1 girl in private home, 2 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

J. R. Rader—1 man, 1 boy; 10 horses, 5 cattle, 9 dogs, 13 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 2 animals destroyed.

W. B. Rankin—9 boys, 13 girls; 67 horses, 18 cattle, 6 sheep, 2 dogs, 101 warnings given, 3 ordered out of harness; 1 court case of children.

H. T. Reinke—5 boys, 9 girls; 50 horses, 2 dogs, 36 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 60 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 3 animals taken possession of, 2 animals destroyed; 1 boy to State Home, 5 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Geo. Ricken—1 dog, 1 ordered out of harness.

D. O. Risheill—4 boys, 2 girls; 14 horses, 1 dog, 38 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 22 warnings given, 14 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 1 animal destroyed, 1 court case of animals; 3 boys to public school, 3 girls to public school.

Wm. O. Rose—1 boy; 2 dogs, 2 warnings given; 1 boy to public school.

T. J. Schneider—10 horses, 1 dog, 4 warnings given, 5 ordered out of harness.

Frank M. Seeley—1 dog, 3 warnings given.

J. G. Shrewsbury—7 horses, 7 warnings given.

J. R. Shuff—18 horses, 2 cattle, 1 mule, 6 dogs, 5 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 11 warnings given, 7 ordered out of harness.

W. B. Sinclair—2 men, 1 woman, 6 boys, 2 girls; 25 horses, 8 mules and burros, 2 dogs, 5 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 52 warnings given, 12 ordered out of harness, 2 animals destroyed; 2 boys to public school, 1 girl to public school.

Chas. H. Smith—15 horses, 10 cattle, 2 dogs, 17 warnings given, 10 ordered out of harness.

Marshall Smith—no report.

W. C. Smith—2 horses, 1 cow, 11 sheep, 11 hogs, 4 dogs, 8 warnings given, 4 ordered out of harness, 2 animals destroyed.

George F. Stanley—1 man, 1 girl; 2 horses, 1 dog, 4 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 18 warnings given, 7 ordered out of harness, 5 animals destroyed; 2 boys to public school, 1 girl to public school.

Mrs. M. E. Stiteler—281 horses, 5 cattle, 8 mules and burros, 4 dogs, 61 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 113 warnings given, 35 ordered out of harness, 10 animals taken possession of, 7 animals destroyed, 4 court cases of animals.

L. C. Stockton—8 men, 4 women, 14 boys, 6 girls; 39 horses, 1 cow, 12 mules and burros, 9 dogs, 12 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 30 warnings given, 14 ordered out of harness; 2 boys to public school, 2 girls to public school, 2 boys in private homes, 2 girls in private homes.

V. O. Stoddard—6 horses, 10 cattle, 2 dogs, 10 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 7 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 3 animals destroyed; 1 girl to State Home.

Fred J. Taylor—10 horses, 3 mules and burros, 4 dogs, 8 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 4 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 1 animal destroyed.

M. C. Tomberlin—2 men; 3 horses, 1 dog, 1 cat, 3 warnings given.

D. F. Trotter—5 men, 2 women, 9 boys, 3 girls; 11 horses, 2 cattle, 4 dogs, 3 animals taken possession of, 8 animals destroyed, 1 court case of animals; 1 boy to public school.

Walter E. Tuck—31 horses, 8 cattle, 12 warnings given, 2 animals destroyed, 2 court cases of animals; 6 boys to public school, 5 girls to public school.

R. G. Turner—11 warnings given.

E. A. G. Vormelker—2 boys, 1 girl; 6 horses, 16 cattle, 2 hogs, 6 warnings given, 27 ordered out of harness, 15 animals destroyed; 2 boys to Industrial School, 1 girl to Industrial School, 4 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Harry J. Walters—6 men, 3 women, 10 boys, 6 girls; 92 horses, 30 cattle, 2 mules and burros, 3 dogs, 14 cats, birds and other small animals, 227 warnings given, 90 ordered out of harness, 2 animals taken possession of, 11 animals destroyed, 1 court case of animals; 8 boys to public school, 6 girls to public school, 5 children for whom parents were made to provide.

Chas. E. Warren—4 dogs, 7 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness; 2 boys to public school, 1 girl to public school.

Roy Wait—8 horses, 1 mule, 2 dogs, 10 warnings given, 3 ordered out of harness.

Wm. B. Wheeler—5 horses, 1 mule, 2 hogs, 2 dogs, 10 cats, birds, poultry and other small animals, 28 warnings given, 1 ordered out of harness, 1 animal taken possession of, 3 animals destroyed.

Sidney E. Withers—7 boys, 3 girls; 10 horses, 50 warnings given, 2 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed.

Ira Wiedman—15 men, 6 women, 20 boys, 12 girls; 1 burro, 25 dogs, 75 warnings given, 14 ordered out of harness, 5 animals taken possession of, 30 animals destroyed; 5 boys to Industrial School, 30 boys to public school, 10 girls to public school, 17 children for whom fathers were made to provide.

Edward W. Wolfe—3 women, 10 boys, 6 girls; 25 horses, 45 cattle, 75 warnings given, 4 ordered out of harness, 3 animals destroyed, 3 boys to public school.

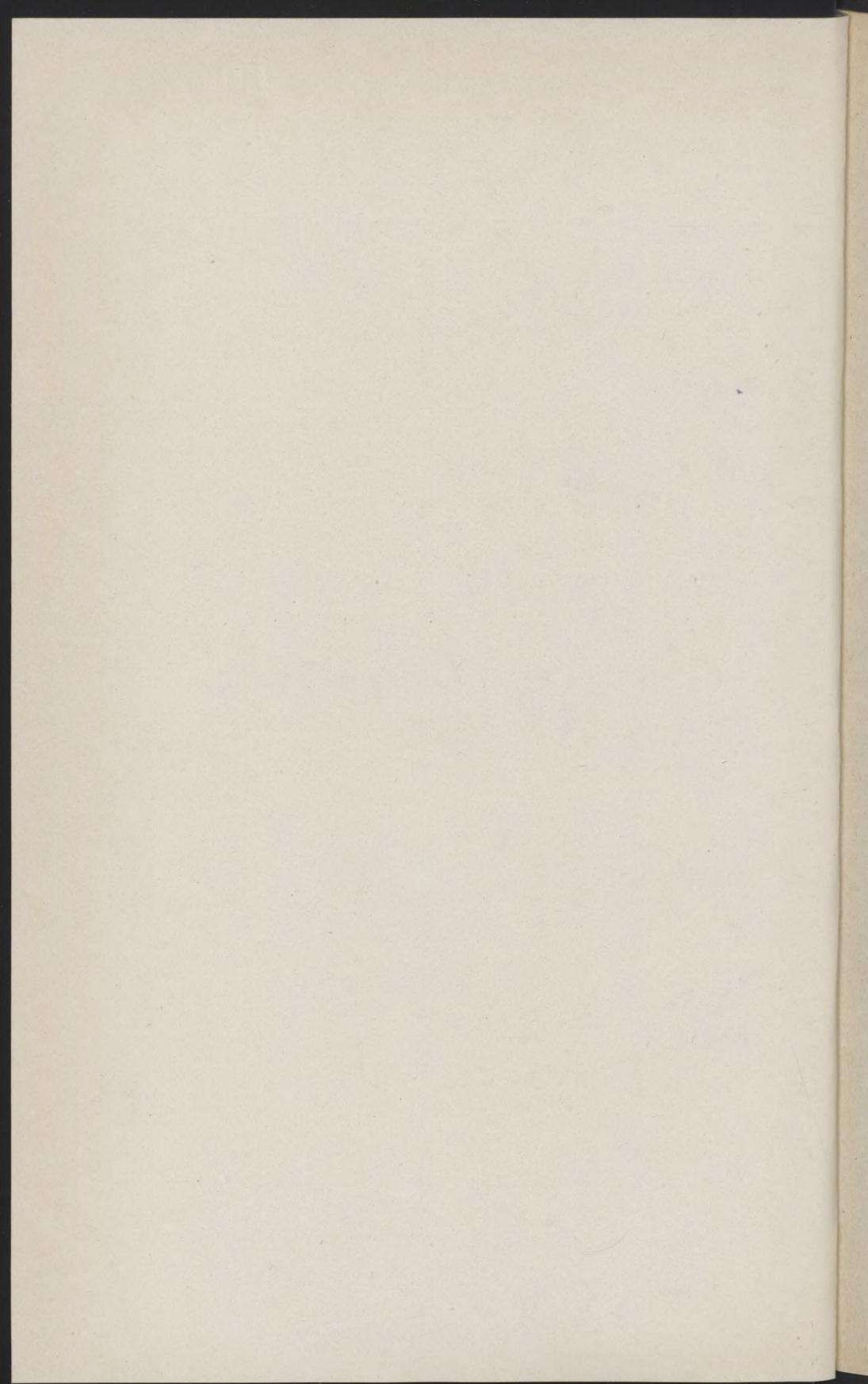
W. M. Yard, M. D., D. V. S.—17 horses.

Frank B. Young—12 cattle, 6 mules and burros, 6 warnings given, 8 animals destroyed, 1 horse ordered out of harness.

T. Finley Wylie—3 women, 15 boys, 9 girls; 12 horses, 25 cattle, 2 mules and burros, 30 dogs, 75 warnings, 4 ordered out of harness, 1 animal destroyed, 1 court case of animals.



Shack on banks of stream at Juanita and two of the three girls living there the year round with their father. Mother dead; father blacksmith, could earn \$4.00 per day, idle, shiftless. Unschooled. Clothed and partly fed by charity.



TOTAL STATISTICS OF ADULT AND CHILD CASES IN 1907 AND 1908.

	State Volunteers	Denver Volunteers	State Officer	Denver Officers	Totals
Men	130	52	43	69	294
Women	106	60	33	91	290
Boys	91	197	191	1,605	2,084
Girls	168	158	252	1,751	2,329
Court cases of children.....	39	8	60	173	280
Non-support cases.....	47	92	..	587	726
Industrial schools	13	11	2	3	29
Public schools	200	196	11	..	407
Private homes	31	15	15	97	158
State Hospital .....	..	..	..	1	1
County Hospital .....	..	..	..	12	12
State Home	9	9	4	57	79
Byers' School .....	..	..	1	1	2
Denver Orphans' Home.....	..	..	..	51	51
House of Good Shepherd.....	..	..	2	35	37
St. Vincent's Orphanage.....	..	..	7	31	38
St. Clara's Orphanage.....	..	..	..	5	5
Mt. Carmel School.....	..	..	1	3	4
Crittenton Home .....	..	..	1	10	11
Peck's Training School.....	..	..	..	1	1
Colored Orphanage .....	..	..	..	2	2
Lenox Nursery .....	..	..	2	1	3

TOTAL STATISTICS OF ANIMAL CASES IN 1907 AND 1908.

	State Volunteers	Denver Volunteers	State Officers	Denver Officers	Totals
Cattle	2,361	851	7,555	10,474	21,241
Horses, mules and burros.....	562	1,410	4,570	12,064	18,606
Sheep	8,420	1,517	2,900	12,800	25,637
Hogs	162	15	...	...	177
Dogs and small animals.....	418	742	40	829	2,029
Crates poultry .....	...	...	...	3,815	3,815
Taken out of harness.....	376	410	269	2,322	3,377
Destroyed	151	176	32	467	826
Taken possession of	91	32	...	...	123
Warnings	992	2,358	677	5,393	9,420
Court cases of animals.....	27	13	32	84	156
Towns with one or more officers					255
Total number officers November 30, 1908.....					832
Number gained in two years.....					145
Miles traveled by State officers—					
By horse					175
By stage					666
By wheel					4,816
By rail					52,212
Total					57,869

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For biennial period:

Secretary's salary	\$3,000.00
Salaries of two State officers.....	4,000.00
Salary of clerk.....	1,800.00
Traveling expenses	1,200.00
	<hr/>
Total of State appropriation.....	\$10,000.00
Received from other sources and contributed to the State work	4,203.05
	<hr/>
Total receipts and expenditures.....	\$14,203.05

EXTRACTS FROM 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.

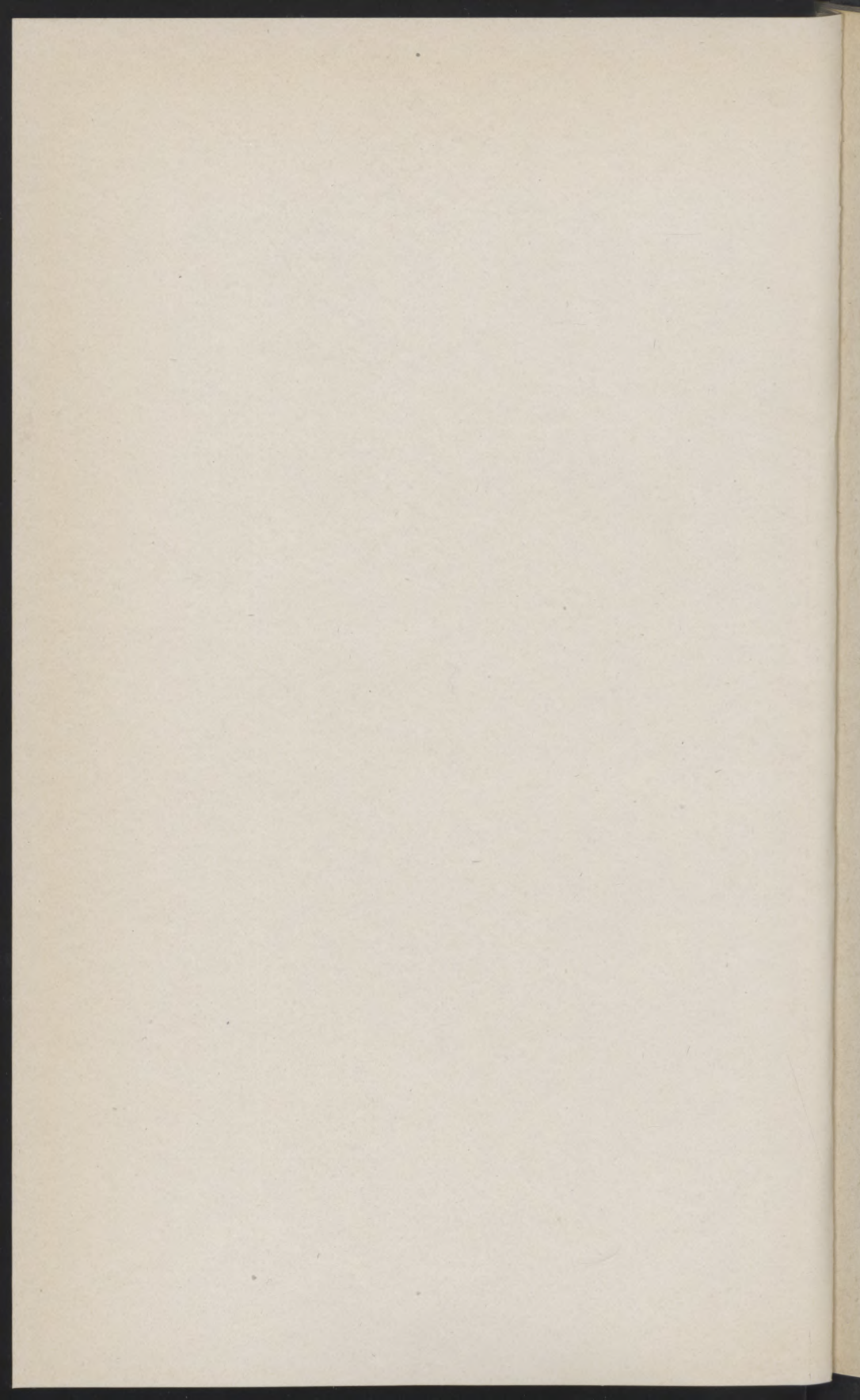
Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the said bureau to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and dumb animals; to assist the organization of district and county societies and the appointment of local and State agents, and give them representation in the State Bureau; 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 meetings 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.



Burro, starved to death on range near Marble.



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 Legislature, 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.

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 discretion 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 to trial shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the cause, and if he finds 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.

THE LAW FORBIDDING THE INSURANCE OF CHILDREN.

The law forbidding the insurance of the life of children under ten years of age, passed in 1893, was repealed in 1897, the following section from the insurance law, passed at that session, taking its place:

Sec. 32. (Insuring Infants Unlawful.) From and after the passage of this act it shall be deemed unlawful for any company or person to establish or conduct within the State of Colorado, the business of insuring or causing to be insured by any company or person, any infant or infants or any minor who shall be

under the age of fifteen years. Any person violating any or all provisions of this section, or any person found soliciting business for any company, in violation of this section, or any person or persons who shall issue or cause to be issued, policies of insurance on the lives of persons under the age of fifteen 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. Any insurance company violating this section, shall have its authority to do business in this State revoked.

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 Compiled Laws, 1908.



Blind, starved, sore backed, only one good leg; result of abuse; furnished by Officer Hershman of Boulder county branch society.

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 Compiled Laws, 1908.

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 In-

dustrial 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 guardians, 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 Compiled Laws, 1908.

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 Compiled Laws, 1908.

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, training 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 Compiled Laws, 1908.

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.

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 or 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.

AN ACT CONCERNING DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

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 Correction 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 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, where- in all children within the provisions of this act shall, when neces- sary, 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 con- 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 pro- vided; 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 com- plaint 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 ap- pointed 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 pop- ulation of over one hundred thousand, not to exceed three (3) probation officers, one of whom shall be appointed and desig- nated 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.

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

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.



Gypsy family and camp in outskirts of Denver. Thirteen-year-old Scotch girl given them in adoption by mother and Montana courts, about to be married to son of Gypsy family, taken away from them.

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.

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

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.

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.

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. (,) 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 sentenced 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 persons 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.

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

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 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 partic-

ular 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.

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.

Section 1. Any person who wilfully fails, refuses or neglects to provide proper food, clothing, shelter or care in case 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 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.

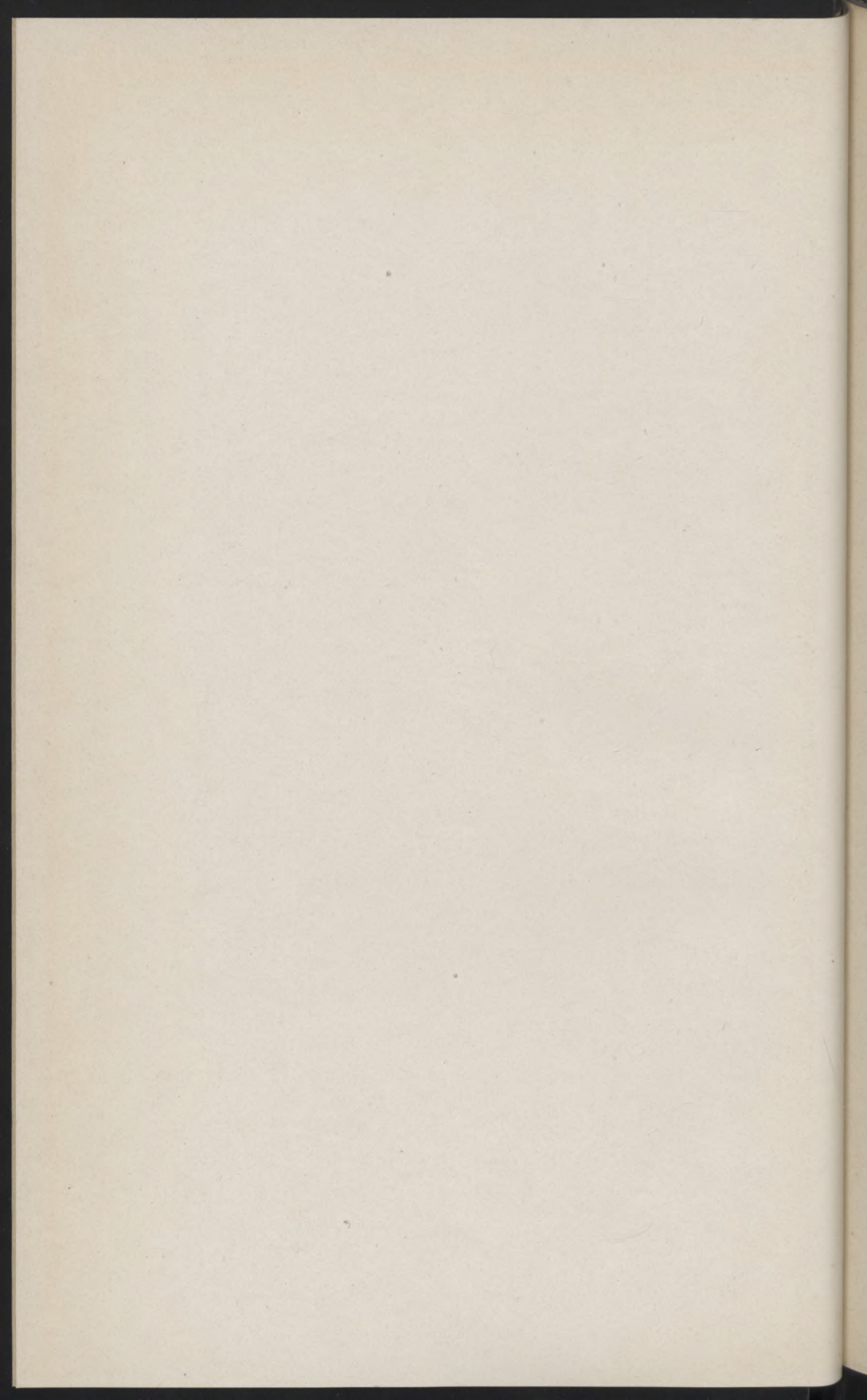
Sec. 3. In all prosecutions under this act a wife shall be a competent witness against her husband with or without consent.

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.

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



Abandoned by father. Neglected by dissolute mother. Put in asylum.
Denver.



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.

CONCERNING DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Section 1. For the purposes of this act the words "dependent child" or "neglected child" shall mean any child under 16 years of age who is dependent upon the public for support, or who is destitute, homeless or abandoned; or who has not proper parental care or guardianship, or who habitually begs or receives alms; or who is found living in any house of ill-fame, or with any vicious or disreputable persons; or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity on the part of its parents, guardian or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for any child; or whose environment is such as to warrant the state, in the interest of the child, in assuming its guardianship.

Sec. 3. Any officer of the State Board of Child and Animal Protection or the juvenile court, or any person who is a resident of the county, having knowledge of a child in his county who appears to be a dependent or neglected child, may file with the clerk of the county court, or juvenile court, a petition in writing setting forth the facts which constitute the child dependent or neglected, which petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the petitioner. The court may, on its own motion, or on the application of any person interested, require that such petitioner set forth any additional information as to the parentage or relatives of such child, or the causes of its dependency, as to the court may seem necessary or proper to the ends of justice or the proper disposition of any such case; Provided, however, That when any such child, within the provisions of this act, is in immediate or apparent danger of violence or serious injury, or it is about to be removed from the jurisdiction of the court for the purpose of evading proceedings under this act for its protection, any officer of the State Board of Child and Animal Protection, or any sheriff, probation or police officer, may take immediate custody of such child without any process whatever; but in any such case it shall be the duty of such officer, within forty-eight (48) hours thereafter, to file a petition and proceed as herein provided for. In any such case the court may provide for the temporary care and custody of such child pending the final hearing and disposition of such case.

Sec. 6. Upon the hearing in such case, if the said child shall be found to come within any of the provisions of section 1, of this act, it shall be deemed a dependent child, and an order may be entered committing it to the state home for dependent and neglected children; and if said home is unable to receive said child, or if for any other reason it shall appear to the best interests of said child by adoption, or guardianship, or otherwise, the court shall make such disposition of said child, as seems best for its moral and physical welfare.

Sec. 8. In any case where the court shall award any dependent child to the care of any association or individual, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the child shall, unless otherwise ordered, become a ward and be subject to the guardianship of the association or individual to whose care it is committed. Such association or individual shall, by and with the consent of the court, have authority to place such child in a suitable family home, with or without indenture, and may, by attorney or agent, appear in any court where adoption proceedings are pending and assent to its adoption. Such assent shall be sufficient to authorize the court to enter the proper order or decree of adoption. The guardianship provided for herein shall not include the guardianship of any estate of the child. No association, corporation, society or institution, other than a State, City or County institution, shall be entitled to receive any dependent child until after it has been approved by the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection as able to properly care for such child, and any association, society, corporation, institution, or individual, receiving the care, custody and guardianship of any such child shall be subject to visitation or inspection by the said State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection and the State Board of Charities and Corrections, or any probation officer of said court, or any person appointed by the court for such purpose, and the court may at any time require from such association or person receiving such children a report or reports containing such information or statements as the judge shall deem proper or necessary to be fully advised as to the care, maintenance, moral and physical training of the child as well as the standing and ability of such association or individual to care for such child. The court may change the guardianship of such child if at any time it is made to appear to the court that the same is detrimental to the child or unsatisfactory to the court. In providing guardianship under the terms of this act for any dependent child the court may, as far as practicable, provide such guardianship as conforms to the religious faith of the parents of the child. If, in the opinion of the court, the causes of the dependency of any child may be removed under such conditions or supervision for its care, protection and maintenance, as may be imposed by the court, so long as it shall be for its best interests, the child may be permitted to remain in its own home and under

the care and control of its own parent, parents, or guardian, subject to the jurisdiction and direction of the court, the conditions imposed, and the reasonable visitation of the probation or other officers when necessary, and when it shall appear to the court that it is no longer to the interest of such child to remain with such parent, parents, or guardian, the court may proceed to the final disposition of the case. (S. L. 1907, pp. 361-366.)

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.

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.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

Sec. 16. That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to employ any child under the age of fourteen (14) to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of any school day, of the school term of the public school, in the school district where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in those branches required to be taught in the public school of the State of Colorado, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in such branches, by some person qualified to instruct in the same, at least twelve weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which shall be consecutive, and shall, at the time of said employment, deliver to the employer a certificate in writing, signed by the teacher, certifying to such attendance or instruction; and any person, persons or corporation who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in a sum not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars, and all fines so collected shall be paid into the county treasury, and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offense occurs.

CHILDREN MUST BE SENT TO SCHOOL EXCEPTION—CLOTHING.

Sec. 17. Every parent or guardian, or other person in the State of Colorado, having control of any child or children between the ages of eight (8) and fourteen (14) shall be required to send such child or children to a public school, or private school, taught by a competent instructor, for a period of at least twelve (12) weeks in each year, at least (8) weeks of which time shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which such parent, guardian or person having control, resides, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that such child's bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent attendance at school, or application to study for the period required; Provided, That if such parent or guardian is not able, by reason of poverty, to properly clothe any such child, it shall be the duty of the school board of the proper district, upon the fact being shown to their satisfaction, to furnish the necessary clothing and pay for the same out of the school fund of such district, by warrant drawn as in other cases, or that such child or children are taught at home in such branches as are usually taught in the public schools, subject to the same examination as other pupils of the district in which the child resides; or that there is no school taught within two miles by the nearest traveled road. (See Compiled Laws, 1908, pp. 290-294.)



Horses working on irrigation dam, Montezuma county. Collar slipped back to show raw and festering shoulder sores common among them.



Steer dead of thirst, Otero county. Had watered at ponds beyond fence. When fence was built, walked up and down along it till died. One of many.

COMMENTS ON THE LAW AS APPLIED TO AGES.

1. The compulsory education law refers to children between the ages of 8 and 14 years in third class districts, and to children between the ages of 8 and 16 in first class districts.

2. The compulsory education law does not apply to children under 8 years of age.

3. If a child between the ages of 8 and 16 has attended school in his district of the third class twelve weeks, eight of which have been consecutive, he has complied with the provisions of the compulsory education law pertaining to children in districts of the third class.

4. The intent of the law pertaining to "no school taught within two miles by the nearest traveled road," is to apply to children whose bodily or mental condition or whose age would render them unable to travel the distance alone in bad weather.

Sec. 18. Any parent, guardian or other person failing to comply with the provisions of section 2 of this act shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in a sum not less than five or more than twenty-five dollars for each offense; and all fines so collected shall be paid into the county treasury and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offense occurs.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of any school director of the district to inquire into all cases of neglect of the duty prescribed in this act, and ascertain from the person neglecting, the reason, if any, therefor; and he shall forthwith proceed to secure the prosecution of any offense occurring under this act; and any director neglecting to secure such prosecution for such offense, within ten days after a written notice has been served on him by any taxpayer in said district, unless the person so complained of shall be excused by the district board of education for the reasons hereinbefore stated, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars; and such fine when collected, shall be paid into the county treasury and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offense occurs. All actions for offenses committed under this act shall be prosecuted for in the name of the State of Colorado. (See Compiled Laws, 1908, pp. 290-294.

COMMENTS ON THE LAW AS APPLIED TO DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

1. Under the act of 1889, it is made the duty of any school director of any school district in this State to inquire into all cases of neglect of a parent, guardian or other person having control of any child or children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, to send such child or children to school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each year, and to prosecute any person guilty of such neglect.

2. Any director of any school district wherein an offense is committed under the act failing to prosecute the same after it shall be brought to his attention, may be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof may be subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

3. School directors of third-class districts have the authority to inquire into all cases of neglect of duty in regard to sending children to school as prescribed by law, and the school directors not only have the right to prosecute the perpetrator of the offense but it is made the bounden duty of any director to do so within ten days after written notice has been served on him by any taxpayer of said district. The case may be brought before any justice court.

4. It is the duty of the school board to enforce the compulsory law. Complaint of its violation may be made by any elector of the district. 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

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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.

JUVENILE COURT.

The Juvenile Court Act, passed in 1907, provides for the creation of a juvenile court in each county having a population of 100,000 inhabitants or more. This confines it for the present to Denver. It provides in substance that the Juvenile Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of child cases of all kinds. The act is too long to quote, especially since it applies to the city of Denver only.

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.

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 direction 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.

AGE OF CONSENT.

The law concerning the age of consent fixes it for girls at eighteen years, and, as far as it applies to them, at the same age for boys. The law in full may be found in General Laws 1908, pages 517-519.

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

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 take or attempt to take such 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.

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

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.

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, depend-

ent, 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.

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 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



Old and worn out. Abandoned by owner, outskirts of Denver. Fell in weeds from weakness and lay three days before discovered and destroyed.

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.

Sections 8 and 11 of the preceding statute were amended so as to read as follows:

"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; provided, that stock on the range shall not be considered abandoned or neglected unless suffering for the want of food or water or care if sick or injured.

"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. One of said notices shall be mailed to the postmaster, to be posted at the postoffice at the county seat.

"Provided, that if the owner be unknown, then such notice containing a full description of said animal or animals, including all brands on the same, shall be posted as above provided, at least ten days previous to such sale.

"In case the animal is branded and the owner unknown, a copy of said notice, containing a copy of such brand or brands, shall forthwith be sent to the Stock Inspector of the District, and to the Secretary of State, who shall at once forward a notice giving the facts to the recorded owner or owners of the brand or brands found on such animal or animals."—Session Laws 1907, pages 260, 261.

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



Horses working on irrigation dam, Montezuma county. Collar slipped back to show raw and festering shoulder sores common among them.



Steer dead of thirst, Otero county. Had watered at ponds beyond fence. When fence was built, walked up and down along it till died. One of many.

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.

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.

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.

That portion of the law relating to docked horses which forbids the importation or bringing into the State of docked horses, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Colorado in a decision rendered in 1907, thereby reversing a previous decision of the same court.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF DUMB ANIMALS.

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 affright.

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.

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

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.

HUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS.

Section 37. The public schools of this State shall be taught in the English language, and the school boards shall provide to have taught in such schools the branches specified in section fifteen of said chapter, and such other branches of learning in other languages as they may deem expedient, including hygiene,

with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics upon the human body; and shall cause to be given in each school week two lessons of not less than ten minutes' duration each on the subject of humane treatment to animals. * * *

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.

POULTRY ORDINANCE.

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

WARNING.

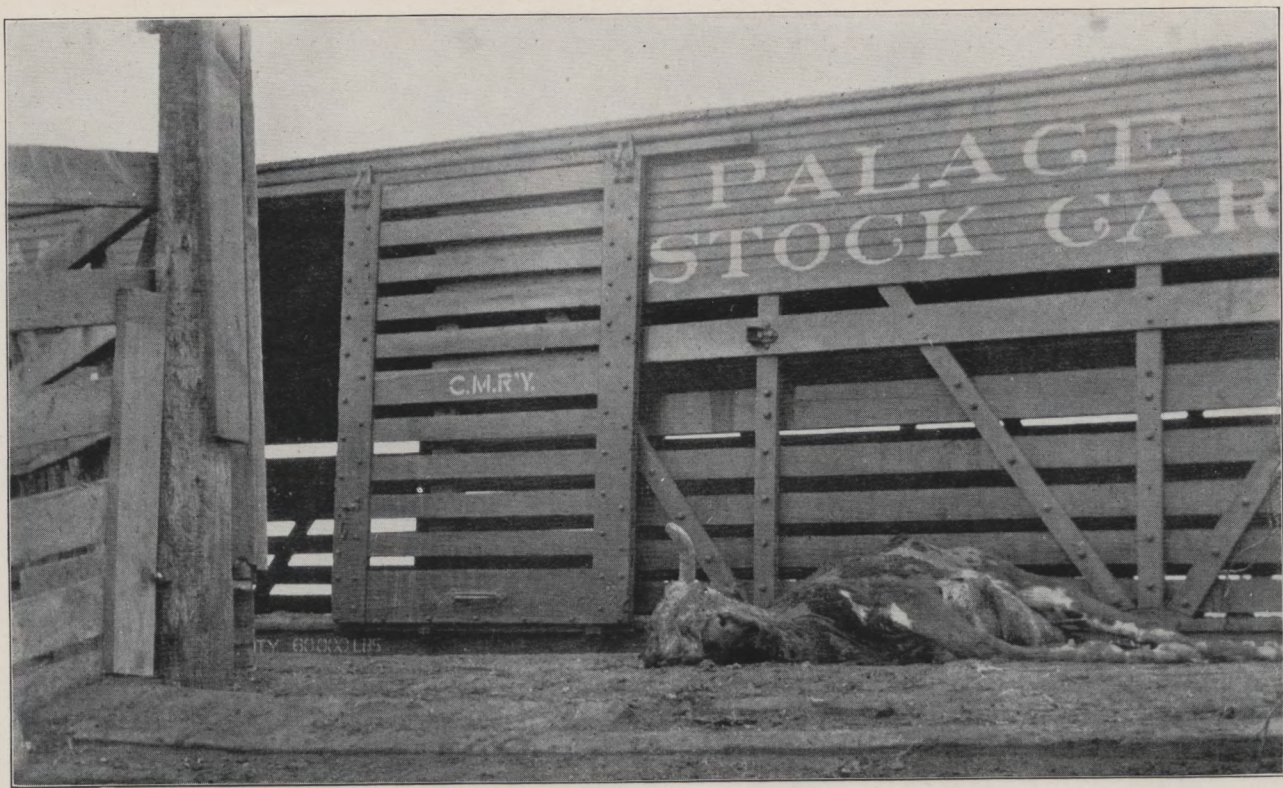
BY AUTHORITY.

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,



Steer, down in car, trampled to death by the others; many bones broken. "Palace stock car," stockyards, Denver.

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.

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.

SUGGESTIONS TO OFFICERS IN DEALING WITH CHILDREN..

When possible, parents should be made to take care of their children and bring them up properly, but the child's interests should not be sacrificed in trying to do so.

Parents should be encouraged to keep their children—not to give them up.

Every case should be carefully thought over and studied, with a view to doing the best possible thing for the children. A little thought and thorough investigation will generally prevent mistakes.

If children have to be taken away from parents, or if they have no relatives who can properly care for them, it is generally better to have them sent to the State Home to stay temporarily until homes can be found for them. That is what the State Home is for. It does nothing else. It has ample means and full authority and no anxiety need be felt when children are once safely committed there.

With wayward or misbehaving children, kindness must be used about evenly tempered with firmness. They have no respect for anyone too weak to control them, and most of them will take advantage of kindness unless backed up by good, robust discipline.

Child labor in the sense of labor injurious to the child is a bad and unlawful thing. Almost equally bad is child idleness. It is a good thing for children to work, but not too much. It is a good thing for them to play, but not too much.

In dealing with them, remember that they are very much like us, or rather, we are very much like them. What would work well with us generally works well with them. What offends and displeases us generally does so with them. Children love a square deal, a sympathetic and understanding heart and an indulgent eye to trifles. But they also respect real manliness and real womanliness and are seldom deceived. Be just as sincere, straightforward, kind and businesslike as you know how, and you will have little trouble. The same thing is true of our relations to grown-up people.

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 receipt, 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.

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.

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 neces-

sary, 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.

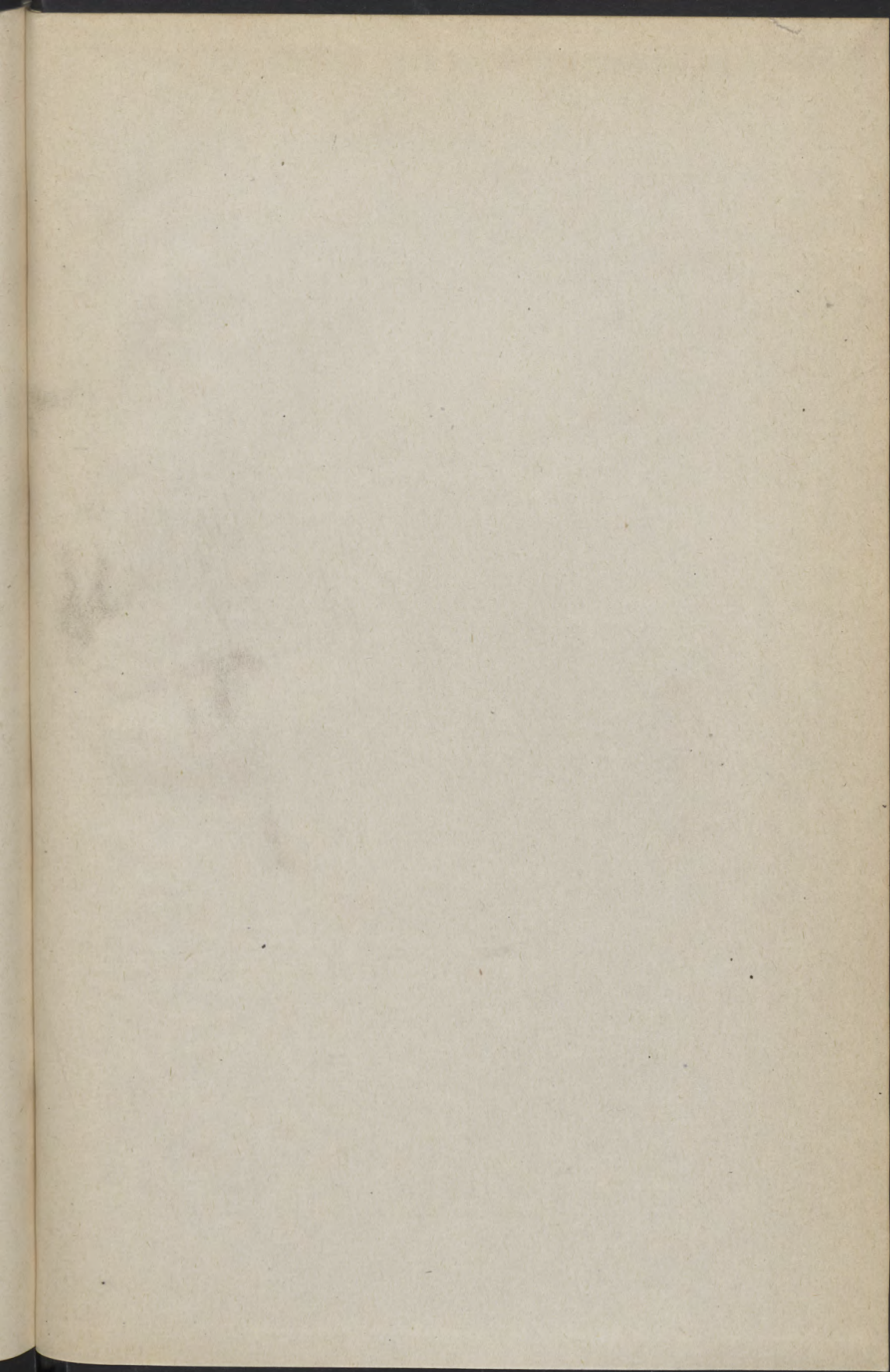
Having authority, it is your duty to be active and conscientious in exercising it. Be on the lookout for cases of ill-treatment of dumb animals and children. Shirk nothing. Sometimes it is an advantage to have a commission as a deputy sheriff. It is well to have it, if it be not too much trouble to get, 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.



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