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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

Charities and Corrections

OF

COLORADO

NOVEMBER, 1892



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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

MYRON W. REED, - - - - President

J. C. HAY, - - - - Vice-President

GOV. JOHN L. ROUNTT,
Chairman Auditing Committee

W. H. BRODHEAD, - - - - Secretary

OFFICE, 29-31 BARCLAY BLOCK.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

GOVERNOR JOHN L. ROUNTT, *Ex-officio.*

MYRON W. REED,

Residence, Denver; appointed March 19, 1891; term expires 1897.

W. F. SLOCUM, JR.,

Residence, Colorado Springs; appointed March 19, 1891; term expires 1897.

J. C. HAY,

Residence, Pueblo; appointed March 19, 1891; term expires 1895.

J. S. APPEL,

Residence, Denver; appointed March 19, 1891; term expires 1895.

B. F. JOHNSON,

Residence, Greeley; appointed March 19, 1891; term expires 1893.

DENNIS SHEEDY,

Residence, Denver; appointed March 19, 1891; term expires 1893.

Wm. Brodhead estate 11-20-58
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND }
CORRECTIONS, DENVER, COLO, Nov., 1892. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
JOHN L. ROUNTT,
Governor of Colorado.

SIR—We have the honor to submit herewith the first biennial report of this Board, together with the report of the Secretary, in accordance with section 6, page 327, Session Laws of 1891.

MYRON W. REED,
President.

W. H. BRODHEAD,
Secretary.

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AN ACT

CREATING A STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

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

SECTION 1. That the Governor shall appoint six persons, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall constitute a State Board of Charities and Corrections, to serve without compensation; two of whom, as indicated by the Governor upon the first appointment, shall serve for two years, two for four years, and two for six years; and upon the expiration of the terms of each, his or her place, and that of his or her successor, shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of six years. The Governor shall be *ex-officio* a member of said Board. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of such terms may be made by the Governor, to hold until next meeting of the General Assembly. The Governor may at any time remove any member of said Board upon causes to be specifically stated.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State shall provide rooms, suitably furnished, for the use of the Board, in which it shall hold regular meetings quarterly, but it may hold adjourned, special or called meetings at such times and in such places within this State as, in its discretion, shall be deemed necessary. It may make, adopt and enforce for the regulation of its own proceedings, such rules and orders as are necessary to carry into effect the purposes for which this Board is created and maintained. It shall have the power to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions, to examine into the condition and management of all prisons, jails, reformatories, reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, public and private retreats and asylums for the insane, and any, or all other institutions which derive their support wholly or in part from State, County or Municipal appropriations, and the officers of the various institutions named herein, shall, without necessary delay, when so requested in writing, furnish to the Board such information, statistical or otherwise, as may be demanded. The Board may prescribe such forms as it may deem necessary to secure uniformity and accuracy in the statements made by the several institutions reporting. All plans for jails, hospitals and similar buildings shall be submitted to this Board for suggestions, criticisms and approval before the same shall be adopted by the State, County or Municipal authorities.

The Board in its discretion, or upon the official request of the Governor or of the General Assembly, may, at any time, make an investigation by the whole Board, or by a committee thereof, of the condition and management of any of the institutions under its charge, and the Board, or the committee making such investigations, shall have the power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations.

A full report of such investigation, including the testimony, shall be made to the Governor and by him transmitted with his suggestions to the General Assembly.

SEC. 3. The said Board shall appoint a Secretary, who may or may not be a member of said Board, and who shall be paid for his services, in addition to his traveling expenses, such annual salary as shall be agreed upon by the Board. All accounts and expenditures shall be paid in the same manner as the expenditures of the executive departments of the State are paid.

SEC. 4. Whenever the Board shall deem it advisable and expedient to obtain information in respect to the condition and practical workings of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions in other States, the Governor may authorize or designate any member or members of said Board, or the Secretary thereof, to visit such institutions in operation in other States; and by personal inspection to carefully observe and report to said Board on all such matters relating to the conduct and management thereof as may be deemed to be interesting, useful and of value to be understood in the government and discipline of similar institutions in this State.

SEC. 5. No member of said Board or their Secretary shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any institution, which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any officer of such institution be eligible to appointment on the Board hereby created.

SEC. 6. The Board shall biennially make to the Governor a full and complete report of all their acts during the two preceding years, stating fully and in detail all expenses incurred, all officers and agents employed, with a report of the Secretary, embracing all the respective proceedings and expense during the two years and showing the actual condition of all the institutions under their control, with such suggestions as they may deem necessary and pertinent. This report shall be printed as a public document.

SEC. 7. The sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated for each of the years 1891 and 1892 for the payment of all expenses made necessary by this Act., including salaries.

SEC. 8. *Whereas*, It is the opinion of the General Assembly that an emergency exists; *Therefore*, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

JESSE WHITE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
 WM. STORY, *President of the Senate.*

Approved March 19th, 1891.

JOHN L. ROUTT,
Governor.

[ENDORSED.]

STATE OF COLORADO.

SENATE BILL NO. 34.

AN ACT creating a State Board of Charities and Corrections.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
 SECRETARY'S OFFICE, } ss.

This act was filed in my office this 19th day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10:40 o'clock a. m.

By G. W. TEMPLE,
Deputy Secretary.

E. J. EATON,
Secretary of State.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Corrections

OF COLORADO.

Adopted May 6, 1891.

I.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Board shall be a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary.

The President and Vice-President shall be elected at the annual meeting.

The Vice-President shall act in the absence of the President.

The Secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board.

He shall receive such salary as the Board may determine from time to time, besides his necessary traveling expenses. His duties shall be

1. To be present at all the meetings of the Board and keep record of the same.

2. To conduct the correspondence of the Board.

3. To devise and execute a proper system of statistics, subject to the inspection of the Board.

4. To study diligently the whole system of charities and corrections with reference to the present and future interests of the State.

5. To prepare the biennial report to the Governor, subject to the approval of the Board.

6. To perform such other duties as the Board or President may direct.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President any member of the Board may be elected temporary Chairman.

II.—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Board shall occur on the second Tuesday of January, April, July and October in each year; *provided*, that the President of the Board may postpone any quarterly meeting at his discretion, not exceeding four weeks.

The April meeting is hereby designated as the annual meeting,

Special meetings may be held at the call of the President of the Board or on written request of any two members, at the call of the Secretary.

At special meetings no final action shall be taken on any subject not specified in the call for said meeting, unless all the members be present. Meetings shall be held in the office of the Board at the capitol, when not otherwise ordered, and four members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

III.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading the minutes of the preceding meetings.
2. Report of Secretary.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Communications.
5. Unfinished business of last meeting.
6. Miscellaneous business.

IV.—COMMITTEES.

At the annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as convenient, the President of the Board shall appoint the following standing committees, to be composed of three members each :

One on the Hospital of the Insane.

One on the Reform and Industrial School and School for Dependent Children.

One on the Penitentiary, lock-ups, jails and poor houses.

One on educational institutions.

An auditing committee, which shall report at the regular meetings of the Board, and serve until their successors are appointed.

V.—FINANCES.

All accounts for expenses of the Board shall be certified by the chairman of the auditing committee, or by the president, and an itemized record made thereof.

VI.—VISITING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The charitable, penal and reformatory institutions supported in whole or in part by the State, shall be visited by the Secretary as directed by the Board, or at his discretion, and at least annually by each member of the Board.

County jails, hospitals and poor houses shall be visited annually, if practicable, by the Secretary or some member of the Board.

City jails and private charitable institutions shall be visited as often as convenient.

VII.—AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a vote of four members at any regular meeting.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD
OF
Charities and Corrections.

OFFICE OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS,
DENVER, COLO., November, 1892. }

TO THE HON. JOHN L. ROUNTT,

Governor of the State of Colorado.

DEAR SIR—We herewith submit to your excellency the first biennial report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, as required by law.

When this Board was organized the following institutions, penal and reformatory, had been established:

The Colorado State Penitentiary, at Canon City.

The Colorado State Reformatory, at Buena Vista.

The State Industrial School, at Golden.

The State Home and Industrial School for Girls, at Denver.

Together with—

The State Insane Asylum, at Pueblo.

The Mute and Blind Institute, at Colorado Springs.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Monte Vista.

For these institutions the following appropriations were made by the Eighth General Assembly for 1891-1892:

PENITENTIARY.

Maintenance	\$175,000 00	
Repairs	2,000 00	
Machinery	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$182,000 00

INSANE ASYLUM.

Maintenance	20,000 00	
Building	60,000 00	
Ditch and Sewerage	2,250 00	
Boundary line	500 00	
	<hr/>	82,750 00

MUTE AND BLIND INSTITUTE.

Building	30,000 00	
Insurance	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	31,500 00

REFORMATORY.

Maintenance		30,000 00
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INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Maintenance	70,000 00	
Building	12,500 00	
	<hr/>	82,500 00

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Building		20,000 00
Total of		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$ 428,730 00

This would seem to be a liberal provision for the State institutions in proportion to population, and calls for a careful study of the Secretary's report of the expenditure of each institution. The Board has been in close touch with these institutions by very frequent

visits of the Secretary and by members of the Board whenever opportunity offered. The reception given by boards of trustees and officers of institutions has always been courteous and hearty. Every opportunity for acquiring information has been voluntarily given, and in a spirit of co-operation suggestions have been made and accepted. Although much can be done in the way of improvement in the management and outcome of the institutions, this Board wishes to acknowledge the efficiency of those in charge, and testify to their desire to have the institutions in the front rank of those of their class. This is a matter of legislative appropriation and law.

CONFERENCES.

The Board was represented at the Eighteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Indianapolis, May 13-20, 1891, by Rev. Myron W. Reed, J. S. Appel and Secretary W. H. Brodhead.

The National Prison Congress at Pittsburg, Oct. 10-15, 1891, by J. S. Appel and Secretary W. H. Brodhead.

The Nineteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Denver, June 23, 1892, by Messrs. Reed, Slocum, Appel, Hay, Johnson, Sheedy and Brodhead.

The National Prison Congress at Baltimore, Dec. 3-8, 1892, by Messrs. Slocum and Brodhead.

During the conference in Denver many of the delegates visited the state institutions, and their comments were for the most part favorable.

PLANS FOR JAILS AND HOSPITALS.

Section 2 of Senate Bill No. 34 says "that all plans for jails, hospitals, and similar buildings shall be submitted to this Board for suggestions, criticisms and approval, before the same shall be adopted by the State, county, or municipal authorities."

To this department the Board has given special attention. In nearly every case suggestions as to changes in the plans presented have been made and cheerfully adopted. Many of the improvements made were the result of the action and influence of this Board. Plans for the following buildings have been approved, after critical examination as to ventilation and drainage:

ESTIMATED COST.

Jail, Aspen.....	\$ 4,104 00
Hospital, Denver, for Arapahoe County.....	117 000 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Buena Vista.....	12,200 00
Hospital, Deaf and Blind Institute, Colorado Springs.....	4,000 00
Building for blind girls.....	27,000 00
Lock-up, Manitou.....	350 00
Jail for Women, Denver.....	13,000 00
Jail, Colorado Springs, for El Paso County.....	36,000 00
Jail, Colorado City.....	3,500 00
Cottage, Industrial School, Golden.....	12,500 00
Hospital, St. Joseph's, Denver.....	60,000 00
Hospital, "Frances Jacobs" Memorial, Denver.....	50,000 00
Hospital, St. Anthony's, North Deuver.....	130,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$469,654 00</u>

STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary has received more attention from the Board than any of the State institutions. The administration has been exceptionally good. The increase in the number of convicts is somewhat startling, and at the present ratio will demand a new cell house for their accommodation. Already it is necessary to "double up," a custom which is contrary to the best judgment of this Board and of the administration. If there should be an appropriation made for the reformatory sufficient to erect the buildings and put into operation the reformatory measures, provided for in the bill creating the institution, the penitentiary would be relieved somewhat. The fact is that either or both are a pressing necessity and

should receive the attention of the next General Assembly. The discipline is such that it puts the institution in the front rank of similar institutions in the country. Three escapes in two years, in view of the fact that the men are taken in large numbers a distance of two miles or more to work, speaks for itself. The exceptional health record is to be accounted for largely in the fact that the men work out of doors and are well fed. The liberty the Warden gives regarding entertainments on holidays has much to do with the general good spirit pervading the institution. The men are well fed at the low cost of $.11\frac{3}{4}$ *per diem* per capita. At the suggestion of this Board the Warden has appointed a matron, who under him has full charge of the female convicts, of which there are at present fourteen. At a cost of \$1,800.00 such special quarters as could be, have been provided, and the female convicts are as isolated from the rest of the prisoners as possible without the erection of another building. They attend the exercises in the chapel, do their own cooking, sewing and mending. Considering that they have so little out door exercise their health is excellent. This Board thinks that great credit is due Chaplain Hall, who has held the position under three administrations, for the way in which he has performed the arduous duties connected with his office.

The tailor shop at which the Warden has all the clothing made for the men is well managed and is a great saving to the State.

The chief obstacle in the way of permanent improvement in the penitentiary is the change of administration that comes every two years. The first half of the time the Warden naturally puts forth every effort to bring the institution up to high-water mark, and for the most part allows it to recede during the last half, knowing that another is to take his place. To the most causal observer it is evident that this is at the cost of the State and antagonistic to the best interests of the inmates.

This Board is desirous that Colorado should come into line with some of the older states and pass a law that distinctly says that "under no circumstances shall

political appointments be made in the State charitable and reformatory institutions, but that all officers and employes shall be chosen wholly upon the ground of fitness."

The Warden has put the institution in thorough repair. The chapel, which was not suitable for use, has been refitted and made attractive. Not only have improvements been made within, but much has been done in the way of improving grounds outside, sidewalks, road, springs, etc.

Although the present quarters for female convicts is a great improvement on the past, this Board would urge the necessity of erecting other and more suitable buildings; the gain in the matter of discipline will be worth the investment, estimated at \$10,000.

Experience should find the best way of working convicts at trades, without harmful competition with labor, and every opportunity possible should be given the inmates to prepare themselves for the time when they will be free.

Here is where the change of Warden every two years does immense harm. Just as he is becoming qualified by experience to give the best administration, alike for interest of the State and the prisoner, another takes his place, who requires as much time as his predecessor to master the situation.

In view of this, and the harm to discipline also involved, we would, that either the Warden should be appointed for a longer term, or a change made in the manner of his appointment, so that the Commissioners should appoint and retain the Warden upon the basis of his fitness.

On the basis of the report of the present Warden, as to costs, health and discipline, this Board would strongly recommend at this time the introduction of civil service reform in the administration of the State Penitentiary.

In the table of appropriations, \$15,000 asked for a new cell house and \$100,000 of the \$275,000 asked for maintenance, will not be needed, provided sufficient appropriation be made for the reformatory at Buena Vista.

STATE REFORMATORY.

The Colorado State Reformatory was established by an act of the Seventh General Assembly. The bill was drawn with great care, and when appropriations shall have been made to thoroughly equip the institution, Colorado will have one of the best of its kind in the country. There is a great demand for such an institution in our State. Without it, first offenders must be sent to the penitentiary, to be brought into contact with the most hardened criminal. The parole system requires such an institution before it can be put into successful operation. With the reformatory equipped, the Governor would be relieved of much of the pressure that is brought to bear for pardons. At present there are no reformatory measures in operation; there is neither teacher nor chaplain. The buildings consist of a cottage for the Deputy Warden and guard and barracks for the prisoners. All work done thus far has been in the way of improvement of the grounds. It is the opinion of this Board that this institution should receive the early consideration of the next General Assembly, that sufficient appropriations should be made to put it upon a working basis. We believe it to be for the interest of the State to erect shops and cell-house at once. This can be done at a cost of about \$35,000 for the accommodation of one hundred and twenty inmates. If this is done it will not be necessary to erect a new cell-house at the penitentiary, the estimated cost of which is \$15,000 and \$100,000 of the \$275,000 asked for maintenance at the penitentiary, can be saved. This will necessitate an increase in the appropriation for maintenance.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Industrial School at Golden should receive the special attention of the next General Assembly. As at present conducted it is little more than an intermediate penitentiary. This is not so much the fault of the administration as of the law and the lack of funds to keep pace with the growth of the institution. Here it is that the State does its work of prevention. Boys who are

found in the company and habits that tend to develop criminals are taken in hand for the purpose of teaching and training, that they may be saved to good citizenship. This Board most heartily commends to your consideration the following recommendations of the Superintendent in his sixth biennial report:

“ We would strongly urge the crying need of radical changes in the law. We are twenty years behind — we have a time sentence—we teach trades only incidentally — we do not look after released inmates. We have need to be ashamed of Colorado when we give this information to other States which are abreast of the time in such matters. The institution demands something better.

“ 1. There should be some restriction on the committing power. This power is now in the hands of justices with no restriction except the right of appeal. One man or woman may take a boy before a justice and have him committed to the school for three years, without witness, without trial, without counsel, without advice. This is done in a large proportion of cases. Boys who are an expense, or troublesome, or diseased, are thus easily disposed of. This is an imposition on the State and an injury to the institution. It is an injustice to the boy. Good boys should not be sent here, and a bad boy should not until other remedies have failed. A boy who is bad enough to be sent here is bad enough to receive the attention of District and County Courts.

“ We would therefore recommend and strongly urge the restriction of this power of committal to courts of record.

“ 2. Another change equally imperative is the adoption of the minority commitment. Boys are now sent for a specified term of from nine months to three years. It requires no argument to demonstrate the great desirability of the indeterminate sentence with juveniles. The present law treats the juvenile delinquent as a criminal and punishes him; the new law should treat him as a subject for reformation and education. Under the present law he cannot have enough schooling, neither can he be taught a trade. There is no control over him when paroled. The adoption of the minority

commitment will necessitate the employment of a chaplain, whose duty, in addition to others, will be the keeping track of paroled inmates."

Conditionally this Board would concur in the above recommendations regarding commitments, etc. If appropriations are made for the erection of new buildings, which are very much needed, and special appropriations are made for teaching and trades, this Board favors the adoption of the minority commitment. If, however, these appropriations are not made, we would prefer the present law.

A very complete new cottage has been built at a cost of \$12,500.00, in which about fifty of the youngest boys have a home. The old buildings are too small and need extensive repairs. The dining room is so crowded that the comfort of the boys is very much interfered with, to say nothing of the bad effect upon table etiquette. The large dormitory is crowded and the floors are in a very bad condition. We hope that the next legislature will see their way clear to make appropriations to put this important institution in good working order.

First in importance in a reformatory for boys, is the manual training school. Boys should be committed to Golden for improvement, and not simply for confinement. Every boy that is an inmate of the industrial school should learn some trade that will help him to earn an honest living when discharged. This Board recommends special legislation in the interest of manual training.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The Insane Asylum at Pueblo has been overcrowded. Many of those who should have received immediate and skillful attention at the asylum have been obliged to wait for weeks and months in our county jails.

The new male ward is still in an unfinished condition; could this have been completed it would have been somewhat of a relief. The new wing for women just completed is now in use.

It is the opinion of this Board that the interest of the institution requires all the time of the Superintendent, and that the appropriation for maintenance should be sufficient to pay for such service.

To-day there is no more vital question to claim the attention of our State authorities than the

COMMITMENT, CARE, TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE OF
THE INSANE,

and the State is wanting in its duty as long as any insane man or woman is left outside of its protecting care. Colorado has not kept pace with the advanced strides made in the care of lunatics. We have but one asylum in this State, in which are congregated the acute and the chronic cases, the epileptic, the feeble minded and the idiot. In many of our County jails insane are confined in cells, without any medical treatment, and with little or no medical supervision and dependent entirely upon the humanity of the jailor in whose custody they are.

Our State Asylum with its mixed class of patients, in its unfinished state, and constantly crowded condition, cannot furnish satisfactory results. In nearly every county in this State, patients, after they are adjudged by the County Court, are committed to jails until room can be found for them at our State Asylum; the greivous wrong thus done can never be remedied. At the time when the patient is in the curable period, when the best care is necessary, he is usually thrust into a prisoner's cell and there to languish until a patient at the Asylum has been discharged or has died.

There is true economy in expenditure to effect a cure at the start, for according to the best authority, the average life of the unrecovered insane is twelve years, during which time he is simply a burden to the community that takes care of him and supports him.

In view of the importance of this early treatment, it is urged by our Board to establish a hospital in our State for the acute insane. Expenditures should be made a secondary consideration, the dominant idea should be the cure of the insane in the acute period; a site should be selected in a healthful location, free from malarial influences and artificial poisons, and with care

to avoid any local nuisance or disturbing element. A site commanding an extensive and varied prospect that tends to inspire pleasurable emotions in the mind; nearness to a city or large populous centers is desirable. Every consideration of humanity demands that no time should be lost to cure the patient before the disease becomes chronic; not only does every principle of humanity demand this, but therein is true economy.

The requirements of the acute insane are more exacting than those of the chronic; these include special structural arrangements, very close medical attention, a large corps of specially qualified attendants and a prescribed diet.

In mixed asylums for the care of both chronic and acute cases (as in our State Asylums) it is unnecessarily expensive for the chronic insane and, if the standard is only for the needs of the chronic, it is insufficient for the acute insane. Besides a great number of patients increases the business responsibility of the Superintendent and demands attention from the medical department, multiplies details, and finally individuality is lost, and the curative purpose of the institution, which should be paramount to everything else, cannot be effectually carried out.

We therefore recommend, that after securing a suitable site, as heretofore described, that an appropriation be made to erect upon said grounds "a hospital for mental diseases," to include a central, unpretentious building for the Superintendent and the administration department for the patients; there should be cottages so arranged that the central department will stand between groups for men and those for women. The cottages should be of different sizes and variously designed, all of them resembling private dwellings. Assistant medical officers should reside in some of the cottages with the patients. There should also be accommodation in each cottage for the necessary attendants. Reception cottages should be built in connection with this hospital; in fact, everything should be applied to restore the patient's mind to a sound condition as soon as practicable.

It is here urged that a sufficient tract of land be secured by the State to enlarge the number of cottages from time to time. The best authorities agree that fifty inmates to each cottage is the highest number that should be assigned to each, and the experience of other States by the use of the "Cottage System" (notably the State of Ohio at the asylum in Toledo) has been, that it is preferable to all others, and can be arranged for a small number of patients in the beginning, and enlarged from session to session as increasing accommodations may be required. We must respectfully urge sufficient appropriation for the purchase of land and the erection of at least three cottages for the care of acute insane, an administration and Superintendent's building, also a cottage removed from the central group, for the idiot and epileptic, and another cottage for a school for the feeble minded, (for the help of whom, we will appeal further in this report) and our State by making these provisions will thus relieve the State Asylum at Pueblo of the latter three classes, prevent it from being overcrowded, retain the asylum for the care of the chronic insane and the criminal insane. In reference to the latter, most States have provided separate asylums for the convict lunatics, so called. There exists a prejudice, and not without cause, against the convict insane being allowed to commingle and associate with other inmates of a lunatic hospital. Such compulsory association is simply an outrage. The ward at the Pueblo Asylum in which the epileptic, idiot and feeble minded are now confined, should be designated for the criminal insane. The different classes of patients for which such separation from other patients is deemed advisable, are designated by the State Commission on Lunacy for Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. Dangerous persons who have committed or shall attempt to commit murder, arson, rape, robbery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

2. Those charged with committing either of the crimes before mentioned who are believed to feign insanity or of whose sanity there may be so great a doubt as to require the investigation of experts.

3. Those acquitted of such crimes on the ground of insanity, who shall be adjudged by the court trying the offense as dangerous persons to be at large.

4. Those charged with the commission of either of such crimes while sane and become insane before trial or sentence.

5. Those becoming insane while in prison, after conviction of any crime and continuing insane throughout the term of sentence, who shall not have friends or relatives to whom such insane persons may be delivered, at the expiration of sentence, with safety to the community.

6. Insane convicts generally, whose insanity shall have been ascertained and who may be transferred in accordance with the laws of this commonwealth.

At present there are a number of insane convicts at Pueblo, and with the constantly growing prison population, clearly our State should make provision for their separate care and confinement.

"COMMITMENT AND DISCHARGE."

Under our present Statutes General Session Laws 1885, page 266, An Act to Amend Chapters 27 and 28, of Chapter 69, of the General Statutes of State in reference to "lunatics," it is provided that when any sheriff or constable shall find within his county an insane person, or when any reputable person shall file a complaint that any person is so distracted in mind as to endanger his own person or property, the sheriff or constable of said county, *shall arrest said insane person and confine him in the county jail or other convenient place.*

The words "*county jail*" should be eliminated from this statute. The repeal should be made with an emergency clause and an amendment adopted to our statute, which forbid any peace officer under penalty of fine or imprisonment, to locate any insane patient in a county jail, but it should be required of the officer having the patient in charge to forthwith place him in a hospital or other convenient place to be designated by the County Commissioners or the Probate Courts. Such temporary retreat where immediate medical remedies and proper curative treatment may be had. We earn-

estly hope that our laws may be changed to remedy this relic of barbaric days, of the treatment of these unfortunates.

If you could see as we have seen, a dozen men and women incarcerated in the jail of Arapahoe County, charged with no crime, but held under lock and key without proper medical care and attention, you could realize the inhumanity and cruelty of this statute which permits and authorizes this abuse. No doubt in the Arapahoe County jail they are better provided for than in some other counties; *but it is as great a wrong to commit an insane patient to a county jail or lock-up as any other patient suffering from any other disease*; we therefore earnestly hope for the change proposed in our laws in reference to the *arrest* of insane persons.

IMPROPER COMMITMENT.

Under existing methods of sending patients to an insane asylum there are two evils for which, if possible, a remedy should be found.

1. In a large number of cases the patient does not reach the asylum in time for a curative treatment. The friends are reluctant, and very properly so, to put the brand of insanity upon the patient by a judicial commitment until it is absolutely certain there is no other recourse.

In many cases the derangement is purely functional and temporary, and with prompt and proper treatment could be permanently cured, but unfortunately the ordinary physician has little or no experience in cases of this kind, and the result is the physical impairment breaks down the nervous system, and insanity supervenes, and becomes chronic, before the case reaches the medical resources of an asylum.

2. On the other hand, if the patient is at once brought before the committing authorities and is adjudged insane and sent to the asylum, and is dismissed as cured, he is under a cloud of suspicion as to the permanency of his mental soundness, which becomes a perpetual hindrance to all the activities of his life.

To remedy these evils we would suggest that in general hospitals, such as we have in a number of cities

of our State, a ward could be set aside for the treatment of nervous diseases, and specially organized for the reception of such cases as we are now considering, and to which they could be sent for observation and care, upon the certificate of any reputable physician without legal commitment, and there be held temporarily at State expense, until it could be determined whether or not an asylum was a necessity.

Under proper supervision it seems probable that such a course would not only be helpful to the patient, but economical to the State, for it would bring curable cases under treatment at a curable period, and thereby not only save the patient, but save the State from a permanent burthen.

In confirmation of these suggestions we call attention to the opinions of one of the ablest of American alienists, Dr. W. B. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, as expressed in a paper read before the sixteenth session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. He says: "There are a large number of cases of temporary insanity of acute form that are not connected with any structural change, but merely functional disturbances, which, for the good of the patients and economy to the State, should not be treated in an asylum.

"A woman with puerperal mania is likely to recover fully in from thirty to ninety days. Shall she be taken from the bed of maternity, carried before a judge and jury, exposed to the public gaze and the remarks of vulgar lawyers who infest our court rooms? Or shall the officer of the law inspect her? Would it not be better if her medical advisor demands her removal for treatment, that she should be removed, not to the wards of a public hospital for the insane where she may recover, it is true, but with a lasting sting of vile associations and public disgrace, with the stigma forever attached that she was once the inmate of a hospital for insane. If from peculiar environments, it is safer and better to be taken from home, would it not be much better to have such a case removed without process of law, just as she might be with a fractured limb or with fever, to a private retreat or a general hospital? There is a great need of both professional and general education upon this point.

“Each city having a general hospital should have a ward or room for temporary detention and treatment of emergency cases—as they frequently are—held in jails or police stations during the very time they require the most active treatment, waiting the slow process of the law and the pleasure of the Superintendent.”

TRAINED ATTENDANTS.

In recent years training schools for attendants have been established in Eastern asylums, which have been found of great value, for in the administration of our asylums, at their best, we must have not only experienced Superintendents, specially trained for their work, but also, have subordinates in all departments thoroughly instructed.

AMUSEMENTS.

The treatment of the insane in the leading asylums of Europe and America appears to be in accordance with the views of an eminent alienist, who endeavored to “remove all causes of irritation and excitement from the irritable, to soothe, encourage and comfort the depressed, to repress the violent by methods which leave no painful recollections, and in all cases to seize an opportunity of promoting the restoration of healthy exercise of the understanding and of the affections.” In the application of these principles, every variety of entertainment that can divert the mind or excite pleasurable emotions is brought into requisition. We recognize the highest authorities, in recommending that amusements be introduced as a method of recovery in our State Asylums and Hospitals. They are regarded by leading Superintendents as “Next to and supplementary to good food, cheerful quarters, kind treatment, medical and suitable employment.”

HYGIENIC EMPLOYMENT.

In the great advance made in the care of the insane during the past decade, the most noteworthy, and most important feature in its methods has been the industrial employment of patients as a hygienic measure.

It was found, as a rule, that whenever patients became interested in occupations requiring physical exer-

tion they were greatly benefited, and were often cured, and in all well-regulated asylums such employments are now encouraged.

In most asylums farm and garden work are relied upon mainly for male patients, and domestic house work for females, but in some asylums shop work is also largely provided for male patients.

At Norristown, Pennsylvania, which is one of the largest asylums in the United States, a large number of male patients are employed in a dozen or more mechanical industries, and seventy-five per cent. of the whole number of male patients are reported as more or less occupied every day in some industrial employment.

Of one of these industries (the manufacture of scrubbing brushes) the Superintendent says:

“Beginning with a dozen patients, we moved to a room that would accommodate thirty, and recently we have taken possession of one that will seat eighty workmen, and from present appearances this soon may be too small.

“There are no implements used, and the work is so simple that it requires but a small degree of intellect to master it, managed as it is by a competent and discreet foreman. With the exception of perhaps half a dozen, none of these sixty or seventy patients would likely be employed elsewhere about the hospital, and yet this shop has not only paid expenses this year, but has gained quite a little surplus. However much this may be desired, it is nothing to the gratification afforded in the improved condition of the patients.

“I am convinced that employment and non-restraint are twin sisters that must go hand in hand in the upward march of improvement in the treatment of the insane.”

In his report for 1890 the Superintendent (Dr. Chase) says:

“It would be difficult to say anything new on this subject, which has been so universally recognized as most important, and in which cause so much has been written. It has been amply shown that there is comparatively a large range of occupation well suited to

engage the attention of the various classes of the insane which can be safely utilized as medicine for the mind diseased. These resources range from the simplest forms of manual labor in the open air, through a long list of industrial employments to the more intellectual exercises of the school."

At the hospital for the insane at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the industrial employment of women has attained proportions which probably have not been equaled in this or any other country.

Dr. Peter Bryce, the Superintendent for thirty years of the Alabama Hospital, says:

"I do not exaggerate when I say that ninety per cent. of our women find regular daily occupation in the several departments of industry. Of our five hundred women, our regular daily reports show in our numbers that an average of twenty per cent. are engaged in knitting and embroidery; ten per cent. in carding cotton and wool spinning; fifteen per cent. in laundry work (washing and ironing); twenty per cent. in sewing; ten per cent. (colored women) in gardening; and the remainder in general house work, in the kitchen, dairy, on the wards and in the several outdoor departments.

It is a mistaken idea that the insane are unable to do good work, and do it regularly. Every class of the insane will furnish a large per cent. of work, even the acute cases, demented and imbeciles. The trouble is in knowing how to get them interested, and this requires constant and judicious management and supervision on the part of the matron and nurses. The latter must take hold along with the patient, and by precept and example establish a sort of *esprit du corps* among those over whom they have charge. There should be, too, a system of rewards among those who are inclined to lag behind, in the shape of special privileges, extra clothing, tea parties, etc. My matron understands this to perfection, and uses it to great advantage. Under this system, when fully established, new patients fall into line, and it is no uncommon thing to see a patient who was brought here laboring under the most distressing form of acute melancholia, in a few days quietly engaged in sewing or knitting by the side of her companions.

"To accomplish this, as I said, requires labor and constant watchfulness, but it can be done, and effectually done; and when it is done the necessity for restraint of all kinds is measurably removed."

The results of industrial employments have proved so satisfactory wherever tried, that we believe our asylums for the insane should be encouraged to larger experiments in this direction.

STATE SUPERVISION.

The present statutes provide that the management of our State Asylums shall be vested in a "Superintendent and three Commissioners, and that no more than one of said Commissioners shall be from one judicial district." We believe that an important reform can be inaugurated in our State by converting the "State Board of Health" into a

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND LUNACY

to consist of nine members as now provided in reference to the State Board of Health, and the Secretary of said Board, who shall be chosen by them, shall act as a "Commissioner of Lunacy" and said Commissioner shall keep a record of commitments, discharges and deaths at each asylum, institution or other place of detention, their age, sex, nationality, shall have a record of trials in all cases, prevent insane patients from being placed in jails and lock-ups whenever he shall ascertain such facts, and visit any private retreats of the State where insane, imbecile, feeble minded, idiots or epileptics are confined.

The State Board of Health should serve as the members of our Board without compensation, except its Secretary. The Board of Health and Lunacy should be vested with the necessary statutory powers to protect fully the insane and further their interests, to make transfers from one asylum to another, or from asylum to family care. They should be empowered to correct errors, to make probationary discharges after special examinations and to prosecute for abuse of patients.

The creation of a "Commissioner of Lunacy" would enable the statute relating to discharge of luna-

tics (R. S. '68, P. 446, S. 27. G. L. '77, P. 607, S. 1724. G. S. '83, P. 685, S. 2230; amended '85, P. 266—S. 1) to be so amended as to the granting of probationary discharges, that is, permitting a certain class of patients to go out on trial to their homes, to work for wages, or under guardianship of friends, to the mountains or the seaside; such conditional release to be granted by the Commissioner of Lunacy after a full examination of the case and if the patient has been restored to reason at a certain time after such release, then the necessary judicial discharge from the court can be secured. The power thus vested in this officer, would have the double effect of making exit from an asylum easy and encourage resort early to asylum treatment, while the restoration of the property to the insane person, could only be secured by a legal discharge by the court as now provided by law. By adopting this system we would be advancing the highest interest of some of the unfortunates who are compelled to seek temporary retreat in our State institutions; and relieve the Superintendent of patients who probably are not sufficiently restored for final discharge, yet might be released from the institution, and the release be attended only with the best results.

In the care of the insane our State has erred, not alone from neglect, but from lack of knowledge of the proper methods for their care and treatment. It is the wish and hope of our Board to observe the golden mean between extravagance on one hand and false economy on the other. In the way we have indicated we believe that our State can provide properly along the lines of modern treatment for the care of those afflicted with an insidious disease, from which no measures of intellectual or physical strength or worldly prosperity affords any certain immunity; a disease which, prone to feed upon excitement, finally transforms the noblest faculties of our race into an appalling wreck. It is our highest duty as a State to give every opportunity to the mentally blind by the application of the best systems of treatment, the best arranged institutions, the separation of the criminal from other insane, the division of the chronic and acute patients; the establishment of a better supervision by means of a Lunacy Commissioner and

Board, the conditional discharge, with its hopeful anticipations, the proper care of the feeble minded and idiots; with buildings ample and simply constructed, our jails no longer temporary dungeons for the insane; in short, a truly humane, rational care of lunatics, beneath whose soothing shadow and healing touch perchance some mentally blind gathered there might receive their sight.

DEAF AND BLIND INSTITUTE.

It is with great pleasure that this Board calls your attention to the improvements in the way of buildings that have been made in the past two years for the deaf and blind—the hospital at a cost of \$4,000 and the hall for blind girls at a cost of \$27,200.

But little more needs to be done to make this institution what it should be. Because of not receiving special appropriations made by the last General Assembly until near the close of this year, a large amount of the money intended for maintenance was used for the erection of new buildings. This was done at the cost of school appliances, etc. All the available income will be needed for the next two years and should be devoted solely to this purpose. Therefore the crying humanitarian need for an industrial department, gymnasium, and swimming pool, at an estimated cost of \$25,000 should be met by an appropriation from the Ninth General Assembly.

THE FEEBLE MINDED.

It is through the Deaf and Blind Institute that we are constantly brought face to face with the fact that no provision is being made for the feeble minded of our State. About seventy-five of such are known to Superintendent Ray, and the probabilities are that should accommodation be provided for 125 it would not be more than enough for present demand.

In 1888 there were twenty-four institutions, public and private, in operation in the United States and one in Canada. Of these twelve were institutions supported

by the State, one by the county, two are in private corporations, who receive more or less aid from the State and nine are private establishments.

In these institutions are about four thousand inmates, the buildings and grounds in use for them having cost in estimated figures over three millions of dollars, and over one thousand persons are employed as officers, teachers, domestics, and in other employments connected with the care of the buildings, grounds, etc., and the annual expense of their tuition, shelter, support and maintenance is about \$800,000.

The special work of these institutions is:

First: To make imbeciles, so far as possible, respectable, self-supporting members of society.

Second: To make and render efficient as helpers those who cannot be made self-supporters.

Third: To place and retain under proper guardianship the latter and those who cannot be improved, thereby relieving our American homes of the demoralizing influence of their presence.

The schools for the feeble-minded have succeeded in sending out a goodly number of persons who are bearing bravely their share in the burden of life, and the experience of the past twenty years proves that of those who are trained in the institutions, ten to twenty per cent. are so improved as to be able to enter life as bread-winners; that from thirty to forty per cent. are returned to their families so improved as to be self-helpful, or at least much less burdensome to their parents.

Coloaaado could well afford to follow the usual method of establishing such an institution with a small appropriation for an experimental school, until the people learn of its necessity and usefulness.

The question of relieving our homes of the feeble-minded and helpless idiots needs only to be mentioned to be universally approved by philanthropy and public policy alike.

In the institution there should be established two departments, the educational and custodial. In the educational department teachers should be employed to instruct children in the ordinary branches of the com-

mon school, in calisthenics and other physical training and in kindergarten exercises. In the industrial department broom making, carving, shoe making, farming and sewing should be taught.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

NO. 1.—CARE AND COMMITMENT OF INSANE.

SECTION 1. The establishment of a hospital for mental diseases or the acute insane on the Cottage System.

SEC. 2. Eliminate the words "county jail" from the law regarding the commitment of the insane, and insert the clause "requiring officers having charge of patient to place him or her in a hospital or other convenient place to be designated by the County Commissioners or the Probate Court," and that a ward be set aside in our general hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases. Patients to be received upon a certificate of any reputable physician, without legal commitment, and there to be held at the State's expense until it could be determined whether or not the asylum was a necessity.

SEC. 3. The enactment of a law requiring the introduction of amusements and of hygienic employment in the insane asylum.

SEC. 4. Enactment of a law making the State Board of Health a State Board of Health and Lunacy, with power to protect the insane and further their interests; make transfers from one asylum to another, or from asylum to family; to make probationary discharges, after special examinations, and to prosecute for abuse of patients. If the Secretary of this board should be made a Commissioner of Lunacy he should be required, in addition to other duties, to have a record of trials in all cases; prevent the insane patients from being placed in jails and lock-ups, and visit any private institutions of the State where insane, imbecile, feeble-minded and epileptics are confined.

SEC. 5. That provision be made for the care and education of the feeble-minded of our State.

NO. 2.—PENITENTIARY AND REFORMATORY.

SECTION 1. That a special appropriation be made for the erection of quarters for female convicts—estimated cost, \$10,000.

SEC. 2. That civil service reform be introduced in the administration of the penitentiary, and the Warden either be appointed for a longer time, or his appointment be made by the Commissioners, and retained upon the basis of his fitness.

SEC. 3. That special appropriations be made for the reformatory estimated at \$15,000 for workshops, \$10,000 for tools and machinery, \$20,000 for cell-house, \$5,000 for Warden's residence, with an appropriation for maintenance to make this institution what it was intended to be, viz., a reformatory. If an appropriation for a cell-house and work shops be made, it will not be necessary to erect a cell-house at the penitentiary, thus saving an estimated cost of \$15,000, and about \$100,000 asked for maintenance at the penitentiary will not be needed.

NO. 3.—BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

That a special appropriation be made for the Industrial School at Golden, for new buildings, teaching and trades. If this is done we recommend a change in the law on commitment, adopting the minority commitment in place of the present system.

NO. 4.—WORK HOUSES.

The enactment of a law requiring the working of prisoners serving a sentence in our county jails; and establishing a work house in Arapahoe County.

NO. 5.—DEAF AND BLIND INSTITUTE.

That a special appropriation be made at an estimated cost of \$25,000, for the industrial department, gymnasium and swimming pool.

NO. 6.—STATE HOME AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR
GIRLS.

That a special appropriation be made for the purchase of land and erection of building.

° MYRON W. REED,
WM. F. SLOCUM, JR.,
J. C. HAY.
J. S. APPEL,
B. F. JOHNSON,
DENNIS SHEEDY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

There have been six meetings of the Board, as follows :

April 20, 1891.—At this meeting the Board was organized and officers were elected. Messrs. Reed, Hay and Appel were appointed delegates to attend the Eighteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections, to be held at Indianapolis May 13, and to visit charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions in operation in other States.

May 6, 1891.—By-laws were adopted. An invitation was extended to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections to hold the nineteenth annual meeting in Denver. The Board recommended the appointment of a matron at the penitentiary. Plans for the proposed Hebrew Hospital, now the Frances Jacobs Memorial, were presented and approved when sewer connections should be made. The Governor was requested to appoint Messrs. Appel and Brodhead delegates to the Prison Congress, to meet in Pittsburg, October 10 to 15. The Kangaroo Court, as conducted at the Arapahoe County jail, was condemned.

February 11, 1892.—A sub-committee was appointed to wait upon the Arapahoe County Commissioners and request that a padded cell be provided in the jail for the insane, and that better quarters be provided at the Hospital; to request the sheriff to provide towels at the County jail. A sub-committee was appointed to see what could be done to bring about more harmony between the State Board of Control and the administration of the House of the Good Sheperd; to have the doors of the dormitories rehung so that they would swing out, and to secure, if possible, fire escapes for the House of the Good Sheperd, Denver Orphans' Home,

Ladies' Relief Home and all other public buildings within the influence of the Board. The financial statement of the Secretary for 1891 was examined and approved.

April 4, 1892.—The report of the Secretary upon his investigation of the charges made against the administration of the Arapahoe County jail was examined, approved and filed. The co-operation of the Board was tendered the Trades Assembly in the general prevention of child labor in the State.

July 26, 1892.—Special attention was given to the administration of the Insane Asylum. There was a very free discussion as to the needs of the institution and how they should be met.

Oct. 28, 1892.—Discussion as to what should go into the first report of the Board, as to what recommendations should be made to the next General Assembly, etc. Audience was given to the Superintendent of the Industrial School and a long conference was held as to the needs of the institution.

The President, Rev. Myron W. Reed and the Secretary have been present at every meeting. The average attendance has been five. At each meeting the Secretary has read a report of institutions visited, condition and need of same, and made recommendations for action by the Board. These have been discussed and accepted and placed on file.

Under appointment of the Governor the Secretary has attended the Eighteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Indianapolis in May, 1891; the National Prison Congress at Pittsburg, in October, 1891; the Nineteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Denver, June, 1892, and the Prison Congress in Baltimore, December, 1892. While in attendance upon these meetings he has availed himself of the opportunity to visit many of the penal and reformatory institutions of other States.

As required by the act creating the Board he has visited all but two or three of the county jails and almshouses in the State, and made frequent visits to the State institutions. Full reports of these visits have been made to the Board at its quarterly meetings.

In every case he has been kindly received and every opportunity extended to enable him to learn the exact condition of the buildings and inmates.

The railroad companies, in recognition of the important work of the Board, have furnished free transportation to the Secretary for his visits to the institutions in the State.

The work of the Secretary has been introductory, and while the State institutions have co-operated heartily, it has been more difficult to get the co-operation of the County Clerks and Sheriffs, especially in the giving of statistics.

The card system, giving the name, nationality, cause of commitment and discharge of inmates of the State institutions is kept in the office for reference. During the coming year the work already started of gathering complete statistics, at least once a year, from all the counties will be perfected.

While there is room for improvement, for the most part, the county jails are in a fair condition, everything considered. There has been great improvement both in the administration and buildings in the larger counties. There is a classification of prisoners by which first offenders are kept from associating with old offenders, and the boys from the men. The keeping of the insane in the county jails until such time as there may be room for them in the asylum, is the most inhuman of all the phases of the work. Sheriffs, jailors and friends join this Board in asking that ample accommodations be provided for the humane, proper, and immediate care of this most unfortunate class.

Some provision should be made for the working of prisoners serving sentence in our county jails. As now conducted they offer a premium for crime. When committed as vagrants or sentenced for petit larceny they are fed, and furnished with warm and comfortable quarters, with nothing to do but play games and idle away the hours. There should be a work-house established, or at least a change made in the law to the end, that those who violate the law for the purpose of securing an easy living can be made to work. The County Com-

missioners would gladly provide a rope walk or stone pile, if they were permitted to work the sentenced inmates of the county jails. It is my opinion that hard work would be a great preventive of crime and a saving to the county and State.

It is with great pleasure that I quote the following from Warden Smith on paroles and intermediate sentence:

“Of the thirty inmates paroled from the institution all save six have reported regularly and lived up to the rules and are doing well. Many of the prisoners formerly lived in distant States, and when they have earned money enough to reach home, have violated parole by leaving the State without permission. Fully three-fourths of the violated paroles are broken in this way and for this reason. The parole system is recommended as a reformatory measure, as well as subservient to the interests of good discipline. The prisoner feels that there is something to strive for and reports himself accordingly. I believe the parole system the means of reforming many who would otherwise become confirmed criminals.

“The former inmates sentenced direct from the courts with an intermediate sentence, who had been released on parole and taken in charge by their parents or friends, are without exception doing well, and compare favorably with other boys in the same walk of life.”

Section 2 of Senate Bill No. 34, creating the State Board of Charities and Corrections, reads: “The Secretary of State shall provide rooms suitably furnished for the use of the Board.” It evidently was the intention of this section that the Secretary should furnish the offices of the Board. But section 7 of the same bill reads that “the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, etc., etc., for the payment of all expenses, made necessary by this act, including salaries.” In view of this latter section the Secretary of State refused to supply furniture and the Board was obliged to purchase new, at the cost of \$559.50, which was drawn out of the appropriation for 1892.

The Secretary wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to your Excellency, Secretary of State, Auditor, Deputy Treasurer and the Attorney-General for the many courtesies extended.

Rev. Myron W. Reed, the President, has called at the office nearly every day, enabling me to consult with him regarding all office affairs.

WM. H. BRODHEAD,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—1891.

FROM AUDITOR OF STATE.

May 29,	Warrant Number	29,655	.....\$	11 05
June 24,	“	“ 29,771	.....	100 00
June 25,	“	“ 29,788	.....	255 73
July 7,	“	“ 29,846	.....	110 00
July 14,	“	“ 30,145	.....	33 20
July 28,	“	“ 30,200	.....	16 90
July 31,	“	“ 30,212	.....	100 00
Sept. 4,	“	“ 30,482	.....	100 00
Sept. 25,	“	“ 30,642	.....	36 40
Sept. 25,	“	“ 30,641	.....	86 00
Oct. 3,	“	“ 30,755	.....	150 00
Oct. 29,	“	“ 30,807	.....	138 50
Oct. 31,	“	“ 30,898	.....	150 00
Nov. 30,	“	“ 31,047	.....	150 00
Dec. 8,	“	“ 31,064	.....	44 05
				\$ 1,482 63
Unexpended balance returned to State Treasury.....				1,517 37
Appropriation for 1892.....				\$ 3 000 00

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES—1891.

SALARY AND TRAVELING EXPENSES OF THE SECRETARY.

Salary from April 20 to Dec. 1, 1891	\$	850 00
July 7, trip to Colorado Springs.....	\$	2 80
July 14, trip to Canon City.....		6 00
July 14, trip to Colorado Springs and Manitou.....		1 50
September 25, trip to Pueblo and Canon City.....		14 30
		\$ 24 60
October 29, Prison Congress at Pittsburg.....		72 75
December 8, Conference at Chicago.....		20 25

EXPENSE OF MEMBERS.

Myron W. Reed—

September 25, Conferre of Charities at Indianapolis.....	86 00
December 8, Conference of Committee at Chicago.....	18 25

J. S. Appel—

June 25, Conference of Charities at Indianapolis, visit of institutions in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Balti- more and Washington.....	255 73
September 25, trip to Pueblo and Canon City.....	12 10
October 29, Prison Congress at Pittsburg.....	65 75

J. C. Hay—

July 14, expenses attending Board meetings.....	17 85
Trip to Manitou and Springs.....	1 50
September 15, trip to Canon City.....	2 00

B. F. Johnson—

Expenses attending Board meetings.....	11 85
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OFFICE EXPENSES.

Stamps.....	\$ 15 00	
Seal.....	3 00	
Express.....	2 00	
Telegrams.....	2 60	
Copies.....	1 50	
Stationery.....	3 45	
Printing.....	16 90	44 00
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,482 63
Unexpended balance.....		1,517 37
		<hr/>
Appropriation for 1891.....		\$ 3,000 00
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STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—1892.

FROM AUDITOR OF STATE.

Dec. 31,	Warrant Number 31,322.....	\$ 150 00
Dec. 31,	“ “ 31,323.....	84 25
Jan. 9,	“ “ 31,366.....	394 50
Jan. 30,	“ “ 31,504.....	150 00
Feb. 29,	“ “ 31,713.....	150 00
March 4,	“ “ 31,731.....	45 00
March 9,	“ “ 31,752.....	120 00
March 31,	“ “ 31,959.....	166 66
April 15,	“ “ 31,997.....	53 33
May 2,	“ “ 32,116.....	166 66
May 31,	“ “ 32,255.....	166 66
June 30,	“ “ 32,440.....	166 66
July 30,	“ “ 32,670.....	186 16
Sept. 6,	“ “ 32,837.....	166 66
Sept. 30,	“ “ 33,014.....	166 66
Oct. 31,	“ “ 33,169.....	166 66
Nov. 9,	“ “ 33,226.....	30 60
Nov. 21,	“ “ 33,246.....	200 00
Nov. 30,	“ “ 33,418.....	166 70
Nov. 30,	“ “ 33,544.....	102 84
Appropriation.....		<u>\$ 3,000 00</u>

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES—1892.

SALARY AND TRAVELING EXPENSES OF THE SECRETARY.

Salary from Dec. 1, 1891, to Dec. 1, 1892	\$ 1,949 93
April 15, Trip to Buena Vista and Grand Junction.....	\$ 6 00
July 30, “ Pueblo and Canon City	3 00
Fort Collins	2 00
Gunnison	7 00
	<u>18 00</u>
Nov. 30, Prison Congress at Baltimore.....	100 00

EXPENSE OF MEMBERS.

W. F. Slocum—

April 15, Attending Board meetings	11 70
Nov. 30, Attending Prison Congress at Baltimore....	100 00

J. C. Hay—

April 15, Attending Board meetings.....	12 00
Nov. 9, " " " 	5 50

Bruce Johnson—

Nov. 9, Attending Board meetings.....	11 25
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OFFICE EXPENSE.

Dec. 30, 500 letter heads.....	3 25
50 postal cards printed.....	1 00
Stamps.....	5 00
National reports, Conference and Prison Congress.....	75 00
Jan. 9, Furnishing office.....	439 50
March 4, Roller-top desk and typewriter.....	120 00
April 15, Reports to complete set.....	17 33
Express.....	2 50
N. Y. Directory of Charities.....	1 00
July 30, Stamps.....	5 00
Telegrams.....	2 80
1,000 blank cards.....	2 50
Nov. 9, Printing.....	8 85
Stamps.....	5 00
Nov. 30, Printing on account reports.....	102 84
	<hr/>
	791 57
	<hr/>
Appropriation for 1892.....	\$ 3,000 00
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STATE PENITENTIARY.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Present population, November 30, 1890, males.....	500
Present population, November 30, 1890, females.....	9 509
Received during two years, males.....	696
Received during two years, females.....	13 709
Total.....	1,218
	<hr/>
Discharged—	
Expiration of term of sentence, males.....	396
Expiration of term of sentence, females.....	8 377

By order of court, males.....	4
Pardoned by Routt, Story and Cooper, males.....	56
Pardoned by Routt, Story and Cooper, females.....	1 57
Commutation of sentence by Governor, males.....	6
Transferred to Insane Asylum, order of Governor, males.....	6
Transferred to State Reformatory, males.....	99
Escaped, males.....	4
Died, males.....	3
Killed, males.....	1
Executed under statutes of 1889, males.....	4
Number in prison November 30, 1892, males.....	643
Number in prison November 30, 1892, females.....	14 657
Total.....	<u>1,218</u>

SUMMARY.

November 30, 1890.....	509
November 30, 1892.....	657
Largest number November 29, 1892.....	660
Smallest number May 13, 1891.....	506
Average.....	506 401-731

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash turned into State Treasury.....	\$ 34,163 31
Earnings turned into State Treasury*.....	59,238 47
Account November 30, 1892.....	14,024 72
Cash on hand.....	3,391 50
Total.....	<u>\$110,818 00</u>

Female Department—

Improvements.....	\$ 1,805 20
Chapel improvements.....	1,905 04
Total improvements.....	<u>\$ 26,293 80</u>

Maintenance, including management of prison, fuel, medicine, bedding, laundry, heating, repairing and maintaining build- ings, and a large per cent. of the improvements of the insti- tution.....	<u>\$168,880 60</u>
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EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Officers, salaries			\$ 15,206 73
Guards' salaries.....			47,657 45
	Amount.	Average per day.	Average per man.
Arms and Ammunition.....	\$ 95.15	\$ 13.03	\$.0002
Beds, Bedding, Towels	744.13	1.0109	.0018
Clothing, Boots and Shoes.....	13,712.01	18.7598	.0311
Discharged Convicts.....	7,162.05	9.7976	.0173
Escaped Convicts.....	1,495.81	2.2482	.0046
Fuel and Lights.....	8,277.32	11.3266	.0200
Furniture and Fixtures.....	3,964.77	5.4267	.0096
General Expenses.....	9,603.82	13.1379	.0230
Hospital, Drugs and Medicine.....	1,529.27	2.0940	.0047
Library.....	1,405 80	1.9259	.0034
Guards, Subsistence and Services.....	52,320.81	71.5743	.1263
Convicts' Subsistence.....	49,140.86	67.1967	.1176
Tobacco.....	1,933.44	2.6469	.0085
Expense Insane Convicts.....	96 02	13.43	.0002
Stationery and Office Expenses.....	611.53	83.85	.0015
Freight and Drayage.....	1,123.67	1.5371	.0028
Hogs—Expense and Outlay.....	190.91	.2621	.0005
Photographs—Convicts.....	266.50	.3642	.0006
Officers' Salaries.....	15,206.73	20.8026	.0368
Footings.....	\$168,880.60	231.0259	.4075
Cost per capita of Prisoners' Subsistence.....			.1176 per diem.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

Alabama.....	1	Mississippi.....	4
Arkansas.....	1	Nevada.....	2
Arizona.....	1	New Jersey.....	11
Connecticut.....	1	New York.....	81
Colorado.....	21	North Carolina.....	3
California.....	12	Nebraska.....	13
District Columbia.....	2	New Mexico.....	7
Iowa.....	34	Ohio.....	49
Illinois.....	61	Oregon.....	2

Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	52
Kentucky	14	Rhode Island	1
Kansas	13	Texas	8
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	8
Michigan	14	Utah	2
Maine	4	Virginia	9
Massachusetts	16	Vermont	4
Missouri	45	Wisconsin	20
Wyoming	5	West Virginia	7
Minnesota	5	Unknown	1

Foreign.

Australia	1	Italy	11
Austria	3	Isle of Man	2
Belgium	2	Java	1
Cuba	2	Mexico	3
Cape Good Hope	1	Prince Edward Isle	1
China	1	Prussia	1
Canada	15	Russia	2
Denmark	3	Scotland	4
England	30	Sweden	5
France	5	Switzerland	2
Germany	26	Wales	2
Ireland	25	Poland	1

CRIMES CLASSIFIED.

Assault to murder	14
Assault to kill	4
Assault to ravish	1
Assault to rob	8
Assault to rape	8
Attempt to rob	1
Accessory to robbery	1
Burglary	154
Burglary, in having burglarious tools	2
Burglary and larceny	64
Burglary and robbery	3
Burglary and larceny, and receiving stolen goods	1

Buggery.....	1
Bigamy.....	2
Crime against nature.....	1
Conspiracy.....	3
Embezzlement.....	9
Embezzlement and forgery.....	1
Embezzlement and larceny as bailee.....	1
Forgery.....	59
Forgery and uttering forged instrument.....	20
Forgery and false pretenses.....	1
Felonious assault.....	1
False pretenses.....	9
Killing cattle.....	5
Killing and stealing cattle.....	3
Larceny.....	171
Larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	9
Larceny, and larceny as bailee.....	2
Larceny from the person.....	10
Larceny and forgery.....	1
Larceny as bailee.....	7
Larceny and robbery.....	1
Malicious destroying of check.....	1
Murder and accessory to murder.....	1
Manslaughter.....	1
Murder in second degree.....	34
Murder in first degree.....	9
Malicious.....	5
Mayhem.....	2
Forgery.....	2
Robbery.....	38
Robbery and assault to rob.....	5
Receiving stolen goods.....	8
Rape.....	7
Rape and incest.....	1
Larceny by disposing of mortgaged chattels.....	2
Stolen stock.....	1
Using instrument to produce miscarriage.....	1

Uttering forged instruments.....	6
Voluntary manslaughter.....	7
Total.....	<u>709</u>

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Number.	Years.	Months.
1.....		4
1.....		5
1.....		6
1.....		8
9.....	1	
5.....	1	1
7.....	1	3
2.....	1	4
28.....	1	6
1.....	1	11
103.....	2	
10.....	2	6
1.....	2	9
108.....	3	
9.....	3	6
1.....	3	9
42.....	4	
1.....	4	3
4.....	4	6
1.....	4	9
68.....	5	
1.....	5	6
21.....	6	
15.....	7	
8.....	8	
6.....	9	
7.....	10	
3.....	10	6
2.....	12	
2.....	13	
1.....	13	6

Number.	Years.	Months
11.....	14	
2.....	15	
1.....	18	
4.....	20	
2.....	21	
1.....	24	
1.....	30	
2.....	40	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
For Life.....	13	
Death.....	9	
	<u> </u>	
Total number of prisoners.....		<u>709</u>

COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Inmates Dec. 1, 1891.....	37	
Received from Colorado State Penitentiary.....	39	
Sentenced direct from courts.....	33	79
Discharged—		
Expiration of sentence.....	14	
By parol.....	30	
Pardoned by Gov. John L. Routt.....	2	
Commutated by Gov. Story.....	1	47
Inmates Nov. 30, 1892.....		<u>32</u>
		<u>79</u>

SUMMARY PAROLED PRISONERS.

Did well, reported regularly.....	10
Failed to report.....	6
Doing well and reporting regularly.....	10
Returned to penitentiary for breaking parolment.....	2
Died.....	1
Confined in private insane asylum.....	1

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance of appropriation, Nov. 30, 1892.....	\$ 13,006 54
Supplies sold during the year.....	319 44
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 13,325 98
	<hr/> <hr/>
Disbursements—	
By Maintenance.....	\$ 11,881 03
Furniture and fixtures.....	66 65
Improvements and repairs.....	507 95
Tools and implements.....	19 20
Leather and findings.....	46 24
Live stock.....	126 00
Forage, team and tackle.....	573 15
	<hr/>
Unexpended balauce.....	\$ 105 66
	<hr/> <hr/>
Maintenance—	
Officers' salaries.....	\$ 3,372 00
Guards' subsistence and salaries.....	5,336 64
Stationery and office expenses.....	78 50
Convicts' subsistence.....	1,090 67
Clothing, boots and shoes.....	421 07
Beds, bedding and towels.....	19 15
Tobacco.....	118 05
Discharged convicts.....	374 70
Escaped convicts.....	109 05
Returned prisoners to penitentiary.....	10 35
Fuel and light.....	375 52
Freight and drayage.....	92 28
General expenses.....	447 30
Wash-house and laundry.....	35 75
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 11,881 03
	<hr/> <hr/>
Average per day.....	\$ 32.462
Average per man, per day.....	.854

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

INSANE ASYLUM.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in asylum at date of last report	183	95	274
Admitted during this term.....	175	68	243
Whole number treated during term.....	358	159	507
Discharged as follows:			
Recovered.....	115	40	155
Improved.....	14	8	22
Deaths.....	26	11	37
Escaped.....	7		7
	194	102	296
Patients remaining.....			296
Average number.....			274

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

Receipts and Disbursements for the Year 1890-91.

Auditor of State,		\$ 2,250 00
Sewerage and ditch,	\$ 2,250 00	
Auditor of State,		3,988 69
Insurance,	3,988 69	
Auditor of State,		60,000 00
Building fund,	60,000 00	
Auditor of State,		47,846 95
Bedding,	1,065 78	
Clothing,	2,923 55	
Contingent,	769 54	
Fuel,	2,409 70	
Furniture and fixtures,	808 13	
Improvements,	1,248 84	
Kitchen and laundry,	1,339 63	
Lights,	1,639 55	
Medicines and medical supplies.....	850 80	
Paying patients		98 45
Salaries,	6,500 00	
Stable,	1,452 90	
Table,	16,741 53	
Telephone,	80 00	

Transportation,	51 75	
Wages,	9,413 70	
Water,	650 00	
	<u>\$47,945 40</u>	<u>\$47,945 40</u>
Cost Maintenance per capita, (Exclusive of Improvements and Repairs),		\$161 34

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Inmates at time of last report		108
Admitted during 1891 and 1892		68
		<hr/>
Total enrollment		176
Removed from State	7	
Graduated	1	
Dismissed as feeble-minded	3	
Expelled	2	
Voluntarily remaining at home	29	42
		<hr/>
Inmates Nov. 30, 1892		134
Deaf boys	49	
Deaf girls	38	
Blind boys	29	
Blind girls	18	
		<hr/>
Total		<u>134</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1. *Institution in Account with State Treasury.*

Special Appropriations—

Total special appropriation in State Treasury to the credit of the institution November 30, 1890	\$ 56 72
Total amount of same made during 1891	30,000 00

Total amount of same made during 1892..	00,000 00
Total amount of same drawn during 1891..	00,000 00
Total amount of same drawn during 1892..	30,000 00
Total amount of same remaining in State Treasury to the credit of the institution November 30, 1892..	00,000 00

Current Expense—

Amount in State Treasury to the credit of the institution Novem- ber 30, 1890.....	
Amount appropriated during the years 1891-92..	\$ 88,599 54
Amount drawn during the years 1891-92..	80,930 30
Amount from official receipts, 1891-92..	7,669 24
Balance to the credit of said appropriations November 30, 1892...	00,000 00

2. *Classified Statement of Disbursements.*

Special appropriation	\$ 30,000 00
Officers' salaries for two years	27,250 00
Expenses of Trustees for two years	3,500 00
Ordinary repairs for two years.....	10,000 00
Carpets and furniture for two years.....	2,000 00
Lands for two years.....	
Buildings for two years, (same as first item).....	34,000 00
Insurance for two years	2,426 75
Not classified, for two years.....	47,415 03
Totals	\$122,591 78
Net current expenses.....	92,591 75

*This amount includes \$7,669.24 collected by the Superintendent from the industrial departments and for tuition of pupils outside the State. Our income from State taxes is only \$80, 930.30, for two years.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Admitted	89
Died	7
Discharged.....	50
Inmates November 30, 1892.....	41
Total	98

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash received from treasury.....	\$ 1,938.45
From other sources.....	664.22
From all sources.....	\$ 20,602.67

Commissary's Stores.	Cash Expended.	Quarter-master's Department.
\$131 62	December 1891.....	\$184 97
53 17	January 1892.....	88 61
82 66	February.....	116 65
88 27	March.....	114 86
133 78	April.....	77 45
56	May.....	135 39
127 62	June.....	185 25
110 46	July.....	150 30
107 96	August.....	151 97
45 92	September.....	174 97
50 38	October.....	103 29
36 86	November.....	34 29
	Interest paid on cottage funds July 22.....	125 00
<u>\$971 26</u>		<u>\$1,643 00</u>
Total.....		<u>\$2,614 26</u>

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Number in school at last report.....	148
Number received during two years.....	270
Total.....	418
Discharged to friends.....	162
Discharged to places.....	65
Expiration of sentence.....	19
Escaped.....	8
Died.....	2
Boarders.....	5

Returned to authorities	1
<hr/>	
Total leaving the institution	262
<hr/>	
Number remaining Nov. 10, 1892	156
<hr/>	
Sent by courts on complaint of parents	69
Sent by courts on complaint of others	199
Boarders	2
<hr/>	
Total	270
<hr/>	

Showing Length of Sentences:

Three months	1	Three years	103
Six "	2	Four years	3
Nine "	18	Five years	2
Ten "	1	Five and one-half years	1
One year	65	Six years	1
One and one-quarter years	1	Seven years	2
One and one-half years	8	Eight years	2
Two years	44	Minority	7
Two and one-quarter years	1	Boarders	2
Two and one-half years	4	<hr/>	
Two and three-fourth years	1	Total	270
Two and eleventh-twelfths years	1		

Showing from What Counties Children Have Been Sent:

Arapahoe	121	Otero	3
Chaffee	4	Park	1
Cheyenne	1	Prowers	1
Clear Creek	5	Pueblo	23
Conejos	2	Pitkin	6
Eagle	1	Rio Blanco	1
El Paso	9	Rio Grande	2
Fremont	4	San Miguel	1
Garfield	2	San Juan	1
Gunnison	3	Weld	3
Huerfano	2	Boulder	14
Jefferson	17	Las Animas	2

Lake	19	Wyoming State	9
La Plata	5	Boarders	2
Larimer	2		—
Mesa	4	Total	270

	Both parents native.	One parent native.
United States	110	40
Germany	7	7
England	16	5
Ireland	12	10
Nova Scotia	1	
Spain	1	1
Switzerland	1	1
Canada	5	3
Denmark	1	1
Scotland	1	2
France		3
Austria	1	1
Russia	1	
Africa		1
Both parents living		117
One parent living		117
Both parents dead		28
No record		8
Total		270
Parents owning real estate		83
Parents owning chattels only		143
Homeless		44
Total		270
Had been under arrest before		94
Had been inmates of other institutions		5
Having parents divorced or separated		37

Showing Ages when Received:

Seven years	1	Fifteen years	52
Eight years	3	Sixteen years	25

Nine years	7	Seventeen years	1
Ten years	30	Twenty years	2
Eleven years	22	Twenty-two years	1
Twelve years	36		—
Thirteen years	45	Total	270
Fourteen years	45		

List of Crimes :

Aiding escape	1	Larceny and incorrigible	1
Arson	1	Malicious mischief	6
Assault and battery	3	Minor frequenting saloons	1
Assault	4	Misdemeanor	1
Assault to rob	1	Petty larceny	87
Assault with intent to do bodily injury	1	Petty larceny and burglary	1
Breach of peace	2	Stealing	5
Burglary	10	Stealing a registered letter	1
Burglary and larceny	2	Vagrancy	67
Carrying concealed weapons	1	Vagrancy and immoral habits	1
Embezzling registered letters	1	Vagrancy and incorrigible	1
Forgery	2	Various offenses	1
Grand larceny	12	Vicious and incorrigible	1
Habits of vice	1	Vice	3
Incorrigibility	8	Wilfully disobedient and uncontrollable	2
Interfering with railroad	2	Boarders	2
Juvenile delinquent	1		—
Larceny	35	Total	270
Larceny as bailee	1		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

List of Salaries Paid:

Superintendent,	\$1,500 per year
First Officer,	780 "
Secoud Officer,	720 "
Third Officer,	660 "
Fourth Officer,	600 "
Book-keeper,	720 "
Three Mechanics, each	600 "

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Night Watchman,	\$ 540	"
Matron,	600	"
Five ladies in charge of departments, each.....	360	"
One Matron of Cottage,	240	"

Cash Receipts:

Board	\$2,139 79
Shoe sales	114 15
Broom sales	42 00
Live stock	197 31
Farm	64 71
Feed	154 02
Tailor shop	16 30
Sale brick	1 50
Sale old wagon.....	10 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,809 78
	<hr/> <hr/>

Maintenance:

Balance from 1890.....	\$ 37.48
Appropriation	70,000.00

Building Funds:

Appropriation.....	12,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$82,537 48
	<hr/> <hr/>

Expense Account:

Provisions	\$ 15,476 81
House furnishing.....	2,996 03
Dry goods and furnishing.....	6,468 49
Repairs and improvements.....	2,418 37
Tools and implements.....	634 33
Shoe shop supplies.....	1,833 87
Stoves and furnaces.....	50 30
Carpenter shop, bakery and tailor shop.....	161 52
Laundry.....	590 79
Brickyard	207 84

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

Feed	\$ 1,677 63
Water supply	1,690 81
Farm	7,165 11
Fuel and light	4,532 06
Police expense	908 45
Amusement and library	172 65
Telephone and telegraph	210 84
Office, printing and stationery	657 81
Officers' salaries	20,796 98
Postage	389 15
School requisites	214 74
Funeral expenses	93 60
Drugs and medical attendance	886 43
Board	59 75
Live stock	559 30
Insurance	220 00
Wagons and harness	430 77
	\$65,504 43
Cost per year per capita	\$ 224 92

 APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR 1893-4.

By Penitentiary—	
Maintenance	\$275,000 00
Special	37,500 00
By Reformatory—	
Maintenance	60,000 00
Special	50,000 00
By Insane Asylum—	
Maintenance	10,000 00
Special	77,651 30

By State Industrial School—

Maintenance	{ \$82,770 56
	{ 11,246 00
Special	8,040 00

By School for Deaf and Dumb—

Special	40,000 00
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By Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—

Maintenance	31,920 00
Special	84,650 00

By State Board of Charities and Corrections	6,000 00
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360.3091

1892

Colorado. State Board of Charities
and Corrections.

First biennial report of the State
Board of Charities and Correc-
tions, Colorado.

8037 DUE

BORROWER'S NAME Free.

Nov 28 '66

*Bar. e. Kirk
Personnel*

Jul 29 '75

*Julia Richardson
Denver*

Jun 30 '76

*Louise LaPointe
Adams*

360.3091

1892

Colorado. State Board of Charities and
Corrections.

First biennial report of the State Board
of Charities and Corrections, Colorado.

8037

Free.

