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ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

SUPERINTENDENT

of the

COLORADO STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN

to the

BOARD OF CONTROL

2305 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET
DENVER, COLORADO

From December 1, 1914, to December 1, 1916



DENVER, COLORADO
EAMES BROS., STATE PRINTERS
1916

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CHILDREN IN STATE HOME FIND JOY IN WORK AND PLAY AND FREEDOM



Photographed in the children's city, Sunville. Upper left—Cody Neir, playing shepherdess. Upper center—The burro, Jane, and one of her little friends and caretakers. Upper right—Katherine Fox and Jane. Center—Sunville boys gathering the cornstalks, and in the new gymnasium. Lower—Mary Yaksha, Alice Brundage, Josephine Inca and Cody Neir, with their four-footed woolly friend.

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LOCATION

2305 South Washington Street, Denver, Colorado

Telephone, South 226

The most noteworthy factor in the physical condition of the Home is its location. It is located in the city of Denver, accessible to a five-cent street-car system, which makes it possible for all the persons of the state who are visiting the capital city to come to it quickly and cheaply and look over the children to be placed out. While it is easy of access to street cars, it is far away from the congested part of the city, where it is able to establish a little civilization of its own. The site is a most beautiful one, commanding an uninterrupted view of the Rocky Mountains from Pike's Peak to Long's Peak. The air is devoid of smoke or any contaminating element. The drainage is perfect, by a gradual slope off which the water runs from the upper boundary into the city ditch which curves around just below the buildings and playgrounds. Its location in Denver has other advantages besides accessibility, as the Home enjoys the convenience of electric lights and has splendid city sewer facilities. The property itself consists of forty acres lying between Cliff and Harvard Avenues and Clarkson and Logan Streets. There are thirteen buildings, known as the following:

Administration, Nursery, Girls' Cottage, Boys' Cottage, Auditorium, Domestic, Boiler House, Laundry, Dairy, Milk House, Horse Barn, Hospital, and School.

Buildings and playgrounds occupy about fifteen acres of the forty, leaving twenty-five acres of very fine ground, suitable for gardening, and directly under the city ditch, which always has a full supply of irrigation water.

The forty acres make a splendid appearance and have been improved into a beautiful campus of green, set with large maple, elm, and locust trees. There is an orchard of apple and cherry trees, and rose and flowering beds. The ditch bears the appearance of a living stream, and is studded with lordly cottonwoods. The seven larger buildings of the fourteen are built in a crescent, all facing the green campus; their rear and side entrances opening out on large playgrounds and toward the farm. They are buildings of unit design, white brick, and show a fine taste in simplicity and unity. Observers cannot but wonder how they could be constructed for the money used.

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FACTS

Concerning the State Home for Children

This is the only state institution for the care of the dependent, neglected, and maltreated children of Colorado.

It is supported by state appropriations.

No church collections are solicited.

No county or individual contributions are received.

The children are all committed by the Juvenile or County Courts of the various counties of the state.

The county pays the court costs and the expense of transportation for the children to the Home.

There are desirable children now in the Home, to be placed in good families upon adoption or indenture.

The court and other expenses for adoption or indenture papers are paid by the individuals securing the same.

The State Agent receives no commission on children received, or on those placed in private homes.

The members of the Board of Control serve without compensation.

“The said Board are hereby made the legal guardians of the persons and estates of all children admitted to said Home, pursuant to law, which guardianship shall continue during the minority of such children, except in cases where, under this act, the guardianship may be cancelled by resolution adopted by said Board.” (From section 5 of Chapter 26, Session Laws, 1895.)

For placing a child no remuneration is required or received of the counties or individuals who are charitably disposed.

Parents are not encouraged to part with their children.

According to Chapter 26, Session Laws of 1895, all children free from chronic or contagious disease, who are dependent upon the public for support, and those who are neglected, maltreated, or in evil environment, are eligible as inmates of the State Home.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Anna Reynolds Morse

William V. Hodges

Margaret Patterson Campbell

Clara L. Hunter, President; Parmelia Curtis Porter, Secretary

Superintendent—C. A. Donnelly

Assistant Superintendent and Steward—Caroline B. Donnelly

State Agent—W. B. Rankin

LIST OF PERSONS THAT HAVE SERVED ON BOARD

	Served from	To
Mrs. Dora E. Reynolds.....	1895	1916
Mrs. Sarah L. Curtis.....	1895	1916
Mrs. Louise L. Arkins.....	1895	1906
Mrs. Anna M. Cochran.....	1895	1899
Mr. Caldwell Yeaman.....	1895	1896
Mr. Tyson Dines.....	1896	1907
Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes.....	1899	1905
Mrs. Mary A. Ingersoll.....	1905	1911
Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell.....	1906	1909
Mr. John F. Shafroth.....	1906	1907
Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes.....	1907	1913
Mr. Edward J. Wilcox.....	1907	1913
Mr. John T. Barnett.....	1913	1915
Mrs. Clara L. Hunter.....	1911	Present time
Mrs. Margaret P. Campbell.....	1913	Present time
Mr. William V. Hodges.....	1915	Present time
Mrs. Parmelia Curtis Porter.....	1916	Present time
Mrs. Anna Reynolds Morse.....	1916	Present time

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS

- Dr. Rose Kidd Beere, from 1895 to January 1, 1898.
- H. W. Cowan, from January 1, 1898, to September 1, 1912.
- Dr. O. P. Wright, from September 1, 1912, to September 17, 1912.
- W. B. Rankin, Acting Superintendent, September 17, 1912, to October 14, 1912.
- C. A. Donnelly, from October 14, 1912, to present time.

COST OF PROPERTY

Original property—Field house and forty irrigated acres	\$ 30,000
Boys' cottage—complete living accommodations for 70 boys;	
Domestic building—preparation and serving all meals and living accommodations for 30 boys;	
School building—accommodating 200 pupils and manual training;	
Hospital building—30 beds, dispensary and operating-room;	
Boiler-house and laundry—appropriation for these five	60,000
Assembly buildings and dormitory—seating 400 and living accommodations for 30 boys....	12,955
Administration building and superintendent's residence	10,000
Girls' cottage—complete living accommodations for 70 girls.....	15,000
Dairy barn—room for 30 head.....	5,000
Milk-house—capacity for caring for 100 gallons of milk	1,000
Nursery addition—home for 30 babies.....	3,000
Boys' cottage addition.....	500
Horse barn—built from insurance money.....
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Total cost of land and buildings.....	\$137,455

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT
of the
Colorado State Home for Children
to the
BOARD OF CONTROL

HONORABLE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I am submitting to you in the following pages the eleventh biennial report of the superintendent of the Colorado State Home for Children. This report embodies for the use of the officers of the State of Colorado a certain amount of statistics that have been published in past years and in which the officers and the public in general may be somewhat interested. The major motive, however, in publishing the report is to give certain information regarding how the children are handled in the Home, looking towards their betterment and looking towards their regeneration into strong, self-reliant citizens. For this reason I have chosen to discuss at some length the benefits that may be derived from a certain kind of administration of children in institutions such as this.

During the past biennial we have had thousands of requests for information as to our method in handling the children in the Home, and for that reason I have made the discussion of this part of our duties pre-eminent. We have had many calls also for a description of our placing-out system. Two years ago we discussed that at some length in the report, and, in order to supply the demand for this information, I am republishing that portion of the biennial of 1913 and 1914 which relates to our placing-out system. The value of this particular information is emphasized at present because of certain indications that Colorado may be

urged to take a backward step in its general policies regarding the placing-out of dependent children.

Colorado stands high in its practice of placing-out dependent children. It has consistently refused to allow irresponsible societies to deal in this great matter of conscience and care, and in the past it has put out of business certain societies that were not able to carry out their own plans in the supervision and placing of children in private homes. The National Conference of Charities and Corrections are devoting much of their energies towards focusing all of this work in the hands of state government. Committees have been permanently at work for years in making investigations and studying the question with reference to what community group should be selected as a unit upon which to fasten the responsibility for this great work. These committees have finally reported that state government is the community unit that is best qualified to assume this responsibility.

At present there is some indication in Colorado that a return will be made to the chaos that once prevailed and that now prevails in certain states in the Union in which tender children are placed in private family homes without sufficient investigation and without means back of the placing agencies to guarantee the child his rights. While a number of states in the Union are striving to put all of these matters in the hands of stable government; while all social service work is struggling to crystallize itself into a definite program, backed by governmental supervision, the suggestion comes that in our state, which has made itself pre-eminent, because of the supervision it has insured the dependent child in the foster home, an attempt may be made to make it possible for loosely organized and irresponsible societies to attempt to place children in private foster homes. I think it wise, therefore, to republish a portion of our report of two years ago, which deals with the placing-out system in Colorado.

INSTITUTIONALISM AND FAMILY LIFE

This is a day of iconoclasm, or at least of hypercriticism. Modern civilization is being railed against; family homes are failing in rearing their children; the public school system is decadent and institutionalism is a menace. This condition of mind on the part of the critics has some warrant, and if bereft of its extravagances and sentimentality much good may come of the interest shown.

The indictment against the efficiency of parents is particularly enthusiastic. The high school age is the center of attack. The question of dress, amusement and even of morals, comes in for vigorous discussion. Juvenile delinquency is reported by officials to be constantly on the increase. Machinery of various character—probation officers, courts of domestic relations, mothers' pensions—is being multiplied to aid the family parent to save his boy

This environment is destined to make him a man, good, bad, or indifferent. In this environment he has his chance to rise or fall, to sink or swim, to be decent or indecent, and gradually, as we know how to leave the boy with his environment, but take from the environment its vicious elements, the preponderance of chance will be in his favor.

But for a number this environment will not suffice and with a broken family circle, where the father and mother are not able to measure up to decency, and with the boy, and particularly with the girl, where the tendency is in the wrong direction, separation from the environment of loose supervision is necessary to save the child.

IS IT THE CENTURY OF THE CHILD?

This is commonly called, The Century of the Child. Perhaps this is not entirely true. The child has a hard time obtaining his rights—the right to be happy, the right to grow, to play, to work and not to work too hard or too early; the right to have his life guided into the main channels of right living; the right to have proper ideals always placed before him and now, as he seems to be about to come into his own, with proper labor laws, compulsory education laws, adequate playground opportunities and practical vocational education, he seems also about to lose his greatest right, his biological right, the right to be well-born, which means the right, not to be handicapped by any viciousness surrounding his earlier natural life.

The world can well afford to be puritanical when the career of a child man is at stake, for without his proper development, there can be no world. Instead it has become sentimental. Persons who would do nothing personal for a child, who would refuse to take children to their bosoms, or into their home, are crying out lest mother love be wounded, if a child were given his chance on the high road. This is probably the Century of the Mother. Her rights stand in the public eye as a rule before the rights of the child. Truly, the rights of both are blindly tied up together by those who speak and read, but often, indeed usually, in the case of dependents, the rights are in opposition and it is impossible for both to travel together.

It is at this point that selfishness and sentimentality take away the child's rights. It is at this point that mother-love becomes a misnomer; that policies of birth control are advocated; that illegitimacy is countenanced and that the child is allowed to bear the sting and too often to remain where his chance to be decent is gone forever. It is magnificent to pity the Magdalen, to give her sympathy and succor, but the child too needs his champion, and his birthright is the opportunity of decent manhood, even if it must be obtained by separation from his parents.

Until the child's rights are placed beyond those of the parents, if necessary, it is not the century of the child, and that time

has not arrived. It is more particularly the century of exploitation of the child. He is just now the bait of the politician, the sensationalist and the sentimentalist. He raises the money that the vagrant may eat. Too often he draws the money that parents may live idly and too often his name and face are held up in public, that the politician may advance, or the reader cry.

But the child will get his rights. Science and program are marching his way. Workers are being trained, principles are being established, classifications are being made and when these have all become, or have been put partially in practice, the dependent child will have lost his asset as a sensation and have won his crown—the right to be where his decency is assured. It may be in his parents' home, or it may be in his home, as social science shall decide.

THE PROGRAM

There was no public school one hundred years ago. When we think of this we must be amazed at what has been done in public education in so short a time. The strong right arm of the public school is its program. Theories come and go; superintendents and teachers come and go; books come and go, but the public school course goes on practically the same, producing a population so educated in the elements of scholarship that we take it for granted as we do our locomotion or any fixed habit.

There should be a set program in the socializing of the dependent child. In fact, such program is on the way. The proposed plan is almost an evolution of Colorado's conditions. Indeed, Colorado's practice has prepared the way for the easy adoption of such program and any changes necessary would be additions only.

The state now has the detailed machinery necessary, with the exception of one unit, that will add the head and the science and the program that will insure the child his rights.

The program would carry a State Board of Children's Guardians and ample means for guaranteeing each child his proper welfare. Sufficient trained workers would be employed to study the cases and recommend the disposition. A psychopathic clinic would aid in mental and physical information and the courts, private charities, church associations, and the various institutions would have the same opportunities as at present to carry out the program.

See page 92, Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1915.

THE SCIENCE OF CHILD CULTURE

The new profession is to be the care of the child. Sometimes this is called the conservation of child life. Little has been done for the child intensively, outside of the school and his public edu-

per se was the hope of the mind and that right conduct was dependent upon knowledge. If this were true, institutionalism would save the world, for it is common knowledge that institution children have more erudition than children at large. They have their entire mentality concentrated on knowing.

To know, is only a small faculty of the mind. To feel, is the great business of the mind, as it is the great purpose of life. The growth of the brain is for feeling primarily and all education that tends to build for conscience and establish good conduct, must enrich the sensibilities.*

The natural environment about the ordinary institution tends to shut the feelings off from their proper functioning. The public school is almost constantly engaged in crushing their development. Such programs, however, are not necessary, and an institution may bring into the lives of its inhabitants all the materials and experiences that are found in the world's work with children, as stated in that chapter. An institution atmosphere can be so rich in freedom and in material as to allow the feelings to develop, comparable to the effects of irrigation in an arid region.

SOME MAIN PRINCIPLES

The main principle involved in the administration of children in an institution, is "not to do things." An institution should withdraw as much of its mechanics as possible. While there are certain amenities of child life that must be recognized, on account of the child's later social behavior, yet those directly supervised activities should be made minimum. A child must learn to behave, as to politeness, table manners, house manners and personal appearance, but the greater portion of his life outside of this should be left in his own hands. His work and his play, except when he is shown how in the former, which is a process of teaching, and when he is playing organized games under a supervisor in the latter, should be under his own direction. Whatever supervision there is should be of such long distance type as to allow him to do what he wishes, so that his own actions, whether they are good or bad, may react upon him in such way for him to get the benefits of the self building of his character. Nor should he be spied upon, or have every little misdemeanor taken up with him, nor should he be nagged into line, or into form. It is only when these misdemeanors, which might be let go as individual instances, show that a habit is being formed that will interfere with his development into a strong character, that the incident should be taken up with him.

A child's life should really fall into two parts. That in which, through counsel, friendly advice and gentle suggestion, he forms the social habits which cannot be trained mechanically in later life and the other part, in which he is allowed to con-

*Herbert Spencer's "Facts and Comments," Feelings vs. Intellect, p. 35

struct his own self out of his own experiences, following his own bent, insofar as he does not get led into criminal lines.

The child in an institution, between school and home supervision, usually falls short in this opportunity. There is little time when he is a free agent. Little opportunity for the proper exercise of his own initiative and his own personality. Therefore, this must be a conscious part of the administration and opportunity must be given him purposely and as a program, where he can be by himself, or with his own companions. This opportunity involves a considerable amount of going—to parts of the premises, off the premises, and where possible, involve an opportunity to go to the business centers, to the country districts, on explorations, hikes, excursions, fishing and hunting. It must involve an opportunity also to go to places of refined interest—the museum, manufactories and should, above all, offer opportunity to go to church, Sunday school, school contests and the like. Nothing enriches a child's mental content so much as going and seeing and nothing loads him with monotony so much as limiting his mental content and the experiences of his senses and his muscles.

If a child is to be a free agent during his youth, in order that he may be able to pick his way himself when he goes out into the world, choosing what is right from what is questionable, and planning his own career, he must have opportunity always for the proper reaction of his own personality, even when in the house, at his work, or immediately in the presence of those who are his superiors. Here we find the weakest spot in an institution's administration. It is almost impossible to secure persons to care for the children, who can distinguish between alertness and impertinence, healthy pugnacity and impudence, general activity and disorder. The science of child culture is usually unknown to those who take up work in institutions, or in communities as social workers, so-called, the same as the feeling element in school work is usually unknown, even to the skilled teacher.

There is a certain type of person who is the only kind that should be in authority over children in an institution, and that type is hard to find. The child himself readily understands this kind of person and knows that he is understood by him. Knows that he is a friend and that he will kindly point out his errors to him, but that he gives him a show to be himself, and the child, even the worst kind, soon recognizes the reasonableness and the sense of such a person and gets the very best out of associating with him.

The most important unit in the equipment of an institution is its corps of workers, and it really does not make so much difference whether one has the congregate system, the cottage system, the semi-cottage system, or the detached system—whether the institution is in the city or in the country—no success is attainable, except as the corps of workers are in sympathy with child

perament—looking towards the establishment of reasonableness in place of quarreling and bickering, the establishment of social qualities, besides the improvement of health. This takes in unorganized individual play, organized play, outdoor play, indoor games, the gymnasium, the drama, the dance, the moving picture, the chorus and in more highly specialized forms—the Literary Society, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, the hike, the picnic and the summer camp.

TRAINING THROUGH TRAINING

Every institution of course should have its school, and this embraces the following equipment and what is meant by prevocational training. There should be ample shops for work in wood, iron, tin and cement; a sufficient layout for the girls in cooking, serving, sewing and dressmaking; a good elementary laboratory in agriculture, poultry and dairying. This prevocational training is much worth while and may do much in determining what vocation will be followed in after life, but with children up to 16 or 17 years of age, vocational training can never accomplish the magical results usually expected, but hardly ever achieved.

Industrial training is usually, in such institutions, a misnomer, and we find the boys and girls not following the lines they showed proficiency in as children. Considerable may be expected, however, in cooking, sewing, and dairying, and these will be of great value to those who go out from the institution, directly into these lines of work. This institution is very poorly equipped in this department and should have a new school building that would include a fine equipment in these practical manual lines.

TRAINING THROUGH HUSBANDRY

No one can discount the benefits to the child through experience in husbandry lines. This is where the institution has its opportunity, both for good and evil. There is a wealth of opportunity in the multitudinous duties to perform and all are fitted to the capacity of the child. The care of the premises, the laundry, the kitchen, the houses, the dairy, the gardens and perhaps the farm. Such duties may offer the child the finest opportunity for the development of his self-reliance, or may offer him instead, only the means of building out of himself a slipshod drudge.

All husbandry work must be done with a fair degree of zest, at least equal to that of the ordinary worker in life, if not a little keener, if the child is to become at all skilled in his line, or have his experiences react on him so as to establish a habit of industry. Unfortunately, the average child does not like to work any too well, and besides he likes to play. In addition, his immature mind cannot readily see the reason for the high standard of work we set; the accuracy, the cleanliness, the order, and after the novelty wears off he wants to quit or change his job.

Grown-ups are much the same and we must lure the child as we keep the man at his job. We must recompense him to the extent that he will stay with his job and even that he will be afraid that he may lose it if he does not fill it well.

The forced work of children in institutions is a twentieth century crime, only equaled in its results by the vagrant, lazy lives of uselessness of the community children of the slums. Besides, the former is cruel. Eternal scrubbing, window washing, laundry, nursing smaller children, against one's will, is only a form of slow death to all the fine possibilities of a growing child. On the other hand, a dependent child must learn to work, for this is the only way that he can make his way in the world, and the many duties of an institution are ideal if he can be given the proper motivation.

AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM

An economic system seems best through which to work to make the child happy in his labors. We have employed such a system here with marked success. Such a system must of course provide a job and this has made necessary the classification of all the various duties that the Home has to perform. These duties are graded and the child passes from one to the other and finally finishes his work when he reaches his self-supportance, by holding the highest paid and otherwise best job. This is usually the kind of work he will do when he goes out for himself. When he has a job, he is held rigidly responsible for the work to be done. At first he works with a supervisor and then with a foreman, usually an older boy; finally he works by himself, with casual or intermittent inspection. He can only graduate up through the position schedule by doing well and self-reliantly the work he has in hand. Often this superior job that he holds for his last year here is filled with responsibility and takes the same reliability as would be called out of a man. For the most part, the boys and girls hold on to their jobs tenaciously and the child without a job is a sorry creature. Those out of work are constantly begging it and in the winter, when most of the outside work is shut off, everyone takes special care lest he do something that will displace him from his work.

Another necessary element in such an economic system is a medium of exchange—a coin, a script or a credit. At present we are using the credit. We are developing to the point where we must soon employ the use of a coin. The unit is one "sun," and is worth one cent in trade. The credits earned are under the control of the child and out of this he maintains himself and pays for his privileges. It is needless to say that these credits have become the dominating feature in the life of the institution.

The keeping of these credits brings fine opportunity in business for those of the children who are employed with it. All of the work is done by children with the exception of the cash bal-



THE SWIMMING POOL



PETER PAN PLAY-HOUSES

ance. While there is a considerable detail about this, it really does not take more than one hour's time per day of the children that are engaged in caring for it. A scheme is employed in which all credits are published and are posted and consulted daily by the individual interested.

The heart of the "sun" system is the store. The great underlying instinct of the human being, the instinct to own, here has its opportunity to actuate. The boy or girl has sufficient prudence and foresight to work and earn and gather together his credits, so that when the store is opened he may walk in and buy.

The store is the most popular unit of the Home possessions. Its stock is made up of all the things that a boy or girl likes to possess that are within reason, or in reach of his wherewithal. Hair ribbons, hair combs, elementary jewelry, candy, nuts, cracker-jack, pocket knives, toys, pencils, tablets and also the larger necessary articles of raiment—underwear, shoes, suits, overalls, materials with which the children work—nails, yarns, crochet needles and all these. The store must be made to look like a store, with counters, shelves and display. The store at the State Home has become of such interest that we must now build a new one. We should build a building, small, but with all the features of a store, having articles for display in big windows, so that when the store is not opened, the children may see and study and select that which they may wish to buy.

The economic life of a child would be incomplete unless it had a chance to save or invest, so that a bank is necessary in which he can save the "suns" he wishes to save. This he will do usually without solicitation and without urging. Many bank for special purposes—to meet the expense of the summer conditions, the expense of camping, expense of swimming suits, of baseball and athletic goods.

There must be opportunity also for merchandising, for lending to each other, for having concessions to sell soda pop, popcorn, peanuts and the like. The ingenuity of children in these respects is great, when they have the wherewithal to give their genius a chance.

The finer elements of ownership come when the children have a chance to give. It is then that dependence passes completely from the mind and the spirit of self-reliance governs entirely.

The child should have his opportunity to help keep up his Sunday school. When he is older, he should have his chance to help keep up his church. He should have a chance at Christmas time to help the needy and the poor and he should have a chance at any time of emergency to contribute his mite towards the Belgian sufferers, war victims, or the victims of any catastrophe.

An economic system should also provide a place to store. Ample lockers, trunks and store rooms, where the things made and the things bought can be put away and cared for and looked at and rummaged through. This is one of the strongest features

of the family life, where boys and girls have some things of their own they can have access to and go through whenever they want.

An economic system in an institution must provide a chance to go. This was considerably discussed further on in this report. Some of the institutions that have achieved signal success in the establishment of motivation, make this the great motive as we do the opportunity to buy. Children love to go. A child's senses are alert, his powers of locomotion are ready, and really these natural propensities were made to be satisfied. A child has longing for new material, new changes of observation, new situations, and he should have a chance to translate himself and put himself often into a position where the new phenomenon will strike upon him and feed him with its detail.

A child gets more education from going perhaps than from any other influence. He should go to church, to Sunday school, to school if possible, to the circus, to swim, to hunt, to play, and every time he has leisure, aside from his school and his work, he should be allowed, if possible, to go. It is going that makes him happy while he works, as he thinks about it, and through his work he obtains the necessary expense money to pay for his transportation and perhaps for his admission, for the thing to which he goes, and it will always be a deterrent when he is about to lose his temper, or to quarrel, or otherwise involve himself with whatever the test is that decides that he is to go.

Above all, an economic system with children must offer a multitude, a variety of privileges. A child's mind cannot reach so very far into the future. It is hard for him not to succumb to the temptations of the present. Words of advice about his saving up for a rainy day, or about his getting himself ready to go to college, or about what the effects of his present life will have upon his manhood, are usually wasted. He is only a child and he lives for his happiness and his happiness is usually expressed in the privileges he can have. Particularly is this true of the institution child, who so often is shut off from the ordinary experiences and pastimes of the one who lives in a family home. Anything aside from his school and his work is considered by him a privilege, so it is not so hard after all to make a variety of these, but there should be such ones provided as will be of keen enjoyment to him and will also offer him benefits in other ways.

We have spoken of the privilege of going. Next—such privileges should be brought to the institution as will interest him deeply. The moving picture, with all its drama and its pictures of experiment; the natatorium or swimming pool that he can go into daily on his own premises, with opportunity for the high dive and the adventure and danger side; plenty of first-class playground apparatus of the proper kind, the trapeze and the horizontal bars; the summer camp where he loses himself in the experiences of the mountains for a couple of weeks in the year; the

skating pond in winter; the gymnasium in evening work and where basketball and other games may be played after supper.

This institution has no gymnasium and this or some form of play-barracks is very necessary in order that the surplus energy of the children in the Home may be used up after supper in the evening. We are losing very valuable time, from 7:00 until 8:30, with our numerous children, by not being able to allow them to have the recreation they should have at that time of day.

The employment of this economic system in the Home for the past three years has made it possible for us to dispense entirely with corporal punishment as a means of discipline. It has made it possible for us to dispense with all scolding, nagging and such forms of berating as are commonly found in institutions, except in cases of certain employees who have established the habit and whom it will be necessary to remove from the institution in time.

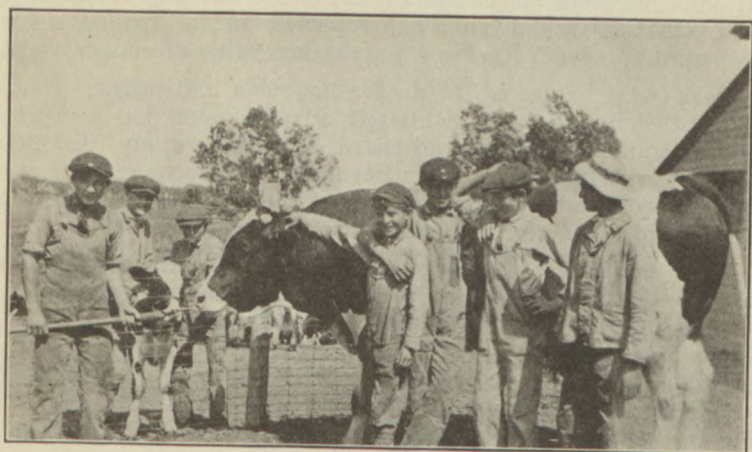
The happiness of the children in the Home is the most striking element in its life. True, we have cases of temper, shiftlessness, the ordinary misdemeanors and mischief to contend with, but they are usually spontaneous outbursts and are fast disappearing as habits. The children themselves are great boosters for the "sun" system. It makes up a large portion of their daily thought outside of their school. It offers a certain amount of necessity for conference with the superintendent and his assistants and it brings the children up to the head of the institution in a business way, which helps in the establishment of their manhood and womanhood and their ability to discuss their rights pro and con and to see what is and what is not reasonable.

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM

Each child in the Home, when he awakens, is given an opportunity called one "sun." If he is not reported for any misdemeanors during the day, he owns this sun and can expend it for anything he desires. One sun is worth one cent. To give him the opportunity to spend, a store stocked with things that appeal to the heart of a child has been established. This was at first a candy store, but now approaches the dignity of a general store through the development of the system.

Each child, in order to be a responsible citizen, is compelled to maintain a balance of thirty opportunity, or "citizen," suns, as they are called. This citizenship is designated by a button: "Citizen of Sunville." This button entitles the owner to any and all privileges of the Home. Less than thirty citizen suns makes one become an alien, and he is therefore entitled to no privileges. A citizen sun lost can only be regained by the coming in of a new day. The coming of the sun in the morning is the only thing that can bring a "sun."

All suns gained above the balance of thirty kept for citizenship may be transferred, in blocks of ten, to the account of "industrial suns," where they are expendible at the will of the



AT THE NOON HOUR



RAISING THOROUGHBREDS

owner. A block of ten citizen suns, when transferred to industrial suns, becomes eleven industrial, one sun being added as a bonus. In this way a child not reported on for ten days has eleven suns to spend, having a purchasing value of eleven cents.

Each child has a job to do for his room and board. He is also entitled to secure for himself a permanent job carrying wages in addition to room and board, or he may apply for a job at extra work after school or on Saturday. These wages and pay for extra work add to the account of industrial suns, and the child therefore has a considerable sum of expendible suns.

Each employee is furnished, on the first of each month, with thirty or thirty-one conduct report blanks, serially numbered. The filing of these blanks each day is compulsory. The superintendent examines these each morning, and a boy adds or subtracts the suns from each child's account. Two copies are made by families, one remaining on the superintendent's desk and one going for posting in the family interested. The reports are then filed in envelopes under the employees' names.

This system is as good a check on employees as on the children. It makes a permanent record of offenses and protects the child against the impulses, unevenness, and changeableness of employees. It is hard on the employee who loves to scold, nag, berate, and slap, as such old-fashioned disciplines are not allowed, except as accompanied by a reduction in suns. A number of chronics have cleared out since this system was established.

Time cards are made out by the foreman under whom the child works at extra work, and those, when properly O. K.'d, are credited to the industrial suns. In addition to spending money in the store, an owner of industrial suns may expend them for street-car tickets, show tickets, and for such proper articles and privileges as are not to be had on the Home premises.

There is also an arrangement by which all the industrial suns owned by a child go into escrow when citizenship is lost. These suns are recoverable by a quick uninterrupted return to citizenship. This opens the way to definite probation, and all the discipline of the Home is practically matters of this kind.

When the children get some few expendible suns ahead, we begin to advise them how to spend wisely. We also offer them opportunities to give. In both these fields we find ample opportunity for plenty of work. These little ones know nothing of money values. Cases have been reported of their spending a month's wages in the most foolish manner. I knew of a boy who bought four dollars' worth of gum with his first month's wages. Of course, this is to be expected. Many of the children do not know money denominations when they see them. I have noticed a considerable amount of craftiness about values of late. There are some bargain-drivers being developed, and some spendthrifts are turning misers.

There is a bank in which deposits of suns are made daily, and the saving habit is being inculcated satisfactorily. All the boys and girls are now classified individually as to their duties, for room and board and also for pay. Each one knows what he must buy, and he must come and get his things individually. He marks his clothing and belongings, owns them individually, and takes pride in the fact that they are his own.

Forms - 1,2,3,4,5,6.

Sunsystem for Department B #1																																
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Antonio, Joe	5	15	18	22	27	28	29	30	31	Colorado State Home, Dec. 11th Conduct Report, Dept. B #1																						
Antonio, Beno	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1 Forrest Mc Coy... Destroyed 2 Beno Antonio... Disobedient 3 Harvey Nodine... Disorderly 4 John Peters... Fought																						
Bray, Harry	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5 Immobile 6 Immobile 7 1-Head 8 Off Grounds 9 Quarreled 10 Stole 11 3-Immolean 12 Immannerly 13 Vulgar 14 Wet Bed 15 4-1-Work Undone																					
Bregger, George	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39																							
Bowmaker, Charles	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48																							
Ditomaso, Louis	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57																							
Dollard, Joe	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66																							
Green, Homer	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75																							
Green, Samuel	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84																							
Gibson, George	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93																							
Ginsburg, Morris	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102																							
Ginsburg, Samuel	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111																							
Johnesee, Willie	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120																							
Kanause, John	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129																							
McCauley, Garfield	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138																							
McCoy, Forrest	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147																							
Nodine, Harvey	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156																							
Nodine, Richard	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165																							
Peters, John	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174																							

Date: Dec. 9, 1914.
 May the following have the following privilege:
 Go to Library.
 Names
 Clyde Stevens
 Homer Green
 E. W. Supervisor
 O. K. C. A. D. Sup't.
 Foreman

Date: Dec. 5, 1914.
 The following worked satisfactorily and are entitled to pay:
 Names Hours Labor
 Joe Antonio 1/2 Hauling
 Lloyd Sannington 1/2 mure
 John Kanause 1/2
 Sec. Williams Foreman

The Sunville Citizen Bank
 in account with
 George Gibson

Date	Withdrawn	Deposited	Balance
Dec 5		50	50
Nov 17		135	185
Dec 1	40		145
Dec 5		58	203

Date -----
 Transfer \$5 Suns from
 Richard Nodine
 to
 Clarence Frisk
 for flashlight
 P. W. Supervisor
 O. K. C. A. D. Sup't.



CLASSIFICATIONS AND REMUNERATIONS FOR WORK

Class A.

Dairy, nursery, employees' dining-room, serving-room, kitchen, poultry-house, housekeeping, and hospital.

a-1

Herd boy, infant apprentice, employees' waitress, poultry boy, and house girl.

Remuneration, Boys—Eight suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privilege, and uniform.

Remuneration, Girls—Eight suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, two corset covers, education, hospital privilege, making of clothes, use of hats and coats, and uniform.

Must Buy, Boys—Sunday suit, school suit, overalls, jumpers, Sunday shirts, school shirts, work shirts, sweaters, underwear, stockings, garters, suspenders, collars, ties, hats, caps, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, school supplies, shoestrings, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats, etc.

Must Buy, Girls—Sunday dress, school dress, work dress, sweater, underwear, stockings, aprons, skirts, Princess slips, corset covers, corset, handkerchiefs, shoestrings, comb, brushes, ribbons, barrettes, hairpins, school supplies, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats, etc.

a-2

Corral boy, feed boy, bottle boy, groom, swineherd, fire boy, first kitchen girl, first hospital girl, assistant to boys' three matron, and nursery girls.

Remuneration, Boys—Five suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privilege, Sunday suit, overalls, jumpers, and uniform.

Remuneration, Girls—Five suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, corset covers, education, hospital privilege, Sunday dress, work dress, use of hats and coats, and making of clothes.

Must Buy, Boys—Sunday suit, school suit, Sunday shirt, school shirts, work shirts, sweater, underwear, stockings, garters, suspenders, collars, ties, hats, caps, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, school supplies, shoestrings, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats, etc.

Must Buy, Girls—School dress, sweater, underwear, stockings, aprons, skirts, Princess slips, corset, handkerchiefs, shoestrings, comb, brushes, ribbons, barrettes, hairpins, school supplies, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats, etc.

a-3

Serving-room girl, second kitchen girl, second hospital girl, third kitchen girl.

Remuneration—Two suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privilege, Sunday dress, school dress, work dress, sweater, underwear, stockings, apron, skirts, Princess slips, corset covers, use of hat and use of coats.

Must Buy—Corset, handkerchiefs, shoestrings, comb, brushes, ribbons, barrettes, hairpins, school supplies, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats, etc.

Class B

Laundry and office.

b-1

Wringer boy, laundry girl, sun clerk.

Remuneration, Boys—Ten suns, and shoes.

Remuneration, Girls—Ten suns, and shoes.

Must Buy, Boys—Everything except shoes.

Must Buy, Girls—Everything except shoes.

b-2

Dry-room girl, ironing girl.

Remuneration—Five suns, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privileges, Sunday dress, work dress, uniform, use of hats, use of coats, and making of clothes.

Must Buy—Room, board, school dress, sweater, underwear, stockings, aprons, skirts, Princess slips, corset, handkerchiefs, shoestrings, comb, brushes, ribbons, barrettes, hairpins, school supplies, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats.

b-3

Remuneration—Three suns.

b-4

Remuneration—Two suns.

b-5

Basket boys, office boys.

Remuneration—One sun, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privilege, Sunday suit, school suit, overalls, jumpers, Sunday shirt, school shirt, work shirt, sweater, underwear and stockings.

NOTE—In Class B, b-1, two suns will be deducted for education.

Must Buy—Room, board, garters, suspenders, collars, ties, hats, caps, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, school supplies, shoestrings, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, and good eats.

Class C

Dining-room, janitor, monitor, house boy

c-1

Remuneration—Five suns.

c-2

Remuneration—Two suns.

c-3

Dining-room girls, janitor boys, house girls, house boys, monitors.

Remuneration, Boys—One sun, shoes, night-gowns, education, hospital privileges, Sunday suit, school suit, overalls, jumpers, Sunday shirt, school shirt, work shirt, sweater, underwear, stockings.

Remuneration, Girls—One sun, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privileges, Sunday dress, school dress, work dress, sweater, underwear, stockings, aprons, skirts, Princess slips, corset covers, use of hat, use of coats, uniform.

Must Buy, Boys—Room, board, garters, suspenders, collars, ties, hats, caps, comb, brushes, handkerchiefs, school supplies, shoestrings, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats.

Class D

Garden, lawn.

d-1

Garden-irrigation boy; lawn-irrigation boy.

Remuneration—Five suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privilege, Sunday suit, overalls, jumpers.

Must Buy—School suit, Sunday shirt, school shirt, work shirt, sweater, underwear, stockings, garters, suspenders, collars, ties, hats, caps, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, school supplies, shoestrings, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats.



A PLAY ON THE CAMPUS



CARING FOR THE LAWN

Class E

Extra work.

	Suns per hour
Hauling manure	5
Hauling gravel	5
Hauling hay	5
Plowing	5
Harrowing	5
Mowing	4
Haying	4
Special garden work.....	2
Lawn-mowing	2
Garden work	1
Herding cows	1
Grass-hauling	1
Raking lawn	1
Raking grounds	1
Special house-cleaning	1
Road-making	1
Hoing weeds	1
Boiler-room extra	1
Shoveling coal	2
Shoveling dirt	1
Shoveling snow	1
Digging dandelions, three pounds for.....	1
Window-washing, full-size window, both sides...	1

Class F

Punishment work.

Chopping wood, one sack for.....	1
----------------------------------	---

The State Home for Dependent Children has now passed its twentieth year. During that time it has cared for over two thousand children. Many of these have grown to manhood. A number of them are married and have families of their own. A close check is kept upon all those that have ever been in the Home, and it is very gratifying to report that over 90 per cent. of these children are all fine, law-abiding citizens, who have gone out and who are making their way decently.

A great many of these children have been raised by some of the finest families in Colorado. It is a beautiful commentary on our modern civilization, when we think that it has produced the foster mother. In many ways she is the finest blossom of this time. There are not enough dependent and neglected children to meet her wants, and if there were one hundred infants in the Home at present, they could all be placed in foster homes of the highest character. These foster homes have saved the state of Colorado a million dollars or more in caring for all these chil-

dren, and the state owes them a debt of gratitude. During the past two years about 454 children were placed out in good foster homes. There remained in the Home, an average of 250 children per day. This was an increase of about nine per cent. over the preceding biennial. About four per cent. more new children were admitted to the Home during the past biennial than the biennial preceding. There were 239 new children admitted.

HEALTH

The excellent health of the preceding biennial was continued throughout this one. There were but three deaths in the Home during the two years and that, notwithstanding the fact that there were fifty infants committed to the Home, all of whom were sick when they came to our Infant Infirmary. A great deal of constructive physical work was done by our physician, in addition to caring for the ordinary ailments that 250 children would have. A great many adenoids were removed, skin conditions were improved, and the health situation in all ways greatly improved under this constructive work.

The excellent health record is due perhaps partially to the splendid showing that has been made in the dairy, with about the same number of cows, but a very superior administration of the dairy, due to an excellent dairyman who takes as much interest in the herd as if they were his personally. There has been an increase of some 12,000 gallons of milk, increasing the supply of the preceding biennial from 43,217 gallons to 55,635 gallons. This has made it possible for all of the children in the Home to have all the milk they could drink and to have, too, sufficient milk to enrich the cooking. It has made it possible also for us to make all of our butter, some 6,640 pounds, during the biennial. These two elements, together with the vegetables that have been produced in the gardens, have enriched the diet with the proper materials and have helped to bring about this splendid physical condition of the children, through which they resist the ordinary infections that commonly bring disease to institutions. Through practically two biennials now, we have had no contagion, no need of quarantine, or for special medical services.

The Home, however, needs improvements in its hospital. It should have a convalescing room for those who have had minor operations performed, of which we have many. It should have a detention ward, so that the incoming children, the ones who usually bring us contagion, could be kept in comfort while we are holding them, so they will not be a menace to the health of the children here.

The improvements made some time ago in the Infant Department have given us such fine results that it indicates that we should have a new nursery building. One in which there would be lots of fresh air, plenty of sunshine, conveniences of bath and sufficient sleeping rooms. The state is taking care of practically

all of the illegitimate infants, and facilities should be added that would make this easier to do.

An additional amount of appropriation should be granted, so as to secure better employees in the professional department. The Home is getting along with matrons now that are working for the small salary of \$25.00 per month and their living. It is needless to say that it is impossible to obtain people with any vision, any preparation, any experience, or even the constructive elements of character for such beggarly wages. This makes the load too heavy for the administration and the children to carry. True, we have had fine success in sweetening up the dispositions of the little ones, in making them self-supporting and sending them out to work and to college, and they have been a credit to us, but how much more could we do if we could multiply our energies through having in charge of the children the kind of people who would be attracted to this service, if they could get sufficient money, or salary, on which to live. A small increase in salary would be of no avail. There are plenty of people of the kind now serving, willing to come at the salary paid. There would be just as many of the same people if we raised the salary to \$35.00 or \$40.00 per month. What is needed is a good salary in the professional department. There are about ten of these people here, expected to do professional work, at present. In order to obtain the proper persons for such positions it will be necessary to pay at least \$75.00 per month and living expenses. This would involve a biennial appropriation of about \$12,000.00, but it would be the best money that the state could spend in its work for dependent children.

To recapitulate, then, the needs of the Home, we should have: a school building equipped for manual training, gymnasium, agriculture and domestic science; a nursery building to care properly for the infants and smaller children; a small building for the store, and a special appropriation for an increase of salary, to attract professional people to take the professional positions.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

By appropriation February 17, 1915.....		\$14,000.00
By appropriation April 17, 1915.....		85,299.00
1915		
Jan. 8—To sundries	\$ 3,205.09	
Feb. 3—To sundries	3,154.72	
Mch. 1—To sundries	3,019.90	
Apr. 2—To sundries	3,451.88	
May 1—To sundries	4,314.94	
June 4—To sundries	3,241.37	
July 2—To sundries	3,485.07	
Aug. 2—To sundries	3,815.65	
Sept. 1—To sundries	3,337.36	
Oct. 4—To sundries	3,095.61	
Nov. 2—To sundries	4,332.67	
Dec. 3—To sundries	5,040.27	
1916		
Jan. 7—To sundries	4,129.87	
Feb. 4—To sundries	4,151.86	
Mch. 3—To sundries	4,272.88	
Apr. 7—To sundries	4,434.03	
May 5—To sundries	3,914.21	
June 5—To sundries	4,577.43	
July 7—To sundries	3,887.22	
Aug. 4—To sundries	4,420.90	
Sept. 8—To sundries	4,910.30	
Oct. 6—To sundries	4,359.06	
Nov. 6—To sundries	5,657.75	
Dec. 1—To sundries	7,088.33	
Dec. 1—By balance63	
		<hr/>
	\$99,299.00	\$99,299.00

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

By appropriation April 17, 1915.....		\$2,701.00
1915		
Nov. 2—To disbursements	\$ 633.99	
Dec. 3—To disbursements	453.69	
1916		
Jan. 7—To disbursements	780.55	
June 5—To disbursements	503.67	
Aug. 4—To disbursements	329.10	
		<hr/>
	\$2,701.00	\$2,701.00

CASH FUND

December 1, 1914—By balance cash fund.....		\$ 314.88
By total deposits		1,000.00
1914		
Dec. 29—To disbursements	\$ 65.00	
1915		
Jan. 2—To disbursements	18.00	
Jan. 8—To disbursements	20.10	
Feb. 3—To disbursements	33.00	
June 4—To disbursements	16.40	
July 2—To disbursements	64.08	
Sept. 1—To disbursements	25.75	
Oct. 4—To disbursements	9.60	
1916		
July 7—To disbursements	545.00	
Nov. 30—By balance	517.95	
		<hr/>
	\$1,314.88	\$1,314.88

E. C. HOWE CASH LEGACY FUND

December 1, 1914—By balance.....	\$	75.00
1915		
Jan. 1—By school bond interest.....		25.00
Sept. 15—By school bond interest.....		25.00
1916		
Jan. 7—To disbursements	\$125.00	
	\$125.00	\$125.00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1916

	1915	1916	Total
Salaries	\$14,367.88	\$16,979.90	\$31,347.78
Provisions	8,796.39	10,156.73	18,953.12
Clothing	3,456.56	5,883.42	9,339.98
Household furnishings and furniture.....	1,973.92	1,835.03	3,808.95
Light	1,210.39	1,043.73	2,254.12
Fuel	3,612.83	2,923.29	6,536.12
State agency	901.20	1,006.48	1,907.68
Drugs and instruments.....	607.31	754.64	1,361.95
General expense	1,757.00	3,206.39	4,963.39
School supplies	57.79	149.69	207.48
Stationery, printing and office expense.....	278.12	731.17	1,009.29
Telephone	196.25	199.67	395.92
Insurance	505.80	456.69	962.49
Laundry	395.55	780.50	1,176.05
Water	1,244.50	1,226.90	2,471.40
Undertaker	16.00	12.00	28.00
Cow feed	1,957.28	3,571.48	5,528.76
Chicken feed	403.63	98.12	501.75
Horse feed	79.65	18.63	98.28
Buildings		1,112.74	1,112.74
Building improvements and repairs.....	926.85	1,925.76	2,852.61
Farm and garden	466.99	174.68	641.67
Implements and tools.....	208.14	410.47	618.61
Stock	74.50	1,145.73	1,220.23
Total	\$43,494.53	\$55,803.84	\$99,298.37

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, COST, ETC.

	1915	1916
Enrolled beginning fiscal year	452	504
Admitted during the year.....	235	210
Total cared for directly.....	687	714
Total maintenance	\$43,494.53	\$55,803.84
Cost per capita—		
Total cared for directly.....	\$ 63.31	\$ 78.16
Indenture contracts in force.....	132	119
Total cared for entirely	819	833
Cost per capita, total cared for.....	54.10	66.99
Dismissed permanently (adoptions, self-supporting, returned to county, attained majority, died, re- turned to parents, returned to guardian, married...)	88	207
Dismissed on indenture contract.....	28	19
Dismissed tentatively (visiting, at work, on trial, escapes, etc.)	115	137
Total dismissed	231	363
Average placed per month.....	19	30
Total enrolled at end of fiscal years.....	504	484

STATE AGENCY

1915		1916
Number of Visits—		Number of Visits—
To children in homes	425	To children in homes
To applicants for children	203	To applicants for children
Applications for children received.....	173	Applications for children received.....
Applications approved, 63 per cent of number received.....	109	Applications approved, 53 per cent of number received.....
		Not acted upon
		37
Mileage—		Mileage—
Railroad	17,056	Railroad
Livery	2,525	Livery
	—————	
	19,581	22,378
		3,505
		—————
Expenses	\$841.20	Expenses
		25,883
		\$1,006.48

SUMMARY TWENTY YEARS

Received November 30, 1916	1,999
In homes, on trial	77
In homes, on indenture	119
In homes, adopted	517
In homes, on special contract	60
In homes, restored to parents	214
Attained majority and self-supporting	445
Died in homes and in institution.....	175
Returned to counties from which they came.....	115
Returned to guardian	2
Returned to county by order of court, temporary commitments.....	47
Present, November 30, 1916.....	228
	<hr/>
	1,999

STATISTICS FOR THE TWO YEARS, RESPECTIVELY

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number received during year (new admissions) 1915.....	70	67	137
1916.....	55	47	102
Number adopted	1915..... 18	9	27
1916.....	17	27	44
Number indentured	1915..... 18	10	28
1916.....	13	6	19
Number out on special contract.....	Nov. 30, 1915..... 13	14	27
Nov. 30, 1916.....	20	31	51
Number declared self-supporting.....	1915..... 21	0	21
1916.....	20	1	21
Number out on trial.....	Nov. 30, 1915..... 41	32	73
Nov. 30, 1916.....	41	22	63
Number out on trial with parents.....	Nov. 30, 1915..... 6	2	8
Nov. 30, 1916.....	8	6	14
Number returned to counties.....	1915..... 6	1	7
1916.....	10	7	17
Number returned to parents.....	1915..... 3	4	7
1916.....	11	13	24
Number became of age in Home.....	1915..... 0	0	0
1916.....	0	1	1
Number became of age out of Home.....	1915..... 1	18	19
1916.....	0	10	10
Number returned to guardian.....	1915..... 0	0	0
1916.....	1	1	2
Number died in institution, under 6 months.....	1915..... 1	0	1
1916.....	0	0	0
Number died in institution, over 6 months.....	1915..... 2	0	2
1916.....	0	0	0
Number died in private homes, under 6 months.....	1915..... 1	0	1
1916.....	0	0	0
Number died in private homes, over 6 months.....	1915..... 2	0	2
1916.....	0	0	0
Number married with consent of B. of C.....	1915..... 0	2	2
1916.....	0	0	0
Average age of those received.....	1915..... 6.7	7.3	7
1916.....	7.5	7.86	7.68
Average age of those adopted.....	1915..... 3.5	3.3	3.4
1916.....	3.6	3.3	3.4
Average age of those indentured.....	1915..... 11.9	7.35	9.62
1916.....	10—	9—	9

STATISTICS FOR THE TWO YEARS, RESPECTIVELY—Concluded

		Boys	Girls	Total
Average age of those who died.....	1915.....	6.2	6.2
	1916.....	0	0	0
Average age of those in Home.....	Dec. 1, 1914.....	10.12	12.11	11.11
	Nov. 30, 1915.....	9.7	12.3	11
	Nov. 30, 1916.....	10-	-11.64	10.82
Daily average attendance	1915.....	150	104	254
	1916.....	144	102	246
Number present	Dec. 1, 1914.....	141	95	236
	Nov. 30, 1915.....	149	108	257
	Nov. 30, 1916.....	140	88	228

COMBINED STATISTICS FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS

	Boys	Girls	Total	
Total number of new admissions.....	125	114	239	
Number adopted	35	36	71	
Number indentured	31	16	47	
Number declared self-supporting	41	1	42	
Number returned to counties	16	8	24	
Number returned to parents	14	17	31	
Number became of age in the Home.....	0	1	1	
Number married with consent of B. of C.....	0	2	2	
Number became of age out of Home.....	1	28	29	
Number who died	6	0	6	
Average age those adopted	3.5	3.3	3.4	
Average age those indentured	10.9	8.17	9.53	
Average age those present.....	Nov. 30, 1915.....	9.8	11.97	10.38
	Nov. 30, 1916.....			
Average daily attendance	147	103	250	

NUMBER AND AGES OF CHILDREN RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD

	1915			1916		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 6 months.....	10	7	17	10	8	18
From 6 to 12 months.....	2	0	2	1	2	3
From 1 to 2 years.....	3	7	10	2	3	5
From 2 to 3 years.....	3	1	4	2	1	3
From 3 to 4 years.....	1	3	4	3	1	4
From 4 to 5 years.....	5	9	14	1	0	1
From 5 to 6 years.....	4	3	7	3	2	5
From 6 to 7 years.....	9	4	13	2	0	2
From 7 to 8 years.....	3	3	6	2	5	7
From 8 to 9 years.....	6	2	8	4	1	5
From 9 to 10 years.....	4	7	11	7	1	8
From 10 to 11 years.....	5	1	6	4	1	5
From 11 to 12 years.....	5	4	9	6	7	13
From 12 to 13 years.....	5	6	11	4	3	7
From 13 to 14 years.....	3	4	7	2	7	9
From 14 to 15 years.....	2	4	6	1	4	5
From 15 to 16 years.....	0	1	1	1	1	2
From 16 to 17 years.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	70	67	137	55	47	1.02
Average ages	6.7	7.3	7	7.5	7.86	7.68

NUMBER OF CHILDREN COMMITTED FROM AND PLACED IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

	1915		1916			1915		1916		
			Committed					Placed		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
Adams	0	1	0	0	1	6	1	2	0	9
Archuleta	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Arapahoe	0	0	0	3	3	9	0	3	1	13
Bent	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Boulder	2	2	1	1	6	1	0	3	2	6
Chaffee	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	5
Cheyenne	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	6
Clear Creek	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Conejos	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Crowley	1	3	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Delta	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
Denver	20	9	17	12	58	11	15	10	17	53
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	8
Eagle	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Elbert	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	7
El Paso	4	5	10	9	28	7	2	2	1	12
Fremont	3	1	4	3	11	2	0	2	0	4
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Gunnison	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	1
Grand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Huerfano	3	2	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	4
Jefferson	1	2	0	2	5	1	3	0	0	5
Kit Carson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Larimer	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	2	1	5
Las Animas	4	4	0	0	8	3	3	0	1	7
Logan	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mesa	1	5	7	5	18	1	2	0	0	3
Mineral	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Montezuma	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose	2	4	1	1	8	0	1	0	1	2
Morgan	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	4
Otero	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	1
Ouray	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Prowers	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Park	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pueblo	6	5	0	1	12	2	3	3	0	8
Rio Grande	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rio Blanco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Routt	5	4	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	1
San Miguel	5	5	2	1	13	0	0	2	2	4
Saguache	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Summit	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	3
Sedgwick	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Teller	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Weld	4	4	1	0	9	3	4	13	3	23
Yuma	0	3	0	1	4	2	3	1	1	7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Outside of State	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	3	16
Totals	70	67	55	47	239	73	58	60	43	234

NUMBER AND AGES OF CHILDREN PRESENT AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR

	1915			1916		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 6 months	3	0	3	2	0	2
From 6 to 12 months.....	1	0	1	0	2	2
From 1 to 2 years.....	1	0	1	2	0	2
From 2 to 3 years.....	0	0	0	2	2	4
From 3 to 4 years.....	4	2	6	1	0	1
From 4 to 5 years.....	5	3	8	5	0	5
From 5 to 6 years.....	8	4	12	5	1	6
From 6 to 7 years.....	5	5	10	9	2	11
From 7 to 8 years.....	11	2	13	6	3	9
From 8 to 9 years.....	19	1	20	11	5	16
From 9 to 10 years.....	17	5	22	19	2	21
From 10 to 11 years.....	17	9	26	19	8	27
From 11 to 12 years.....	16	8	24	20	9	29
From 12 to 13 years.....	16	16	32	8	8	16
From 13 to 14 years.....	8	12	20	18	17	35
From 14 to 15 years.....	8	15	23	5	13	18
From 15 to 16 years.....	7	13	20	5	12	17
From 16 to 17 years.....	2	7	9	3	3	6
From 17 to 18 years.....	1	6	7	0	1	1
Totals	149	108	257	140	88	228
Average age	9.7	12.3	11	10—	11.64	10.82

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED SINCE OPENING IN MARCH, 1896

	Boys	Girls	Total
1896	31	21	52
1897	31	30	61
1898	34	25	59
1899	19	15	34
1900	30	24	54
1901	39	31	70
1902	57	24	81
1903	42	24	66
1904	42	36	78
1905	53	50	103
1906	62	54	116
1907	35	34	69
1908	47	41	88
1909	61	53	114
1910	73	80	153
1911	85	51	136
1912	116	80	196
1913	71	45	116
1914	67	47	114
1915	70	67	137
1916	55	47	102
Total	1,120	879	1,999

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLACED SINCE OPENING IN MARCH, 1896

	Adoptions		Indentures		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1896	1	1	1	0	
1897	2	5	4	2	3
1898	11	16	4	5	
1899	5	6	4	5	49
1900	5	5	10	10	
1901	3	7	10	18	50
1902	3	3	24	17	
1903	6	3	18	21	85
1904	12	11	17	17	
1905	11	8	13	17	105
1906	7	17	20	20	
1907	7	14	18	16	113
1908	13	17	15	13	
1909	11	18	14	14	113
1910	23	17	17	20	
1911	19	22	25	18	134
1912	27	21	10	15	
1913	17	19	22	16	157
1914	29	24	30	15	
1915	18	9	18	10	172
1916	17	27	13	6	
					118
Totals	247	270	307	275	1,099

FARM AND GARDEN REPORT FOR STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN,
1915 AND 1916

Apples, bushels	55	Lettuce, pounds	906
Alfalfa, tons	85	Milk, gallons	55,635
Asparagus, pounds.....	260	Onions, green, pounds.....	2,069 ½
Beans, green, pounds.....	4,795	Pork, pounds	6,073
Beans, Mexican, pounds.....	1,000	Plums, bushel	2
Beans, pickled, barrels.....	3	Poultry—	
Butter, pounds	6,640	Chickens, eaten, pounds.....	600
Cabbage, pounds	29,570	Chickens, raised.....	68
Kraut, barrels	9	Pumpkin	1,500
Cantaloupe, dozen	60	Radishes, dozen	745
Cauliflower, pounds	1,017	Rhubarb, pounds	206 ½
Carrots, pounds	150	Squash, pounds	8,000
Celery, dozen	1,000	Strawberries, quarts	438
Corn, sweet, dozen.....	1,388	Straw, rye, tons.....	2
Corn, field, bushels.....	40	Stock sold.....	41
Cucumbers, dozen	5,050	Stock raised	8
Eggs, dozen	2,158	Tomatoes, pounds	10,483
Fodder, tons	50	Watermelons	850
Fodder, ensilage, tons.....	50	Beets, pounds	3,521

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. DONNELLY, Superintendent.

THE PLACING-OUT SYSTEM

Like every human problem, the one of placing children out is little understood by the general public. Persons invariably present themselves at an institution and wish to take a child away with them on their own recognizance. They object to the "red tape" of an application and investigation, and the fact that certain courts and midwiferies have let their neighbors take children without investigation causes them to believe that their American rights are being refused if they are asked to submit to inquiry or investigation. Such investigation, in the majority of cases, results in the denial of the application.

The placing of a child in a foster-family is a most serious human act; as serious as burial, matrimony, or birth. It should be attended with every safeguard. Whatever insight, intuition, and scientific investigation the government can provide should be brought into play whenever a little one is turned over to a family without blood-ties.

To take a foreign child into one's family soon changes a theory into a live condition. A child in the abstract then becomes a child in the concrete. A child in the abstract is a flower, a work of art, a precious dear; but a child in the concrete cries at night, needs care, needs the expense of a physician, and disturbs one's rest. If he is old enough, he may be "set in his ways," stubborn, and perverse. If he has been neglected and maltreated, he is suspicious that every man is his enemy, and he responds slowly to the gentle touch. Perhaps his life has developed in him an understanding of the principle that whatever he finds is his. Perhaps he has had to steal to live and has little respect for property rights. It is very plain that any foster-father and mother who take such children to their bosoms must be broad-minded, tolerant, Christian-hearted people, actuated by proper motivation, filled with the "milk of human kindness," and ready to make sacrifices even when the blood-tie is not present.

And there are such persons. Colorado has found them by the hundreds. To find them, really, among the heterogeneous hundreds who apply—those who want children to work, those who are entirely ignorant of the responsibility of parenthood, those who live in evil environs, those who really have no place entitled to the name of home—requires the services of an expert agency in placing children out.

It is quite easy to see that the question as to what children should be considered as desirable for placement is easily answered. Only such children as are normal should be offered for free family homes, with a few exceptions. The exceptions are those cases in which prospective foster-parents of more or less training or experience are willing to see what they can do with backward or incorrigible youth.

At any rate, a boy or girl who is feeble-minded, or even partially so, should not be placed out. A confirmed delinquent

needs institutional care and should not be placed from home to home in a vain effort to prove foster-homes specific sfor all cases. The delinquent is a psychopathic case, and needs industrial training too.

In the placement of babies, too much of a wholesale business is carried on. A psychopathic clinic should establish a baby's mentality and freedom from inherited disease. There is at present a demand for babies which cannot possibly be met. Fine foster-parents will start out to find an ideal infant and, if not successful, will finally give trial to any baby who presents a reasonably fair appearance. Within one year forty babies have been sent to our nursery and this

3. Send forms of inquiry to signers, asking for certain definite information to be given in confidence. (Signers often refuse to recommend those for whom they signed up the papers.)
4. Send experienced officer of state to inspect premises of foster-home; interview signers' neighbors and others as to fitness of applicants to have child.
5. Submit application, reference letters, and agent's written report to Board of Control, which finally decides on the motive of applicants and their fitness to have child.
6. Have applicants visit Home and together with superintendent select suitable child.
7. Send child out on trial for sixty days, and, if possible, send agent with it, to give confidence to it, that it may start right with strangers.
8. Have agent visit within sixty days, to determine if papers should be made out.
9. Have children visited as emergency demands, and as often as possible, and reports filed in office for special action of Board or for ready references.
10. Keep in touch generally with all children who have ever been in the Home, often incognito. Keep in touch intimately always with those out on indenture who remember the Home distinctly, and with those who are out on special contract, or who have attained majority.

This system, which has been permanently in use here, has been a great consolation to those charged with the welfare of Colorado's dependent children. They have definite information regarding the whereabouts of nearly every child entrusted to the state's guardianship. They have yearly reports on the welfare of all. They have the satisfaction of knowing that they know. They have the consciousness of having disapproved the unworthy; and the many cases of dependent children who finally reach the Home after having been placed out through other authorities, who cast the children away without investigation, only demonstrate that standards in child-placing cannot be too exacting nor human safeguards too secure.

APPENDIX

TO THE PUBLIC

The object of the State Home for Children is that of giving a home to those who are dependent upon the public for support, maltreated, or in environments of vice. All such as are eligible, and under the state law should be committed by the County or Juvenile Court of the county in which they are living. Very often parents or relatives come to us with their children, expecting to place them in the institution and pay their board, and occasionally a parent or relative asks the privilege of placing a boy with us on account of having lost control of the child.

This is by no means a prison, reformatory, or boarding-school, but a home, and in every way possible we endeavor to have our children realize the fact. In a short time many of them become desirable for private homes, into which we place them on adoption or indenture.

HOW TO HAVE CHILDREN COMMITTED

It is the duty of the county commissioners or officers of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection to petition the county judge to give an order of admission for any child under sixteen years of age who is adjudged dependent upon the public for support, or who is neglected or maltreated, or whose environments are such as to warrant the state assuming guardianship of said child, and is sound in mind and body. The citizens of a certain portion of a county may know of cases which are wholly unknown to the officers; it is their duty to inform the authorities and to see that the children are brought before them, that an investigation may be made. If the court commits the child to the Home, it must be examined by the county physician, who shall certify in writing under oath that the child examined by him is of sound mind, and has no chronic or contagious disease, and has not been exposed to any contagious disease within fifteen days previous to such examination. A certified copy of this certificate, with a certified copy of the order for admission, *must* accompany the child when brought to the Home.

Parents, guardians, or relatives who are giving up their children should fully understand that as soon as they are committed to the State Home for Children they forfeit all rights over, or to, the custody or service, or earnings of each child, and that they are released from all parental duty. Friends of the parents should see that this portion of the law is explained.

The Colorado Humane Society is now a state bureau of child and animal protection, and it is the duty of said bureau to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to chil-

dren and dumb animals. In communities where there is no representative of the bureau, and there is need of an officer to enforce the law, communicate with Mr. E. K. Whitehead, Secretary of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, Room 30, Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado, who will give all worthy cases the most prompt and careful attention.

TO APPLICANTS

We do not wish our children raised in idleness, but we want them placed in good homes, where they will receive a mother's love and a father's tender care, and be taught habits of industry and self-reliance. Many people have a desire to secure a child to do the work of a man or a woman, and thereby save the expense of paying a servant a salary, and the Board has to contend continually with just such applicants. When you have decided to take a child, visit the Home, if possible, that you may select for yourself the child you wish, but do not expect to take it with you. You will be furnished an application blank, which must be properly filled out, signed by husband and wife. The signatures and addresses of three tax-payers, other than relatives, are also necessary as references. After securing the necessary signatures, return the application to the Home, and as soon thereafter as possible the State Agent will visit your home and make such investigations as are necessary to satisfy the management of your capability for raising and educating a child. The personal investigation has proven to be the only safe way of deciding the fitness of a home for a child, and even with this precaution there are mistakes made. The destiny of the child depends upon the home selected for it, and the members of the Board of Control keenly feel the responsibility devolving upon them, and take the greatest care in making their selections.

At the first meeting of the Board after the visit by the State Agent, the application is presented for their consideration, and they approve or disapprove, as they see fit. It is their intention to send a child into a home that is mutually suitable, considering intelligence, disposition, modes of living, environments, personal habits, appearance, and all conditions which tend to affect the future of the child. Upon the approval of the Board, the State Agent takes the child to your home at the expense of the state. It is allowed to remain sixty days on trial, during which, or at the expiration of which time, if not satisfactory, you may return it to the Home at your expense, and another may be given a trial. When satisfied with the child, it is necessary, at your own expense, to secure adoption or indenture papers and furnish us with a certified copy of the same. The blanks for each will be furnished by the superintendent, and a copy of these contracts may be found in this appendix.

If the applicant cannot visit the Home, a child will be very carefully selected by the Board and Superintendent, who will give

such information regarding its history and that of its parents as they may possess. These selections have been, with a few exceptions, perfectly satisfactory. After knowing the character of the family home, and having the thorough acquaintance of our children, the management is well qualified to fit the child to the home and the home to the child. We earnestly request a notice of any removals or changes in address of foster-parents. The object of establishing this Home was to care for and educate the children whose parents could not or would not, and, in so doing, make good citizens for the State of Colorado, and under her laws only are we permitted to make adoptions. For these reasons we are compelled to disapprove applications received from neighboring states.

THOSE WHO SIGN AS REFERENCES

If you sign the application of someone who applies for a child, our State Agent will call upon you for personal interview, and the Superintendent will send you a blank list of questions which you are requested to kindly fill out and promptly return to him.

If you have only a business acquaintance, it is unwise to attach your name to the application. The most important information desired is to that regarding the home life and the moral character of the applicants.

The references are understood to be interested in the family applying for the child, and are furthermore interested in its welfare.

The members of the Board of Control consider those who sign as references willing to share the responsibility of placing a child with the applicants to such an extent as to report to the Superintendent any change of address or any ill-treatment of the child.

TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

We hope every county commissioner, incumbent or elect, may receive a copy of the report, and that he may become so familiar with its contents as to be deeply interested in the children who should be placed here, and in assisting us in securing good family homes for those already in the State Home. Read Chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1895, and especially sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16; also parts first, second, and third of section 7. From this it is very evident that you have a prominent part to perform in looking after the welfare of the children who are neglected, maltreated, or in the environments of vice, as well as those who are dependent on the public for support.

The dependent ones are by no means the dangerous ones, but the greatest danger is to those who are surrounded by vice of every description, and those who are so abused as to become firm in the belief that every man is an enemy, and therefore always on the defensive. As long as these children are permitted to remain in such circumstances, crime of the lowest degree will be propagated from year to year. It is therefore due to the commonwealth that

all officers and citizens, who in any manner have to do with child-saving, be diligent in the performance of their duties, and by so doing advance the greatest remedy for crime. No fee is charged by the state for any child committed. The only expense to the county is that of transportation and court costs.

The children must be brought to us accompanied by a certified copy of the order for admission and the county physician's certificate. The county sending is then fully released from all care and expense, unless the child should have to be returned to the county for reasons stated in parts first, second, and third of section 7, Chapter 26, Session Laws of 1895.

To the Honorable Judges and the Clerks of the County and Juvenile Court:

Your attention is respectfully drawn to sections 10, 11, and 12 of Chapter 26, Session Laws of 1895; also to the footnote on the "decree in dependency."

The record of each child admitted is kept in the office of the Home. The only reliable source of information is the order for admission. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that a condensed history, secured from the facts related in the petition and from testimony given in court, be set forth in the decree.

TO COUNTY VISITORS

No doubt there are those of your number who are not aware that in section 15, Chapter 26, of the Session Laws of 1895, provision is made whereby you may be asked to visit a child which has been placed in your county by the management of the Home. You may think this is asking a great deal, and in some cases it is; but you are not asked to make a visit to relieve someone of his duty, or for the purpose of relieving the Superintendent or State Agent. The visit is for the good of the child, and it was certainly in the mind of the legislature to use every means practicable in securing information regarding the treatment of our children during the life of the indenture contract. Residents of the county have a better opportunity of gaining the acquaintance and learning the reputation of the foster-parents than those who reside in other parts of the state.

You can also greatly assist the county commissioners and Humane Society by bringing before them children who are dependent, neglected, maltreated, or in evil environments, and who should be committed to our care. We will greatly appreciate any effort you may make to bring this Home to the notice of anyone desiring a child, and thus putting us in touch with them by a visit or correspondence. It is our aim to place all our desirable children in the best homes in Colorado.

APPLICATION FOR A CHILD
FROM THE STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN

2305 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET, DENVER, COLORADO
(PHONE SOUTH 226)

....., Colo., 191.....

TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I hereby make application to have a child of said Home placed on sixty days' trial for..... (Write "indenture" or "adoption") to me pursuant to law.

I am a resident of.....
(if in the country, give township and section; if in the city, give street and number), in the County of.....
My postoffice address is
and my nearest railroad station is.....
on the R. R. (state distance and direction from railroad station). I will promptly notify your superintendent of any change I may make in my post-office address.

I own the following real estate: (if farm land, state whether improved or unimproved, and number of acres tillable).....

I rent the following real estate:.....

My occupation or profession is
I have no other income (if you have other income, state it here)..... I am.....
years of age, in..... health, and my nationality is
My wife..... years of age, in.....
health, and her nationality is.....
The names and ages of my children living at home are.....

The other members of my household are (state names and relation to you, also the number of hired men and women).....

The district school, which is maintained..... months each year, and which could be attended..... months in the year by a child living in my family, is (give number of miles or blocks) from my residence.

I am..... (if not a member, insert the word "not")
a member of (denomination) church; my wife is
..... a member of..... church. We are.....
(regular or irregular attendants of.....
(denomination) church.

I desire a (boy or girl), about.....years of age, nationality preferred

(Give name of child, if one has been selected, or a further description of such a child as you would like.)

My object in taking a child is..... My wife unites with me in making this application.

(Husband and wife sign here.)

Railroad Station Date of Visit Approved

COLORADO STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN 2305 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET, DENVER, COLORADO

APPLICATION

By For (Name of child)

Date, 191.....

TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL:

We, the undersigned taxpayers, after a careful investigation, certify that the within-named applicant is a resident of the place named, where he has a good home, and that he is the proper person to have the care and education of a child. We further certify that he is a person of good moral character; that he is temperate, and that he does not sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and that we believe he will properly provide for and educate said child, and will otherwise faithfully execute the contract required. The statements apply fully to husband, wife, and their children. We are not relatives of the applicant's family.

Date....., 191.....

(Have three taxpayers sign here.)

Name Address Name Address Name Address

THIS INDENTURE, made this.....day of..... A. D. 191....., by and between the State Home for Children, of the State of Colorado, party of the first part, and..... of.....County of..... State of Colorado.

WITNESSETH: That, whereas, the party of the first part is the legally appointed guardian of..... under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, entitled, "An act in relation to the establishment of a State Home for Children; and making an appropriation therefor;'"

NOW, THEREFORE, the party of the first part for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the party of the second part, contracts and agrees that said.....

is of the age to-wit.....years; that.....shall remain with the party of the second part until.....attains the age of..... years, and that.....will learn the occupation of.....

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that said party of the first part may cancel this agreement whenever it deems the interests of said child require it.

And the party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees on.....part that.....will educate said child in the public school where.....reside.....at least six months in each year; that.....will teach.....some useful occupation; that.....kindly and properly treat said child as a member of.....family; that in case of injury or illness of said child.....will at.....own expense secure the services of a competent physician; that.....will pay to said party of the first part, for the use and benefit of said child, \$.....per month, payable monthly, beginning with.....sixteenth year, provided..... is not kept in school after that age.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that said second party reserves the right to cancel this agreement at any time within sixty days from the date of this contract, upon returning said child to said Home, free of expense to said Home.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN.

By.....
President.

Attest.....
Secretary.

.....[SEAL]
(Husband and wife sign here.)

Approved this.....day of.....A. D. 191.....

.....
County Judge.

PETITION FOR ADOPTION

State of Colorado, County of.....ss.

In the.....Court.....Term, A. D. 191.....

To the Hon.Judge of said Court:

Your petitioners,
of.....in said

County, would respectfully show unto Your Honor: That they are residents of said County and inhabitants of this State, and are desirous of adopting a child so as to render it capable of inheriting their estate. That the name of said child is..... that it is of the age of....., having been born on the.....day of....., A. D. 191....., and is a.....child. And further, that your petitioners desire the name of said child changed to that of.....

Your petitioners would further show unto Your Honor that the said child became an inmate of the State Home for Children, onto-wit, the.....day of.....191....., by virtue of an order of the County Court of.....County, the said Board of Control of which consents to its adoption by said parties, which consent is annexed hereto, and that it would therefore, be to the interest of said child to become the adopted child of your petitioners, and that said petitioners are willing and able to maintain and educate said child properly as their own child.

Your petitioners would, therefore, pray this Honorable Court to make an order declaring said child to be the adopted child of your petitioners, and capable of inheriting their estate, and that the name of said child be changed to that of.....as provided by the act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, approved March 31, 1895.

State of Colorado, County of....., ss.

.....the above named petitioners, being duly sworn, depose and say that the facts contained in the above petition, by.....subscribed, are true according to the best of.....knowledge, information and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., A. D. 191.....

AFFIDAVIT FOR ADOPTION OF CHILD

State of Colorado, City and County of Denver, ss.

.....of lawful age, being duly sworn, upon his oath says: That he is Superintendent of The State Home for Children, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Colorado.

That....., a..... child of the age of about.....years, was committed to said Home by order of the Judge of the County Court of..... County. (If the foregoing clause does not apply, state the facts as they exist.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 191.....

CONSENT TO ADOPTION OF CHILD

The Board of Control of The State Home for Children, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Colorado, of whose temporary home and asylum a minor.....child of the age of about.....years and under fourteen years, is an inmate, does hereby consent to the adoption of said child by..... and his wife.....in manner and form as provided by the laws of the State of Colorado.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, this.....day of.....191.....

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, By.....Pres. or Supt.

CONSENT OF CHILD, BEING OVER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE, TO ADOPTION

I,being now an inmate of The State Home for Children, and being at this date over fourteen years of age, do hereby consent to being adopted byof the County of....., Colorado, as their child, as provided by the laws of Colorado relating to the adoption of children.

CONSENT OF THE COUNTY AGENT OF BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OR BOARD OF COUNTY VISITORS.

Consent is hereby given as required by Sec. 8, of Chapter 26, of the Laws of Colorado, being An Act in Relation to the Establishment of a State Home for Children, for the adoption of said child in accordance with the laws of Colorado and according to the prayer of the foregoing petition.

Agent of Board of Charities and Corrections for..... County, Colorado.

By..... President of said Board.

COLORADO STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN,
DENVER, COLORADO

PETITION FOR ADOPTION

Name of child
Adopted by

STATE OF County.

Filed for Record this day of
..... A. D. 191..... at o'clock M.,
and recorded in Book of
on page.....

.....
Judge.

.....
Clerk.

DECREE

State of Colorado, County of....., ss.
In re the petition of..... and
..... for the adoption of
the minor child

This cause, coming on to be heard this..... day
of..... A. D. 191..... upon the petition of
.....

and
duly verified, for the adoption of the minor child heretofore known
as the said
petitioners and
....., appearing in
their own proper persons and by.....
their attorneys, and the Court having read said petition and
having examined upon their oaths the said.....

and and
and the Court being fully satisfied from the testimony submitted
herein of the ability of the petitioners to properly rear, educate,
support and maintain said child, and it appearing to the Court
upon the examination of.....

the said wife, that she, of her own free will and accord, desires
the adoption of said child; and the Court being further satisfied
of the fitness and propriety of such adoption, and of the willing-
ness and wish of said petitioners and each of them to adopt said
child as their own; and it further appearing to the Court that said
child had become an inmate of The State Home for Children, an
organization existing under the law of the State of Colorado, on
the to-wit:..... day of....., 191.....,
by being committed to said Home by an order of the Judge of
the County Court of..... County, and it further appear-
ing to the Court that consent in writing hath heretofore been

given by.....President of the Board of Control of Said Home, to the petitioners herein, for the adoption of said child, and the Court being now fully advised in the premises.

It is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said minor child, heretofore known as..... shall be from this date, to all legal intents and purposes, the child and legal heir of the petitioners,andand that the name of said child is hereby changed, altered and declared to be.....and said child shall be, and is hereby entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all legal obligation in respect to said petitioners as if to them born in lawful wedlock.

Judge of the County or Juvenile Court.
State of Colorado,County, ss.

I,of theCourt in and for said County in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true, perfect and complete copy of the Decree of Court in the matter of the adoption of the minor child,byand his wife,

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at....., thisday of....., A. D. 191.....

.....of the.....Court.
By.....Deputy.

DECREE

The Petition of.....andFor the adoption of the minor child.

SPECIAL CONTRACT

THIS CONTRACT, made this.....day of....., A. D. 191....., by and between the State Home, of the State of Colorado, party of the first part, and.....of.....County of.....State of Colorado.

WITNESSETH: That, whereas, the party of the first part is the legally appointed guardian of....., under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, entitled: "An act in relation to the establishment of a State Home, for dependent and neglected children; and making an appropriation therefor."

NOW, THEREFORE, the party of the first part for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the party of the second part, contracts and agrees that said..... is of the age to-wit.....years; that.....shall remain with the party of the second part, during the time for which employed; that.....shall perform the regular duties consistent with the occupation of.....; and such other duties as are reasonable for a child of this age and which do not interfere with.....mental, moral, or physical growth.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That said party of the first part may cancel this agreement whenever it deems the best interests of said child require it.

And the party of the second part covenants and agrees onpart that.....will instruct and supervise said child in.....work and use consideration and patience in directingin his assigned duties; that.....will kindly and properly treat said child as a juvenile worker who is still learning and not with the indifference and expectation of a regular hired hand; that.....will to the best of.....ability guard the health and morals of said child.

Party of the second part covenants and agrees further to pay said child.....dollars per month in addition to maintenance and care, said wages to be paid as follows: One-half to be paid direct to..... and..... receipt taken; one-half to be sent to State Home together with receipt taken from.....

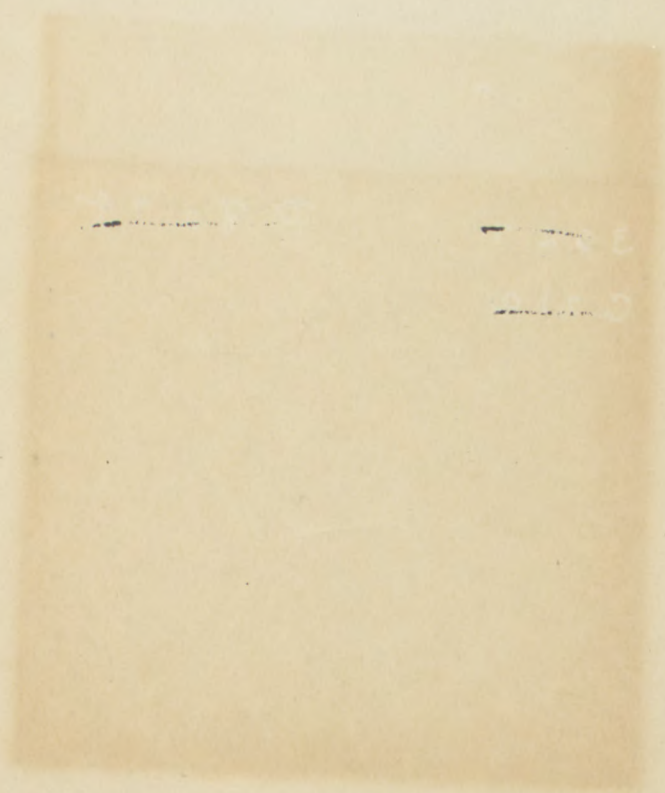
Party of the second part agrees to pay transportation of from to.....

STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN

By.....
Superintendent.

By.....
Employer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The parties aforesaid have set their hands and seals this date.....191.....



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