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Tenth Biennial Report
OF THE
Colorado State Bureau of
Child and Animal
Protection



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Department of Public Welfare
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Room 458, State Capitol Annex
Denver 2, Colorado

December 1, 1918, to November 30, 1920

DENVER, COLORADO
EAMES BROTHERS, STATE PRINTERS
1921

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Room 453, State Capitol Annex
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To the Honorable
JAMES R. NOLAND,
Secretary of State.

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

E. K. WHITEHEAD,
Secretary Colorado State Bureau
of Child and Animal Protection.

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ANIMAL PROTECTION

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Mrs. P. A. Loomis

S. L. Caldwell

W. S. Reynolds

Colorado Springs, Colo., January 4th, 1921.

I respectfully submit herewith my report as Humane Officer for the years 1919 and 1920, showing the number of Cases, Individuals and animals investigated and handled by me during the past two years.

Number of cases investigated during past year.....	1,210
Men	176
Women	268
Children	772
Boys	392
Girls	380
Cattle	3,829
Horses, Mules and Burros.....	505
Hogs	407
Dogs and other small animals.....	411
Birds	14
Poultry	3,829
Horses ordered out of harness.....	43
Number of warnings given.....	548
Animals humanely destroyed.....	358
Horses destroyed	86
Cattle	8
Dogs and other small animals destroyed.....	264
Cases of non-support.....	32
Cases taken into Court.....	60
Cases won in Court.....	52
Cases lost in Court.....	1
Cases continued	7
Children sent to State, Private, Detention Home and Hospitals.....	128
Number of miles traveled by auto.....	25,995
Telephone calls at office.....	3,916
Cases reported that needed no investigation.....	70
Fines collected	\$35.00

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to members and friends of the Society, District Attorney's Office, Police Dept., Sheriff's Office, County Commissioners, Dr. A. H. Peters, County Physician, Dr. Dickey, Society Veterinary, and Dr. Savage, all of whom have assisted me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. REYNOLDS,
Agent.

DENVER AND STATE

	Denver	State	Totals
Boys	674	705	1,379
Girls	302	682	984
Men	181	220	401
Women	209	301	510
Court cases of children.....	106	87	193
Non-support cases	59	47	106
Children sent to:			
Families	57	14	71
Convent of Good Shepherd.....	25	7	32
St. Vincent's Orphanage	10	2	12
St. Clara's Orphanage	3	.....	3
Jewish Sheltering Home	3	.....	3
Crittenton Home.....	1	1	2
Queen of Heaven Orphanage	3	.....	3
Byers Home and School.....	1	.....	1
Dean Peck's Schools .....	.....	1	1

State Home for Children.....	28	29	57
State Industrial School for Boys.....	1	3	4
State Industrial School for Girls.....	2	7	9
Children's Hospital.....	1	2	3
County Hospital.....	8	.....	8
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	1	.....	1
Various Institutions.....	.....	128	128
State Insane Asylum.....	1	1	2
Social Service Bureau.....	22	.....	22
City Board of Charities.....	25	.....	25
Public Schools.....	3	10	13
Other States.....	19	.....	19
Red Cross.....	3	.....	3
Physical Examinations in Schools.....	8	88	96
Warnings for Children.....	228	169	397
Sand Creek Pest House.....	.....	1	1
County Poor Farm.....	2	.....	2
County Physician.....	3	.....	3
U. S. Navy.....	1	.....	1
U. S. Dept. of Justice.....	1	.....	1
Labor Commissioner.....	5	.....	5
Sunshine Mission.....	5	.....	5
Cottage Home.....	1	.....	1
Convalescent Home.....	1	.....	1
Venereal Detention Home.....	10	5	15
Adults Committed to State Penitentiary.....	1	3	4
Adults Committed to State Reformatory.....	.....	6	6
Adults Committed to County Jails.....	4	7	11
Cases of truancy handled.....	27	75	102
School children addressed in rural districts.....	.....	2,044	2,044
Poultry.....	3,144	3,879	7,023
Birds, cats and other small animals.....	279	119	398
Dogs.....	224	433	657
Cattle.....	168	10,038	10,206
Horses, mules and burros.....	507	1,467	1,469
Other domestic animals.....	230	1,551	1,781
Other animals.....	49	.....	49
Ordered out of harness.....	21	45	66
Animals Destroyed.....	175	431	606
Warnings for animals.....	298	755	1,053
Court cases involving animals.....	61	25	86
Animals to Dumb Friends League Shelter.....	154	.....	154
Animals to Dog Pound.....	10	.....	10
Cases at Stock Yards.....	91	.....	91
Game & Fish Commission.....	1	.....	1
Wild West Shows.....	1	2	3
Dead Stock observed on range.....	.....	2,008	2,008
Miles traveled by State officers.....	.....	51,685	51,685
Towns visited.....	.....	.....	263

It has been the custom to obtain and include the statistics of work done by the volunteer officers. In the last preceding report and in this one they are omitted for lack of funds to obtain them.

The services of the volunteer officers throughout the state can hardly be overestimated. In some items the aggregate equals or exceeds that of the paid officers on account of the great number of the volunteer officers. The state owes them a large debt for what they do. We trust and believe that in future biennial reports the statistics of their work will have the place which their importance deserves.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD

Salaries of three State Officers.....	\$ 7,200.00
Salary of Clerk and Stenographer.....	2,400.00
Salary of Secretary.....	3,600.00
Traveling Expenses.....	4,800.00
Total of State Appropriation.....	\$18,000.00
Received from other sources and contributed to State Work.....	4,751.53
Total Receipts and Expenditures.....	\$22,751.53

REFERENCES TO THE LAWS OF COLORADO FOR THE PREVENTION OF WRONGS TO CHILDREN AND ANIMALS

The laws for the protection of children and animals are so numerous and voluminous that it is impracticable to print them in this report. All that can be done is to print extracts from one or two of the fundamental ones and references to the others. The subjects they cover are given, and the laws in full can be found in any lawyer's office that is handy. All of them are in late editions of the Revised Statutes and in the Session Laws. Any lawyer will help an officer to find them without charge if he understands the conditions—the volunteer character of the officer's own service.

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.

Sections 7-11 are seldom used.

SUBJECTS COVERED BY STATUTE—SEE REVISED LAWS AND
SESSION LAWS

Forbidding Life Insurance of Children.
State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.
State Industrial School for Boys.
State Industrial School for Girls.
State School for the Deaf and Blind.
State School for Mental Defectives.
Feeble-Minded Persons.
Physical Examination of School Children by Teachers.
Delinquent Children.
Contributing to Dependency, Neglect or Delinquency of Children.
Parents or Other Persons Responsible for Dependency or Neglect.
Referees in Child Cases.
Support of Wives and Children.
Support of Parents by Children.
Dependent and Neglected Children.
Establishing a State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.
Compulsory Education.
Age of Consent.
Indecent Liberties with Children.
Sale of Fireworks and Dangerous Explosives.
Child Labor.
Employment of Jail Prisoners.
Adoption of Children.
Binding out Orphan Children.
Truancy Officers.
Delinquency of Girls and Boys.
Dependency of Children.
Contributing to Delinquency.
Contributing to Dependency.
So-called "White Slave" law.
Lying-in Hospitals and Maternity Homes.
Selling or Giving Tobacco or Cigarettes to Minors under 16 years
Range Stock.
Fighting Dumb Animals.
Animals Injured on Railroad Right-of-Way.
Veterinarians.
Humane Education.

LAW AGAINST CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

(Session Laws of 1889, pages 113-117; General Laws, 1908, pages 568-571.)

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

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

Sec. 5. Any justice of the peace of the county in which any of the offenses defined in this act is committed, may, upon his own knowledge, or upon the oath of any competent person, issue a warrant to any proper officer of his county for the arrest of any person charged with such offense, and upon the arrest of such person, the justice of the peace before whom such person is brought for trial shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the cause, and if he find the accused guilty, shall assess the fine or fix the term of imprisonment, or both, as prescribed by this act; Provided, That accused may have a trial by a jury of six lawful jurors, or, if he shall insist on a full jury, by twelve, who shall be summoned to try the cause; and if the jury shall find the accused guilty, they shall assess and state the amount of the fine, or the term of imprisonment, or both; upon which the justice of the peace before whom the trial shall be had, shall give judgment accordingly and proceed to collect such fine and the costs of trial; and when such fine shall be collected, the same shall be paid to the treasurer of the Colorado Humane Society, who shall give his receipt therefor, which said receipt shall be filed with the justice of the peace, after which the said fine shall be subject to the control of said society in aid of the benevolent objects for which it was incorporated.

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

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

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 these notices at 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.

INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS TO OFFICERS TO OFFICERS

When a case of apparent ill-treatment of either children or animals comes to your notice, either because you see it yourself or because somebody tells you of it, stop and weigh in your mind:

- (1) Whether it really is ill-treatment or not; does it cause unnecessary suffering or injury?
- (2) What the best action for you to take is:
 - (a) To relieve the child or animal;
 - (b) To punish the wrong-doer if he ought to be punished.

Ask yourself such questions as these: What are the exact facts? What ought I to do first? Who is to blame? What orders, if any, ought I to give? What is the best thing for me to say? The best thing for me to do?

In most cases no prosecution is needed or best. But sometimes it would be wrong not to prosecute. Ask yourself whether you ought to prosecute? What shall I prosecute for? Who would be my witnesses? What would they testify to? Who would be the offender's witnesses, and what will they testify to?

As a general thing the first thing to be done is to stop the abuse then going on, if possible, right away, and see about the punishment later.

Dont' rely too much on the statements or the views of others. Few persons are accurate even when they are truthful. The responsibility is on you anyway. Use your own judgment and make sure you are right.

If you are uncertain whether you should prosecute or bring any kind of case in court, consult the District Attorney or the office in the State House. Unless you have had experience, they are better judges of whether the case is a good one and what effect the evidence will have than you can be. Moreover, the right to decide whether the case should be prosecuted at all or not rests with the District Attorney. In any event, it is best to have him on your side and in sympathy with you.

If, however, it is desirable to bring an immediate prosecution, go to the justice of the peace and under his direction make out your complaint and furnish him a list of your witnesses. Be sure to talk with the witnesses first and find out just what each one knows of his own information, not what he knows by hearsay, for he will not be permitted to testify to that. Get the facts clearly in their minds by talking with them. The District Attorney will prosecute your case for you if you have his approval from the start.

In any case of uncertainty, don't hesitate to write the office in the State House, nor to consult the District Attorney.

AUTHORITY OF OFFICERS

Officers of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection are officers of the state. Their authority is, accordingly, good anywhere in the state. Paid officers and volunteer officers have the same authority under the law.

They may do whatever is necessary in order to properly enforce the laws for the protection of children and animals. Due regard must be paid to the word "necessary" and "properly" in the preceding and following sentences.

They have a right, when necessary:

1. To go armed.
2. To arrest persons found abusing or neglecting children or animals, using force if need be.
3. To arrest persons resisting or interfering with them while enforcing the law, using whatever force is needed.
4. To take possession, by force if need be, of either children or animals, if necessary to protect them from abuse or neglect.
5. To hold possession of animals so taken against the owner until the necessary expense of caring for them is paid.
6. To condemn and destroy animals when necessary for their protection according to law, being careful to observe the terms of the law.
7. To call upon any peace officer to take charge of an animal abused or neglected, or to arrest any person committing such abuse or neglect.

Such are the general powers of our officers. As will be seen, they are sufficient to deal promptly and effectively with any case of child or animal abuse or neglect. They are largely discretionary, also, and must be exercised with careful regard to the necessities of each case, so as to do the most possible good with the least possible harm.

Our officers have no authority, except in dealing with children and animals, beyond that of any citizen. They are not peace officers.

Their powers as officers cannot be used for personal ends either. Our officers have no right to go armed except when they are on duty as such officers and for the purposes of such officers. An officer has no right as an officer, for instance, to go armed because he expects trouble over something not connected with the protection of children or animals. If he goes armed for such a purpose, he cannot claim justification as an officer of the Bureau.

Some of the powers specified are given expressly by law, and some, like that of going armed and of making arrests, by implication. The law makes it the duty of our officers to enforce the laws for the protection of children and animals. It cannot, then, withhold any power necessary to discharge that duty. It would be a manifest absurdity to make it one's duty to do a certain thing and at the same time withhold the authority or means to do it.

When the law relating to arrest and to the carrying of arms was passed there was no such thing as the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, with its officers, upon whom the law lays certain duties and obligations. It has come into existence and its services to the people have grown up since, and are therefore necessarily not mentioned.

It should be borne in mind by officers that the way to exercise authority so as to provoke as little opposition as possible, and get the best results in all ways, is to do it firmly but quietly. Don't be arbitrary, overbearing, or unnecessarily rough in manner or language. It is human nature to resent that sort of conduct in an officer, when, very likely, his actual exercise of authority itself would not be resented.

On the other hand, an officer's conduct should not be hesitating, timid, or apologetic. He should not forget his high place as an officer and representative of the people of the state, doing a duty laid upon him by law and protecting helpless children and animals. He should be firm, confident and certain of himself.

He should treat the man he is questioning or correcting in such a way as to give no unnecessary offense, but yet as an officer doing his duty. It is not a personal matter with him, but an official one. He should make sure he is right and then make his point stick.

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 eye indulgent 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 cannot 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 aboveboard 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 Pro-

tection, 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 cannot, 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 dishonesty 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 doesn'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 swayed 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.

COLORADO STATE BUREAU

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If you see a case of apparent cruelty actually going on, stop it until you can have the animal, and then punish the offender.

You have an extraordinary power, which you can use on the instant. You can take any animal on your own judgment, any animal or animals if you think they are abused. No other officer has such power. The constable you deal with any case of cruelty on the spot.

In the case of abused children, agents have not the specific authority which they have in the case of abused animals, and would be limited to doing so only in extreme cases. To punish cruelty to children, follow the statute and in a general way, the suggestions already given. County courts in the capacity of guardian of the interests of children, may be made your guide; or, which is generally best, if necessary, they may be sent to the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, under the law re-

gards yourself. Better file complaints with the regular constable or deputy constable. Sometimes trouble, and he makes to prevent escape beyond reach of it. You can call on any peace officer also.

Be warned by you, and keep watch of him afterwards. When your suggestions 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 anybody 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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