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SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
STATE BOARD
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION
COLORADO

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Sixth Biennial Report

of the

State Board of Charities and Correction

for the

Biennial Period Ending November 30
1902



Denver, Colorado
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1903

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AN ACT

CREATING A BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

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 Correction, 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 the 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 suitable 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 within 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 unnecessary 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 investiga-

tion 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 of 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.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Appointed	NAME	Address	Term Expires	Remarks
Mar. 19, 1891.....	Rev. Myron W. Reed	Denver	April 3, 1897.....	..... Resigned Sept. 19, 1893
Mar. 19, 1891.....	Rev. John C. Hay	Pueblo	April 3, 1895.....	..... Resigned Oct. 9, 1893
Mar. 19, 1891.....	Wm. F. Slocum	Colorado Springs	April 3, 1897.....	..... Resigned 1896
Mar. 19, 1891.....	Bruce F. Johnson	Greeley	April 3, 1893.....	..... Expired
Mar. 19, 1891.....	J. S. Appel	Denver	April 3, 1895.....	..... Expired
Mar. 19, 1891.....	Dennis Sheedy	Denver	April 3, 1893.....	..... Expired
April 3, 1893.....	J. Max Clark	Greeley	April 3, 1899.....	..... Declined
April 3, 1893.....	J. Warner Mills	Denver	April 3, 1899.....	..... Resigned Oct., 1897
May 3, 1893.....	John K. Mullen	Denver	April 3, 1899.....	..... Resigned 1893
May 31, 1893.....	Dennis Mullins	Denver	April 3, 1899.....	..... Resigned April 10, 1894
Sept. 18, 1893.....	Byron A. Wheeler, M. D.	Denver	April 3, 1897.....	..... Expired
Oct. 9, 1893.....	Minnie C. T. Love, M. D.	Denver	April 3, 1895.....	..... Expired
April 10, 1894.....	Frances C. Belford	Denver	April 3, 1899.....	..... Resigned Mar., 1897
Mar. 25, 1895.....	Ida Noyes Beaver, M. D.	Denver	April 3, 1901.....	..... Resigned Oct., 1898
Mar. 25, 1895.....	J. S. Appel	Denver	April 3, 1901.....	..... Expired
Feb. 5, 1896.....	Wm. F. McDowell	Denver	April 3, 1897.....	..... Expired
Mar. 24, 1897.....	Wm. F. McDowell	Denver	April 3, 1903.....	..... Resigned 1899
Mar. 24, 1897.....	Rev. T. H. Malone	Denver	April 3, 1903.....	.....
April 5, 1897.....	Mrs. S. S. Platt	Denver	April 3, 1899.....	.....
Oct. 12, 1897.....	W. W. Sullivan	Greeley	April 3, 1899.....	..... Resigned Dec., 1897
Feb. 3, 1898.....	T. H. Devine	Pueblo	April 3, 1899.....	.....

Oct. 8, 1898.....	Mrs. N. P. Hill.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1901.....	Resigned 1899.....
April 3, 1899.....	Mrs. S. S. Decker.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1905.....	.....
April 3, 1899.....	T. H. Devine.....	Pueblo.....	April 3, 1905.....	Resigned July, 1900.....
June 30, 1899.....	O. S. Storrs.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1903.....	.....
Oct. 18, 1899.....	Eleanor Lawney, M. D.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1901.....	.....
Dec. 11, 1899.....	L. R. Ehrlich.....	Colorado Springs.....	April 3, 1905.....	.....
Mar. 22, 1901.....	Eleanor Lawney, M. D.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1907.....	.....
Mar. 22, 1901.....	Rev. William S. Friedman.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1907.....	.....

Governor John L. Routt.

Governor Davis H. Waite.

Governor Albert W. McIntire.

Governor Alva Adams.

Governor Charles S. Thomas.

Governor James B. Orman.

EX OFFICIO:

THE
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.
OFFICE—ROOM 1, STATE CAPITOL.

GOVERNOR JAMES B. ORMAN, Ex-Officio.

MRS. SARAH S. DECKER, Denver.....Term expires April 3, 1905.
LOUIS R. EHRICH, Colorado Springs.....Term expires April 3, 1905.
REV. T. H. MALONE, Denver.....Term expires April 3, 1903.
O. S. STORRS, Denver.....Term expires April 3, 1903.
ELEANOR LAWNEY, M. D., Denver.....Term expires April 3, 1907.
REV. WM. S. FRIEDMAN, Denver.....Term expires April 3, 1907.

OFFICERS.

O. S. Storrs.....President.
Eleanor Lawney, M. D.....Vice-President.
C. L. Stonaker.....Secretary.
Mrs. Lucy I. Harrington.....Clerk.

Standing Committees.

On Insane.....Dr. Lawney.
Penitentiary.....O. S. Storrs.
Reformatory.....Rev. T. H. Malone.
Blind School.....L. R. Ehrich.
Industrial School for Boys.....Dr. Friedman and O. S. Storrs.
State Home and Girls' School.....Mrs. Decker and Dr. Friedman.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....The Secretary.
Private Charities.....Mr. Storrs and Dr. Lawney.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Office of the
State Board of Charities and Correction.
State Capitol, December 31, 1902.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

JAMES B. ORMAN,

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the State Board of Charities and Correction for the biennial period ending November 30, 1902, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

O. S. STORRS,

President.

Attest:

C. L. STONAKER,

Secretary.

Remember there is a seed-time as well as a harvest, and sometimes the seed remains long in the earth before it appears above ground; this I have found the case frequently in works of charity.

ELIZABETH FRY.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
State Board of Charities and Correction

Complying with the law creating the State Board of Charities and Correction, we respectfully submit our report and suggestions relative to legislation which we deem necessary and pertinent. Accompanying our report is the report of the secretary.

Two years ago the Thirteenth General Assembly accepted our two chief recommendations, providing for a law relative to private charities, and for care of feeble-minded in private institutions at county expense.

BOARDS OF CONTROL. We recommend that boards of control, trustees or commissioners of the several state institutions be given only actual expenses for each meeting attended, instead of the present method of stated salaries, with mileage additional in some cases. We believe that the efficiency of the work of administration will be improved rather than impaired by such a proposed change in the laws. We believe that under this proposed plan citizens, irrespective of their place of residence in the state, can be secured for service on these boards. We refer to the report of the secretary, elsewhere printed, showing in a comparative way the cost of these boards and the inequality in compensation given to the individual members of these boards, and, at the same time, the disparity in compensation between the several boards. It is evident that the present method affords opportunity for great imposition on the state.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME. We concur in the request of the commission for a special appropriation to improve the artificial lake for sanitary reasons. We urge a generous support of this Home and an increased capacity, provided that the applications for admission warrant such an increase. Of this we are not advised.

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND. We express our high appreciation of the excellent condition and efficiency of the work of this school, and we recommend that the appropriations asked for by the board of trustees be given, with the provision that such appropriation shall cover the expenses incident to the keeping of such records of per-

sonal and family history of pupils as may be required in the study of the causation of their respective disabilities.

INSANE. We recommend the establishment of a new hospital, to be located in the northern part of the state.

Because of the foregoing recommendation, we can not recommend the buildings asked for by the lunacy commission, at Pueblo, for male patients, but would recommend an appropriation of \$50,000 for the completion of the building for women patients.

We recommend a maintenance fund of \$180,000 for the Pueblo Hospital for Insane.

We recommend, further, appropriations for the Pueblo hospital as follows: Repair fund, \$8,000; cold storage, \$2,500; amusement hall, \$10,000; ventilator for main building, \$1,500; library fund, \$1,000; stable, \$2,500.

We desire to call attention to recommendations made elsewhere in this report with reference to a change in the law providing for the custody of the criminal insane.

We recommend a revision of all existing laws with reference to the commitment and discharge of insane patients.

STATE HOME. We heartily approve of the selection of a permanent site made by the board of control, during the past biennial period. The locality is most advantageous, the premises are satisfactory in every respect, and the price paid was certainly most reasonable.

We believe that the state, having assumed the care of totally dependent and neglected children of the state, must accept the conclusion that these children shall receive proper care and training, to the end that they may become self-supporting and worthy citizens. While we strongly urge that, at all times, the care of these children shall be generous, we hold that it is unwise to place them in conditions of luxury, and we believe that only sufficient money should be appropriated as will give them fair, wholesome and economical care. We believe that the placing out of these children in proper homes, under the most zealous and energetic management, is a slow process, and the state, from year to year, must care for a large number of unplaceable children, which number, in all probability, will increase year by year. Believing that the State Home is a permanent institution, we recommend that improvements shall be of the most substantial and permanent character.

Considering the numerous claims for assistance coming from the several state institutions, we recommend that the State Home receive an appropriation for buildings and improvements in the sum of \$50,000, and that an appropriation of \$40,000 be made for maintenance.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. We concur in the requests of the board of trustees and recommend that appropriations in the sum of \$52,700 be made for buildings and improvements. The subject of state appropriation for maintenance, instead of the per diem charge assessed against the counties, is a matter for legislative consideration.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. We believe that a vigorous, central authoritative administration of this school is required; that there should be at this school a superintendent who has the natural aptitude, the experience, the organizing ability and the force of character which must all combine to form a successful administrator of the school. We recommend that the request of the board of control for an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purchase of fifty acres of land adjacent to the institution be granted without delay, as we most heartily concur in the views taken by the board of control of the great urgency of more acreage for farm and garden purposes.

We believe that a maintenance fund of \$80,000 will suffice for the economical needs of this school for the coming biennial period. We believe that an appropriation of \$25,000 for buildings and permanent improvements will meet all the urgent requirements of this school at the present time.

REFORMATORY. We desire to renew what we said two years ago regarding the unsatisfactory conditions of this institution. It is in no sense a reformatory, and, until it can be organized on a proper basis, we can not recommend additional appropriations for buildings. Therefore, the only recommendation that we would make at this time regarding appropriations is that a maintenance fund of \$90,000 be granted, and an additional appropriation for steam heat of \$3,000, as requested by the prison commissioners.

We believe that a separate board of control for this institution should be created, as we do not believe that the prison commission is the proper body to conduct the affairs at the Reformatory. This would entail no additional expense on the state

We believe that a reformatory should be established in a suitable location at some point in the state convenient to markets, where farm land may be utilized to financial advantage.

The property now used for the Reformatory may well be used as a prison hospital for tubercular criminals, and for the criminal insane.

The separation of tubercular from non-tubercular subjects in state prisons is not a novel form of philanthropy. Such separation has been had for a number of years in some of the other states. In the state prisons of New York, in the five years that have passed since the segregation of tubercular subjects, the deaths from tuberculosis have lessened 71 per cent. With this and like facts before us, it is scarcely less than criminal for Colorado deliberately to expose helpless persons to one of the most terrible of the infectious diseases; in some cases, certainly, adding a penalty far greater than that contemplated by the law.

The criminal insane ought not to be kept in the general hospitals for the insane. The hospital at Pueblo should be relieved of this embarrassment. Neither should insane criminals be kept in the state prison at Canon City. If the state should establish a suitable place of detention for this class of delinquents, there would gradually filter towards it that

very dangerous class that now live a part of the time in county jails and at other times terrorize the community in which they are at large.

These two classes—the criminal insane and the tubercular insane—may be separated from each other and cared for with little additional expense for buildings on the property of the state at Buena Vista.

PENITENTIARY. We recommend that the sum of \$225,000 be appropriated, with the earnings of the prison, for maintenance, repairs and improvements at the Penitentiary. We believe that, with a careful administration of the funds, the sum of \$175,000 is ample for maintenance purposes, leaving \$50,000, with earnings, to be used for the necessary improvements urgently demanded. We heartily concur with the board of prison commissioners in the proposed plan to remodel the present woman's prison as a hospital. We trust, however, that in the adoption of plans for a new woman's prison, some effort will be made to construct one with more satisfactory details than was shown in the construction of the present woman's building.

As an aid to the proper development of the parole system, we strongly urge the immediate adoption of the Bertillon system of identification and registration. We hope that the state agency plan, in some form, may be adopted, for we believe that the efficiency of the parole system demands some form of surveillance of paroled prisoners, to the end that those violating parole may be promptly returned to the prison. We recommend that the commissioners provide each paroled prisoner with clothing and transportation in the same manner as required by law in the case of discharged prisoners. This policy will obviate the pretext for begging letters, which have become a source of much annoyance to the public, and which should be permitted no longer.

We hope to see the prison management withdrawn entirely from political and partisan influence and control, a system of grades and marks established, the employment of men upon merit and fitness for the work, whose tenure of office shall be during good behavior.

Upon the subject of prison labor we have nothing new to offer.

STATE BOARD OF PARDONS SECRETARY. We believe that the efficiency of the work of the State Board of Charities and Correction can be improved by relieving the secretary of this Board from the duties involved as secretary *ex officio* of the State Board of Pardons, and we urge that the State Board of Pardons be empowered, under the law, to appoint its own secretary, who may act as parole clerk and agent for paroled prisoners as well.

CIVIL SERVICE. We renew our recommendation, made two years ago, that suitable legislation be enacted to provide for civil service in all state charitable and penal institutions, to the end that efficient services may be rewarded, and the state thereby be benefited by the retention in service of efficient persons.

FEEBLE-MINDED. We believe in the custodial care of feeble-minded persons, and we trust that provision may be made for this class

of dependents. The law enacted two years ago, upon our recommendation, providing for the temporary care and training of feeble-minded children at county expense, has resulted in the placing of a few children by some of the counties of the state, in private institutions, but, as only a few counties have availed themselves of this new law, and there yet remains an appreciable number of these dependents needing care, we trust that an appropriation for the custodial care of feeble-minded persons may be established in this state at an early date.

COUNTY VISITORS. The efficiency and value of boards of county visitors have long been recognized by this Board, and we have repeatedly urged that some provision be made by law to meet the necessary expenses of these boards in the discharge of their duties. We renew our recommendation that the law be amended to the end that, upon order of the county judge, the board of county commissioners in each county shall meet, out of the poor fund, the necessary expense of such a board.

POOR RELIEF. The importance of having in this office proper reports regarding the expenditures of the poor fund in the several counties demands that we renew our recommendation that the law be changed so that the reports from the counties of the expenditure of this fund be filed in this office instead of with the Secretary of State, as the present law directs.

JUVENILE COURT. We desire to endorse the bills which have been prepared by the county judges of this state with reference to juvenile court laws.

PRIVATE CHARITIES. The last legislature, at our request, passed a bill providing for the reports of private charities to be made annually to this office, and requiring this Board to issue licenses to all societies and institutions making such reports. In conformity to this law, we have issued licenses to the following named societies and institutions:

- St. Vincent's Orphanage, Denver.
- St. Francis' Hospital, Colorado Springs.
- St. Mary's Hospital, Grand Junction.
- Convent of the Good Shepherd, Denver.
- Charity Organization Society, Denver.
- Colorado Children's Home Society, Denver.
- Associated Charities, Pueblo.
- St. Luke's Hospital, Denver.
- Woodcroft Hospital, Pueblo.
- St. Clara's Orphanage, Denver.
- Ladies' Relief Society, Denver.
- Working Boys' Home, Denver.
- Pueblo Children's Home, Pueblo.
- W. C. T. U. Mission, Denver.
- Visiting Nurses' Association and Flower Mission, Denver.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BOARD. This Board has received appropriations to the amount of \$3,000 per annum. We recommend that the appropriation for the use of this Board be increased to the sum of \$3,500 per annum.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the biennial period ending November 30, 1902, meetings were held by the Board as follows:

December 27, 1900, a special meeting was held at 4 p. m., for the purpose of considering the biennial report of the Board and its recommendations to the Governor. Present, Mrs. Decker, O. S. Storrs, Rev. T. H. Malone and Dr. Lawney. The secretary's report, to be incorporated as part of the biennial report, was read. The general plan of the report was discussed.

December 28, 1900, at 8 p. m., the Board resumed its consideration of the biennial report. Present, Mrs. Decker, Rev. T. H. Malone, J. S. Appel and O. S. Storrs.

January 2, 1901, the Board continued its consideration of the biennial report. Present, Mrs. Decker, O. S. Storrs, J. S. Appel and Dr. Lawney.

January 15, 1901. Regular quarterly meeting. Present, Mrs. Decker, Dr. Lawney, J. S. Appel, O. S. Storrs. Consideration was had of the proposed bills to be presented to the legislature for consideration.

April 16, 1901. Postponed regular quarterly meeting. Present, Mrs. Decker, Governor Orman, O. S. Storrs, Dr. Lawney, Rev. William S. Friedman. The annual election occurring, Mrs. Decker was re-elected president; O. S. Storrs, vice-president. Standing committees were announced. Routine business was transacted.

July 18, 1901. Special meeting at 4 p. m. Present, Mrs. Decker, Rev. T. H. Malone, Dr. Lawney, O. S. Storrs. Mr. J. H. Gabriel and Dr. Love, of the board of control of the State Industrial School for Girls, presented plans for a proposed cottage to be constructed at the state school. These plans were examined and discussed and, upon motion, were approved. Plans for the new ward building for the Arapahoe County Hospital were examined and approved. Dr. Lawney and the secretary were named a committee to wait upon the architect and make suggestions relative to minor changes in the arrangement of the rooms.

August 6, 1901. Postponed regular quarterly meeting, at 4 p. m. Present, Mrs. Decker, O. S. Storrs, Dr. Lawney, Rev. T. H. Malone. Secretary's quarterly report was read. The condition of the several state institutions was discussed and topics relating thereto were formally considered, including the subject of the transfer of prisoners between the reformatory and penitentiary. The new law relative to private charities was considered and the Board decided, before acting, to secure further information regarding private charities of the state before complying with the law.

January 7, 1902. Regular quarterly meeting, at 4 p. m. Present, Mrs. Decker, O. S. Storrs, Rev. William S. Friedman, L. R. Ehrich, Dr. Lawney. Secretary's quarterly report was considered. The Board decided to make an examination of conditions at the State Industrial School for Boys on January 11. Routine matters were also considered.

January 11, 1902. In accordance with the resolution of the Board, the following named members of the Board met at the State Industrial School for Boys at Golden: Mrs. Decker, L. R. Ehrich, O. S. Storrs, Rev. William S. Friedman, Dr. Lawney. At the request of the Board, Attorney General Post sent as his representative, Assistant Attorney General Merwin, who conducted the examination of witnesses. The Board was in continuous session from 9 a. m. until 3 a. m. of the 12th, and then adjourned, to meet in the office of the Board of Charities and Correction at 3:30 o'clock of the 12th. After due consideration, the Board prepared a report which was read to the members of the board of control of the State Industrial School for Boys, who met with the Board of Charities and Correction at a later hour, and the report was promptly transmitted to the Governor. The report follows.

REPORT OF AN INQUIRY MADE BY THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION WITH REFERENCE TO THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HELD ON JANUARY 11, 1902, AT THE INSTITUTION.

To His Excellency,

JAMES B. ORMAN,

Governor of Colorado.

Sir—We, the undersigned, members of the State Board of Charities and Correction, hereby make report of the result of our examination of the State Industrial School for Boys, held on January 11, 1902, at the institution.

The Board devoted sixteen hours of continuous examination of witnesses, including inmates, officers, and employes, relative to conditions existing at the school, for the particulars of which we refer you to the stenographer's notes in this office.

It is our unanimous judgment that the corporal punishment of the boys has been excessive; that such punishments have been inflicted or administered upon too slight provocation; and that the reports of such punishments as made to the board of control have not always expressed the precise facts.

We find that the general condition of the school is satisfactory, but that it is now rapidly moving into a state of disorganization, which, unless checked, must greatly cripple its usefulness; and that this condition is caused by the existence and growing strength of a factional division among the officers.

We do not impugn the character of the present superintendent, and we thoroughly believe that he has tried to act in the spirit of what is best

for the institution. On the other hand, we are convinced that he lacks the judgment, the executive capacity, and the power of properly directing and controlling his fellow-officers, which are absolutely essential for the successful administration of the school.

We express our unanimous judgment that the best interests of the state, as connected with this institution, demand the appointment to the superintendency of some man who has the natural aptitude, the experience, the organizing ability, and the force of character which must all combine to form a successful administrator of the Industrial School.

We would also recommend the removal of some other officers and some change in the method of management, which further recommendations we have submitted to the present board of control.

Signed.

SARAH S. DECKER.
L. R. EHRLICH.
O. S. STORRS.
WM. S. FRIEDMAN.
ELEANOR LAWNEY.

April 10, 1902. Regular quarterly meeting, at 4 p. m. Present, Mrs. Decker, Dr. Lawney, L. R. Ehrlich, O. S. Storrs. Secretary's quarterly report was considered. Mrs. Sarah L. Curtis, of the board of control of the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, and H. W. Cowan, superintendent, appeared before the board and presented the subject of purchase of land for a permanent site for the institution. Mrs. Curtis stated that the appropriation of the Twelfth General Assembly of \$30,000 and now become available, and this sum, with \$8,000 surplus, would give a sufficient sum for the board to act in the matter of the purchase of a permanent site. Mrs. Curtis stated that the board had made careful inquiry of available sites in the different parts of the county convenient to street car facilities and had practically determined upon the Field property. After conference, the board decided that the members individually would visit the proposed site and submit individual opinions relative thereto. Kenneth M. Laurie, an attorney, appeared before the board and presented a written statement with reference to charges against the secretary in his capacity as secretary of the State Board of Pardons, and he filed with the board affidavits and other papers with reference to said charges. These papers were received. The board took the matter into consideration. The annual election of officers occurring, Mrs. Decker declined re-election and, after some consideration, the board accepted her suggestion that some other member of the board be given the office, whereupon the secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the board for Mr. O. S. Storrs, as president, and Dr. Eleanor Lawney, as vice president. The secretary's quarterly report was taken up in detail. Dr. Lawney desired it to appear as a matter of record that she objects to the medical service of the prison as being incompetent. The board went into executive session and adjourned.

April 13, 1902. The secretary, Mr. Stonaker, having formally requested a prompt inquiry into the charges which had been filed, and, in accordance with a request of the Governor, personally made to Mr. Storrs, president, an inquiry into the charges began at Canon City. Present, O. S. Storrs, Dr. Lawney, L. R. Ehrich, of this board, and Dr. Wm. M. Nickerson and Wm. L. Dayton, of the State Board of Pardons. Caesar Roberts, assistant attorney general, was also present. The board called officers and prisoners of the prison before them and instituted a full inquiry upon the charges as preferred.

April 16, 1902. The inquiry was resumed in the senate chamber at the State Capitol, at 4 p. m., there being present Dr. Lawney, Mr. Storrs, Mrs. Decker, of this board, and Wm. L. Dayton, Dr. Nickerson and James Doyle, of the State Board of Pardons. Witnesses were examined.

April 19, 1902. The inquiry was resumed at 8 o'clock, in the senate chamber at the State Capitol, there being present O. S. Storrs, president, Dr. Lawney, Mrs. Decker, Wm. S. Friedman, of this board, and Wm. L. Dayton, Dr. Nickerson and Wilson D. Reid, of the State Board of Pardons. All available witnesses having been examined, at the conclusion of this meeting Mr. Stonaker read a formal statement in his own behalf, reviewing all the testimony submitted and refuting charges therein contained.

April 24, 1902. A joint meeting of the State Board of Charities and Correction with the State Board of Pardons was held at 5 p. m. Present, O. S. Storrs, Mrs. Decker, Dr. Lawney, Wm. S. Friedman, L. R. Ehrich, and, for the State Board of Pardons, W. D. Reid, Wm. L. Dayton, James Doyle and Dr. Nickerson. After an executive session, the following report was submitted to the secretary and transmitted to the Governor:

REPORT UPON AN INQUIRY OF CERTAIN CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST C. L. STONAKER, SECRETARY.

Denver, Colorado, April 24, 1902.

To His Excellency,

JAMES B. ORMAN,

Governor of Colorado.

Sir—Upon your personal request made to the president of the State Board of Charities and Correction, and made subsequent to the filing of certain charges against C. L. Stonaker, which charges were accompanied by the affidavits furnished by one Kenneth M. Laurie, an inquiry was made by the members of our Board, in conjunction with the State Board of Pardons.

Two sessions were held at the State Penitentiary at Canon City, on Sunday afternoon and evening, April 13, 1902, at which twenty-five persons were examined under oath. Adjourned sessions of this inquiry were held in the senate chamber, at the State Capitol, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, April 16th, and on Saturday evening, April 19th. In all, forty

persons were examined under oath, and every possible effort was made to secure full and complete information from all persons having knowledge of any fact bearing upon this investigation. A full and complete stenographic report was made and it is submitted along with the papers in this case.

Although every opportunity was publicly given to any person, or persons, to appear during the sittings of the joint boards to prefer further charges or statements reflecting upon the official conduct of Mr. Stonaker, we find that the charges preferred against the said C. L. Stonaker, of receiving, or attempting to extort money from prisoners, or others, have not in any respect been sustained; and, in our judgment, nothing adduced in the evidence reflects upon his official honesty.

Respectfully submitted,

O. S. STORRS, *President*,
 SARAH S. DECKER,
 ELEANOR LAWNEY,
 WILLIAM S. FRIEDMAN,
 L. R. EHRICH,

Members State Board of Charities and Correction.

The above report is concurred in and adopted as the report of the State Board of Pardons.

JAMES DOYLE,
 WM. M. NICKERSON,
 WM. L. DAYTON,
 W. D. REID,

Members State Board of Pardons.

September 23, 1902. A postponed regular meeting, due to the absence of members of the board from the state during the summer period. Present, O. S. Storrs, Governor Orman, Dr. Friedman, Mrs. Decker, Dr. Lawney. Minutes of preceding regular and special meetings were read and approved. The secretary's report was read and considered. Dr. Lawney presented the subject of the segregation of inmates of state institutions suffering with tuberculosis and reported what inquiries she had made on the subject. The secretary was instructed to secure quarterly reports from all state institutions showing the number of inmates having tuberculosis and the condition of the patients at the time of reporting, this data to be filed for future use.

October 14, 1902. Special meeting at 4 p. m. Present, O. S. Storrs, Governor Orman, Dr. Friedman, Dr. Lawney, Mrs. Decker. A proposed blank for the annual report of private charities to this board was considered and formally adopted. A proposed draft of form of license was submitted and the secretary was instructed to make inquiries regarding the cost of 250 copies by lithographic process. The board decided to make a formal inspection of state institutions, leaving Denver Sunday evening, October 19th.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TRAVELING FUND.

By appropriation for biennial period.....	\$800 00
Voucher 6. February 1, 1901, Secretary to Buena Vista, three trips	\$ 12 50
Voucher 17. April 22, 1901, Secretary to Cripple Creek.....	8 25
Voucher 18. April 24, 1902, Secretary to Leadville.....	6 00
Voucher 24. May 3, 1901, Secretary and Board to Golden.....	2 40
Voucher 28. July 1, 1901, Secretary attending National Conference in Washington, D. C.....	106 85
Voucher 29. July 16, 1901, Board to Buena Vista and Canon City and Pueblo.....	31 75
Voucher 32. August 15, 1901, Secretary to Ouray, Telluride, Gunnison and Durango.....	21 00
Voucher 35. September 30, 1901, Secretary and Board to Colorado Springs	7 70
Voucher 40. October 8, 1901, Dr. Lawney to Buena Vista and Canon City	13 90
Voucher 43. November 16, 1901, Secretary to National Prison Congress at Kansas City.....	38 15
Voucher 46. November 30, 1901, O. S. Storrs to Pueblo and Colorado Springs	8 25
Voucher 47. November 30, 1901, Dr. Lawney to Colorado Springs.....	9 15
Voucher 50. December 27, 1901, Secretary to Conejos.....	6 00
Voucher 52. January 13, 1902, Board to Golden.....	14 20
Voucher 54. January 16, 1902, Secretary to Chicago.....	44 80
Voucher 56. January 24, 1902, L. R. Ehrich to Denver.....	6 65
Voucher 59. February 28, 1902, Secretary to Boulder, Monte Vista and Buena Vista.....	10 30
Voucher 60. February 28, 1902, Secretary and Mrs. Decker to Cripple Creek.....	9 10
Voucher 63. April 14, 1902, Board to Canon City, re Stonaker investigation	45 50
Voucher 64. April 14, 1902, L. R. Ehrich, attending meeting.....	6 00
Voucher 65. April 24, 1902, L. R. Ehrich, attending meeting.....	8 75
Voucher 66. April 30, 1902, L. R. Ehrich to Canon City and Pueblo...	2 00
Voucher 71. May 30, 1902, Secretary, miscellaneous items.....	5 70
Voucher 75. July 30, 1902, Secretary to National Conference at Detroit	75 95
Voucher 76. July 30, 1902, Governor Orman, O. S. Storrs and Secretary to Buena Vista, Canon City and Pueblo.....	9 65
Voucher 79. August 4, 1902, O. S. Storrs and Governor Orman to Monte Vista.....	5 00

Voucher 80.	August 4, 1902, Dr. Lawney to Buena Vista.....	10 75
Voucher 83.	August 30, 1902, C. L. Stonaker and O. S. Storrs to Colorado Springs and Golden.....	9 10
Voucher 87.	October 24, 1902, Board to Buena Vista and Canon City, Pueblo and Colorado Springs.....	43 30
Voucher 88.	October 30, 1902, Secretary to Fort Collins.....	5 20
Voucher 91.	November 5, 1902, Secretary and Board, miscellaneous items	12 20
Voucher 96.	November 30, 1902, Board and Secretary, visits institutions	10 55
Voucher 98.	November 30, 1902, Visits, Dr. Friedman and Secretary to Industrial School for Girls.....	4 00
	Total	\$610 60
	Balance	189 40
		\$800 00

EXPENSE FUND.

By appropriation.....		\$200 00
February 1, 1901, telephones and telegrams.....	\$	1 78
February 1, 1901, postage and telegrams.....		2 36
February 12, 1901, postage stamps.....		10 00
March 1, 1901, telephone tolls.....		50
March 1, 1901, six volumes National Conference Reports.....		7 50
March 15, 1901, press clipping bureau.....		60 00
March 15, 1901, jail pamphlets.....		12 41
April 30, 1901, express.....		85
July 1, 1901, express on Prison Congress Reports.....		2 85
January 7, 1902, six volumes National Conference Reports.....		7 50
January 16, 1902, telephone tolls.....		3 20
January 21, 1902, ten volumes National Prison Congress Reports.....		9 00
August 1, 1902, Hamilton & Kendricks, books.....		15 75
November 28, 1902, telephones and express.....		1 25
November 28, 1902, printing 250 report blanks.....		9 60
November 28, 1902, lithographing 250 license blanks.....		35 00
	Total	\$179 55
	Balance	20 45
		\$200 00

Respectfully submitted,

O. S. STORRS, President.
MRS. S. S. DECKER.
ELEANOR LAWNEY, M. D.
T. H. MALONE.
W. S. FRIEDMAN.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities and Correction:

During the past biennial period the secretary has served as secretary of this Board and also of the State Board of Pardons. The office work has been quite heavy because of the dual duties thus involved.

Whenever time and opportunity permitted, visits have been made to county and municipal institutions, at which time conferences are had with municipal and county authorities relative to the various branches of eleemosynary and correctional work.

The state institutions have been visited from time to time, and a full knowledge of their respective managements and conduct has been secured. It is a pleasure to state that the utmost cordial relations exist between this board and the respective managers of state institutions. Advice and counsel has been freely asked and exchanged from time to time, and your secretary has endeavored at all times to be of practical and material assistance to the end that the institutions may be continually improved and the welfare of the inmates thereby bettered.

During the past biennial period a state conference was held at Colorado Springs. Much of the work of this conference has fallen to the lot of the secretary.

Through the kindness of the Board, the secretary has been permitted to attend the National Conferences of Charities and Correction and the National Prison Congress. On such trips every opportunity has been taken to pay visits to state institutions and to study in detail their respective management and operation. The national conferences, in themselves, are of inestimable value. These conferences have likewise been attended by heads of our state institutions and members of boards of control, resulting in improving the conduct of the institutions over which they have administrative power.

Some of the results of the information gathered during the past two years are submitted in the accompanying report. The problems are so many and the methods in vogue in the several states are so varied that it requires time and much thought and study to determine at length what is most of value for our state, and to learn what is wise to avoid.

The members of this Board have been of great assistance and encouragement in the routine and special work falling upon this office, and if the service rendered them in exchange has assisted them in improving the condition of our state charitable and correctional institutions the labors of this office have not been in vain.

C. L. STONAKER,
Secretary.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

NUMBER INCOMING.

	State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.	Colorado School for Deaf and Blind.	Insane Asylum.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Industrial School for Girls.	Industrial School for Boys.	Reformatory.	Penitentiary.
Number of inmates December 1, 1900...	90	137	498	141	41	182	113	514
Admitted (new) during year.....	70	46	66	29	24	116	110	246
Former inmates readmitted.....	..	127	11	4	3	...	...	...
Probationers returned.....	25	...	3	...	18	9	...	...
Absentees returned.....	..	2	...	210	...	...	...	...
Escaped inmates returned.....	..	...	3	...	25	11	1	9
Paroled prisoners returned.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Transferred from Reformatory.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Transferred from Penitentiary.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Transferred from Insane Asylum.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	185	312	581	384	111	318	231	773

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

NUMBER OUTGOING.

	State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.	Colorado School for Deaf and Blind.	Insane Asylum.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Industrial School for Girls.	Industrial School for Boys.	Reformatory.	Penitentiary.
Discharged	1	5	32	25	...	8	...	100
Paroled .....	...	...	...	...	12	87	121	85
Pardoned .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Escaped	1	...	1	...	18	12	2	14
Transferred to Insane Asylum.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transferred to Penitentiary.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Transferred to Reformatory.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Graduated .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absent with leave.....	...	11	...	216	...	...	...	...
Dismissed on trial.....	67	...	25	...	23	...	...	...
Returned to parent.....	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed on vacation.....	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged temporarily as witnesses..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Discharged by order of court.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Died	4	...	40	9	...	1	1	9
Totals	87	150	98	250	53	108	129	222
Present December 1, 1901.....	98	162	502	134	58	210	102	551

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

NUMBER INCOMING.

	State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.	Colorado School for Deaf and Blind.	Insane Asylum.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Industrial School for Girls.	Industrial School for Boys.	Reformatory.	Penitentiary.
Number of inmates December 1, 1901.....	98	162	502	134	58	210	102	551
Admitted (new) during year.....	81	21	73	53	12	105	122	303
Former inmates readmitted.....	..	141	3	2	..	..	..	..
Probationers returned.....	49	..	1	..	12	..	..	..
Absentees returned.....	..	..	..	254	..	..	..	..
Escaped inmates returned.....	2	..	..	..	11	22	..	5
Paroled prisoners returned.....	..	..	..	..	..	24	9	4
Returned by order of court.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Transferred from Penitentiary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	230	324	579	443	93	361	234	866

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

NUMBER OUTGOING.

	State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.	Colorado School for Deaf and Blind.	Insane Asylum.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Industrial School for Girls.	Industrial School for Boys.	Reformatory.	Penitentiary.
Discharged	1	19	42	39	1	35	...	96
Paroled .....	..	..	26	..	21	103	110	107
Pardoned .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Escaped	8	..	6	..	11	25	1	8
Transferred to Reformatory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Transferred to Industrial School for								
Boys	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absent with leave (furloughed).....	..	3	..	241	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on trial.....	74	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Returned to parent.....	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Returned to county.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduated .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on vacation.....	..	148	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharged by order of court.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Died	1	..	34	18	..	..	..	3
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 102	<hr/> 173	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 298	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 163	<hr/> 111	<hr/> 245
Discharged from parole.....	..	..	24	..	7	36	35	56
Escaped from parole.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pardoned from parole.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Present December 1, 1902.....	128	151	503	145	59	198	123	621

TABLE

SHOWING AVERAGE POPULATION OF THE STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MONTHS, FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

MONTHS	State Home for De- pendent and Neg- lected Children.	Colorado School for Deaf and Blind.	Insane Asylum.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Industrial School for Girls.	Industrial School for Boys.	Reformatory.	Penitentiary.
December, 1900.....	88	138	505	143	40	186	114	517
January, 1901.....	88	135	502	149	39	190	113	515
February, 1901.....	94	136	501	147	45	199	115	529
March, 1901.....	99	136	500	146	40	194	113	533
April, 1901.....	100	136	498	137	46	201	115	546
May, 1901.....	96	135	501	120	43	206	114	548
June, 1901.....	92	10	503	109	44	203	106	557
July, 1901.....	96	1	505	118	52	199	113	546
August, 1901.....	102	1	506	121	57	198	111	531
September, 1901.....	91	160	503	123	56	198	97	530
October, 1901.....	88	162	505	130	59	199	93	546
November, 1901.....	36	162	507	135	55	204	92	553
December, 1901.....	96	160	502	133	60	208	101	564
January, 1902.....	100	157	506	139	60	200	96	575
February, 1902.....	104	156	505	138	60	194	100	584
March, 1902.....	98	154	504	141	61	182	96	592
April, 1902.....	96	152	505	138	64	193	96	610
May, 1902.....	94	151	509	119	62	189	110	620
June, 1902.....	94	151	504	112	64	186	119	639
July, 1902.....	102	...	504	122	65	185	122	632
August, 1902.....	108	...	501	130	63	186	119	611
September, 1902.....	111	146	503	135	63	186	118	590
October, 1902.....	125	149	502	138	62	213	116	609
November, 1902.....	128	151	502	142	61	194	119	618
Average, 1901.....	94	142	503	132	48	198	108	538
Average, 1902.....	105	153	504	132	62	193	109	604

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Boards of Control.

Two years ago the State Board of Charities and Correction recommended that the boards of control, trustees or commissioners of the several state institutions be given a uniform per diem salary and actual expenses for each meeting attended, instead of the present method of stated salaries, with mileage in some cases.

The laws governing these state institutions were enacted at different times in the history of legislation in this state and no apparent effort was made to secure uniform compensation for services rendered. Various amendments, at different times, have been made to these laws, but there yet remains a lack of uniformity in compensation, which is not commensurate with the services rendered. The efficiency of the work, however, of the different boards has not been dependent upon the salaries and compensation given by law. The Board of Control of the State Home, and the Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Girls, without compensation, have given much time and the individual members have gone to considerable personal expense in administering the duties entrusted to them; neither do the individual members of these boards at this time ask for financial compensation.

There being no salary and no compensation for expenses incurred, it has been found impracticable to secure on these two boards citizens from the different sections of the state because of the personal expense that would be incurred to the persons thus appointed if they were required to travel long distances from their respective homes to attend the meetings of these boards at their respective institutions.

Under old laws, the mileage feature, where members reside at long distances from the institutions they are called upon to assist in managing, is quite a tax upon the maintenance fund of the institutions, and is subject to petty abuse. At the same time the compensation is not uniform between the several members constituting the board. Citizens resident of the same town in which the institution is located receive no mileage to speak of, while citizens at a remote point from the institution receive an excessive compensation in mileage, which constitutes quite a generous salary, particularly if such members are fortunate in securing railway passes.

The commissioners of the prison are, by virtue of the law establishing the reformatory, made the commissioners also of the reformatory and

they draw salaries from the funds of each institution, and, in addition, actual expenses in one case with mileage in the other.

The table herewith submitted shows the discrepancies that arise through these various laws enacted at different times. It may be that under the proposed plan of uniform per diem salary and actual expenses incurred in attending meetings there would not be any appreciable reduction in the total cost to the state of these several boards, but it would afford every person giving personal services to this work an equal compensation for services rendered, and would permit the appointment of citizens from all sections of the state and thereby arouse a more widespread interest in the operations of the various state institutions, by attracting to the work the valuable services of good people, who, under the present system in some of the institutions, are prevented from devoting time and thought to this work. The method in vogue for the commissioners of the State Insane Hospital seems quite satisfactory in giving each member a stated salary per annum and allowing no additional compensation for actual expenses incurred, yet it will be seen that the citizen resident of Pueblo, and member of this board, having no expense to incur in attending meetings, is benefited financially over his associates, who must travel long distances at a sacrifice of considerable time and personal expense to attend meetings.

In the last biennial report a brief consideration was given to the subject of a central board of control, to manage all state institutions, and further discussion is probably not necessary at this time. There are advantages and disadvantages in such a plan, and, as this state has adopted the plan of separate boards for each institution, with the advisory work of the State Board of Charities and Correction, it would seem that there is no great advantage to be gained by a change to the system of the central board of control plan.

TABLE OF STATISTICS
 CONCERNING THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION	No. on Board	Term of Service	Regular Meetings	Compensation per year	Total Cost 1899-1900	Total Cost 1901-1902
State home	5	6 years	Third Wednesday in April, Aug. and Dec.	No salary.	-----	-----
Colorado school for deaf and blind	5	6 years	Once in each two months	{ \$150.----- } { Mileage, 15 cents }	\$ 3,605 95	\$ 3,764 55
Soldiers' and sailors' home	4	6 years	Quarterly	Actual expenses	1,067 40	1,020 40
Insane asylum	3	6 years	Quarterly	\$600	3,600 00	3,600 00
Industrial school for girls	5	5 years	First Tuesday each month	No salary*	-----	960 00
Industrial school for boys	3	6 years	Quarterly	{ \$300 and mileage } { at 10 cents }	3,284 00	4,124 20
State penitentiary	3	6 years	Once in three months	{ \$300 and actual } { expenses }	3,484 32	3,501 33
State reformatory	-----	-----	Once in three months	{ \$400 and mileage } { at 10 cents }	3,196 00	3,369 60
Totals	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$18,237 67	\$ 20,340 08

* Secretary paid \$40 per month for clerical services.

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

(Established at Colorado Springs 1874, new act 1877, amended 1885.)

W. K. Argo, Superintendent.

Board of Trustees.

President, W. H. Trout, Canon City, 1903.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary McDonald, Pueblo, 1907.

Geo. E. West, Durango, 1907.

Treasurer, A. L. Lawton, Colorado Springs, 1903.

W. C. Jones, vice Lawton, Colorado Springs, 1903.

W. G. Rice, Cripple Creek, 1905.

Term, six years. Compensation, \$150 per annum and mileage at "15 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place of meeting."

The excellent condition of the school speaks well for the management. The board of trustees, superintendent, officers, teachers and employes are in most cordial and harmonious relations. With the pupils they constitute one great family united in purpose, filled with loving sympathy and enthusiasm for the continued upbuilding of the school as a whole. Superintendent Argo merits the most cordial support and sympathy of the people of the state for his unselfish, energetic and conscientious devotion of his whole time, thought and strength to the daily development of the work. He has brought the three departments of the school, literary, industrial and domestic, into the best of harmonious relationship, his zeal and energy pervades all departments and the loyalty of teachers and employes to his management is most gratifying. His recent visit to the best deaf and blind schools of the eastern states has given him renewed inspiration and an increased knowledge of modern methods of instruction and management. His report is worthy of careful study and every suggestion he makes is entitled to the most considerate and favorable attention.

In the literary department, ten teachers are employed in the deaf schools, four in the blind schools, and three in music. In the domestic department there are nine employes, in the industrial, seven.

The total enrollment for the biennial period was two hundred and twelve, divided as follows:

	Deaf	Blind	Total
Present November 30, 1900.....	87	50	137
New pupils admitted.....	49	16	64
Former pupils readmitted.....	7	3	10
Totals	143	69	212

	Deaf	Blind	Total
Graduated	3	4	7
Removed from state.....	6	1	7
Dismissed as ineligible.....	4	1	5
Returned home, ill health.....	1	1	2
Suspended	4	1	5
Time limit expired.....	3	1	4
Remaining at home.....	23	8	31
Totals	44	17	61
Present November 30, 1902.....	99	52	151

The management makes the utmost effort to induce parents to send their children to the school, but only the rigid enforcement of the compulsory education law and earnest personal work can bring into the school all the deaf and blind children of the state.

Financial.

The legislative appropriation for the biennial period for deficit, support and repairs was \$18,000.00, or so much thereof that with the receipts from the one-fifth mill state tax levy would amount to \$118,000.

RECEIPTS.

From State Treasurer.....	\$118,000 00
From board and tuition, non-residents.....	13,107 44
From miscellaneous sources.....	2,940 55
Total	\$134,048 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Overdraft for deficit.....	\$ 8,047 34
Maintenance and repairs.....	125,975 22
Total	\$134,042 56

In the items under disbursements, the sum of \$23,894.60 was expended in improvements and repairs. Exclusive of the items of repairs, improvements and support of non-resident pupils (which should be self-supporting from the charges for board and tuition) the approximate maintenance cost of the school for the biennial period was \$90,000.

Needs.

In the future development of this school the necessity for more land is apparent. Opportunities for instruction in useful occupations suitable for deaf and blind persons, such as market gardening, floriculture, horticulture, the care of poultry and other domestic animals

should be made available at the school and for this more land is required. Some time in the future the separation of the blind school from the deaf school must occur. The present location would then naturally fall to the blind school, and the new deaf school would be established on a large tract of land. The wisdom, however, of the request for additional ground space adjoining the present premises can not be refuted.

A gymnasium and music rooms for piano students is greatly desired as an adjunct to the school work. Instruction of sloyd and manual training for the deaf and blind, likewise, would tend to the better physical and mental training of the pupils. More books for the library, more tools for the industrial departments and an increase of apparatus for school work are required. It must be understood that pupils of this school require many things which are not so urgent for pupils of normal faculties.

The subject of a pipe organ, referred to by Superintendent Argo, is worthy of respectful consideration and his reasons for this request are clearly stated.

Physical Condition.

The physical condition of the premises is now as satisfactory as could be wished. The great amount of general improvement and repair work done during the past year has been wisely and economically carried out. There only remains the grading of the grounds and the relaying of the main sewer.

Requests.

The sum of \$59,500 is estimated to meet the cost of all the additional needs of the school. These are land, gymnasium, books, tools, pipe organ, new sewer and grading. Estimating the operating expense of \$90,000, and the improvements and additions desired at \$59,500, the total requirements of this school for the coming biennial period approximates \$150,000, and the legislature is asked to appropriate a sum which, with the revenue from the one-fifth mill tax levy, will aggregate the total amount desired.

TABLE
SHOWING ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES BY BIENNIAL PERIODS.

	1893-1894	1895-1896	1897-1898	1899-1900	1901-1902
Clothing	\$ 3,160 32	\$ 2,733 84	\$ 2,955 23	\$ 846 88	\$ 1,037 37
Drugs and hospital supplies	1,077 30	1,806 37	1,496 99	289 08	328 20
Dry goods, bedding.....	*	*	*	1,082 19	1,789 53
Food	19,430 40	16,933 34	17,746 89	16,249 63	20,319 47
Freight and express.....	739 43	921 22	552 84	18 66	24 95
Fuel	3,449 33	3,992 70	3,214 44	3,622 80	4,564 97
Furniture	286 40	524 75	453 55	413 56	955 89
Garden	*	*	*	40 89	169 22
Groceries, not food.....	*	*	*	170 46	262 06
Household supplies.....	1,192 68	1,158 09	*	999 83	1,686 89
Improvements and repairs..	4,642 19	2,305 38	2,666 05	4,560 10	23,894 60
Insurance	657 75	42 72	802 30	595 17	1,527 25
Interest	1,792 69	*	371 70	987 57	1,285 38
Laundry supplies.....	*	*	*	424 91	1,839 34
Library	108 94	76 85	186 83	74 12	622 57
Light	1,564 35	1,639 90	1,790 25	1,363 24	1,110 21
Live stock, vehicles, etc....	330 07	424 95	247 40	287 13	865 80
Medical and dentistry.....	*	*	1,496 99	524 62	769 42
Miscellaneous	814 08	1,115 88	476 09	201 97	248 07
Postage, telephone.....	*	*	*	526 29	624 55
Printing	139 47	252 82	95 05	68 50	74 20
Forage	533 13	472 65	372 75	371 15	786 93
Salaries and wages.....	43,168 10	44,558 51	48,523 34	47,228 32	51,524 33
School supplies.....	723 80	755 57	1,112 66	903 64	2,291 26
Shop expenses.....	3,316 98	1,767 53	5,332 24	3,692 44	4,239 11
Stationery and office sup- plies	167 23	251 89	221 65	158 80	216 25
Stable expenses.....	2,734 87	1,556 35	1,590 40	2,213 91	2,916 90
Water	850 00	1,257 35	1,007 35	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total	\$90,880 52	\$84,527 75	\$92,177 35	\$88,915 86	\$125,975 22

*Included in other items.

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Present at first of.....	137	137	134	136	135	135	135	1	1	1	159	162
Admitted (new).....	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	..	..	37	1	1
Former pupils readmitted ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	122	3	...
Absentees returned.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Average number.....	138	135	136	136	136	135	10	1	1	160	162	162
Graduated .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	..	...	...	...
Discharged .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	..	1	1	1
Dismissed on vacation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	..	..	...	...	...
Dismissed for temporary absence	1	5	1	3	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...
Officers	8	8	8	8	8	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Teachers	16	16	16	16	17	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Foremen of shops.....	6	6	6	6	6	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Other employes.....	12	13	13	13	13	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Total	42	43	43	43	44	45	37	36	42	45	45	45
New officers and employes ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	6	3	...	...
Officers and employes dis- charged .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	..	..	...	...	...

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Present first of month.....	162	159	154	155	153	152	151	..	..	1	148	149
Admitted (new).....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	2
Former inmates read- mitted .....	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	131	2	1
Average number.....	160	157	156	154	152	151	151	..	..	146	149	151
Graduated .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Discharged	2	7	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dismissed on vacation.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed for temporary absence	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Officers and employes.....	45	45	46	47	47	47	35	37	42	47	47	49
New officers and employes ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	5	7	2	2
Discharged .....	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	2	2	..

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

(Established at Monte Vista under act of 1889, amended 1893, 1895 and 1899.)

John H. Shaw, Commander.

Board of Commissioners.

President. H. V. Smith, Monte Vista, 1903.

Secretary, George West, Golden, 1907.

R. J. McNutt, Silverton, 1907.

L. E. Sherman, Ex-Officio, 1901, Colorado Springs.

J. W. Huff, Ex-Officio, 1902, Victor.

Term, six years. Compensation, actual expenses incurred in attending meetings.

At the beginning of the biennial period, owing to lack of state revenue, the Home was without other funds than the regular \$100 per man per year from the federal government and a per diem emergency board rate paid by the several counties, which latter revenue ceased with the beginning of the fiscal year, December 1, 1901.

The legislature appropriated \$20,000 for maintenance for each year and \$10,000 for improvements. The auditor promptly declared the maintenance fund available but withheld the improvement fund until 1902, when it became available.

Plans for an addition to the hospital and for an assembly hall were prepared in 1902, and these were submitted to the State Board of Charities and Correction as required by law, and were returned without approval. The commissioners proceeded with the construction and the Home now has an assembly hall building of stone, severely plain in style and crude in design, 36 x 80 feet, constructed at a cost of \$6,693.45, a one-story addition to the hospital, 24 1-2 x 40, costing \$2,307. Other improvements made have been the clearing away of rough, temporary frame shacks and pens used as stables, pens and corrals, making the grounds more attractive in appearance; the construction of a frame barn, costing \$675; the boring of three artesian wells; the building of an ornamental wire fence, and minor improvements in the domestic department. An orchard of 285 trees was set out successfully and the garden has been greatly improved. It was for years asserted that no vegetables could be raised and the farm land was not of any great value to the Home, but Commander Shaw has fully demonstrated the falsity of these assertions. The crop report for the two years shows:

	1901	1902
Vegetables	\$ 731 51	\$ 476 69
Poultry and eggs.....	84 00	89 65
Hogs	308 23	167 36
Hay and grain.....	490 00	343 60
Total	\$1,613 74	\$1,077 30

Commander Shaw is entitled to much credit for his faithful services and unselfish devotion to the work. It is no easy task to manage this Home and that he has accomplished so much with so little available resources speaks well of his executive ability. The discipline of the Home has been free from petty troubles and the inmates have been in general accord with him in his administration. Commander Shaw has succeeded in driving away from the neighborhood all places where liquor was surreptitiously sold to old soldiers, and his only complaint now is against the practice of some of the drug stores in Monte Vista selling liquor in bottles to the old soldiers, resulting in some cases of drunkenness. Liquor is not permitted on the grounds and a close watch is placed upon smuggling of liquor upon the premises.

Commander Shaw recommends a change in the hospital management, which has heretofore been under the supervision of a physician on salary, in regular practice in the town of Monte Vista, who visits the hospital every other day, and oftener if required, who purchases all drugs and whose orders are carried out by a steward, who is generally an inmate of the house. Commander Shaw's plan is that the hospital physician shall be appointed as formerly, but that the direct charge of the hospital shall be in the hands of a resident physician, or interne, of scientific training in some good hospital, who shall serve in the capacity of steward and nurse and shall be constantly in attendance upon and nurse of the sick, he acting under the advice and counsel of the physician appointed by the commissioners. There will always be complaints of the old soldiers regarding their medical treatment, as has always been the case in the past; however, with a recognized trained nurse and graduated physician on the grounds at all times, much of this complaint might be obviated by the plan suggested by the Commander.

Samuel West has been adjutant at the Home for several years and his conscientious devotion to duty and careful administration of details entrusted to him has made him a most valuable officer and he has been highly appreciated by the commissioners and the Commander.

The most urgent need at the present time is increased capacity so that more old soldiers may be admitted.

The artificial lake on the premises has been condemned by the federal government inspector and the commissioners recommend an appropriation for the purpose of building up the embankment so that a

wholesome body of water may be retained, thus avoiding the fear of typhoid.

Soldiers' wives and widows are provided for in the state homes of Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Michigan.

TABLE
SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES BY YEARS.

	1900	1901	1902
Executive expense.....	\$ 5,020 37	\$ 4,040 86	\$ 4,148 11
Subsistence	13,228 91	9,312 10	11,368 06
Clothing, including repairs.....	3,311 06	3,034 31	1,443 65
Household expense.....	3,629 30	3,897 84	3,684 10
Hospital expense.....	4,227 01	3,999 40	4,305 43
Repairs	372 36	1,131 12	1,932 65
Construction	362 62	77 40	10,195 65
Farm	1,263 73	1,239 10	1,661 09
Total	\$31,415 36	\$27,096 13	\$38,738 74

Population.

Period	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths
1891-1892.....	97	48	5
1893-1894.....	45	56	5
1895-1896.....	69	64	9
1897-1898.....	56	38	9
1899-1900.....	79	52	27
1901-1902.....	88	64	27
Daily average.....			133

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

(Established in Pueblo by act of 1879, new law 1899.)

A. P. Busey, M. D., Superintendent.

Board of Lunacy Commissioners.

President, W. W. Grant, M. D., Denver, 1905.

N. D. Owen, Central City, 1903.

Ed. G. Middlecamp, Pueblo, 1907.

Term, six years. Compensation, \$600.00 per annum.

Only words of commendation and high praise can be given to the management of the hospital. The board of commissioners has worked in complete harmony with the superintendent, who has exercised full executive control, unhampered in any way by partisan influences. Dr. Busey is an indefatigable worker and gives the closest of attention to the details of administration. He has gathered about him an efficient corps of nurses and employes and he has been most exacting in his requirements of them in the line of duty and intelligent service.

The patients have received daily personal medical and nursing service and have at all times been given the highest kind of humane attention and treatment. Because of the limited funds at command, the number of nurses and attendants has been kept at a minimum. There should be more attendants, they should be well paid and the number of working hours daily should be decreased.

The physical condition of buildings and grounds has been well kept, and, with the urgent improvements made, which were so long demanded, the premises are today in first class order.

It was with great regret that the board of commissioners accepted the resignation of Joseph H. Loor, steward, on December 1, 1902. He resigned to engage in private business. He proved to be a most trustworthy and valuable officer, and he filled the responsible position of steward to the satisfaction of the commissioners and with credit to himself.

The entire administration has been humane, intelligent and economical.

Financial.

Beginning the period with a deficit, and being long delayed in receiving authority from the auditor to use the special appropriations, the work of improving the physical conditions of the premises fell into the second year of the biennial period.

The appropriations were:

General maintenance fund, including the revenue from the one-fifth mill tax levy.....	\$241,500 00
Levee fund	7,500 00
Steam heating and laundry.....	20,000 00
Fire escapes	3,000 00
Repairs	6,000 00
Insurance	5,000 00

Two years ago there was a deficit of \$18,636.44 from the biennial period of 1897-8, part of which has been met, leaving yet a balance unpaid of \$7,554.78. The deficit for 1899-1900 was \$19,467.92, which is now reduced to \$6,200.83, making the present deficit \$13,754.61.

The special funds were all finally made available and have been applied as appropriated.

The financial history of the asylum may be summarized:

Year.	Maintenance.	Buildings.	Deficit.
1879-80	\$ 24,308 80	\$22,308 80	.....
1881-82	37,361 43	60,911 21	.....
1883-84	55,686 78	83,146 90	\$25,718 00
1885-86	68,110 00	25,718 00	8,643 61
1887-88	69,765 71	53,643 61	.....
1889-90	87,935 94	46,248 69	.....
1891-92	99,791 78	60,000 00	.....
1893-94	113,126 82	21,210 00	10,000 00
1895-96	116,691 61	8,129 05	32,818 52
1897-98	140,456 91	.....	18,726 44
1899-00	148,617 97	.....	19,467 92
1901-02	146,554 57	20,000 00	13,734 61

The growth of the asylum in population may be seen by the following table:

Year.	Admitted Males.	Admitted Females.	End of Period.
1879-80	55	19	38
1881-82	71	21	49
1883-84	56	40	97
1885-86	143	22	138
1887-88	152	55	171
1889-90	198	72	274
1891-92	158	66	296
1893-94	198	106	366

1895-96	243	38	422
1897-98	200	29	439
1899-00	225	92	498
1901-02	102	51	503

Insane Under State Care.

Although the state is required by law to care for all insane patients committed by the courts, the capacity at the State Hospital has been kept at approximately five hundred patients. Unless beds were to be placed in corridors and hall ways, no more can be accommodated until more buildings are authorized. Admissions have been made upon a quota arrangement with the counties, and only when vacancies occur by death or recovery.

The counties have been forced to support the insane, not admitted to the State Hospital, in local hospitals or in the private hospital owned and managed by Dr. Hubert Work at Pueblo. Dr. Work has been in close touch with the State Hospital and with this office, and his care of the state cases received by him has been as satisfactory as that given at the State Hospital. He has made monthly reports of all state patients to this office and a tabulated summary of the movement of population of these patients is published elsewhere.

The insane of Arapahoe county have been cared for in a detention ward building at the county hospital, only a few being received by the State Hospital from this county. The detention ward is a separate building, opened March 19, 1901, having a resident physician in charge of the patients, three male and three female nurses. The visiting staff of physicians give full attention to the insane patients received and treated. The results of this work prove the value of prompt hospital treatment in cases of insanity.

Opening with forty patients, this hospital received up to December 1, 1902, a total of 248 patients. Discharges have been as follows: Death, thirty-eight; transferred to private sanitariums, seven; paroled, twenty-two; custody of relatives, six; transferred to State Hospital, eight; released by court order, fifty-five; escaped, one. The release by court order has been upon advice of physicians, which indicates a goodly percentage of recoveries. There were present December 1, 1902, males, sixty-five, females, forty-five; total, 110.

Summarizing the total population of state patients, we have provided for the following:

State Hospital	500
Dr. Work's	100
Arapahoe County Hospital.....	110
Other private hospitals (estimated).....	50
Total	760

Needs.

It will be seen that there are now 250 state insane patients not provided for by the state. By the end of 1904 the number will in all probability be five hundred.

The problem for the incoming legislature to solve is simple. It must provide for the care of five hundred insane patients, either by enlarging the present hospital at Pueblo or by establishing a second hospital at some other place in the state.

The board of commissioners estimate the number to be cared for at 505, and upon this basis request a maintenance appropriation of \$180,000; the completion of the woman's building, \$50,000; and three cottages for male patients, \$150,000. Additional needs are: Repair fund, \$8,000; electric light plant, \$16,000; cold storage, \$3,500; amusement hall, \$10,000; ventilator for main building, \$1,500; library, \$1,000; stable \$2,500. If additional buildings are authorized the maintenance fund must be increased by an additional appropriation of \$45,000.

Dr. Busey, the superintendent, in his report, from his long experience in the care of insane, suggests the establishment of a new institution to be conducted as a hospital exclusively, and the Pueblo institution to be used for all chronic and incurable patients.

A third plan worthy of consideration is the purchase of Woodcroft, Dr. Hubert Work's private hospital, which includes fifty-five acres of ground and capacity for 225 patients.

The present acreage at Pueblo, owned by the state, is not sufficient for the wise treatment of the present population, and an increase in building capacity there without increase of acreage would be unwise according to the best thought of the day on the subject of the care of the insane. The city of Pueblo has grown rapidly about the State Hospital and good farming lands adjacent can not be secured.

There are good reasons for the suggestion of Dr. Busey, that a new institution be established upon good tillable land convenient to good markets, where sufficient acreage may be had for the employment of a large number of patients in wholesome out door exercise and occupation suitable to their condition.

In either event it will require a year or more to prepare for the reception of inmates, while if the purchase of Woodcroft were determined upon, immediate capacity for 225 could be secured, and then additional buildings at Pueblo would soon meet the future demands.

The future care of insane will include the establishment in all larger cities of detention wards at city or county hospitals for the prompt and early care of mentally deranged sick persons, preliminary to court commitments to the custodial care at state institutions. The detention ward hospital at Denver will continue to be used for this purpose, even though the state shall make provision for the care of five hundred insane persons.

The request for an amusement hall deserves consideration at this time. All state hospitals find it a valuable aid to the treatment of the

insane and amusement halls are to be found in all first class institutions in the other states. Likewise, books, magazines and illustrated papers have their use in good hospital work.

The care of the criminal insane under our laws is required of the management of the state insane hospital. There is no suitable place for such cases in the Pueblo institution, and by reason of the lack of room, all these cases, with few exceptions, are held at the Penitentiary. Dr. Busey recommends that the care of the criminal insane be provided for by law at the prison. This might wisely be done if the woman's prison be remodeled for such purpose and a new woman's prison be constructed.

Commitments and Discharges.

The laws relating to the commitment, parole and discharge of insane persons needs revision. The changes desired relate to voluntary commitments; the abolishment of jury hearings, unless requested by the person, his relatives, guardian or friends; the paroling of patients under legal regulations, the method of final discharge from parole or from public or private hospitals; providing for re-hearing in court of adjudged insane, where doubts of insanity arise; requiring financial support of insane by relatives, guardians or estates of adjudged persons, and minor changes in conformity with the foregoing suggestions.

Report of County Insane at Woodcroft.

Sir—Herewith report of the hospital care of insane for counties, at Woodcroft, for the two years ending November 1, 1902:

In hospital, November 1, 1900.....	61
Patients admitted during biennial period.....	235
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Whole number treated during biennial period.....	296
Discharged during biennial period.....	90
Died during biennial period.....	28
Eloped during biennial period.....	5
Transferred to State Asylum during biennial period.....	51
Transferred to Arapahoe County Hospital during biennial period.....	16
Remaining at Woodcroft, Nov. 1, 1902: Men, 67; women, 39; total.....	106

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Of the sixty-one in the hospital November 1, 1900, but thirteen women and five men remain. Of the 296 patients admitted since that date, eighty-eight are still under treatment. The admissions for the period were sent from forty-one different counties, and those remaining in the hospital represent thirty counties.

The number of county insane in this hospital November 1, 1898, was seventy-five, showing an increase of thirty-one in four years, or less than eight per annum.

Woodcroft hospital occupies four detached buildings. The grounds comprise fifty acres. The hospital farm maintains its own dairy, which yielded 12,960 gallons of milk during the period, all of which was consumed by the hospital. Hogs to the market value of \$689.64 were reared and sold or slaughtered for food. The alfalfa meadow cut ninety tons (estimated) of hay, worth \$810.00. The orchard bore marketable fruit to the value of \$800.00. The culls made 1,150 gallons of cider. The vegetable garden produced abundantly for table use, and a surplus of onions were marketed for \$286.00.

The number of paid employes connected with the hospital is: Male, twelve; female, thirteen; total, twenty-five. The minimum wage paid is \$20 per month to dining room girls. The maximum to hospital employe is \$125 per month and maintenance. The monthly pay roll of the hospital is \$808, exclusive of the superintendent's salary.

Signed.

HUBERT WORK.

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Probationers on 1st of.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Present at 1st of.....	498	495	495	497	496	498	502	507	504	503	503	505
Committed (new)	5	6	7	3	5	7	5	8	4	6	4	6
Former inmates read- mitted	1	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Probationers returned..	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped inmates re- turned .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Average number	505	502	501	...	498	501	503	505	506	503	505	...
Discharged	3	1	2	2	2	...	6	4	2	1	9	...
Dismissed on trial.....	2	...	1	1	2	2	3	5	...	6	2	1
Escaped .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	6	4	3	3	6	4	1	5	1	4	3	...
Probationers discharged	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Officers	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attendants	21	21	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other employes	17	19	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	42	44	45	45	45	46	46	46	47	44	44	46
New officers and em- ployes .....	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	9	...	7	5
Officers and employes discharged .....	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	12	...	6	3

TABLE
SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

INSANE ASYLUM.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Present 1st of month...	502	505	506	502	505	503	503	504	502	503	502	502
Committed (new).....	7	4	6	6	3	6	7	4	7	6	9	8
Former inmates recom- mitted .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Probationers returned..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number.....	502	506	505	504	505	509	504	504	501	503	502	502
Discharged from parole ...	...	...	6	...	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
Discharged	2	1	7	...	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	5
Dismissed on parole....	3	2	1	2	6	...	3	3	1	...	2	3
Escaped .....	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Died	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	5	3
Officers and employes..	46	45	45	46	45	46	44	47	45	45	47	45
New officers and em- ployes .....	...	...	2	6	3	8	4	6	7	5	6	3
Officers and employes discharged	1	2	5	4	7	6	3	9	5	4	4	4

STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

(Established in Denver by act of 1895, amended 1897.)

H. W. Cowan, Superintendent.

Board of Control.

President, Dora E. Reynolds, Denver, 1907.

Secretary, Lucy M. Hughes, Denver, 1905.

Sarah L. Curtis, Denver, 1905.

Louise L. Arkins, Denver, 1903.

Tyson S. Dines, Denver, 1907.

Term, six years. Compensation, no salary and no expenses allowed.

The State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children provides for the establishment, near Denver, of a state institution for the care of children under sixteen years of age who are dependent upon the public for support, and to this institution neglected children may be committed by the county courts, regardless of physical condition. The board of control shall have authority to admit children in their discretion, so that in the event the institution is overcrowded or the child's condition such as to menace the welfare of the children already therein, dependent or neglected children of unsound body may not be admitted.

The object of this State Home is to provide a temporary home for such children, and the effort of the management should always be to find permanent homes for these children. The board of control of that institution employ a state agent, whose duty is to find suitable homes for children, to investigate the condition of homes of applicants for children, and to arrange for their placing and adoption. The state agent shall likewise visit these children and make reports. No child from this Home can be placed in a home on trial or by adoption unless this shall be approved by the superintendent, agent or board of county visitors, or by the county commissioners of the county, or by the agent of the State Board of Charities and Correction.

It is further required of the state agent to procure written reports concerning such children at least once in each three months, from the person to whom the child is indentured, from the agent of the state home, or from the county commissioners of the county where the child resides, or the agent of the State Board of Charities and Correction, or from the board of county visitors.

This home was opened in March, 1896. A remodeled church building in Denver was rented and the home started with less than twenty children. Adjoining vacant lots are utilized as play grounds, and a small space has been used for gardening purposes.

It was difficult in such cramped quarters to arrange for the care of an average of eighty children, and to find quarters for officers and em-

ployes, to provide dormitories, school rooms, dining room, kitchen, laundry and work rooms; and that so much excellent work has been done in the past reflects great credit on the executive ability of the superintendent and board of control.

The first biennial report of the work of this institution, ending November 30, 1896, gave no itemized statement of expenditures, nor no statistical review of the work done. An appropriation of \$10,000 for the period was expended in rentals, salaries, furnishings and equipment, maintenance and traveling expenses of the state agent. During the period sixty children were received, seventeen adopted by families and nine indentured.

For the second biennial period, ending November 30, 1898, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated.

For the third biennial period, ending November 30, 1900, the sum of \$30,000 was appropriated for the maintenance and \$30,000 for establishing a permanent home. The latter appropriation, however, was unavailable until 1902.

For the last biennial period the legislature appropriated a total sum of \$43,000 for general maintenance and such other purposes as the board of control directed. With this sum, the management continued in rented quarters to handle its difficult problem, with increasing number of children received, with marked success, considering the difficulties involved. Upon the appropriation of \$30,000, made by the Twelfth General Assembly, for the purchase of lands and buildings, becoming available in April, 1902, the board of control proceeded to make a search for a suitable location, and, after consultation with Governor Orman, the State Board of Charities and Correction and a number of public spirited citizens, the Field property in the southern section of the city of Denver was purchased. The land is high ground, conveniently located to street car facilities, and includes forty acres of ground, nearly all under ditch with an old water right. The improvements consisted of a well built stone house, comprising a basement, two full stories and a large open attic, which had been made a ball room for the use of the original owner. Possession was given July 19, 1902, and, after suitable temporary repairs were made, the home moved into permanent quarters November 1, 1902.

This residence building accommodates, in a somewhat crowded manner, the girls, employes, superintendent's family, kitchen, dining room, laundry and store room. Of the surplus from the maintenance fund enough money was obtained to build temporary dormitories for the boys, a school room and a hospital on the tent-cottage plan. These tent-cottages have board floors and walls, paper ceilings and canvas roof. They are heated by stoves. There was found available a small sum unexpended, which has been used in building a foundation and grading for a four room brick school building.

Needs.

It now requires but a reasonable amount of money to put the permanent site for the State Home in good working condition, and the requests made by the board of control follow:

Maintenance	\$ 50,000
School building.....	10,000
Two cottages for boys.....	24,000
One cottage for girls.....	12,000
Boiler house and laundry.....	8,000
Domestic building.....	10,000
Hospital	7,500
	<hr/>
Total	\$121,500

Because of the sparsely settled population of this state, the long distances to be traveled, and the difficult conditions involved in securing permanent homes for these children in private families, the increase of a large permanent population will continue for a number of years to come, and an increased maintenance appropriation will be necessary from year to year. The state, by its adopted plan of care for dependent and neglected children, assumes their guardianship and control until they are self-supporting, and, while the state agency work may be pushed with great zeal, there will always remain at the State Home a large number of children who must be trained into habits of self-support with but little prospect of their ultimate adoption in private families. The report of Superintendent Cowan is a most conservative one and indicates the necessity of making this a state home in every sense of the word. Appropriations must be made for the proper housing, training and development of these state wards to the end that they may become law-abiding, self-supporting citizens.

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES.

	-1897-8-		-1899-0-		-1901-2-	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number enrolled	55	65	49	39	96	55
No. enrolled under six years of age....	19	13	4	9	24	9
No. enrolled under six months of age..	12	20	5	5	1	7
Number adopted	13	21	10	11	6	10
Number indentured	7	5	14	15	34	35
Number on trial, end of period.....	9	5	6	11	7	13
Number returned to parents.....	4	4	1	1	15	11
Number returned to counties.....	6	1	1	1	2	2
Number who ran away.....	7	..	9	..	3	..
Number of deaths	8	0	3	6	3	4
Average daily attendance.....	30	18	48	26	73.5	25.5

TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY YEARS.

Year.	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
Total.....	241	170	411

PLACED ON ADOPTION.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1896.....	1	1	2
1897.....	2	5	7
1898.....	11	16	27
1899.....	5	6	11
1900.....	5	5	10
1901.....	3	7	10
1902.....	3	3	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	30	43	73

PLACED ON INDENTURE.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1896.....	1	..	1
1897.....	2	..	2
1898.....	4	4	8
1899.....	4	4	8
1900.....	7	8	16
1901.....	10	18	28
1902.....	24	17	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	52	51	103

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

DISBURSEMENTS BY YEARS.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Lights	\$ 92 25	\$ 132 03	\$ 129 65	\$ 141 35	\$ 130 00	\$ 94 65
Fuel	233 20	431 84	496 00	222 76	521 55	711 86
Rent	651 14	660 00	668 00	1,010 07	1,401 50	1,570 00
Salaries	2,629 85	2,891 83	3,339 64	4,047 39	4,730 88	5,151 41
Clothing	1,567 86	821 49	1,847 08	2,482 34	646 10	1,289 41
Provisions	2,272 84	2,730 27	3,482 12	2,903 76	4,429 99	5,493 87
Furniture	1,260 84	139 05	1,905 36	1,324 78	515 11	1,575 55
Repairs and improve- ments	704 82	182 93	802 57	497 21	873 63	5,118 92
State agency, expense....	517 48	158 73	192 85	405 92	532 98	766 52
Water	84 20	110 03	201 42	93 60	255 23	137 20
Telephone	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
Stationery and printing.	127 12	48 18	105 25	112 81	144 25	51 65
Drugs and instruments..	227 55	255 65	251 44	327 67	680 92	656 61
Undertaker	110 00	50 00	20 00	47 00	102 50	60 25
Laundry	102 30	39 20	233 03	35 97	16 15	153 48
Insurance	30 00	.....	42 40	7 50	7 50	66 00
Ice	52 33	53 61	49 18	76 90	96 26	109 36
Incidentals	208 02	483 36	505 26	554 82	481 64	877 02
Drayage .....	.....	.....	10 45	14 15	18 75	38 45
School supplies.....	.....	.....	158 32	386 32	50 75	78 75
Postage .....	.....	.....	24 45	47 44	64 05	56 00
Advertising .....	.....	.....	.....	64 56	18 40	.....
Library .....	.....	.....	155 70	75 68	.....	.....
Farm and garden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,639 93
Tools and machinery....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299 95
School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045 02
Totals	\$10,691 80	\$ 9,308 20	\$14,750 17	\$15,000 00	\$15,838 14	\$27,161 86

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Present at first of.....	90	89	92	97	101	100	93	91	101	101	88	94
Admitted (new).....	1	10	7	8	5	1	8	11	1	1	10	7
Probationers returned..	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	5	...	...	3
Average number.....	88	88	94	99	100	96	92	96	102	91	88	96
Returned to county.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed on trial.....	4	8	2	5	7	9	6	4	2	11	4	5
Returned to parent.....	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	2	3	...	1
Escaped .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Died .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Officers	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other employes.....	4	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	8	7	8	13	13	12	11	11	13	13	13
New officers and employes .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
Officers and employes discharged .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	3

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(Established under act of 1887, amended 1897. Located at Henry Spur, C. & S. Railway, Morrison branch.)

Mrs. F. M. Irish, Superintendent.

Board of Control.

President, Robert M. Golder, Denver, 1906.

Secretary, J. H. Gabriel, Denver, 1905.

Harriet G. R. Wright, Denver, 1904.

Jennie C. Dunkel, Denver, 1907.

Clara L. Hunter, vice Minnie C. T. Love, resigned, Denver, 1903.

Term, five years. Compensation, no salary, no expenses. By resolution of the board of control, during the period of establishing this Home, involving considerable extra labor, Mr. Gabriel, as secretary, has been allowed a small compensation of \$40.00 per month.

Through much tribulation this school has finally evolved and is now well established in permanent quarters and may be considered in fairly successful operation. The personal work of Mrs. Irish, superintendent, deserves the highest commendation and to her remarkable tact and ability in managing the girls, the measure of success achieved during the past two years is largely due.

During a large portion of the biennial period the school was badly crowded and in an unsatisfactory condition, sixty girls and seven officers being compelled to sleep in the one permanent building which had been constructed as a farm residence, having twelve rooms only. A temporary one story frame addition was early constructed and used as a dining room with a small space for bakery and pantry facilities. The appropriations made by the last general assembly consisted of, building, \$17,000; general expense, \$5,000; part purchase of land, \$3,000; but these appropriations were not available until 1902. The new cottage, opened in May, 1902, at a cost of \$16,572.20, was prepared from plans which were approved by the State Board of Charities and Correction and has been constructed in a workmanlike manner. It contains twenty-two sleeping rooms on the second floor, eight on the first floor and a dormitory in the attic, and furnishes accommodation for forty girls.

The general maintenance of this school is derived, under the law, from a per diem charge of fifty cents, paid by the counties for each girl committed by the courts. The custom of the board of control has been to charge this per diem rate for each girl committed until she was finally discharged. Carrying out the true purpose of the school to fit these girls for self-support and law-abiding conduct, they have from time to time been granted parole by being placed in private families to work for their board or for small compensation. While thus on parole, the girls were

liable to be returned for cause. It was held by the board of control that the per diem rate should continue while the girls were on parole and bills were rendered to the counties accordingly. The county commissioners of Arapahoe county saw fit to dispute this right of the board of control to charge for girls on parole, and, although efforts were made to arrive at an understanding between the board of control and the commissioners of Arapahoe county, the question has never been amicably settled, an offer of compromise on the part of the board of county commissioners to pay for a period of six months for each girl on parole not having been accepted by the board of control. Other counties learning of this difference between Arapahoe county and the board of control, likewise refused to pay the bills in full and the biennial period closes with a deficit and some outstanding accounts unsettled between the several counties and the board of control, details of which are fully reviewed in the biennial report of the school.

Needs.

The board of control makes these requests:

To complete purchase of land and accrued interest.....	\$ 4,700 00
Electric light plant.....	3,500 00
New buildings.....	25,000 00
Reservoir	2,500 00
Improvements and repairs.....	8,500 00
Contingent expenses, including stocking the place, farm im- plements, water rights, ditches, etc.....	8,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$52,700 00

The board recommend a change of legislation relative to commitments to clear up doubts regarding the length of time girls may be held in custody and defining the time when they must be finally released; defining the powers of the board to parole; clearly specifying the obligations of the counties with reference to the per diem payment; and to make it a misdemeanor or felony for persons to entice girls from places to which they have been paroled, harboring them or marrying them.

The Future Policy.

The future policy of this school should at this time be clearly determined upon. As all the other institutions of the state are supported by state appropriations, there is no good reason why this institution should be made an exception and be supported by a per diem rate assessed against the counties committing girls to this school. The system of support of state charitable and correctional institutions should be uniform, and either all institutions should be supported by per diem rates charged against the counties for all persons committed to these institutions or the state should support each one of them by legislative appropriations.

The system of care and management at the school should be definitely determined upon. According to the recommendations for new buildings and improvements at the school, made by the board of control, it is clear that for economical reasons the board has determined upon the establishment of a congregate institution, rather than that of a school upon the cottage plan with distinct and complete separation of classes. Instead of erecting each cottage to be a separate and distinct family home for the number of girls occupying each cottage and each cottage having its own kitchen, dining room and laundry, the board of control recommends a central domestic building with one main kitchen, a congregate dining room and a central laundry, the cottages to be used for dormitory purposes largely.

The best thought of the present day and the best results obtained have been in schools operating under the separate cottage system, each cottage being distinct in its management. It is held that by this separate cottage system the girls acquire a better knowledge of domestic duties and household work and more readily adjust themselves to the change from this cottage life to life in private families. If the recommendations of the board of control of this school are adopted, however, the future policy of this school must be developed on the lines of the older system of a congregate institution.

Financial.

According to the report of the board of control, there was received from the state appropriations the sum of \$25,000, and from the counties, under the per diem rate, \$22,437.30, a total amount, with small balances on hand, amounting to \$47,752.27. Of this money, the expenditures for buildings, furniture and fixtures, tools, insurance and miscellaneous current expenses amounted to a total of \$21,987.84. There is no detailed statement given, in the report, of the distribution of expenditures of the sum received from the counties, used for general maintenance purposes, beyond the statement that warrants were drawn on the treasury in the total sum of \$24,992.44. The board of control report a deficit of \$1,779.70, with bills receivable from the counties, \$1,764.50.

Population.

There were in custody, December 1, 1900, seventy-one girls, of whom thirty were on parole. During the biennial period thirty-seven girls were committed. On December 1, 1902, ninety-three girls were in custody, of which number thirty-four were out on parole. During the period eight girls have been given final discharge by expiration of sentence and seven have been discharged by order of the board. During the entire history of the school, 118 girls have passed from the custody of the board of control. Of these no present knowledge is known of more than twenty-six. Of these twenty-six, seventeen are reported as doing well.

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Present at first of month	58	58	62	59	62	62	62	64	66	63	63	61
Committed (new).....	2	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Paroles returned.....	2	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...
Escaped inmates returned .....	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	5	...	1	...
Average number.....	60	60	60	61	64	62	64	65	63	63	62	61
Escaped from parole.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Discharged from parole .....	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
Discharged, time expired .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Paroled	4	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	3	2
Dismissed on trial.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Escaped .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	1	1
Officers and employes..	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	10	9
New officers and employes .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Officers and employes discharged .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

(Established at Golden by act of May 13, 1881.)

B. L. Olds, superintendent, resigned May 21, 1901.

F. G. Mirick, superintendent, resigned January 20, 1902.

J. H. Lynch, acting superintendent, to March 1, 1902.

W. W. Branson, superintendent, resigned August 21, 1902.

F. L. Paddelford, superintendent.

Board of Control.

President, Charles Landes, Pueblo, 1903.

Secretary, George H. Kimball, Golden, 1905.

H. E. Bell, resigned, Pueblo, 1907.

John R. Schermerhorn, vice Bell, Denver, 1907.

Terms, six years. Compensation, \$300 per annum and mileage at ten cents per mile "for each mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of their duties." Meetings, "third Wednesday in March, June, September and December, in each year, and at such other times and places as they shall deem advisable."

Under this law the board of control has held regular monthly meetings, also, special meetings, and members of the board have severally visited the school at frequent intervals.

At the beginning of the biennial period the school was in most excellent physical condition; it was accomplishing good educational and reformatory work, and had the confidence and encouraging support of the people of the state in all legitimate efforts to advance the school on a high plane of endeavor.

Dissensions between officers and employes began to appear, however, and when the term of Wm. A. Smith, expired in March, 1901, who had been a controlling force in the management, and H. E. Bell, qualified to succeed him as member of the board of control, quarrels, dissensions, petty jealousies and misunderstandings soon were rife, in which members of the board of control, superintendent, subordinate officers and employes were all involved. Superintendent Olds resigned and Frank G. Mirick, assistant superintendent, was promoted. Matters moved along for months without any apparent effective effort on the part of the board of control to check dissensions. Mr. Bell resigned and John R. Schermerhorn was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

The State Board of Charities and Correction was asked by Governor Orman to make an inquiry into the troubles at the school. The report of this inquiry submitted to the Governor is printed elsewhere.

The board of control followed the report by accepting the resignation of the superintendent and several officers and employes, but did not

follow the suggestions relative to a proper executive head. Each member had a favorite candidate, and while the opportunity appeared for the selection of an experienced and fully known man of executive ability, there being several such men available, the appointment of Dr. W. W. Branson was made. He lacked experience and ability and soon resigned. F. L. Paddelford, a junior officer, succeeded him and still retains the office.

It clearly appears that the real purpose of the school has been thwarted and genuine progress has been retarded during the past two years by reason of a lack of harmony in the board of control and among the officers and employes. The boys committed to the school have suffered by this situation and great unrest and dissatisfaction exist at present in all departments.

It is apparent that much of the lack of harmony and proper discipline among employes and officers, extending over a period of many years, is directly due to the custom of the several boards of control and individual members in unwise and improper meddling with internal affairs and details of management. No superintendent in recent years has been permitted to exercise supreme authority in the daily detailed management of the school. Pupils, employes and junior officers have been personally advised, disciplined and corrected by individual members of the board of control, and no superintendent has really known what was expected of him.

What this school needs and must have is centralized, authoritative management. The board of control must cease its practice of petty interference, must make the superintendent wholly responsible, must permit him to appoint and discharge insubordinate employes and officers and thus bring about a proper executive management and efficient services of all employes and officers.

Improvements.

The board of control has authorized a number of improvements during the period, including a steel water stand pipe, a small gymnasium building, a small building to be used as a detention hospital, a carpenter shop addition to the machinery building, new power machines for machine shop, shoe shop and printing office, besides minor improvements and repairs. The total expenditure for improvements and machinery was \$13,740.61.

Needs.

The present needs of the school include a domestic building for dining rooms for boys and officers, with kitchen, bakery and cold storage facilities, and with space on the second floor for an assembly hall; another cottage to meet the demands of an increasing population; additional mechanical equipment for instruction purposes; an increased acreage for farm and garden purposes.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

Requests.

The board of control requests appropriations as follows:

Domestic building	\$15,000 00
Cottage	10,000 00
Well and pump.....	1,000 00
Fifty acres land.....	5,000 00
Flag and flagstaff.....	300 00
Gymnasium equipment	500 00
Engine and dynamo.....	1,500 00
Lavatories	1,000 00
Manual training equipment.....	1,000 00
Maintenance fund	90,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$125,300 00

Financial Statement.

By appropriation 1901-2.....	\$90,000 00
By board from non-residents.....	3,716 69
By miscellaneous	918 30
	<hr/>
Total	\$94,634 99
To maintenance and general expense.....	\$80,894 38
To improvements and machinery.....	13,740 61
	<hr/>
Total	\$94,634 99

The increase of population in this school will be seen by the consolidated movement of population, as follows:

Period.	Present Beginning Period.	Admitted.	Discharged.
1881-1882 .....	...	80	5
1883-1884	80	116	123
1885-1886	73	115	96
1887-1888	90	169	95
1889-1890	164	205	221
1891-1892	148	270	262
1893-1894	156	147	266
1895-1896	127	149	89
1897-1898	117	134	133
1899-1900	118	200	136
1901-1902	182	249	233

There were present at the close of this biennial period 198 boys, and the average for the past biennial period has been 196.

The per capita cost per year in 1899-1900 was \$252.41; in 1901-2 it was \$242.03.

During the growth of this school the board of control has had to struggle with the problem of building and making permanent improvements with very little money for the purpose. The total expenditures of the biennial periods for all purposes have been as follows:

Period.	Expenditures.
1881-1882	\$24,879 25
1883-1884	57,964 03
1885-1886	73,714 60
1887-1888	67,955 80
1889-1890	73,714 44
1891-1892	65,504 43
1893-1894	95,937 60
1895-1896	68,108 16
1897-1898	54,661 94
1899-1900	72,694 51
1901-1902	94,634 99

Population.

The general acceptance of the suspended sentence plan by the county judges and the probationary system adopted so satisfactorily by the Hon. Ben B. Lindsey, of Arapahoe county, has materially checked the increase of population anticipated two years ago. Should the proposed juvenile court bill become a law, the opportunity will occur for a yet more careful consideration of all cases, and the population may not materially increase during the next biennial period.

The need is urgent for a state parole agent for this school and provision for this expense should be considered in the general maintenance appropriation. Quite a number of boys are without homes and relatives and should be carefully watched and protected until they become self-supporting.

TABLE
SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER, 30, 1901.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Paroles on first of.....	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Present at first of.....	182	188	196	200	202	203	205	202	198	198	199	202
Committed (new).....	9	15	8	8	10	12	10	6	12	6	7	13
Paroles returned.....	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...
Escaped inmates re- turned	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Average number.....	186	190	199	194	201	206	203	199	198	198	199	204
Discharged .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1
Paroled	6	4	4	7	11	10	12	12	11	3	3	4
Escaped .....	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Died .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Officers	6	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers	2	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other employes.....	13	12	12	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	21	21	21	22	22	24	24	24	24	24	23
New officers and em- ployes .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Officers and employes discharged .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Present first of month.	210	198	193	194	188	191	188	182	181	185	184	192
Committed (new).....	6	9	9	15	9	10	8	7	8	2	12	10
Paroles returned.....	2	1	1	2	3	...	...	4	4	3	4	..
Escaped inmates re- turned .....	..	1	4	5	..	2	1	5	2	..	..	2
Average number.....	208	200	194	...	193	189	186	185	186	186	213	194
Final discharges given to paroled inmates..	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	18	...	..	..	12
Discharged	5	2	2	4	3	3	5	7	...	1	1	2
Paroled	14	13	5	19	6	10	8	6	9	5	4	4
Escaped	1	1	6	5	...	2	2	4	1	..	3	...
Officers and employes .	21	17	18	21	21	24	26	27	26	26	27	27
New officers and em- ployes .....	...	3	2	4	3	3	3	6	1	2	...	..
Discharged	2	7	1	1	4	...	2	3	2	1	..	..

STATE REFORMATORY.

(Established at Buena Vista by act of 1889.)

Joseph H. Smith, warden.

Board of Control.

The Penitentiary commissioners are, by law, constituted the board of control.

Compensation. The commissioners receive an additional salary of \$400 per annum and mileage at ten cents per mile.

In the last biennial report of the Board of Charities and Correction the following recommendations were made:

"After careful consideration of the work of this institution, we recommend that an appropriation of \$80,000 for maintenance be granted, but we distinctly oppose any appropriation for additional buildings or improvements on the premises. We believe that it is not a reformatory but a state jail or intermediate prison. Further, we believe that it is useless to ask for appropriations for improvements at the reformatory until the courts, by their commitments, observe more carefully the spirit of reformatory work. We believe that the present capacity of this institution will be sufficient during the coming biennial period if the courts are more careful in commitments. The failure of the feature of the law relating to transfers from the reformatory to the penitentiary is another reason why the board is not inclined to recommend the enlargement of this institution.

"If the incoming legislature will create a separate board of control for the reformatory, so that the reformatory plan may be satisfactorily established and enforced, we then could consistently recommend additional buildings and improvements."

The last legislature made appropriations for maintenance of \$75,000; for erecting the second half of the west wing of the cell house, according to adopted plans, \$7,000; for a steam heating plant, \$3,000.

Although the appropriations for cell house and steam heating became available in 1902, it was found impossible to satisfactorily accomplish either with the amounts given, consequently nothing was done on the steam heating plant and only the beginning of foundation construction was undertaken with reference to the cell house.

No action was taken during the biennial period in reference to the matter of transfers of known habitual criminals to the Penitentiary after their being sentenced to the Reformatory, consequently the average population has increased to 108.26 or twelve per cent. over that of the previous biennial period. There are 108 cells in the prison cell house and the population on December 1, 1902, was 123.

During the biennial period there were committed 232 prisoners and the practice of early paroles became necessary as in previous years. The result is that the record of prisoners on parole has not been as good as could be wished and hoped for.

The results of the two years show no different condition in the spirit of true reformatory work from that reported two years ago. Warden Smith has endeavored, by his personal relations with the prisoners coming under his charge, to inspire them with ambition and desire to lead different lives, and his personal touch with the prisoners has been most beneficial. The training that these prisoners receive on the farm and shops, with incidental training in connection with the general administration of the different departments of the prison, is by no means all that should be given inmates of a true reformatory. If it is the determination of the legislature to maintain the Reformatory in its present location, which is unsatisfactory in many ways and possesses few advantages, the general assembly should immediately proceed to equip this Reformatory so that better results may obtain.

Needs.

The recommendation of the commissioners and warden with reference to increasing the cell house capacity and the construction of office and officers' quarters, chapel, dining room, kitchen, laundry and bakery, according to the original plans of construction, will require \$60,000. To furnish steam heat will require \$6,000, of which \$3,000 is available by a former appropriation. For maintenance, the request is made for \$95,000, which, with the increased number of officers and instructors that will be required in the development of the reformatory idea, is by no means an excessive request.

Financial.

Period.	Total Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	General Support.	Deficit.
1889-90.....	\$ 4,478 24	\$ 3,718 99	\$ 759 25	.....
1891-92.....	30,213 68	1,998 39	28,215 29	.....
1893-94.....	89,467 70	39,702 82	49,764 88	.....
1895-96.....	76,167 72	21,531 05	54,635 67	\$ 8,605 18
1897-98.....	74,131 08	3,308 04	70,823 04	22,631 08
1899-00.....	69,993 66	1,054 65	68,939 01	.....
1901-02.....	78,990 04	773 48	78,216 56	.....

Period.	Committed.	Transferred from Penitentiary.	Paroled.	Remaining at End of Period.
1891-92.....	3	107	42	32
1893-94.....	92	90	97	69
1895-96.....	171	...	119	102
1897-98.....	259	...	293	78
1899-00.....	234	...	206	113
1901-02.....	232	3	231	123

The administration of the Reformatory, considering its limitations, has been most satisfactory and the personal efforts and undoubted zeal of Warden Smith have received the approval of all citizens of the state who have been in touch with his work. As a reformatory, however, it can not be made a success until it is properly equipped with buildings so that capacity may be created for a large number of persons, that they may be retained longer and given a better training under the care of competent instructors. This would include shops and schools for the instruction and training of the inmates along the general lines of school and manual training, as well as practical knowledge of the principles underlying mechanical trades. No great amount of farm work can be done and it is impracticable to do any work in the line of horticulture or floriculture. The stock of domestic animals has been materially increased under Warden Smith's administration and considerable training has thereby been afforded to the inmates in the care of domestic animals. The school work has been of the most elementary kind, the chaplain being the only instructor and being confined in his work to the teaching of the rudiments included in school work of the primary grades.

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

STATE REFORMATORY.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Paroles on first of.....	70	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Present at first of.....	113	110	116	112	116	117	105	109	108	96	93	95
Committed (new)	9	12	8	7	12	5	13	7	3	4	14	18
Paroles returned.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Transferred from Peni- tentiary	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped prisoners re- turned .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Average number.....	114	113	115	113	115	114	106	113	111	97	93	92
Discharges granted men on parole.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	5	4	...
Discharged	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paroled	13	8	11	3	11	16	10	9	13	5	13	9
Pardoned	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Transferred to Peniten- tiary .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Escaped .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Died .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Officers	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guards	12	12	12	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other employes.....	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18	18	18	18	20	20	19	19	19	19	24	18
New officers and em- ployes .....	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	6	1
Officers and employes discharged .....	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	1

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

STATE REFORMATORY.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Present first of month.	102	95	101	100	93	106	111	121	121	120	114	116
Committed (new)	5	9	4	4	16	12	21	7	3	8	16	17
Paroles returned.....	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transferred from Penitentiary .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number.....	101	96	100	96	96	110	119	122	119	118	116	119
Discharges given paroles .....	...	2	9	2	3	...	5	5	5	1	...	3
Paroled	12	7	5	13	4	8	11	7	4	14	14	11
Escaped .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Officers and employes..	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	20	22	21	22	22
New officers and employes .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...
Officers and employes discharged .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

PENITENTIARY.

(Established at Canon City under territorial law, 1868. Amended by subsequent legislatures as to details of administration.)

E. H. Martin, warden.

Board of Commissioners.

President, Walter G. Hines, Trinidad, 1903.

Secretary, H. White, Canon City, 1907.

Louis King, Ouray, 1905.

Term, six years. Compensation, \$300 per annum and actual expenses.

No progress has been made during the biennial period in the matter of employment of prisoners. During the previous biennial period, leases were made upon tracts of land some distance away from the prison for the improvement of the lands and tillage, upon shares of crops produced, and as soon as these leases expired during the biennial period just closing, no new leases were made, it being declared by the present board

of commissioners an unsatisfactory business because of expense of guards, tools and equipment, and the further heavy expense entailed in the pursuit of escapes occurring from the farm grounds through negligence of officers and guards and the cupidity of prisoners. An attempt was made to re-open the brick yards, which were closed under previous administrations, and, after some brick had been manufactured and a small quantity sold, through the opposition of labor unions, this work was closed down again, leaving 380,000 bricks on hand. The lime rock quarries on prison grounds have been exhausted during the present biennial period, and, unless additional lime rock can be secured and the old lime kilns repaired, this main source of earnings will no longer be available. There is an abundance of building stone that might be quarried on the prison grounds, but the opposition of the labor unions to the sale of dressed stone in the open market makes this source of revenue unavailable. The result has been that during the past biennial period a large number of able bodied prisoners have been confined within the walls with no regular occupation except the routine work about the prison, which only employs a small portion of the total number of prisoners on hand.

The earnings of the prison for the past biennial period, as reported by the prison commission, amount to \$40,511.89, of which sum the sale of lime produced \$26,592.63, the stone quarry \$2,906.05, the garden and farm \$1,993.27, and brick \$45.80. Incidental earnings, including a percentage charged for the sale of trinkets made by the prisoners and sold to the visitors or by correspondence through the mails, make up the remainder of the sum total of earnings.

Earnings of Prisoners.

While the prison report shows the total cash earnings paid into the state treasury to be \$40,511.89, the report of the cash received by prisoners amounts to \$50,879.87. It is necessary to explain, however, that this is not the total amount of earnings received by the prisoners, which is much less than this sum. The prisoners receive money from friends and relatives through the mails and by deposits with the financial clerk and from sales of trinkets to visitors to the prison, also by means of begging letters, which have increased in number during the present administration. Sums of money varying in amount from a few cents to several dollars are transferred through the clerk's office between one prisoner and another, so that the clerk's office maintains quite a banking department wherein prisoners deposit and check out money to their credit. Consequently the report of prisoners' cash received shows the total of transfers between prisoners as well as the total receipts of money from the outside.

In the report of the prisoners' mail, it appears that there have been 33,595 letters received by prisoners and 60,798 letters forwarded. Thousands of these letters were in the form of begging letters. These letters notify the persons to whom addressed, and most of whom are strangers to the writer, that there had been sent for inspection by express prepaid, these trinkets made by the prisoner and the request is made for any sum

which the recipient may feel disposed to give, providing the trinkets are acceptable. These letters are sent all over the United States and are couched in language tending to arouse the interest and sympathy of the persons receiving them. Many responses are received by the prisoners enclosing substantial sums of money in exchange for the articles thus sent. The report shows that through the mails the prisoners received \$24,224.24, a large part of which was received in response to these soliciting letters. Besides this, the sales to visitors to the prison amounted to a neat sum. It is a fair estimate, therefore, to say that the prisoners have earned during the past biennial period \$25,000 from the sale of canes, inlaid boxes and a variety of other trinkets which their ingenuity could devise out of the limited material available for their manufacture.

The Labor Problem.

With an average population of 571 prisoners and a total population on November 30, 1902, of 621, it would seem that there should be some means devised to reduce the net cost to the state of the maintenance and guarding of these prisoners by some form of remunerative industry. Contract labor is prohibited by law. Labor on state account is prohibited by the opposition of labor unions unless the product of such labor is devoted exclusively to the use of the state, such as is the system in New York. Labor on farm grounds is not recommended by the prison commission because of the expense incurred and the limited net receipts which are possible in the present location of the prison and the available farm grounds adjacent thereto. The prison commission suggests the opening of a coal mine on state land near the prison as one means of reducing the net cost of the prison operations to the state. An experiment at state road building, made two years ago, resulted unsatisfactorily. The project to employ prison labor on the Gunnison tunnel, authorized by law two years ago, was found impracticable.

The prison labor problem is one that is difficult of solution in most of the states of the Union. The only states that have made any practical and successful solution of this question have been a few Southern states where labor union opposition is almost unknown, and few states report prisons self-sustaining by earnings of the prisoners. In many states where prison labor is quite extensively employed in various lines of manufacture, the net earnings to the state are but a small proportion of the total cost of maintaining the prisons.

It would seem that the results of the individual efforts of the prisoners at Canon City during the past two years in building up an extensive business in the individual manufacture of trinkets and establishing a market therefor by means of an extensive system of correspondence, might be developed on sound commercial lines to good results. If a number of skilled artisans, trained in the mechanical and technical arts, were employed as instructors and the prisoners were permitted under instruction to manufacture a great variety of articles by hand, as wood carvings, artistic bric-a-brac, for example, a two-fold result might be secured—

the intellectual and manual training of the prisoners, with an acquired knowledge of the use of tools and habits of industry, on the one hand, and an appreciable income to the prisoners and the state, on the other. In other words, our prisons must be reformatory agencies for the development and training of ignorant and improvident men, for the purpose of arousing ambitions to become skilled artisans and for the purpose of giving prisoners some available and practical results which will enable them, upon their release from prison, by discharge on parole or by expiration of term, to establish themselves in a self-supporting way in society. There will remain, however, a class of prisoners who are slow to desire habits of industry and who will be slow to change their mode of life from that of habitual pirates, and to such prisoners there must remain the punishment features of long terms of detention and vigorous, regular work under prison authority, accompanied by a rigid prison discipline.

Parole.

The warden reports 193 paroles granted during the biennial period, of which number, forty-nine have kept their parole agreement and received final discharge, forty were reported delinquent and eight were returned for violations of the parole agreement. Under the rules of Governor Orman, all paroles recommended by the warden were examined by the State Board of Pardons. The Board favorably considered 180 of these cases and refused to recommend parole in 195 cases, but upon renewal of application after a six months' interval, the Board recommended paroles in many instances. The Board of Pardons required considerable independent investigation of these cases by the secretary, necessitating much detailed work in the office.

It would be better if the work involved in the secretaryship of the State Board of Pardons be delegated to a secretary to be appointed by the State Board of Pardons, who should also act as parole agent to visit all prisoners on parole and have a knowledge of their conduct while on parole. To properly do the work involved in this plan, would require the entire time of the secretary. The proper administration of the parole law can not be done without a state agent, and a secretary to the State Board of Pardons could do this work to better satisfaction than under the present form of requiring the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction to the secretary *ex officio* of the State Board of Pardons.

Discipline.

Owing to inexperienced prison management, discipline has been extremely lax. In no other prison are so many privileges granted to convicts, nor are prisoners in other states as well fed and clothed. That abuses of privileges should occur is obvious.

Discipline in a woman's prison is admittedly difficult, and the enforced idleness of the women prisoners at Canon City, with the freedom of the corridors and yard of the woman's prison during day time, has

resulted in numberless disturbances. Some definite policy should be established for the occupation and training of such prisoners under strict discipline of competent and efficient officers and guards.

Chaplain.

Chaplain Wheeler has proven to be a most satisfactory official. He entered into the true spirit of the work and has displayed tact and good judgment in the discharge of his important duties. Besides his personal work with the prisoners, he has endeavored to do some practical work in teaching the illiterate prisoners some knowledge of reading and writing. The establishment of regular prison schools has been opposed by the commissioners. In the matter of prison schools Colorado has much to learn of other states. The chaplain, as librarian, has endeavored to increase the interest of the prisoners in good books of an educational value and in directing them in their reading he had done much good. From a special report made to this office from the library, it appears that 325 books are in average daily use. The number of books circulated in a certain month was 2,700, of which sixty-six per cent. was fiction, eleven per cent. scientific and educational, history five per cent., biography four per cent., travels and adventures three per cent.

Improvements.

The improvements made during the biennial period were of a permanent and practical character, including a stone residence for the deputy warden, two stone towers, extension of the west wall with new safety gates, the remodeling of the chapel, the re-arrangement of the library, giving more hospital capacity.

Needs.

With 444 cells and 621 prisoners, a daily average of 571.4, the need of another cell house is obvious.

A hospital and detention building for the criminal insane is greatly needed. For this purpose, the commissioners recommend the remodeling of the woman's building and the building of a new prison of lesser size for women prisoners.

Additional piping to that already done is imperative to make the water supply adequate and completely sanitary.

Suitable laundry and bathing facilities are urged, the present arrangements being inadequate and antiquated.

More lime rock ground is required and repairs of the lime kilns are demanded.

An entirely new steam and electric light plant is an absolute necessity, the repairs and patchings which have been done during the past ten years having about reached the limit of safety.

An increased maintenance sum must be given to meet the increased daily average of population.

Summarized, these requests are:

Maintenance	\$225,000 00
New cell house.....	25,000 00
Laundry and baths.....	5,000 00
Hospital and woman's building.....	5,000 00
New water mains.....	4,000 00
Lime rock and kilns.....	4,000 00
Electric and steam power.....	39,000 00
Total	\$298,000 00

Financial.

The cost of maintenance and cash earnings of the prison during past biennial periods are shown as follows:

Period	Average Population	Total Expenditures	Maintenance	Earnings
1883-1884.....	340.68	\$223,154 89	\$167,464 23	\$50,405 83
1885-1886.....	356.46	226,486 44	175,456 70	70,067 28
1887-1888.....	357.47	219,841 48	171,653 14	80,676 17
1889-1890.....	477.55	235,847 87	166,098 44	53,836 61
1891-1892.....	566.40	232,810 44	168,880 60	59,238 47
1893-1894.....	601.	267,823 05	179,892 30	36,724 62
1895-1896.....	635.89	196,192 53	169,578 14	22,982 39
1897-1898.....	605.82	192,354 45	165,193 53	16,378 91
1899-1900.....	549.07	221,798 89	158,157 45	27,362 89
1901-1902.....	571.40	243,986 01	186,484 81	40,511 89

TABLE

SHOWING COMPARATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES FOR THE LAST
FOUR BIENNIAL PERIODS.

	1895-1896	1897-1898	1899-1900	1901-1902
Commissioners	\$ 3,438 77	\$ 3,138 00	\$ 3,484 32	\$ 3,501 33
Chaplain	1,862 25	1,990 75	1,991 20	1,996 60
Physician	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,790 75	2,040 21
Officers	7,573 50	7,634 00	10,701 63	10,541 99
Guards	61,453 87	69,629 15	55,842 48	64,654 01
Stationery and office supplies.....	938 67	692 70	874 75	2,796 28
Clothing and shoes.....	11,996 52	10,027 77	12,769 34	12,884 38
Beds and bedding.....	47 75	440 70	1,072 38	601 60
Drugs	1,519 67	1,275 93	1,212 17	2,280 40
Tobacco	2,259 66	1,704 57	967 06	1,815 46
General expenses.....	13,045 58	8,491 54	10,124 59	9,744 01
Arms and ammunition.....	32 00	18 25	212 18	472 45
Fuel and light.....	7,456 74	4,931 93	13,708 37	21,494 60
Provisions	52,215 45	56,190 83	50,672 50	59,199 63
Discharged convicts.....	4,922 00	4,627 60	3,794 25	2,949 00
Escapes	2,297 80	918 65	1,106 53	2,791 17
Forage and teams.....	3,073 42	5,452 35	6,583 77	4,768 31
Lime kilns and quarry.....	3,013 32	1,093 02	5,417 82	10,913 23
Stone yard.....	55 75	.....	.....	.....
Teams	569 42	237 12	1,357 25	3,352 32
Cows	220 00	.....	255 54	456 99
Hogs .....	.....	.....	144 84	959 19
Garden and ranches.....	4,310 58	4,280 18	8,516 19	8,427 95
Freight and drayage.....	2,003 17	2,795 52	6,359 45	774 53
Tools and implements.....	1,897 24	372 53	650 56	677 70
Sandstone quarry.....	.....	.....	5,088 60	4,058 15
Brick yard.....	67 60	.....	91 75	450 75
Improvements and repairs.....	2,393 57	4,205 36	16,484 17	8,659 72
Furniture and fixtures.....	630 16	75 15	524 45	724 05
Guards for execution house.....	2,098 07	330 85	.....	.....
Total	\$196,192 53	\$192,354 45	\$221,798 87	\$243,986 01

TABLE
SHOWING PER CAPITA COST PER DIEM.

Period	Total Expenditures	Total Maintenance
1883-1884.....	\$.911	\$.673
1885-1886.....	.874	.674
1887-1888.....	.842	.657
1889-1890.....	.676	.476
1891-1892.....	.567	.408
1893-1894.....	.610	.410
1895-1896.....	.423	.365
1897-1898.....	.435	.373
1899-1900.....	.553	.394
1901-1902.....	.585	.447

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
On parole on first of...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Present at first of.....	514	515	520	532	538	553	546	555	526	533	540	554
Committed (new).....	22	20	17	19	27	23	27	8	12	24	25	22
Escaped prisoners re- turned .....	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...
Transferred from Re- formatory .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Transferred from In- sane Asylum.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Paroled prisoners re- turned .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Average number.....	517	515	529	533	546	548	557	546	531	530	546	553
Discharged parole.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	3	...	2
Discharged	8	5	5	11	9	10	5	18	5	7	4	13
Paroled	11	8	1	...	1	19	11	17	...	4	6	7
Pardoned	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Transferred to Re- formatory .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred to Insane Asylum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Discharged by order of court .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Escaped .....	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	3	3	...	...
Died .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	1
Officers	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guards	51	54	53	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other employes.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	57	60	59	61	68	69	71	68	70	72	63	65
New officers and em- ployes .....	...	...	...	...	12	12	6	4	4	4	3	2
Officers and employes discharged .....	...	...	...	...	5	11	4	7	2	2	7	...

TABLE

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
Present first of month..	551	571	589	584	611	618	628	640	626	602	611	621
Committed (new).....	29	26	29	42	27	25	26	13	1	29	33	23
Returned by order of court	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped prisoners re- turned .....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Paroled prisoners re- turned .....	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number.....	564	575	...	592	610	620	639	632	611	590	609	618
Final discharge given to paroled men.....	3	6	5	4	3	6	...	7	4	6	8	4
Discharged	3	6	14	7	11	3	7	12	11	9	6	7
Paroled	8	...	20	8	8	8	2	9	12	7	12	13
Pardoned (paroled men) ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pardoned	1	2	...	...	2	2	..	2	1	2	5	3
Transferred to Re- formatory .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged, order of court .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Escaped .....	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
Died .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Officers and employes..	65	64	63	64	64	60	60	58	59	52	56	57
New officers and em- ployes	2	...	1	2	...	...	5	2	1	...	4	3
Officers and employes discharged .....	...	1	2	1	...	4	5	4	...	7	...	2

COUNTY JAILS.

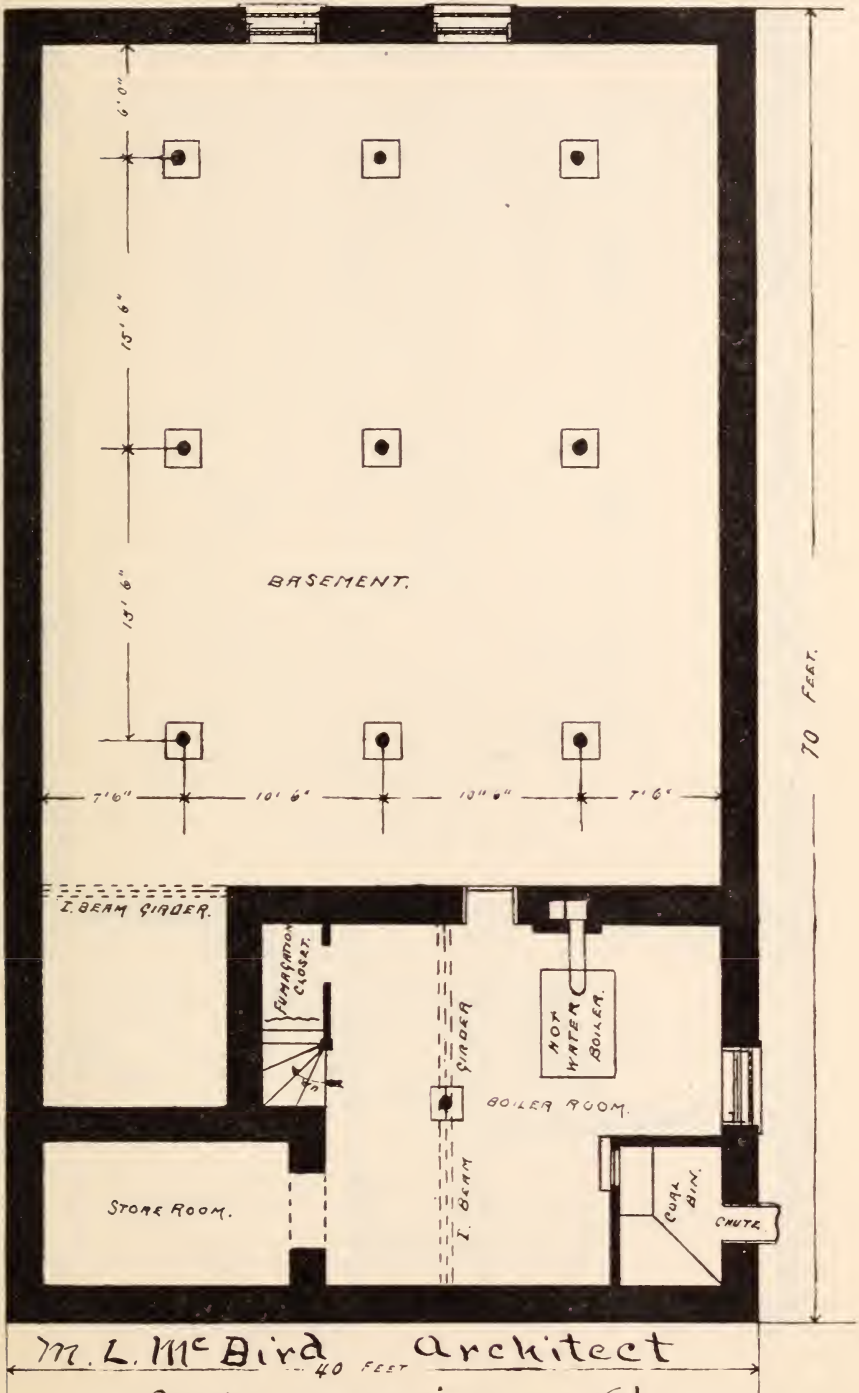
Detailed report of the county jails was made in the last biennial report, so that it is unnecessary to repeat the information there given.

County jails are in charge of the sheriffs, who receive a per diem fixed by the boards of county commissioners for the maintenance of prisoners while in jail. In only a few of the jails in this state is it found necessary to employ jailers, because the jails are not occupied continually, but only by a few prisoners awaiting trial or serving sentence. As a general rule the sheriffs are diligent in keeping the jails in good sanitary condition and the food supply is ample, the prisoners being usually served from the sheriff's kitchen.

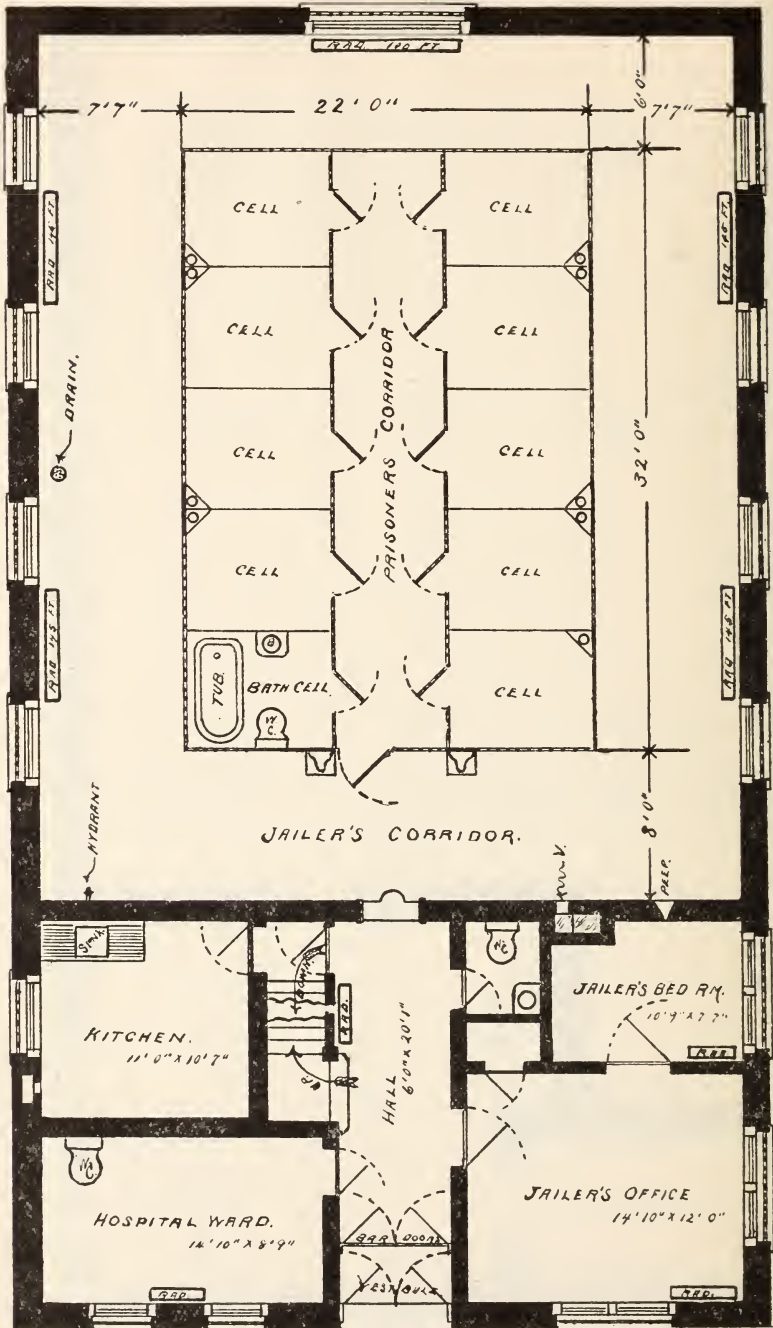
Boards of county commissioners are loath to expend public funds in improvements in jails and the sheriffs find difficulty in receiving from boards of county commissioners that attention to jails which common sense demands.

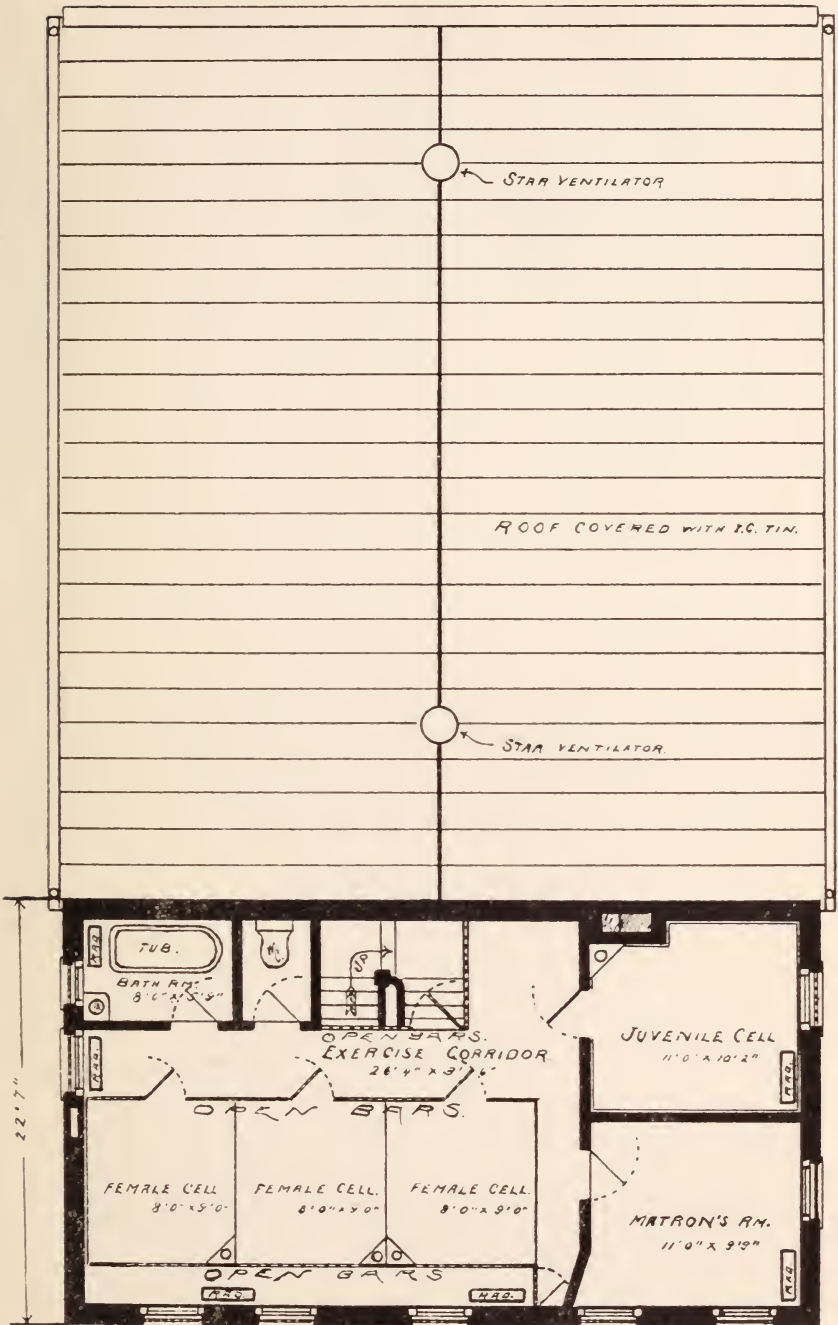
The counties of Boulder, Larimer and La Plata have very bad jails, and, although the boards of county commissioners of these three counties have been repeatedly urged to build new jails, and although many good citizens of these counties admit the necessity of improvements, the county officials have declined to move in the matter.

One new jail has been constructed during the biennial period, which, for simplicity of construction, excellence of plan and detailed arrangements, may be accepted as a model for a small jail. This is the Teller county jail in Cripple Creek. The board of county commissioners of Teller county made a careful study of this subject before proceeding to build. They visited other jails, corresponded extensively, consulted with architects and experts in jail construction and only after careful deliberation was a completed plan finally adopted. A sketch of the floor plan of this jail is published as a contribution to the subject of jail construction:



BASEMENT PLAN





One of the evils of the county jail system in Colorado is due to the infrequent holdings of terms of the District Court. In some of the sparsely populated counties, but one term of court is held in a year; in others, the terms are six months apart. This sometimes results in long incarceration of arrested persons awaiting trial, who are unable to give bond, and yet, upon trial, are able to prove their innocence. One prisoner in one county during the past biennial period was compelled to enter a plea of guilty rather than accept a new trial, for the reason that he was informed by the court that he would have to remain in jail a year until the next term of court before his case could be again tried, although the court at the time admitted that he was entitled to a new trial. He was sentenced to a long term in prison and subsequently appealed for pardon, which was refused him. It was asserted by his attorney that had he been given a second trial promptly he would have been acquitted. It is a practice only too common for boards of county commissioners and other county officials to use influence to avoid the arrest of persons suspected of crimes, because of the expense to the county of long incarceration in jail pending trial.

It is only by the exercise of great diligence that sheriffs can prevent the escape of prisoners from jail pending these long intervals between terms of court. Where the sheriff or his deputy must be jailer, and having many official duties to perform, they can not be constantly at the jail, and, unless the jail is repeatedly searched and great precautions taken, escapes are bound to occur.

The board of county visitors in El Paso county have been active in an effort to secure good sanitary conditions at the El Paso county jail. They recently visited the county jail in company with the plumbing inspector of Colorado Springs and made a formal report of conditions as found by that expert. It is clear, from the report of this committee, that an entire new system of plumbing should be established in the jail, and, in all probability, through this agitation of the board of county visitors, the new plumbing will be installed at an early date.

JAIL ESCAPES.

CONEJOS. On April 28, 1902, E. Webber, by use of a curved chair back, removed the padlock from a cell door, giving him access to the jailer's bed in the corridor, which was occupied at night by a deputy sheriff. Upon the next appearance of that officer, the prisoner having obtained possession of the sheriff's revolver, which had been left in the room, overpowered his jailer and escaped. He was pursued, and, after a spirited battle, was recaptured.

EL PASO. On April 10, 1902, Deputy Sheriff Larabee, by vigilance, frustrated, an attempt of three prisoners to escape and saved himself from imminent danger. He discovered two prisoners lurking in the corridor, each armed with an iron bar, ready to assault him as he made his usual visit to the cells. These bars had been used to fasten an iron washstand to the wall. The prisoners had removed these bars, and with them they had succeeded in drilling a large hole through the masonry almost sufficient for a successful escape when discovered.

FREMONT. On November 13, 1902, as the sheriff entered the jail to take the prisoners to their meals, he was assaulted by two prisoners, who sprang

at him from a dark corner of the room. One prisoner had made a dummy revolver of wood, wrapped with tin foil; the other had made a dangerous weapon of sheet lead, torn from the floor, to which had been attached a flexible handle. The sheriff, by vigilance, was enabled to step backwards and close the iron door, shooting the bolt to place, while the prisoners endeavored to prevent this by striking at him through the bars with the bludgeon they had so cunningly prepared.

GILPIN. On May 30, 1902, three prisoners escaped from the jail by opening the lock of the cell doors. Just how they accomplished this was not known. One of the prisoners was recaptured at considerable expense some weeks later.

JEFFERSON. On January 7, 1902, two prisoners escaped from the jail late at night. The sheriff found the doors open. These men were recaptured some days later. On February 15, 1902, they again broke jail by picking the locks with wire taken from a bed spring and by the use of an iron pipe as a pry. They were subsequently recaptured.

LAKE. On June 1, 1902, five prisoners escaped by sawing off the lock of a trap door in the floor of the corridor which gave access to the sewer. The trap door was used to enable the plumbers to make repairs and inspect the condition of the pipes. Having opened the trap door, the prisoners dug a long tunnel, knocked a hole in the brick wall and escaped. One of them was subsequently recaptured.

LARIMER. On August 10, 1901, three prisoners picked the locks on three sets of doors and walked out in the day time. One of these was subsequently recaptured.

LAS ANIMAS. On July 15, 1902, Sheriff Clark frustrated an attempt at a general escape by vigilance. Suspecting something was wrong, he set a watch, and, after some time, satisfied himself that the prisoners were planning an escape. Upon a careful inspection of the jail, he found one of the flagstones in the floor had been taken up, a hole dug to the bottom of the foundation of the outer wall and a tunnel had been run almost beyond the wall, so that in a very short time the plan would have been successfully carried out.

MESA. On May 8, 1902, two prisoners escaped by sawing a bolt on the door. They were subsequently captured in Utah. In August, 1902, another prisoner effected his escape and was subsequently captured at Glenwood Springs. On October 3, 1902, two prisoners escaped by digging out under the floor to the walls.

MORGAN. On June 13, 1901, about 9:30 at night, Sheriff A. J. Calvert, while passing near the jail, had his attention attracted by a prisoner beckoning from a window of the jail. The prisoner informed him that two other prisoners had picked the lock to their cell and were then in the sheriff's office planning escape. The sheriff obtained assistance, returned to the jail, and, opening the door, commanded the prisoners to surrender. One of the prisoners had a revolver, and promptly fired. In the encounter the sheriff was shot, the bullet striking him in the face. The prisoner made good his escape, but after several days' vigilant search by a large number of citizens, he was eventually captured. The sheriff recovered, after a serious illness.

SAN JUAN. On April 22, 1902, two prisoners escaped from the county jail by sawing through heavy steel bars of the cage and through the iron bars and screens at the windows.

WELD. An old man who had been declared insane, and, by reason of there being no room at the State Hospital, was kept in the county home, upon his own request, was allowed to stay in the county jail, instead. The sheriff consulted with the board of county commissioners, and urged that the man be cared for in a private hospital for insane, but because of the expense, the county commissioners advised that the man be kept in the jail. In an attempt

at a jail break, date unknown, this old man was forcibly placed in front of the prisoners as a shield, and, in the melee, the old man was killed by a bullet fired by the deputy sheriff in overpowering the prisoners.

LOCK-UPS.

A detailed report was made of the lock-ups of the towns and cities of the state in the last biennial report. Some improvements have occurred in these during the past two years, but in a great number of towns there is a great need for a better condition.

BRIGHTON. On February 18, 1902, a man who had been placed in the lock-up while very drunk, died during the night, and was discovered the following morning.

CRESTONE. This new town constructed a lock-up during 1901.

SALIDA. In December, 1901, premises were purchased for a city hall and a place reserved in the rear of the ground floor was transformed into a city lock-up. The floor is of concrete and cement, and the space, 22x21 feet, is entirely enclosed by heavy brick walls. Four cages were constructed in this space, and connection was made with the city water and with the sewer. A report from a member of the board of county visitors of Chaffee county commends this lock-up as being satisfactory in every respect.

CANON CITY. The city authorities have let a contract for the construction of a new city hall, in which a lock-up is to be provided in the basement.

COLORADO SPRINGS. The new city hall, now building, in Colorado Springs, is most satisfactory in its arrangements for city prisoners in the basement. The detailed plan provided for police headquarters and police court in the basement, while the jail proper is admirably constructed with reference to separation of prisoners.

DENVER. Owing to the burning of the city hall, necessitating extensive repairs, in 1902, it had been hoped that the city jail of Denver, which has often been condemned, would receive necessary improvements, but the authorities did not deem it expedient to remodel it, and the accommodations at present show no great improvement over that existing prior to the fire.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

The statutes relating to this subject were enacted years ago, with few amendments. Our poor laws should be revised and improved to the end that the subject of out-door relief and permanent care of paupers may be wisely administered by the local authorities. The existing laws on the subject are submitted herewith.

Although under the law reports are required to be submitted annually to the Secretary of State, fully one-half of the counties ignore the law and fail to make reports.

The only other available reports of the expenditures by the several counties for the support of the poor may be found in the semi-annual reports of the county treasurers, wherein is briefly summarized, without any uniform system, the expenditures from this fund.

The boards of county commissioners annually make a tax levy for the support of the poor and this fund is expended by the order of one of the members of the board of county commissioners, who is denominated "superintendent of the poor." In recent years a few boards of county commissioners have met together to consider this subject, and one or two boards have visited in the various counties to ascertain what method or system is in vogue, that they may be better able to discharge this important duty. Following the statement of the existing laws on this subject will be found a classified summary of the operations of the several boards of county commissioners in expenditures of this fund, with statistics obtained from a study of available reports of county treasurers and from what reports have been filed with the Secretary of State. No apology is necessary for inaccuracies, which may be found in these summaries, when the difficulty of obtaining this information is realized. When a uniform system of reporting is authorized by law to this office, upon blanks to be furnished from this office, intelligent knowledge of the administration of the poor fund may be obtained.

The secretary of this Board has from time to time visited the various counties of the state and consulted with county commissioners and superintendents of the poor and has been enabled to assist the county officials in a better administration of this work. It is absolutely necessary that some uniform system of reports should be required and some central authority should be empowered by law to advise and counsel with county officials with reference to this important subject.

POOR LAWS.

(Mills, Sec. 3388.) *Support of Paupers by Relatives*—Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy or other unavoidable cause, shall be supported by the father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, child or grandchild, brother or sister of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability. And every person who shall fail or refuse to support his or her father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, child or grandchild, sister or brother, when directed by the county commissioners of the county where such poor person shall be found, whether such relative reside in the same county or not, shall forfeit and pay to the said county commissioners, for the use of the poor of the county, the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every month for which they or either of them shall fail or refuse, to be recovered in the name of the county commissioners, for the use of the poor aforesaid, in any action of *assumpsit*, before any justice of the peace or other court having jurisdiction; Provided, That when any persons became paupers from intemperance or other bad conduct, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child.

(Mills, Sec. 3389.) *Order of Liability*—The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they be children of sufficient ability, and, if there be none of sufficient ability, the parents of such poor person shall be next called on, and if there be no parents or children, the brothers and sisters of such poor person shall be next called on, and if there be no brothers or sisters, the grandchildren of such poor person shall next be called upon, and then the grandparents; Provided, Married females, whilst their husbands live, shall not be liable to a suit.

(Mills, Sec. 3390.) *If No Relatives. County Maintain*—When any such poor persons shall not have any such relations in any county in this state, as are named in the preceding sections, or such relation is not of sufficient ability, or shall fail or refuse to maintain such pauper, then the said pauper shall receive such relief as his or her case may require, out of the county treasury, in the manner hereinafter provided; if at any time the said pauper, as in this chapter provided, shall acquire or come into possession of property, moneys or credits in his or her own right, he or she shall be answerable to such county for the expenses of furnishing such relief; the amount thereof to be fixed by resolution of the board of commissioners of said county, and collected by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Mills, Sec. 3391.) *Non-residents. Relief. Burial*—When any non-resident or any other person, not coming within the definition of a pauper, shall fall sick in any county of this state, not having money or property to pay his or her board, nursing and medical attendance, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners, upon complaint being made to them or either of them, to give an order to be given such assistance to such poor person, as they may deem just and necessary, and if said sick person shall die, then the said county commissioners, or commissioner, shall give an order to be given to such person a decent burial, and the county commissioners may make such allowance for board, nursing and medical aid or burial expenses, to the person or persons entitled thereto, as they shall deem just and equitable, and order the same to be paid out of the county treasury.

(Mills, Sec. 3392.) *In What County Chargeable*—Any person becoming chargeable as a pauper in this state shall be chargeable as such pauper in the county in which he or she resided at the commencement of the sixty days immediately preceding such person becoming so chargeable.

(Mills, Sec. 3393.) *Notice to Proper County*—If any person shall become chargeable in any county in which he or she did not reside at the commencement of the sixty days immediately preceding his or her becoming so chargeable, he or she shall be duly taken care of by the county commissioners where he or she may be found, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the county commissioners to send notice by mail to the clerk of the county commissioners of the county in which such pauper resided as before stated, that said person has become chargeable as a pauper, and

requesting the authorities of said last named county to remove said pauper forthwith, and to pay the expenses accrued in taking care of him, her or them.

(Mills, Sec. 3394.) *Suit by and Against County*—If said pauper, by reason of sickness or disease, or by neglect of the county commissioners to which said county he or she belongs, or for any other sufficient cause, can not be removed, then the county taking charge of such individual or individuals, may sue for and recover from the county to which said individual or individuals belong, in any proper action, before any court having competent jurisdiction, the amount expended for and on behalf of such pauper or paupers, and in taking care of the same.

(Mills, Sec. 3395.) *Residence Defined*—The term of "residence," mentioned in this chapter, shall be taken and considered to mean the actual residence of the party, or the place where he or she was employed, or in case he or she was in no employment, then it shall be considered and held to be the place where he (or she) made it his or her home.

(Mills, Sec. 3396.) *Bringing Paupers Into County*—If any person shall bring and leave any pauper or paupers in any county in this state, wherein such pauper is not lawfully settled, knowing him or them to be paupers, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars for every such offense, to be sued for and recovered, by and to the use of such county, by action of debt, before any court having competent jurisdiction; and the suit may be brought in the county where the pauper was so brought and left, and the process may be directed to and served by any proper officer in any county in this state.

(Mills, Sec. 3397.) *Establishment of Poor House*—The county commissioners in each county in this state are hereby authorized, whenever they may deem it proper so to do, to establish a poor house, and for that purpose to purchase or lease a building upon such terms as they may deem best.

(Mills, Sec. 3398.) *County May Acquire Land*—The county commissioners are hereby authorized to acquire, in the name of the county, by grant, devise or purchase, any tract of land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, for the purpose of such poor house.

(Mills, Sec. 3399.) Said county commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to receive donations to aid in the establishment of such poor house, and are also empowered, from time to time, if they shall see fit, to levy and collect a tax, not exceeding five mills on the dollar, on the taxable property of the county, and to appropriate the same to the purchase of land not exceeding the aforesaid six hundred and forty acres, and to erect and furnish buildings suitable for a poor house, and to put into operation and to defray the annual expenses of said poor house, should the labor of the inmates be inadequate thereto.

(Mills, Sec. 3400.) Said county commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to employ such workmen, agents and other persons as may be necessary to establish and put into operation such poor house,

and to provide and appoint a physician to attend upon those who may fall sick.

(Mills, Sec. 3401.) The title to all property authorized to be acquired by this chapter for the purpose of said poor house shall be made to the county.

(Mills, Sec. 3391a.) *Burials by County*—That when an undertaker notifies either the chairman or the acting chairman of the board of county commissioners of the proper county, that such undertaker has the care, custody or control, or has been requested to take the care, custody or control of the dead body of any indigent or pauper person, then it shall be the duty of such chairman, or acting chairman, to make immediate inquiry as to the financial condition of such deceased person, and, if it is found, that such deceased person was an indigent or pauper, then it shall be the duty of such chairman or acting chairman to give the body of such indigent person, or pauper, a decent burial, to be paid for by the county. Provided, That such decent burial shall consist of the interment of the body of such indigent person, or pauper, in a regular cemetery, where a record of the grave, with a head board, containing the name of such indigent person, or pauper, the time of death shall be kept on file, and the cost of such burial shall be paid by the county commissioners, at the lowest possible price to cover all the necessary expenses, connected with such decent burial.

REPORTS AND RECORDS.

(Mills, Sec. 791b.) The board of commissioners of each county in the state shall cause to be kept a record book in which shall be entered the names of all poor persons who may, during the year, receive any assistance in money, or other aid out of the treasury of the county, or who may be maintained at any hospital, poor house, or upon any poor farm, with the period of time so maintained, and the cost of such maintenance.

(Mills, Sec. 791c.) The state board shall cause to be entered in said book the nativity of all such poor persons, designating the state or the county in which born, the time of their immigration to the United States and to the state of Colorado; the ages of all such persons so far as may be ascertainable and the sex thereof, the amount of money given in such aid, the cost of maintenance, if supported upon any poor farm or in any poor house or hospital.

(Mills, Sec. 791d.) The said board shall cause a report to be made to the Secretary of State immediately after the 30th day of November in each year, of the number of such poor persons, tabulating the number as to nativity, their ages, sex and the gross amounts of money or other assistance given them or the cost of their maintenance, the period of time so supported and the causes, in brief, of their poverty so far as may be ascertainable, and the Secretary of State shall, as soon as may be, thereafter, tabulate the said reports of the several counties and present the same to the Governor.

(Mills, Sec. 791e.) The county clerk of each county shall keep a book, to be entitled, "Record of County Poor," which shall be so ruled as to conveniently show in separate columns the date of registration, name of person, age, sex, place of birth, date of immigration to the United States, date of immigration to Colorado, from what county in Colorado and the date of arrival in the county of record, cost of maintenance in the poor house, cost of maintenance in the hospital, cash furnished, other aid and a description and value of the same, total value of all aid, total time of maintenance, cause of poverty or distress, and remarks.

(Mills, Sec. 791f.) All applicants for relief as county poor shall, before any relief is furnished, be duly registered, either in person or by the county superintendent of the poor in the record above provided for, and no warrant shall be issued by any county clerk in payment of relief furnished to any applicant unless the person relieved is duly registered as above provided, and the amount and nature of such relief duly appears upon the record; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any county clerk from issuing one warrant for the aggregate amount of all county poor who have been properly registered and recorded under the provisions of the preceding section.

(Mills, Sec. 791g.) It shall be the duty of every superintendent of the poor in any county of the state to render monthly to the board of county commissioners an itemized and sworn statement of his expenditures as such superintendent of the poor, which said statement shall be filed with the county clerk, and shall show the name of each and every person for and on whose account such expenditures have been made and the nature and cost of the relief furnished.

(Mills, Sec. 791h.) It shall further be the duty of the superintendent of the poor in each county to register, or cause to be registered, in the record aforesaid, every applicant for relief as above provided for. Each and every account rendered by every superintendent of the poor in every county of this state shall have attached thereto a certificate that every person whose name is mentioned therein as having been furnished relief has been duly and properly registered as above provided. No account of the superintendent of the poor for relief shall be passed by the board of county commissioners, or warrants ordered to be issued in settlement therefor, unless such account is properly itemized, sworn to and has attached thereto the certificate above provided for; and voting in the affirmative by any county commissioner for the allowance of any such account, not so certified, itemized and sworn to, shall be considered a violation of the provisions of this act.

(Mills, Sec. 791i.) Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor under the laws of this state, and all persons convicted of violating the same shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

POOR RELIEF BY COUNTIES.

ARAPAHOE. The board of county commissioners for this county administer the fund raised by taxation for the support of the poor, through standing committees of the Board. The county maintains a hospital in the city of Denver, a county home at Henderson, sixteen miles from Denver, a hospital for contagious diseases, on Sand Creek six miles east of the city and, in the county court house, an office for the administration of out door relief. A county physician, having an office in the county court house, maintains a free dispensary with daily office hours and visits the sick in their homes. In connection with the out door relief, besides the keeping of records, one person is employed on salary as an investigator to inquire into the applications for relief of poor persons temporarily in distress, in an effort to prevent imposition. No effort is made whatever to prevent the growth of pauperism by placing the applicants in a position to be independent of relief.

The cost to this county is excessive and the amount of money involved is sufficient to justify the most rigid supervision. The following tables roughly classify the expenditures of this fund for a given period:

HOSPITAL.

	Six Months Ending December 1, 1901.	Six Months Ending June 30, 1902.
Employees	\$11,080 30	\$10,679 02
Supplies	16,409 23	19,381 80
Medical supplies	3,277 73	3,312 03
Repairs	1,541 70	624 16
Fuel	2,358 94	3,433 15
Water	625 00	625 00
Bread	654 14	.....
Milk	1,189 50	.....
Ice	578 00	.....
Insurance	2,442 84	1,510 60
Miscellaneous	357 68	878 74
New building	26,132 69	41,793 95
Total	\$66,747 75	\$82,138 43

FARM.

Employees	\$ 3,013 50	\$ 3,218 45
Supplies	5,913 21	5,349 13
Medical supplies	163 62	186 40
Repairs	85 70	1,459 03
Fuel	672 79	1,396 28
Miscellaneous	878 74	1,376 28
New consumptives' ward.....	4,898 65	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$15,043 78	\$12,880 19

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

Employees	\$ 1,050 00	\$ 1,350 00
Transportation	601 00	503 50
Supplies, printing, etc.....	3,744 79	3,883 59
Medical supplies .....	.....	935 33
Fuel	1,201 25	2,440 70
Advertizing .....	.....	47 41
Pingree gardens	205 00	97 00
Care of paupers	352 15	1,055 42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$ 7,154 19	\$10,343 00

Salaries to the superintendent of the poor and county physician not included in the above.

For the year ending December 1, 1901, in a report to the secretary of state, it appears that the number of patients treated in the hospital was 4,265; number cared for at the farm, 262; out door poor, 2,676. Cases treated by the county physician, 5,008. Total cost. \$89,288.93.

ARCHULETA. No report. This county, being sparsely settled, has very little need to expend money for the support of the poor.

BACA. No report. This county, being sparsely settled, has little need to expend money for the support of the poor.

BENT. This county owns a poor farm which is given rent free to a tenant, who boards all dependent paupers upon an agreed per diem rate.

Items from annual report (1901) to the secretary of state. Pauper supplies, \$276.39; funeral, \$36.45; medicines, \$98.65; Superintendent of Poor, \$75.00; transportation, \$29.55; labor on poor farm, \$23.00; supplies for poor farm, \$36.14; poor support, \$15.00.

BOULDER. During the year 1902, the board of county commissioners sold the county farm and purchased a new farm near Valmont. The

improvements consist of a very well constructed farm residence of two stories and basement, which has been remodeled. With additions, this could be made a very acceptable county home and hospital.

The county farm expense for six months, ending June 30, 1902, was \$2,762.94, including salaries for superintendent of poor, superintendent of farm, cook and wages for extra labor on new farm. Receipts from produce on the farm, \$408.65. At the beginning of this period twenty inmates were reported.

Expense of out door relief—provisions, \$1,195.09; rent, \$127.50; fuel, \$32.06.

CHAFFEE. This county maintains a county farm four miles out from the city of Salida, the superintendent being employed on salary.

County farm expense for the six months ending June 30, 1902—Supplies, \$809.94; labor, \$164.05; superintendent of farm, \$231.50; transportation, \$8.00; repairs, \$20.35.

Out door relief—Supplies, \$218.50; care of paupers and insane, \$147.67; burials, \$73.00; nurse, \$24.00; rent, \$45.00; transportation, \$22.00; Keeley institute, \$108.00.

Superintendent of poor, \$100.00; county physician and deputy, \$674.00.

CHEYENNE. A sparsely settled county.

Total expense for the year ending June 30, 1902, \$32.75; salary of county physician, \$150.00.

CLEAR CREEK. The county maintains a sort of county farm, greatly in need of improvement.

The semi-annual report of the county treasurer for June 30, 1902, shows warrants paid, \$2,673.14. Report to the secretary of state for 1901 gives these items: Out door relief, \$3,917.85; burials, \$200.00; transportation, \$291.70; physician, \$371.60; support of the county home, \$1,424.64.

CONEJOS. Instead of appointing one county physician, the board of county commissioners of this county have found it expedient to appoint a county physician for each commissioner's district, and the commissioner for that district issues orders to the resident physician relative to the care of sick and the support of the poor in the district. These orders are submitted with the physician's bills for payment at the regular meetings of the board.

For the six months ending June 30, 1902, the support of poor expenditure was \$1,006.12.

COSTILLA. For the six months ending June 30, 1902, the support of poor expenditure was \$523.27.

CUSTER. No report.

DELTA. For the six months ending June 30, 1902, the expenditures were: Supplies, \$141.70; board, \$78.70; medical service, \$229.80; nurse, \$83.85; superintendent of poor, \$50.00.

DOLORES. For the six months ending June 30, 1902, the expenditures were: One adult blind man cared for at an expense of \$50.00 per month.

DOUGLAS. Report to the Secretary of State for 1901—Total expense, \$304.04, including the expense of one injured man, \$272.50.

EAGLE. Semi-annual report June 30, 1902—Total expense, \$838.65.

ELBERT. No report.

EL PASO. The county maintains a hospital two miles from the city, of modern construction and most satisfactory equipment. The board of county commissioners co-operate with the associated charities of Colorado Springs to good result.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902—Total expenditures, \$6,846.56. Items, salaries and wages, \$1,250.88; superintendent of poor, \$103.80; medical services, \$381.48; fuel, \$381.48; supplies, \$2,586.95; burials, \$373.53; rent, \$106.65; transportation, \$326.05; associated charities, \$81.15; St. Francis hospital, \$239.50; miscellaneous, \$650.85.

FREMONT. A county farm and hospital is maintained four miles from Canon City. This farm is so well administered that the earnings from it materially reduce the cost to the county for its care of the poor. The board of county commissioners contemplate at an early date the construction of additional buildings, which will include modern hospital wards.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. County physician, \$510.00; poor farm, \$3,798.51.

GARFIELD. The county hospital has been materially improved in the past biennial period.

For the year ending December 31, 1901, the expenditures for poor house and poor is given at \$2,396.29.

GILPIN. No report.

GRAND. For the six months ending June 30, 1902, the expenditures were \$60.00.

GUNNISON. The county maintains a farm and hospital two miles from the city of Gunnison.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. County hospital, \$653.00; supplies and out door relief, \$1,206.19; salary superintendent of poor, \$100.00; county physician, \$250.00.

HINSDALE. Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Poor relief, \$273.55; county physician and health officers, \$860.65

HUERFANO. No report.

JEFFERSON. County maintains a poor farm about two miles west of Golden.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Paupers, \$4,126.66; superintendent of poor, \$99.50; county physician, \$124.80; Keeley cure, \$108.00.

KIOWA. Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Salaries, \$300.00; county hospital, \$28.01.

KIT CARSON. Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Supplies, \$302.50; rent, \$18.00; medicine and medical services, \$229.10; nursing, \$27.00; burial, \$10.80.

LAKE. The county owns a two-story frame building, situated on South street, in the city of Leadville, which serves the purpose of a hospital and county home. The sanitary condition of the premises is very bad, there being no sewer, no proper closets and the bath facilities are likewise deficient. The matron in charge deserves great commendation for the excellent care with which the premises are maintained, in spite of its condition.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902.

County Hospital—

Matron	\$2,015 95
Water, fuel and light.....	374 25
Extra supplies	72 35
Scavenger and hauling garbage.....	16 50
Superintendent of poor.....	125 00
County physician	500 00

Outside Poor—

Groceries	1,525 40
Clothing	294 13
Wood and Coal.....	150 50
Rent	199 22
Care of blind.....	280 28
Medicine and drugs.....	239 75
Miscellaneous	99 20
Transportation of paupers.....	317 20
Care of insane.....	2,358 09
State Industrial School for Girls.....	132 00

Total	\$8,699 82
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LA PLATA. The county owns a poor farm, but it has been found cheaper to care for the sick at the Sisters of Mercy Hospital in Durango and board its dependent poor in private families.

Semi-annual report, December 31, 1901. County farm, \$59.50; superintendent of poor, \$50.00; hospital, \$709.00; county physician, \$238.90; out door relief, \$1,118.36.

LARIMER. The board of county commissioners have made some most satisfactory additions and improvements at the county farm and hospital, two miles from Fort Collins. The premises are in the best of order and the management is to be commended in every respect.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Total expenditures, \$6,048.41.

LAS ANIMAS. The county maintains a hospital and home near Trinidad.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. County hospital, \$2,032.85; outside relief, \$906.00; medicine, \$119.05; transportation, \$96.10; superintendent of poor, \$60.00.

LINCOLN. Semi-annual report. June 30, 1902. Support of poor, \$183.55.

LOGAN. Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Supplies and care, \$521.15; superintendent of poor, \$55.00; county physician, \$892.35.

MESA. The county cares for some of its sick in the Sisters of Mercy Hospital in Grand Junction and at the Fruita Hospital. In conjunction with the city of Grand Junction, it maintains a hospital for contagious diseases.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Hospital, \$161.60; transportation, \$127.20; board, \$307.50; supplies, \$330.87; fuel, \$44.75; burial, \$11.98; rent, \$13.00; Fruita Hospital, \$74.03.

MINERAL. For the year ending December 31, 1901, the support of the poor expense for eight cases was \$401.83; county physician, \$300.00.

MONTEZUMA. Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Hospital, \$250.50; supplies, \$122.15.

MONTROSE. Year ending December 31, 1901. Total expense, \$1,692.13; overseer, \$175.00; county physician, \$100.00.

MORGAN. Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Supplies and care, \$783.66; county physician, \$285.10.

OTERO. The county owns a farm which is leased to a tenant, who receives a per diem for all patients cared for.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Supplies, \$250.02; maintenance of poor farm, \$494.15; transportation and nursing, \$350.87; burial, \$66.50; county physician and health officers, \$853.50; Keeley cure, \$162.00; repairs at poor farm, \$139.90.

OURAY. Year ending December 31, 1901. Total expense, \$2,075.14; to Sisters of Mercy Hospital, \$833.65.

PARK. Annual report, December 31, 1901. County hospital, \$1,509.20; care of sick at home, \$1,776.16; miscellaneous cases, \$616.29.

PHILLIPS. Year ending December 1, 1901. Total, \$685.23. Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902, \$256.75.

PITKIN. Year ending December 1, 1901. Total, \$2,257.05, including expense for drugs and hospital, \$689.25; care of one cripple, \$324.25; three sick cases, \$824.65.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Total, \$1,721.55.

PROWERS. Year ending December 31, 1901. Total, \$678.33, including the care of one aged person, \$400.30.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Total, \$200.26, including hospital, \$40.41; merchandise, \$78.20; transportation, \$36.65; outside relief, \$45.00.

PUEBLO. The support of the poor in this county is a most vexing problem, and the county commissioner, who, by law, is superintendent of the poor, is daily employed for a number of hours in the consideration of appeals for assistance. The county owns a farm six miles north of the city of Pueblo, which has little about it to be commended. The buildings are flimsy bunk houses, impossible to be kept clean or in sanitary condition. This county should own and maintain a hospital within the city limits of Pueblo.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1901. Farm, \$5,465.32; support of the poor, \$15,155.88; physician, \$875.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902.

Superintendent	\$ 87 50	
Groceries	1,036 85	
Fuel	328 95	
Clothes	144 46	
Rent	256 00	
Pauper care	975 30	
Care children	252 25	
Burial pauper	273 55	
Hospital	3,031 39	
Burial of old soldier.....	172 50	
Transportation	164 90	
Telephone	45 10	
Insane	3,875 00	
Miscellaneous	108 70	
Total		\$10,752 45

RIO BLANCO. Year ending December 31, 1901. Total, \$149.35.

RIO GRANDE. Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Total, \$699.74.

ROUTT. Semi-annual report, June 30, 1901. Total, \$226.45.

SAGUACHE. Year ending December 30, 1901. Total, \$1,165.75.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Total, \$1,637.15, including rent, \$34.00; nurse, \$148.68; burial, \$70.00; board, \$61.00; physician, \$464.24; poor farm, \$50.00; scarlet fever, \$53.50; superintendent of poor, \$34.20.

SAN JUAN. Year ending December 31, 1901. Total, \$897.90.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902. Total, \$1,399.35.

SAN MIGUEL. No report.

SEDGWICK. Year ending December 31, 1901. Total, \$304.01.

SUMMIT. No report.

TELLER. The board of county commissioners, during the biennial period, have administered the fund for the support of the poor with great

care and thought, and they are to be strongly commended for the zeal which they have displayed. During the biennial period they have constructed a model hospital in the city of Cripple Creek, admirably equipped for the wise care of the sick and infirm.

The semi-annual report of the county treasurer for the period ending December 31, 1901, follows:

County physician	\$ 1,980 55
Hospital	3,339 00
Care of outside cases.....	577 35
Transportation	432 10
Fuel	164 00
Groceries and clothing.....	518 32
Medicines	646 40
Burials	375 00
Ingleside Home	178 00
Meals	24 85
Cash to poor.....	84 95
Rent	76 05
Pueblo county	142 25
El Paso county.....	81 15
Nursing	107 00
Total	\$ 8,727 27

WASHINGTON. No report.

WELD. The board of county commissioners maintain a small farm and hospital near the city of Greeley. The sanitary conditions are bad, and, although the board of county commissioners have admitted the poor condition of the premises and have promised to construct a new hospital, nothing in the past two years has been done worthy of commendation.

Semi-annual report, June 30, 1902.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

Supplies	\$ 423 15
Fuel	64 70
Superintendent of poor.....	150 00
Transportation	37 85
County physician	234 00
Other physicians	136 30
Burials	8 35
Care of insane poor.....	585 10
Nursing	75 70
Boarding	16 25
Two lots in Eaton cemetery.....	12 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 1,743 40

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Superintendent	\$ 300 10
Supplies	468 81
Fuel	105 75
Labor	76 50
Telephone	21 00
Nursing	30 00
Filling ice house.....	26 00
Livery	5 00
Lots for county hospital.....	200 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 1,233 16

YUMA. Year ending December 31, 1901. Total, \$816.22.

TABLE

SHOWING TOTAL REPORTED EXPENDITURES OF THE POOR FUND
IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

(This table is summarized from various sources, and, while not accurate, gives an approximate showing of the expenditures in the various counties for the periods named.)

	Six Months Ending June 30, 1901.	Six Months Ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Six Months Ending June 30, 1902.
Arapahoe	\$102,632 99	\$92,002 47	\$107,361 62
Archuleta			
Baca			
Bent		858 28	
Boulder	5,614 75		10,120 69
Chaffee	1,904 16	2,713 11	1,780 26
Cheyenne		168 25	49 00
Clear Creek	1,988 57		2,673 14
Conejos	1,189 20		1,006 12
Costilla	757 57	238 03	523 27
Custer	918 64		10 00
Delta	204 50	272 51	584 05
Dolores	301 53	211 20	305 00
Douglas	226 95		
Eagle	772 11	441 52	838 65
Elbert	612 38		
El Paso	6,581 14	6,215 70	6,846 56
Fremont	7,941 32		4,308 51
Garfield	1,283 84	1,112 45	1,283 84
Gilpin			
Grand			60 00
Gunnison	1,887 00	2,128 27	2,209 19
Hinsdale	316 00	198 85	273 55
Huerfano	1,353 25		
Jefferson	4,390 96		4,350 96
Kiowa	33 79	37 56	28 01
Kit Carson	269 15	770 45	671 08
Lake	8,246 12		
La Plata	2,462 12	2,175 76	
Larimer	3,717 59		6,048 41
Las Animas	3,855 70	5,592 01	3,239 00
Lincoln	378 25	400 00	183 55
Logan	728 08		892 35

	Six Months Ending June 30, 1901.	Six Months Ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Six Months Ending June 30, 1902.
Mesa	7,441 35	.....	1,073 80
Mineral .....	.....	.....	.....
Montezuma	773 40	361 25	372 65
Montrose	802 01	890 12	.....
Morgan	765 31	353 19	1,073 76
Otero	3,585 04	1,640 21	1,301 44
Ouray	1,659 44	415 70	.....
Park .....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips	366 09	282 23	256 75
Pitkin	1,410 10	846 95	1,721 55
Prowers	961 92	.....	200 26
Pueblo	10,051 89	12,193 31	6,877 45
Rio Blanco	196 15	.....	.....
Rio Grande	703 07	715 46	699 74
Routt	226 45	.....	.....
Saguache	373 00	.....	1,637 78
San Juan	506 10	912 40	1,399 35
San Miguel	1,112 40	.....	.....
Sedgwick .....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	1,315 15	.....	.....
Teller	4,684 90	.....	22,453 25
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....
Weld	3,853 76	2,552 41	2,976 50
Yuma	358 32	.....	.....

PRIVATE CHARITIES.

It is the desire of the State Board of Charities and Correction to keep a record in the office of all societies engaging in any form of private charity work, including hospitals which may not do much charitable work. In order that definite information may be available in this office at all times, the Board prepared a bill covering this subject, which was submitted to the last general assembly and the bill became a law April 27, 1901.

The Law.

Section 1. The state board of charities and correction shall have the power to receive and make inquiry into complaints regarding the conduct and management of private eleemosynary associations, societies and corporations operating and existing within the state of Colorado, to require reports from and to issue licenses to said private eleemosynary institutions.

Sec. 2. The state board of charities and correction, upon the official request of the governor, or of the general assembly, or upon the sworn complaint of two or more citizens of the state, may at any time make an investigation by the whole board or by a committee thereof, of the condition and management of any private eleemosynary institution, company, society or organization, and the board or committee making such investigation shall have the power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and affirmations.

Sec. 3. Upon formal complaint being lodged with the secretary of the state board of charities and correction, the secretary shall immediately notify the officers or authorities or persons in control of any private eleemosynary institution, society, association or corporation against which complaint is lodged, that such complaint has been made, transmitting a copy of the complaint, and the said state board of charities and correction, at a regular or special meeting called for the purpose, shall give said society, association or corporation due notice of the time when a hearing will be had regarding said complaint, and shall permit said society, association or corporation to submit such information and such testimony in defense as may be determined upon by them.

Sec. 4. A full report of such investigation, including findings and recommendations, shall be transmitted to the governor for his consideration and such action as he may deem wise and expedient.

Sec. 5. In order that the said board of charities and correction may have knowledge of the operations of private eleemosynary societies, associations and corporations, all such institutions of a charitable nature shall obtain a license or permit, without fee, renewable annually, from the state board of charities and correction, and shall file with the state board of charities and correction, on or before the first day of October of each year, an annual report of its operations, giving the name of the society, location of principal office, names of principal officers, and such other information as to finances, number of people cared for and assisted, as the board in its discretion may request, and, failing to file such annual report, the state board of charities and correction may revoke said license or permit.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of this act, eleemosynary or charitable institutions are those which receive money by solicitations or donation from the general public for the purpose of assisting and caring for dependent, neglected, defective or delinquent children not wholly supported and maintained by parents or guardians; hospitals, orphanages, schools, homes or associations having to do in a general or special way with persons incapable in whole or in part of self-support, wherein through public and private donations and contributions they receive thereby assistance and support; Provided, That church aid societies and societies of a fraternal nature, giving private aid and relief, shall not be included within the meaning of this act.

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

After the law became operative a preliminary report blank was sent to all private charitable organizations, societies and hospitals for the purpose of securing the information desired. This blank called for information as follows:

1. Name of society.....
2. Postoffice address.....
3. Date of incorporation.....
4. Names of incorporators.....

5. Purpose of society or organization.....
6. How supported financially.....
7. Regular meeting dates of society.....
8. Officers' names and addresses.....
9. Name of institution, hospital, home or other designated title operating under the authority of this society.....
10. Is property owned or rented?.....
11. Street address of institution.....
12. Name of chief executive officer.....
13. Number of salaried officers and employes.....
14. Present number of inmates cared for—Males..... Females.....
15. How are inmates or beneficiaries admitted?.....
16. If payment is required, state terms.....
17. Time limit granted beneficiaries to privileges of society.....
18. If beneficiaries are children, state how discharged from care of custody of society.....
19. Are children placed out, boarded or adopted by your society?...
20. Is the reception and admission of children confined to the county or state, or are children from without the state received?
21. Do officers or employes travel about the state seeking financial aid or soliciting the care or custody of children?.....
22. State here any additional information relative to the work of your society.....

ANNUAL REPORT.

Following the reception of the preliminary report and in accordance with the law, an annual report blank was prepared and sent out. The information desired in this annual report is included in the following inquiries:

1. Name of society.....
2. Postoffice address.....
3. President
4. Secretary
5. Treasurer
6. Superintendent or matron.....

Statement of Population.

7. Number received or aided during year:

Paying.....	Partly paying.....	Free.....	Total....
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8. Average monthly number during year:

Paying.....	Partly paying.....	Free.....	Total.....
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9. Number children placed out in families during year:
 Male..... Female..... Total.....
10. Number returned from such placing out during year:
 Male..... Female..... Total.....
11. Number of paid officers and other employes:
 Men..... Women.....
12. Average cost per person aided:
 Yearly..... Monthly..... Daily.....

Financial Statement for Year.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Cash on hand at beginning of year..... \$....	Investments made during year \$....
Subscriptions	Salaries and wages.....
Bequests	Provisions and supplies.....
From persons aided.....	Repairs and improvements..
Interest on funds and invest- ments	Traveling expenses.....
Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous
	Cash on hand at end of year
	\$....
	\$....
Value of property owned and occupied for corporate purposes.....	
Value of other property, viz.: investments.....	

HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA.

Compared with other and older states the people of Colorado are fortunate in having excellent hospital facilities, nearly every city and county seat being provided with a good public or private hospital for the treatment of surgical and sick cases. Some of these hospitals are under corporate or private ownership and do not receive charity patients, yet all of them, through the request of physicians, do considerable gratuitous work without asking financial assistance from the general public. The condensed statements regarding these hospitals made in this report is the result of the most available information that could be obtained from this office.

Woodcroft Sanatorium.

Pueblo. Dr. Hubert Work, superintendent. This is a private sanatorium for the treatment of nervous diseases and for the cure of persons addicted to drug or liquor habits. In connection with this work, because of the inability of the state hospital for insane to receive all patients committed by the courts, the several counties of the state have sent their insane committed by the courts to Woodcroft pending vacancies in the state hospital and the counties have paid the expense of care and treatment at Woodcroft while such patients were held and treated. Dr. Work has endeavored for many years to develop an interest in the care and

training of feeble-minded children and a department has been established for the training of such cases. Because the parents of such children are loath to apply for assistance in the care of these cases and also because of the poverty of most of such families, it has been a matter of slow growth to develop this school. A law was enacted in 1901 providing for the support of feeble-minded children in private institutions at the expense of the counties, upon recommendation of the county judge, when petition for such support and care is made to the board. A small number of cases have been received at Woodcroft in this way from a few of the counties.

Dr. Work submits his report of the care of the county patients which will be found in the report of the state insane.

In reference to the feeble-minded school, Dr. Work submits the following report:

Woodcroft Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.

This training school for children of delayed mental development is now in its third year, with an enrollment of ten boys and seven girls.

Its patronage is from county poor officers, chiefly, some parents bearing in part of the expenses of tuition and board, and a few have borne the entire expense.

Arapahoe county sends one pupil, Archuleta one, El Paso two, Gilpin one, Las Animas one, Montrose two, Ouray one, Pueblo four, Pitkin one, Weld one, private two—a total of seventeen.

The following branches are taught, the principal making a selection of those calculated to strengthen the points in which each child is particularly weak.

Gymnastics, educational and corrective, games, bean bag, tag, and cross tag, some arm and foot movements in school room, also dancing. Special walking and breathing exercises. A great deal of walking for poise of body and keeping step. Vocal and instrumental music. Articulation is taught the younger children by imitation, and to older ones from blackboard by syllable. Reading; word, sentence and phonetic methods. Writing. General information exercises. Nature study, from material found in orchard, lawn or on the roads; this also brings in observation and attention. Kindergarten is taught, needlework, including plain sewing, clay modeling, sense training.

County commissioners are slow to take advantage of the enactment of two years ago, which authorized them to use funds for the care and education of backward children, even when urged to do so by parents and friends responsible for the care of such children.

(Signed.) HUBERT WORK.

Minnequa Hospital.

Although this is a distinctly private hospital for the use of employes of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a report of this hospital is valuable because of the departure from former methods of construction, and the numerous details of equipment to be found in this institution, thereby affording numerous suggestions to all officials contemplating the construction of public hospitals.

The medical department of the company dates from 1880, when a hospital of small capacity was constructed in Pueblo, and enlarged from time to time as the growth of the company demanded increased capacity. When the company eventually determined upon a new hospital, Dr. R. W. Corwin, superintendent, was given permission to develop the plans according to the most modern ideas of hospital construction. Dr. Corwin was especially fitted for this work, because of his extensive travels in this country and in Europe, during which visits he had taken peculiar interest in hospital construction and the details of equipment and management. The result of his studies is shown in the Minnequa Hospital, which is probably the most modern and complete hospital in the world to-day.

The style of architecture is known as Spanish mission. The construction is of brick, covered with cement, and the roof is of tile. To render the building as nearly fire proof and sanitary as possible, heavy timbers were used in the construction, and heavy brick partitions, with plaster laid on metallic lath. All woodwork, excepting doors and window casings, is thus embedded in cement or mortar. There are no ventilating flues or open passageways adjacent to woodwork.

The ground plan includes an executive department, flanked on either side by a ward building, with a third ward at the back of one of the front wards and a surgical building in the rear of the other, all connected by corridors enclosed in glass, which forms sun rooms and extremely light passages between the several departments. In the center, behind the executive department, and connected by a corridor, is a house department, with patients' and nurses' dining rooms, kitchen, room for help in the third story, and storerooms on the first story. In a detached building in the rear of this central plant is a modern equipped laundry, and behind this, in another detached building, is the power house. A separate building for communicable diseases is located on the premises. There is also a separate building a short distance from the hospital entrance, used as a recreation hall for convalescents who can walk from the hospital proper without fatigue to this separate building. A handsome superintendent's residence and officers' quarters is included in the permanent buildings already erected. The grounds are laid out with great care and thought by an experienced landscape gardener, and the general plan includes proper locations for future ward buildings, pathological laboratory, nurses' home, convalescents' lodge and chapel, to be erected at some future date.

All the buildings, with the exception of the superintendent's residence and the powerhouse and laundry are two stories, without basements. There are no porches in connection with the hospital and ward buildings. The argument advanced for this absence is that porches obstruct light and air, are unsanitary, of no advantage to the sick, but may be most annoying to the patients if convalescents are permitted to sit on porches attached to hospitals, their presence being generally annoying and irritating to the sick within the wards. The recreation hall building furnishes opportunity for the convalescents to obtain needed exercise, and the connecting sun corridors between the ward buildings furnish opportunity for recreation for patients unable to go to the recreation hall, and yet who may be sufficiently removed from the ward buildings to prevent annoyance to the sick.

By the comparatively low height of the wards and their separation by means of corridors and the absence of basements, all rooms are above ground and none open upon courts or are so-called inside rooms. An original feature of this hospital is the main entrance, which is approached by an inclined driveway, rising a half story and covered by a porte cochere. This makes possible two important things in the construction of a hospital—the doing away with stairways or elevators in the buildings, and the securing of a dispensary within the building, not connected in any way with the hospital. The dispensary, with entrance in front, is on the first floor of the main building but below and in the rear of the porte cochere. It is provided with two waiting rooms, drug room, treatment room, dark room and lavatory. By means of this inclined driveway to the half story main entrance, ambulances are on a level with the general office opening from the hallway, and patients may be removed by wheel stretchers through this main hallway by a further incline to the second story corridors, or, by similar inclines in the hallway, down to the first story and thence to the different ward buildings. This shortens the inclines to a height of one-half story. The view from the intersection of these corridors of these inclines leading down to the floor below and up to the floor above shows one of the unique features of this interesting hospital.

The floors throughout are of monolith, the corners all rounded, and the baseboard a continuation of the monolith floor to a height of eight inches. In details of interior construction, it will be noted that there are no projecting corners or edges. The doors are plain hard wood, without panels. There is an absence of frames or casings, each corner being rounded, leaving no projecting window ledges to catch dust, and there are no transoms above the doors connecting the rooms with the hallways. In the linen rooms and diet kitchens, all shelving is placed in the form of racks in the middle of the room, so that they may be approached from all sides and thoroughly cleansed readily, and affording no lurking place for dust or germs. Even the picture frames are attached by hooks set into the walls directly behind the picture frames, thus eliminating the picture cord which always accumulates dust.

There are no large wards in this hospital; the largest ward accommodating but four beds, while there are many single rooms. While this form of construction of single rooms and small wards is more expensive, it affords opportunities for better results and a greater simplicity in the general arrangement of a hospital.

In the plumbing, it will be noted that all pipes are free from the wall; nowhere does sink or pipe come into contact with the wall; even the ice chests are individual and may be easily rolled about and the exterior readily cleansed.

The ventilation is by means of fans by which hot or cold air, properly screened, may be forced into every room, and foul air removed by proper ducts, thus avoiding the necessity of transoms or the opening of windows. Even the cotton rugs upon the floors, in lieu of carpets, are of a washable kind that may be sterilized without injury to the fabric. An interesting point in this hospital construction is that all sick rooms or wards face north or south, protecting the patients from the direct rays of the sun.

The bath rooms are conveniently located in the center of each ward building, two on each floor, supplied with lavatories and closets. There are no bath tubs, but, in lieu thereof, there are movable trucks, upon which rest movable plates and upon these patients unable to bathe in a shower bath or sit in a sterilized chair under shower, may be placed and bathed by an attendant with tempered water, brought through a hose attached to the plumbing in these bath rooms.

Space will not permit of a detailed description of the interesting features of the equipment of the main kitchen and the clever arrangements therein, nor of the original departures to be found in the operating room, more interesting to the profession than to laymen.

THE NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Denver. The hospital is located on East Colfax and Jackson street, consisting of a main building, the Guggenheim pavilion for male patients, and a domestic building. Persons suffering with tuberculosis, without means of self-support, are received at this hospital under rules adopted by the management, but no restrictions are contained in these rules relative to sex, creed or nationality. The rules of admission are strict for the reason that, being national in its scope, the society does not wish the citizens of Colorado, and Denver particularly, to be burdened with an influx of indigent patients whose presence in the city of Denver would tax the charitably inclined by reason of the inability of the society to care for all who might apply in person.

The society was incorporated October 31, 1900, by Henry Frankle, Sol L. Holzman and David May. The officers are: Samuel Grabfelder, Louisville, Ky., president; Sol. W. Levi, Cincinnati, Ohio, first vice president; Louis Gerstly, Philadelphia, Pa., second vice president; B. Altheimer, St. Louis, Mo., treasurer; Alfred Mueller, Denver, Colo., secretary; superintendent, Moses Collins, M. D.

The association is supported by subscriptions, mainly from Jewish people, contributions coming from Jewish societies, organizations and individuals of all states. Applications must be made to the standing committee on admission, on blanks furnished by the secretary. No payment by patients is accepted,

The period of treatment is fixed at six months, with extensions allowed under the rules of the organization.

The second annual report of the hospital, published in January, 1902, shows: Contributions to the general fund, December 10, 1899 to December 31, 1901, \$75,574.32; building fund, \$25,521.55. The current expense of maintenance in 1901 was \$22,600.38, a per capita cost of \$1.04.

During 1901 179 patients were treated; daily average, 59.2; recovered, 7; improved, 44; slightly, 30; not improved, 28; deaths, 6.

A new domestic building was constructed in 1901 at a cost of \$25,000. Eleven residence lots adjoining were purchased to afford additional ground space.

Simon Guggenheim Sons, of New York City, gave \$30,000 for the construction of a pavilion for male patients and this building was erected and opened in 1902, accommodating 50 patients.

THE OAKES HOME, Denver. This is a sanatorium under the direct ownership and management of the Episcopal Church of the diocese of Colorado. It is supported by contributions of persons interested in the organization and plan. The chief executive officer is the Rev. Frederick W. Oakes, superintendent. Board of managers: Frederick W. Oakes, Samuel A. Fisk, M. D., David H. Moffatt.

The Home comprises five buildings—St. Andrew's House, for men; Grace House, for mother and son or husband and wife; the Emily House, for women; Heartsease, for the very sick, and the Mrs. Chase L. Adams Memorial Home, a new building constructed in 1902 for invalids of limited financial resources. The purpose of this sanatorium is to furnish all modern domestic and medical conveniences and services at a minimum cost to the patients. No indigent patients are received unless provision for their support and medical treatment is made in advance. The management of the Home is conducted on the most up-to-date plan, affording all the conveniences of home, with the additional convenience of trained nursing, scientific diet and the best of medical services.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL. This hospital, located on Park avenue and Humboldt street, was opened as a college in October, 1894, and the hospital building proper opened in January, 1899. The incorporators were: W. A. Burr, C. E. Tennant, E. H. King, J. C. Irvine, C. W. Enos and other physicians and surgeons of the Homeopathic School. The name of the society is The Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital Association. The purpose of this society is to do general hospital work in connection with the Homeopathic College. It is supported by donations, hospital fees and appropriations from the college department. The officers are: C. W. Enos, president; C. E. Tennant, secretary. The hospital has a salary roll of twenty officers and employes and cares for an average of twenty patients per day. The fees are \$25 per week and less.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Nineteenth avenue and Park street, Denver. Incorporated February 12, 1887, by Bishop Spalding, Dean Hart, Rev. C. H. Marshall and others. This is under the auspices of a board of managers and a Ladies' Aid Society of the Episcopal churches of the city. It is supported by payments from patients and voluntary contributions. The officers are: The Right Rev. Chas. Sanford Olmstead, president; W. D. Tebbetts, secretary; John M. Walker, treasurer; superintendent, Chas. A. Burritt.

The annual report for 1902 to this office shows: Patients aided during the year, paying 732, partly paying 238, free 25; cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$2,298.92; subscriptions, \$189.28; from persons aided, \$40,955.13; interest on funds and investments, \$891.90; the Ladies' Aid Society, \$2,324.28; total resources, \$46,659.51. Expenditures: Salaries and wages, \$11,936.60; operating expenses, \$30,687.35; interest on mortgage, \$1,050; cash on hand at end of year, \$2,985.56; value of property is estimated at \$100,000.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL, West Colfax avenue, Denver. Established in 1892 by the order of Franciscan Sisters. The hospital has a capacity for 250 patients.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, Eighteenth avenue and Humboldt street, Denver. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Established in 1898.

MERCY SANITARIUM. Located at Sixteenth street and Elizabeth, under auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. A new building was dedicated November 21, 1901, as a general hospital. The old quarters at Sixteenth and Detroit is used as a home for working girls.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL. Occupying rented quarters at 945 Fourteenth street. This hospital is under the auspices of the Denver Emergency Hospital Association, which was organized in January, 1902, with Dr. W. W. Grant, president; Thos. Keeley, treasurer; Frank Whipple, secretary. The object of this organization is to provide a place where emergency cases may be given immediate attention. The leased premises were occupied in May, 1902. In August, 1902, Dr. W. H. Sharpley was appointed superintendent and F. R. Carpenter, president of the board of managers. This hospital is supported by voluntary donations and fees from patients received.

DENVER MATERNITY HOSPITAL. Located at 2221 Downing avenue, Denver. This hospital was opened in February, 1902, under the auspices of the Woman's Hospital Association, for the purpose of free treatment of indigent poor. The especial purposes of this association are the proper treatment of obstetrical cases and of diseases of women. The officers are: H. C. Withers, M. D., president; Dr. F. H. McNaught, secretary; Miss Minnie Goodnow, superintendent. In October, 1902, a training school for nurses was established.

DEACONESS HOME AND HOSPITAL. Located at 1070 South Fifteenth street, Denver, under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Miss Ida Miner, superintendent. The purpose is to furnish a home for the deaconesses and a hospital for indigent cases. In October, 1902, the society, in its annual report, gave the following summary of work done: 10,318 calls made, 135 visits to jails and hospitals, 185 needy families relieved, 4,069 hours given to nursing. Besides this the society distributed garments, food and employment. In the hospital 33 patients were cared for.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION. In November, 1902, citizens of Denver perfected a temporary organization for the purpose of establishing the custom of observing a special day for the collection of money to be distributed among the various hospitals in Denver, in proportion to the amount of free services rendered. It is proposed to set aside a Saturday in January, 1903, for the purpose of raising funds. The temporary organization named the following officers: W. H. Lawrence, chairman; Alfred Mueller, secretary; J. H. Brown, treasurer.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY HOME AND DISPENSARY, Denver. Located at 1557 Pennsylvania avenue, under the auspices of the Seventh Day Adventists, for the purpose of teaching hydrotherapy. This association was organized in September, 1902.

AGNES PHIPPS MEMORIAL SANITARIUM. This sanitarium is a gift of Lawrence C. Phipps, of Denver, founded in memory of his mother. A site of 160 acres of land on Sixth avenue and Boulevard, between Montclair and Fairmount cemetery, was purchased in 1902, and it is proposed to construct buildings at an estimated cost of \$250,000. A board of trustees is named, consisting of C. S. Morey, C. J. Hughes, Jr., John F. Campion, W. S. Cheesman, John H. Sawyer, John G. McMurtrie and Tyson S. Dines.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN INDUSTRIAL SANITARIUM Incorporated in 1901, by W. H. Gabbert, Chas. A. Hartzell and Dr. A. M. Holmes. A board of trustees and a local consulting staff was appointed. A tract of ground in Barnum, consisting of six acres and a two-story house, was leased, and in 1902 the

premises included twenty-two tents for the use of the patients in connection with the house. Miss M. S. Dunn, superintendent. In June, 1902, there were twenty patients paying a per diem of one dollar for board, and a rent for tents at \$5 and \$10 per month.

Y. M. C. A. SANITARIUM. Organized under the auspices of the Denver Y. M. C. A. A farm tract of sixty acres, six miles west of Denver, was purchased in May, 1902. This sanitarium is now under the management of a state committee of the Y. M. C. A., of which Lester McLean is chairman, J. H. Eaton secretary, and a representative number of members of the society in the state included in this committee. This organization has paid for the grounds and has the sum of \$3,500 in the treasury for the construction of buildings.

THE MOLKERY. Located in Montclair. A private hospital for the treatment of insane. Miss Luella Thomas, manager.

CITIZENS' HOSPITAL, Aspen. Established 1891. Supported by hospital dues from subscribing citizens and by hospital fees. Annual meetings, October, when reports are rendered. Managed by board of directors. Officers and employes, 9. Receipts, 1901, \$9,651.87.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, Boulder. Under the management of the State University. Forty beds.

COLORADO SANITARIUM, Boulder. Under the auspices of the Seventh Day Adventists, and associated with the Battle Creek, Michigan, institution. Dr. Howard S. Rand, superintendent.

COLORADO OSTEOPATHIC SANITARIUM, Boulder. The former Boulder county home was purchased by a company in 1902 and the premises have been occupied as a farm colony for patients under treatment by the osteopathic system. J. T. Bass, president, Denver; Dr. W. F. Ripley, secretary, Denver.

ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL, Colorado Springs. Established in 1890 by the order of St. Francis. Supported by contributions and hospital fees. Annual report filed October 27, 1902. Patients paying, 400; part paying, 209; free, 376. Employes, male, 3; Sisters of St. Francis, 22; girls, 5.

GLOCKNER SANITARIUM, Colorado Springs. Established by the Sisters of Charity and managed by this society as a hospital, with especial care of consumptives. Ground for an \$18,000 addition broken in August, 1902.

NORDRACH RANCH SANITARIUM, Colorado Springs. A tent colony plan for consumptives. Organized in January, 1902. A tract of high ground, several miles from the city, is occupied, patients living in tents. Dr. J. E. White, consulting physician.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL, Cripple Creek. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Mercy.

CRAGMOOR SANITARIUM, Colorado Springs. Incorporated April 27, 1902, by S. E. Solly, M. D., John G. Shields and Henry C. Hall. Capital stock, \$200,000. Trustees—Wm. J. Palmer, president; Dr. S. E. Solly, vice-president; J. A. Connell, treasurer; J. G. Shields, H. C. Hall. General W. J. Palmer has given 100 acres of land and \$50,000 to the enterprise. The project contemplates the expenditure of \$350,000 in improvements, and the establishment, on practical, scientific plans, of a sanatorium for invalids, both those able to pay and those needing aid.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Colorado Springs. The former Bellevue Hospital premises were operated by a society known as "The National Hospital Society" in 1901 and 1902, but reorganization is contemplated.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, Glenwood Springs. Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Grand Junction. Under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity. Annual report filed October 30, 1902. Patients paying, 60; partly paying, 20; free, 20. Average cost per year \$30. Value of property owned, \$8,000.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL AND SANITARIUM, Georgetown. Owned and managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, Leadville. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Charity.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Leadville. Private hospital, owned and managed by Dr. Law.

MERCY HOSPITAL, Durango. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Mercy.

RIO GRANDE HOSPITAL, Salida. Managed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Employees' Relief Association for the employes of the railway. F. Auezanne, superintendent.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL, Salida. A brick rooming house was converted into a hospital and opened in April, 1902, under the management of Dr. Cochems and Dr. Brown.

PUEBLO HOSPITAL, Pueblo. Managed by the Pueblo Hospital Association. Mrs. F. L. Chambers, president; Mrs. B. Sweet, treasurer; Miss Bierbauer, superintendent. Property owned by the society. Supported by hospital fees and an appropriation from the Associated Charities.

MINERS' UNION HOSPITAL, Telluride. Stone building, erected at a cost of \$32,000 and opened in October, 1902, under the auspices of the Miners' Union of Telluride. Supported by membership dues.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL AND SANITARIUM, Pueblo. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Charity.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, Ouray. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Mercy.

SANTA FE HOSPITAL, La Junta. Operated for the sole benefit of the employes of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

SAN RAFAEL HOSPITAL, Trinidad. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Charity.

MONTCALM SANITARIUM, Manitou. Owned and managed by the Sisters of Mercy.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES.

Only three cities of the state have organized charity associations. In the other cities and towns of the state there are various forms of organizations for giving temporary relief. The benevolent, fraternal and secret societies have an aid department, giving temporary relief to members of their respective societies. Churches have societies for relief. Woman's clubs have committees attending to various phases of philanthropic work and associations of ladies in various towns form the centers for charity work.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, Denver. Incorporated January 22, 1889, by Rev. Myron W. Reed, Rev. Father Carr, A. S. Welsh, Rev. T. A. Uzzell, for the purpose of securing co-operation of all existing charitable organizations and societies, churches and individuals, the registration of all dependent classes and the investigation of all cases applying for relief, the substitution of work for alms, and the encouragement of friendly relations between all classes. The central office is supported by private subscriptions, the auxiliary societies partly by private subscriptions and partly by an annual appropriation made by the city of Denver in the sum of \$9,000, which is distributed upon a monthly appropriation basis through the central office. The regular meeting dates of the society occur on the second Monday of every month. Officers: Rev. R. E. Sikes, president; C. S. Morey, chairman of board of

trustees; Mrs. S. Izetta George, secretary; Miss Anna E. Watson, registrar. After having occupied rooms in the county court house ever since its organization, the society moved into a rented building at 1420 Champa street in 1902.

The Fifteenth Annual Report for the year ending November 1, 1902, shows receipts from the city of Denver, \$9,000; from private sources, \$18,363.03. Of this sum \$5,300 was dispensed from the central office and to the various private charities of the city, appropriations payable in monthly installments were as follows:

Denver Orphans' Home.....	\$3,800
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	3,200
Ladies' Relief Society.....	3,000
House of the Good Shepherd.....	1,200
Tabernacle Free Dispensary.....	300
Children's Home Society.....	700
Jewish Relief Society.....	1,600
North Side Charity Organization Society.....	500
Visiting Nurse Association.....	1,200
Florence Crittenton Home.....	1,200
Colorado Maternity and Children's Hospital.....	900
Woman's Christian Temperance Union Mission.....	500
Colorado Humane Society.....	1,800
Working Boys' Home.....	1,200
St. Clara's Orphan Asylum (special).....	200

The applications for help numbered 3,291. Assistance given, 2,082, of which 1,423 were new cases and 659 recurrent. Without the expenditure of cash, work was furnished to 274 persons; half-rate transportation orders, 612; placed in institutions, 35; 320 cases referred to the county, 116 to co-operating societies; 653 visits made. Cash was distributed for food supplies, clothing, meals and lodging, medicines, fuel, furniture and furnishings.

The causes of distress and destitution were given as follows:

Disregard of family ties.....	215
Intemperance	225
Physical and mental defects.....	67
Lack of thrift and judgment.....	432
Sickness, accidents and death.....	569
Dishonesty and immorality.....	40
Lack of employment.....	243
Insufficient wages (due to old age, etc.).....	196
Unclassified	95

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, COLORADO SPRINGS. Organized for the purpose of giving "such systematic supervision of the general charity work of the city as to prevent duplicate and indiscriminate giving, while aid is dispensed to the poor." Supported by public subscription. Meeting date, second Monday in each month. Officers: William F. Slocum, president; George Rex Buchman, treasurer; E. Evans Carrington, manager. This society also operates

a lodging house and wood yard at 10 West Vermijo and 23 West Cucharas streets. No report submitted.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, Pueblo. The seventh annual report of this society shows receipts \$1,490. Disbursements: Central office, \$633; St. Mary's Sanitarium, \$120; Pueblo Hospital, \$120; Pueblo Children's Home, \$145; Hebrew Benevolent Union, \$80; Ladies' Benevolent Union, \$80; Volunteers of America, \$225; printing, \$78.10. The office reports calls for assistance, 1,782; visits, 1,221; transportation furnished for 284 persons.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, Fort Collins. Supported by contributions of church aid societies. Meetings on first and third Mondays of each month. This society makes investigations and gives temporary aid and relief.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, Boulder. A private society, giving temporary aid and making investigations at request of county commissioners.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, Florence. A private society, giving temporary aid and making investigations at request of county commissioners.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, Canon City. No report.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, Greeley. No report.

CHILD SAVING IN COLORADO.

Under this head is included all the effort made by the state and by private societies to give relief permanently, to care for and to protect and assist children either totally dependent or temporarily in need of care and attention.

The citizens of the state generally are not informed regarding the work of the state and of private associations in the care and treatment of children, and they are consequently unable to wisely discriminate in their support by money, attention or friendly interest.

The State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children has been established a number of years and has won the approval of all citizens who have any knowledge of its operations. Under the laws of this state, all officials, county or municipal, being legally notified of the presence of a dependent, neglected or maltreated child in any community, may institute steps as specified in the law to secure the commitment of such a child to the care and custody of the state in the institution provided by legislative appropriations.

It is the purpose of the state to care for all dependent, neglected and maltreated children found within the limits of the state, and no county or city official shall cause to be expended any sum of money in the care of such children by private societies or individuals. Neither may city or county officials officially permit a totally dependent, neglected or maltreated child to be surrendered to the care of private institutions or individuals.

The field for charitable endeavor in regard to the care of children, however, is not fully covered by the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children. There is a field for private charity in the temporary care of children during the time when one or both parents are totally unable to give the care and attention to the children that health and the future of the child require. Consequently private orphanages under

private control have been established in the state, the value of each of which depending not alone upon the social and financial standing of the persons represented on the board of management, but upon the value of services rendered by the management. The value of such private institutions depends upon the results accomplished.

Temporary care of children in private orphanages, where their support is partially provided for by the parents or surviving parent has a tendency to cause the parents or parent to lose interest in their offspring and to neglect their parental obligations to aid in the support of these children. In time many children are eventually deserted by their parents and guardians and they then become a permanent charge upon the orphanages or societies. The best results in private child saving occurs where these societies keep in close touch with parents and guardians and require support of these children to the limit of the financial resources of such parents and guardians. The State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection has used its good offices to compel neglectful parents to meet their obligations with these societies and a considerable sum of money has been collected of defaulting parents by the efforts of this society.

There is a grave responsibility resting upon all persons who undertake any form of work involving the care of children and the operations of any such society, organization or individual management should at all times be subject to careful scrutiny. No one should undertake this work, either actively or by personal endorsement, unless every effort to safeguard the present and future welfare of the child is provided.

Orphanages.

THE DENVER ORPHANS' HOME, Denver. The Denver Orphans' Home was incorporated March 4, 1877. The former premises at Sixteenth and Race street, was sold in 1901 and a new site was purchased at Colfax and Denver street. A new building was opened in April, 1902. Officers are: Mrs. Edwin Kassler, president; vice-presidents, Mrs. Geo. Bushnell, Mrs. John Arkins, Mrs. W. H. James, Mrs. Edward Eddy; recording secretary, Mrs. Geo. Ballantine; corresponding secretary, Mrs. O. E. LeFevre; treasurer, Mrs. Chas. Reynolds.

This society endeavors to confine its work to the care of partially dependent children, upon payment by relatives and friends, the charges being from two to eight dollars per month. When children are found to be dependent by desertion of relatives or guardians, they are committed to the State Home. The society is supported by monthly appropriations from the charity organizations of Denver, by membership fees and by fixed charges from relatives and guardians. For the year ending November 12, 1902, the society reports receipts, \$11,701.88.

The total cost of land, buildings and furnishings in the new quarters was \$54,347.06. During the year the society received a bequest of \$25,000 from the late Captain W. J. Cheever, of North Andover, Mass., which sum has been placed in the endowment fund.

MOUNT ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, Denver. Operated under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity. This orphanage is supported by appro-

prations from the Charity Organization Society of Denver, from a ladies' aid society and from collections taken in Catholic churches. A regular charge of \$7.00 per month is made for all children admitted where parents and guardians are able to pay. Children are received from any place in the state.

Annual report filed October 17th shows children paying, 50; partly paying, 5; free, 120. Average monthly number during the year, 180; number of children placed out in families during the year—males, 12; females, 8; returned, 4; average cost per person aided, \$60.03. Receipts from Charity Organization, \$3,200; from parents of children, \$3,975.50; from other sources, \$2,982.95. Expenditures: Salaries and wages, \$485; provisions and supplies, \$5,972.20; repairs and improvements, \$2,956.88; traveling expenses, \$195.15; miscellaneous, \$578.88.

The orphanage building burned on March 15, 1902, without loss of life. The estimated financial loss was \$70,000 on the building, \$20,000 personal effects. Insurance, \$25,000. Temporary quarters were provided for the children, and immediate work was begun on a new building to cost \$75,000, of which \$50,000 has already been secured.

ST. CLARA'S ORPHANAGE, 952 Tenth street, Denver. Operated under the management of the Franciscan Sisters. Annual report for the year ending October 1, 1902: Number of children received and aided during the year—paying, 16; partly paying, 34; free, 90.

PUEBLO CHILDREN'S HOME, Pueblo. Private home, conducted by William A. and Susan Gray. Purpose, to care for children of parents not able to provide homes for them. This home is supported by board paid by the parents and by a small appropriation from the Associated Charities.

Annual report for the year ending October 31, 1902: Children received and aided during the year—paying, 35; partly paying, 134; free, 28. Average monthly number cared for, 55. Number of children placed out in families during the year—males, 3; females, 2. Average cost per year, \$60. Society received from Associated Charities, \$145; from other sources, \$3,223.90.

BELLE LENNOX NURSERY, Denver. Operated under the auspices of the City Temple Institutional Society, Rev. A. C. Peck, general superintendent. This nursery has been occupying rented quarters at 1018 South Fifteenth street, Denver. William Lennox, of Colorado Springs, in 1902, purchased and presented to the nursery the property at the corner of West Thirty-seventh avenue and Boulevard F. It is designed by the management to receive children of both sexes, excepting infants and boys over seven years of age, whose parents, or single surviving parent, are unable to give them proper care.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF COLORADO. Incorporated in September, 1892. Supported by voluntary contributions. Purpose, finding homes for homeless children. Temporary home operated at 3545 Raleigh street, Denver. Officers: Wm. Byrd Page, president; Theodore Boal, secretary; Francis W. Loveland, treasurer; Rev. W. S. Rudolph, superintendent.

Annual report filed November 26, 1902. During the year 68 children were cared for by the society, 54 being placed in families, 20 returned to society and again placed out. Average cost per person aided, \$45 per year. Receipts: From Charity Organization Society of Denver, \$700; from other sources, \$2,518. Expenditures, \$3,218.

HYGIENE HOME, Hygiene. Wm. Brownell and his wife, in March, 1901, undertook to establish an orphanage in Boulder, but in April, 1902, removed to Hygiene, where they settled on a tract of twelve acres of land, with small buildings. The method of support is through prayer, the Brownells belonging to what is commonly known as the Holiness faith. Mr. Brownell had served in northern Colorado for a number of years as missionary of the American Sunday School Union.

In a report to this office, October 1, 1902, it appears that during the past year they have received 41 children—9 paying, 20 partly paying and 12 free. These children were employed in the garden and were instructed in the religious faith of the manager, and some effort at public school instruction was undertaken. The home has been supported through the solicitations of Mr. Brownell and his wife or, as they say, through prayer. In November, seven cases of typhoid were reported and the financial resources had fallen very low. During the year the receipts from subscriptions were \$1,280.50; from paying inmates, \$175; from fruit grown on the farm, \$55.50; from the garden, \$60.25; from boys' earnings in the beet fields, \$60. An itemized statement of expenditures during the year has also been submitted. On October 1st there were 17 boys and 5 girls in this home.

CHERRY TREE HOME FOR ORPHANS, Amity, Prowers County. Under the auspices of the Salvation Army of the United States there was incorporated in the state of New York, in May, 1899, the Cherry Tree Home for Orphans, and, at the Salvation Army Colony at Amity an orphanage has been established. The plan is to place on this farm colony the dependent children discovered by the Salvation Army in its work throughout the country and on this colony they are to be educated and trained to self-support.

HOME LEAGUE OF AMERICA, 3926 Bert street, Denver. For a number of years Jay M. Lind has been endeavoring to care for a number of children which he finds in isolated localities of the state, who may be half orphans and not in a position to receive much care or attention from the surviving parent. By personal solicitations he secures money for their support. During the time Mr. Lind has been operating in the state he has endeavored to establish branch homes in Leadville, Cripple Creek and Victor, with but little success. The results of his work have not been particularly beneficial to the children or satisfactory to the contributors to his support. On October 1, 1902, he submitted a report of the work of the society for the year. Officers: Jay M. Lind, president; M. O. Whitlock, secretary; Miss O. M. Gee, treasurer; Cora E. Lind, superintendent.

The report shows number received or aided during the year, 106; paying, 11; partly paying, 22; free, 73. One girl was placed out during the year. The average cost was \$96. Receipts from subscriptions, \$5,079; from children aided, \$422.40. The Home League has purchased 24 lots in Berkeley Addition.

LEADVILLE CHILDREN'S HOME, Leadville. This is a boarding home for partially dependent children of Lake county. Managed by a local society. President Jesse F. McDonald; secretary, J. E. Foutz; superintendent, Mrs. E. McKay. During the year they received 30 children, 12 paying, 16 partly paying, 2 free. Average cost, \$120 a year. Receipts from subscriptions, \$300; from children aided, \$990.

This home has evolved from what was formerly known as the Pentecostal Home, managed by J. A. DaFoe, and afterwards was known as a branch of the Home League of America.

VICTOR ORPHANAGE, Victor. This orphanage was started by Jay M. Lind and afterwards the work was taken up by a local society having officers as follows: J. B. Cunningham, chairman board of trustees; S. G. Porter, president; J. A. Beckman, secretary. The society owns a small tract of ground on which has been erected a two-story building. Its financial resources are limited.

BRIGHTSIDE. The Brightside School for Boys, located at Semper Station, after a number of years of ineffectual work, was closed in November, 1902, and the manager, Ralph Field, and his family removed from the state. The Children's Home Society managed to find places for the few boys remaining at this school.

SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE, Pueblo. In 1902 the Sisters of St. Francis purchased ten acres of land and constructed a building to cost \$50,000, which will be ready for occupancy in 1903.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES.

VISITING NURSES ASSOCIATION AND FLOWER MISSION, 1420 Champa street, Denver. Annual report, November 1, 1902. President, Mrs. Chas. S. Thomas; secretary, Miss Edith F. Head; treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Keely. This society employs two nurses to care for sick in their homes. Receipts: Charity Organization Society, \$1,200; subscriptions, \$562; donations, \$316.50; from persons aided, \$7. Disbursements: Salaries and wages, \$1,337.35; drugs, \$125.94; uniforms for nurses, \$66.50; miscellaneous, \$158.74. Number of visits made, 3,014; cases, 315; births, 72; deaths, 19; sent to hospital, 29. This society also distributed flowers, plants, fruits and jellies among the several hospitals of the city.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY, Denver. Annual report for year ending October 31, 1902. President, Mrs. J. Fitz Brind; secretary, Mrs. Henry J. Newman; treasurer, Mrs. E. F. A. Kramer; matron, Mrs. Lizzie McIntosh. Number aided during year, 64; average number, paying, 18; partly paying, 4; free, 16. Employes, one male, five female. Average cost, based on an average attendance of 50 persons, \$103.85 per year; receipts, \$9,331.03; investments, \$2,545.50; salaries and wages, \$1,914.67; provisions and supplies, \$2,574.66; fuel and light, \$702.64; miscellaneous, \$1,934.70; total disbursements, \$9,672.15; cash on hand at end of year, \$1,769.88. This society occupies permanent quarters and has an endowment fund of \$5,000.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Elder and Evans streets, Denver. Annual report, October 31, 1902. Number received and aided during year, paying, 2; partly paying, 66; free, 281; average monthly, paying, 1; partly paying, 17; free, 176. Employes paid, men, 3. Receipts: Subscriptions, \$1,715.73; bequests, \$2,500; from persons aided, \$815.40; earnings, \$2,706.62; cash on hand at beginning of year, \$10,252.11. Disbursements: Salaries and wages, \$940; provisions and supplies, \$4,016.03; repairs, \$715; traveling expenses, \$72.16; taxes and insurance, \$695.86; dry goods and shoes, \$1,352.63; laundry expense, \$841.70; miscellaneous, \$1,341.65; cash on hand, \$277.08. Value of property owned, \$60,000.

The convent includes the "Good Shepherd Industrial School," providing a home for erring girls, and a training school.

WORKING BOYS' HOME, 1129 South Fifteenth street, Denver. President, Mrs. W. N. Byers; secretary, Mrs. W. S. Ward; treasurer, Miss L. B. Kountze; superintendent, W. W. Crawford. Annual report for year, November 1, 1902. Number received during year, paying, 5; partly paying, 12; free, 8; total, 25; average number, paying, 5; partly paying, 10; free, 8. Average cost per person aided, yearly, \$120. Receipts: Charity Organization Society, \$1,200; donations and earnings, \$1,314.64; total expense for year, \$2,511.90.

CITY TEMPLE INSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY, Denver. Incorporated for the prosecution of religious, educational and benevolent work. Rev. A. C. Peck, general superintendent; Mrs. A. C. Peck, superintendent of institutional work among women and children. Central office, 1521 Champa street. Under this society there is maintained City Temple, 1521 Champa street, for religious services; The Haven Industrial School for Girls, 1146 Broadway; Young Women's Friendly Club, 808 Thirteenth street; Belle Lennox Nursery, 1018 South Fifteenth street. This organization is managed by a board of trustees, to which an annual report is made by the general superintendent and the detailed work in the different departments is published in full in this report. The Haven is a school for girls between 9 and 17 years of age. They are orphans or half orphans. They are given education and training for self-support. The Friendly Club is a home for self-supporting young women who pay in accordance with their earning capacity. The Nursery cares for children too young for admission to the Haven.

JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY, Denver. This society is organized to do general relief work for Jewish dependents of the city, and co-operates with the

Charity Organization Society. In its report to that organization for the year ending October 31, 1902, it gives receipts from the organization society, \$1,600; from other sources, \$798.40.

W. C. T. U. MISSION, Denver. This society co-operates with the Charity Organization Society. It does friendly visiting, distributes food and clothing and finds work for unemployed. It maintains a free dispensary. In its annual report to the Charity Organization Society for the year ending November 1, 1902, it shows receipts from the Charity Organization Society, \$500; from other sources, \$821.31. Disbursed, \$1,229.79.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, 4901 West Colfax, Denver. Incorporated in January, 1900, to provide a home for erring girls and women, to restore them to friends, train them for useful work and place them in positions of self support. In the annual report of this society to the Charity Organization Society for the year ending November 1, 1902, received during the year, 46; average number in the home, 17; average number of babies, 12; born during the year, 16; deaths of infants, 5. Received from Charity Organization Society, \$1,200; earnings, \$632.62; membership fees and donations, \$452.05. This society owns a home on which is a mortgage of \$2,000.

WEST SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 962 Santa Fe avenue, Denver. Opened in June, 1902, as a social settlement and day nursery. A kindergarten has been established. The day nursery was transferred from the Charity Organization headquarters on Champa street. This work is supported by contributions from a number of church aid societies of the city.

COLORADO HUMANE SOCIETY. Established under state law. In 1901 a law was enacted creating the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, which operates in conjunction with the Humane Society work. The Humane Society received in 1902 from the Charity Organization Society, \$1,800; from fines, \$165; from membership and petty receipts, \$7.25; from the state of Colorado, \$3,000. A report of this society is made to the Charity Organization Society of Denver, and in a formal report to the legislature under this new law.

TABERNACLE FREE DISPENSARY, Denver. This dispensary is managed by Rev. Thomas A. Uzzell in connection with his church work at the Tabernacle. Received from Charity Organization Society for the year ending November 1, 1902, \$150; special, \$100; from the medical staff, in cash, \$300. Disbursed for finishing and furnishing rooms, \$300; janitor services, \$60; drugs, \$93.75; miscellaneous expenses, \$22.50. New cases treated, 514. Prescriptions issued, 1,624. Visits, 463.

COAL GUILD, Denver. Organized for the purpose of distributing coal to needy families during the winter months. At the annual meeting, held in November, 1902, officers elected: Mrs. N. G. Burnham, president; Mrs. E. S. Rinkle, secretary; Mrs. R. F. Hunter, treasurer. Receipts: Cash, \$414; coal, 60 tons; 228 tons of coal distributed on 354 orders.

COLORADO COTTAGE HOME, 615 Pearl street, Denver. Organized in 1887, under the management of the state W. C. T. U., to which society an annual report is rendered. The purpose of this society is to provide a refuge for betrayed girls. It is operated by funds from the W. C. T. Unions of the state and from board paid by the girls or their friends. President of board of managers, Mrs. M. C. Hearon, 2138 Welton street.

MERCEDES HOME, 2907 Cheyenne street, Pueblo. Operating under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. This work is similar to the Cottage Home in Denver.

NEEDLEWORK GUILD, Denver. A society for the purpose of providing clothing to inmates of various charitable institutions of the city. Mrs. W. H. Kistler, president. During the year 1902 the society secured 4,074 garments and \$53 in money.

DAY NURSERY, Colorado Springs. President, Mrs. Lawrence; secretary, Miss Anderson. At the annual meeting held in May, 1902, they reported total receipts of \$2,164.32. This nursery has been in operation for five years.

CONDENSED REPORT

OF THE

Proceedings *of the* Seventh Annual Conference *of* Charities and Correction

HELD IN COLORADO SPRINGS, FEBRUARY 16 AND 17
AND IN CRIPPLE CREEK, FEBRUARY 18, 1902

The opening session of the Seventh State Conference of Charities and Correction was held in the First Baptist Church in Colorado Springs, Sunday evening, February 16, 1902. The church was crowded to its full capacity, many persons present standing in the aisles and at the rear of the auditorium during the entire evening. After the singing of the hymn "Coronation," Rev. A. R. Scott, pastor of the Unitarian Church, pronounced the invocation, followed by the Rev. Edward Braislin, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who delivered an address of welcome.

President James H. Baker responded to the address of welcome and read his annual address. After a quartette by the choir, Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, was introduced. Following this address, short talks were made by Dr. Parsons, Mayor Robinson, E. W. Pfeiffer and Mrs. Decker.

On Monday morning the students of Colorado College assembled in Perkins Hall, where they were addressed by President Baker and Miss Addams. After the student body retired, the conference was called to order and the proposed constitution was read and adopted. The delegates present formally sent in their names and the formal organization was effected.

The discussion of the morning on the subject of "Waste in Public and Private Charities" was opened by the secretary, followed by a general discussion by E. W. Pfeiffer, Dr. R. W. Corwin, Rev. W. S. Rudolph, Mrs. A. R. Scott, Mrs. O. E. LeFevre, W. H. Fairall, Francis B. Hill, Rev. E. Evans Carrington, Mrs. S. Izetta George, Mrs. Bertha H. Butler, Mrs. Sarah L. Curtis and Mrs. S. S. Decker.

The conference took a recess at 12:30 to take a special car to the State School for the Education of the Deaf and Blind, where luncheon was served to the delegates by Superintendent Argo. After luncheon the delegates visited different departments of the institution and at 3 o'clock met in the assembly hall, where an exposition of the methods of teaching was given by Superintendent Argo and a number of the teachers of the school. After these exercises papers were read by Miss Ethyl Thomas of Woodcroft School for Backward Children and Dr. J. E. Courtney.

President Baker announced appointment of committees as follows:

Organization—L. R. Ehrich, W. S. Rudolph, Mrs. Bertha H. Butler, Dr. R. W. Corwin, E. W. Pfeiffer, Mrs. S. Izetta George, N. R. Herival.

Time and Place—Walter H. Nichols, Rev. T. S. Wheeler, Joseph H. Smith, Ellis Meredith, Mrs. Mary McDonald.

Resolutions—Mrs. S. S. Decker, John R. Schermerhorn, H. J. Wilson.

The evening session was held at Perkins Hall, Mr. L. R. Ehrich presiding. Papers were read by Prof. E. G. Lancaster, Prof. W. H. Nichols and John T. Mallalieu, superintendent of the State Industrial School for Boys, Kearney, Nebraska.

Mr. Ehrich closed the meeting by a brief summary of the work accomplished by the conference, which then adjourned to meet in Cripple Creek on the following day.

On Tuesday, February 18, the delegates went to Cripple Creek on the morning trains, where they were taken in carriages by the board of county commissioners to visit the new Teller county hospital and the new county jail.

In the afternoon the conference met in the First Baptist Church. President Baker opened the meeting by a brief summary of his opening address made at Colorado Springs, followed by an informal opening of the subject of "Truancy and Parental Neglect," by C. L. Stonaker. J. M. Brinson, Esq., opened the discussion. Other participants in the debate were: Rev. T. A. Schofield, Rev. Ray H. Hansen, J. L. Wallace, Mrs. J. Bushnell, E. W. Pfeiffer, John R. Schermerhorn and Mrs. Decker.

In the evening the conference discussed the subject of "Organized Charities," Rev. E. Evans Carrington opening the subject by a full exposition of the best theories and methods accepted by trained workers for properly conducting this work. After his address President Baker suggested that the conference dispose of unfinished business and adjourn, leaving the audience to proceed to immediate organization for the purpose of establishing an organized associated charities body for the Cripple Creek district.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That the State Conference of Charities and Correction extend its heartfelt thanks to the local committee in Colorado Springs for the complete arrangements made for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates; to Dr. Parsons and the board of managers of Colorado Col-

lege and the trustees of the First Baptist Church, who, without cost, provided comfortable and suitable places of meeting; to W. K. Argo, superintendent of the State School for Deaf and Blind, for an entertaining and instructive demonstration of the excellent work done by him and his corps of teachers in the intellectual, moral and physical training and development of pupils coming under their charge; and to the daily press for their assistance in presenting to the public, by full reports of the proceedings, some of the valuable suggestions made by the delegates to the conference.

Resolved, That we desire to express our gratitude to Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, for her presence and the inspiration and encouragement which she left with all who had the pleasure of listening to her words.

Resolved, That it has been a pleasure for the delegates to visit Cripple Creek and assist the board of county commissioners of Teller county in their continued efforts to meet the conditions caused by the establishment of a new county and new centers of population and in solving the many problems that have come to them.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the subject of poor laws and outdoor relief deserves the most serious and earnest attention of all boards of county commissioners and we recommend that immediate steps be taken by them to hold a conference at an early date for the consideration of this and other allied questions.

MRS. S. S. DECKER, Chairman.
MR. J. R. SCHERMERHORN,
MR. H. J. WILSON.

The committee on time and place reported in favor of Canon City as the next place of meeting, at a time to be fixed by the executive committee.

The committee on organization reported as follows:

President, Edward S. Parsons, Colorado Springs; vice presidents, Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo; President Jas. H. Baker, Boulder; Rev. E. Evans Carrington, Colorado Springs; Mrs. O. E. LeFevre, Denver; Dr. R. W. Corwin, Denver; Hon. Benjamin Lindsey, Denver. Delegates associated on the executive committee: Hon. John R. Schermerhorn, Denver; Rev. T. A. Wheeler, Canon City; E. W. Pfeiffer, Cripple Creek; Mrs. S. Izetta George, Denver; secretary, Mrs. Bertha H. Butler, Denver; treasurer, C. L. Stonaker, Denver.

On motion the executive committee was authorized to select an assistant secretary resident of Canon City.

All of these reports were adopted and the conference adjourned.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY.

JAMES H. BAKER, PRESIDENT STATE UNIVERSITY.

In one of Dickens' Christmas Stories, Redlaw, an aged professor, who has known trouble and sorrow, accepts from his spectre—the evil spirit of himself—freedom from the remembrance of his wrongs and afflictions. With the fatal gift goes the fatal power to destroy unpleasant memories in all whom he should approach. But in him and in all, to whom this oblivion comes, suddenly interest and compassion perish, and in their place indifference, selfishness and ingratitude spring up. Redlaw encounters one human being who is proof against his blighting power; and he, a boy reared in the depth of poverty and degradation, has never experienced a humanizing touch to teach him the meaning of wrong. Then Redlaw knows that, by losing the softening memory of sorrow and trouble, he himself is reduced to the brutal stolidity of the desolate boy. Within both is but a barren wilderness. The spectre again stands by Redlaw, and, pointing to the abandoned boy, exclaims: "There is not a father by whose side in his daily or his nightly walk these creatures pass; there is not a mother among all the ranks of loving mothers in this land; there is no one risen from the state of childhood, but shall be responsible in his or her degree for this enormity. There is not a country throughout the earth on which it would not bring a curse. There is no religion upon earth that it would not deny; there is no people upon earth it would not put to shame. * * * Behold, I say," pursues the spectre, "the perfect type of what it was your choice to be. Your influence is powerless here, because from this child's bosom you can banish nothing. His thoughts have been in terrible companionship with yours, because you have gone down to his unnatural level. He is the growth of man's indifference; you are the growth of man's presumption. The beneficent design of Heaven is, in each case, overthrown, and from the two poles of the immaterial world you come together." And Redlaw cries, "Spirit of my darker hours! come back and haunt me day and night, but take this gift away!"

The story is one of Dickens' terrible arraignment of society for its unconcern regarding the problems of want and degeneracy. He, who shuns the sight and banishes the memory of suffering and wrong, leaves many a soul in brutal insensibility to which his own indifference is akin. Were there no spontaneous compassion, the richest property of our nature, having the highest survival value in social evolution, self-interest alone would demand a prompt response to the appeals of the unfortunate. "There is not one of these," says Dickens, "but sows a harvest that mankind must reap. From every seed of evil in this boy, a field of ruin is grown that shall be gathered in, and garnered up, and sown again in many places in the world, until regions are overspread with wickedness enough to raise the waters of another deluge."

We learn more of pedagogy and sociology from Dickens than from many pretentious treatises. A master in his depiction of human condi-

tions, he teaches the ideas and advocates the practice of the inspired Master as a means to better conditions. He shows the effect of bad training, the need of sympathy with childhood, the value of child study, and the importance of caring for defective and neglected children. He points out that society as a whole suffers from every ill which society allows—suffers in a manifold harvest of evil. He illustrates how exclusive, selfish love for one's own home, devoid of broad sympathy, may bring ruinous consequences to the home. He makes clear the utter logical idiocy of a hermit life. And there are many hermits, made such by nature, position or wealth, in spirit living aloof from the interests of the common people, inaccessible to their claims, and revolting at scenes of woe and misfortune. At times one is reminded of Mrs. General's advice to Little Dorrit. "They (vagrants) should not be looked at. Nothing disagreeable should be looked at. A truly refined mind will seem to be ignorant of the existence of anything that is not perfectly proper, placid and pleasant."

Dickens, of course, did not see clearly the proper solution of all the problems which he presented, but the spirit of his writings has been a marvelous influence in social reform, and most of his ideas are verified by later and more scientific investigations. He not only taught sympathy and charity, but emphatically pointed out that special forms of degeneracy, if neglected, become a menace to society. Late expert inquiry regarding the care of the feeble-minded shows that imbeciles left in an unhealthy environment become paupers or criminals; that a class of these unfortunates should early be withdrawn from their surroundings and sequestered; that, since crime, pauperism and insanity are largely traced to inherited tendencies from degenerate origin, few of them should ever be returned to the community free to enter upon the marriage relation or to spread moral and physical disease; that "permanent detention of the unfit is good political economy for the state and protection to the general public." Mr. Thomas Holmes, in the *Contemporary Review*, affirms that, "as an important measure for the cure of social ills in England, the state must take on itself the care and training of its young, deformed or afflicted criminals."

In order to reach the evils of society at the source, we must first educate normal children of what is called the better class to be good citizens—citizens who have a well-developed moral nature, who are unwilling to live at the expense of others, who have a sense of individual obligation regarding public interests, including the problems of degeneracy. The chief evil is that so many good, intelligent men are either indifferent to evils or too indolent to attack them. The good but indifferent citizen is one of our hopeless problems. A son of wealth and position, educated in extreme selfishness, is worse than a tramp. After making the social aim in education the ideal of our schools, then let society see to it that no child through neglect, grows up in ignorance. We speak of unnatural and abnormal children. But how often the unnatural trait is natural under the conditions that produce it! We can not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. Neglected children grow up in ignorance, vice and use-

lessness, who, if placed in good surroundings at the start, would become helpful elements of society. For humane, prudential and economical reasons, and within limits of possibility which are gradually being determined by experiment, educate the physically defective, educate the feeble-minded, educate the insane, educate the criminal. Finally, place all, who by nature or condition are irresponsive to all educative influences, under proper custodial care. If we could rightly educate and care for one generation of children, society would be regenerated.

In passing I can not pay too high a tribute to the cultured men and women who in the various "settlements" in large cities are arousing in the people the latent sense of decency, duty and beauty. It is worse to be poor in spirit than to be poor in pocket. Alms-giving is the "most dangerous and lazy form of charity;" it tends to pauperize. The Chicago Charity Organization spends five-sixths of its funds, not in alms, but in helping the poor to help themselves. It is found that not more than one in two hundred of those visited by the workers are in extreme need of food, fuel or clothing, aside from the help spontaneously furnished by neighbors and friends. To provide opportunity for remunerative occupation, to cultivate self-respect and self-reliance, are the chief work of the organization. If I understand the mission of the "settlements," it is to bring, not material aid, but spiritual help. They aim to develop character by establishing in a poor neighborhood proper surroundings and influences, by suggesting healthful recreations, encouraging the right exercise of the faculties, and teaching useful activities. Some one has wisely stated the cause of poverty to be "undeveloped or defective personality." But we should include as part of the cause the defective personality of the selfish and greedy among the rich. The work of the "settlements" is one of the instrumentalities tending to bring together men from the opposite poles of society, not in "terrible companionship," as described in Dickens' tale, but in a relation that blesses him that gives and him that takes.

One class of political philosophers adopt the *laissez-faire* principle and leave social change to the control of natural causes, holding either that only a pessimistic doctrine regarding the human struggle can be true, or that society spontaneously advances toward better conditions. I accept no doctrine of social evolution which is purely fatalistic. The development of society is not analogous to the evolution of a plant or animal organism, for the simple reason that the atoms of society are responsible individual agents. Not unconscious vital forces, but intelligent moral purpose dominates the social organism.

If the individuals making the aggregate of society err in leaving the care of evils to Providence, they err no less fatally when they relegate all responsibility to the state. Government is not a machine that can automatically grind out wisdom and sympathy. Public sentiment must be behind all measures enacted. The responsibility of the state can not extend to all needs. The well-conditioned must voluntarily take up the study of society's ills and by personal effort and financial aid contribute

towards their cure. Every community is a field for "neighborhood work," work that can be carried on wisely by local residents, without pauperizing the needy, as does much of the institutional care. Individual philanthropy, intelligently employed in each neighborhood, helps to preserve human sympathy, and to prevent that extreme paternalism toward which we are tending.

Herbert Spencer deplors the recent growth of the militant type of society in which paternal government supplants individual initiative and family responsibility. He thinks the law of reward according to effort and merit should govern the citizen's relation to the state, and that family care of children during the stages of dependency should be encouraged and not for slight reasons be assumed by the state. I can not adopt Spencer's extreme view that the state should limit itself to police duty, but I see the danger of overburdening the state and pauperizing a class of its citizens. I see a danger, too, in removing too much responsibility from the home. For children, life in institutions is no substitute for the humanizing sentiments that should be fostered by paternal and filial relationship in the family, and this fact is increasingly recognized by practical philanthropists. All moral forces should be employed to preserve the family with its benignant influence upon the immature individual instead of placing the state *in loco parentis*. Instead of removing children from homes of poverty to institutions, the family should receive aid; the coercive power of the state might be used even to compel parents to properly care for their children, or to support them when committed to reformatories. We may here add that so far as consistent with education, cure and reform—the proper aim of charitable and penal institutions—the wards of the state should be made self-supporting.

This conference has an earnest purpose. It aims to arouse public sentiment, to spread information, to discuss new theories and experiments, to secure intelligent interest in the problems of the state's institutions, and to encourage wise private philanthropy. There are in Colorado eight state institutions for the care of the defective, dependent and delinquent: The Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, the School for the Deaf and Blind, the Industrial School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, the Reformatory, the Penitentiary, the Asylum for the Insane. All these have their problems, all need support. Those directly responsible for the state's wards can not do their best work without voluntary co-operation. Wise laws are to be enacted, the merit system in making appointments is to be inaugurated; here, as in other states, many reforms are needed.

The biennial report of the State Board of Charities and Correction, 1899-1900, makes many valuable recommendations, showing the results of intelligent work little known to the people at large. Amongst the measures advocated are: Adopting civil service for all the state charitable and penal institutions; compelling parents to support and control their children; establishing juvenile courts; compelling parents to defray the

expenses of children committed to the state industrial schools; making work at the Penitentiary and Reformatory educational as well as remunerative; requiring boards of county commissioners to provide for the care of feeble-minded children; requiring more efficient service from boards of county visitors; requiring supervision of private institutions having care of children; adopting the indeterminate sentence and the parole law.

It is noted that the last general assembly passed the following laws: For supervision of private charitable organizations; for county care of feeble-minded children; for making the Colorado Humane Society a state institution; for employing the indeterminate sentence and parole system.

We may believe that the outlook for the philanthropist is a hopeful one. A century ago the social, political and economic conditions of the world were more characteristic of the middle ages than of to-day. The morality and the social status were wretched. In the villages and hamlets of England the people were ignorant and suspicious, and viewed all strangers with hostility. The conditions of the common people were miserable. For the state of poverty philosophers found no solution but by restraining the increase of population. Statesmen had formerly disposed of the beggars by summary execution. Everywhere epidemics spread without check. Prison abuse was a disgrace to humanity; the insane were treated as possessed of devils, and for two hundred and twenty-three specific offenses the noble Briton was subject to hanging. To-day the trend of academic discussion, the spontaneous teachings of many powerful writers of literature, the concessions of political parties, the growing care of state and society for the unfortunate, the new views regarding the problems of labor, all attest a remarkable growth in altruism and a fuller realization of the spirit of the great Teacher and Exemplar. This is an optimistic view, but the true optimist, while he sees the evils to overcome, believes in the final happy solution, and works toward the end. Society is gradually developing toward that state of advanced altruism, dimly seen adown the centuries, which is the fixed aim and hope of saint and scientist.

CRIMINATION VS. EDUCATION.

WALTER H. NICHOLS, STATE UNIVERSITY.

Crimination I understand to be talking about it and saying how bad it is; education is getting out of it. If we accept Professor Giddings' classification, we may place all men and women in four social groups: The social class, the non-social class, the pseudo-social, the anti-social. A few of us belong to the social class; a very large majority of us fall within the non-social class; a few of us find ourselves in the pseudo-social class; and a pretty fair sprinkling of us belong among the anti-social. The sum of our social problems is to increase the numbers and better the quality of the social class. This may be done in several ways. We may largely exterminate the anti-social, or persistently criminal class, and we may largely exterminate the pseudo-social, or parasitic, pauper class, and thus we may increase relatively the numbers in the social class. On the other hand, we may socialize the non-social class, or as many members thereof as possible. If the overwhelming majority of us belong to the non-social class, this latter would seem to be the more hopeful field of work, on the principle that an abundant harvest invites the sickle, and prophesies overflowing granaries.

Suppose we enter upon the first process—the practical extermination of the pseudo-social and the anti-social. Our first problem is to determine just who belong in these classes; our second is to kill off the maudlin sentimentality and the lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the matter, which so persistently prevent effective reform work. Men have no rights naturally, and only what we all agree to permit each other to have and enjoy may be called our rights by a figure of speech. Through society we attain all the rights we ever have at all. When, now, a man persists in his pseudo-social, parasitic manner of life, he should find no sympathizers to the extent of preventing him being placed behind bars for the rest of his life. His pauper blood ought never to be permitted a chance to mingle with that of other paupers, much less with that of sound humanity. McCulloch's investigations among the Ishmaelites of Indianapolis, and Dugdale's among the Jukes, ought to put an eternal quietus on the sympathy that permits these human parasites to live and *propagate* their kind. It is cheaper and more humane to shut them up till they die off. We content ourselves at this point with permitting our almshouse doors, as Warner says, to swing both ways, and at least one county in Colorado affords outdoor relief in so unobtrusive and abundant a manner as to have won the approbation of paupers far and near. Good, ignorant people nurse the parasites along, and a new crop of the sodden stock is ever with us. It is time to talk plainly and strike hard for the virtual extermination, nothing less—the practical extermination of the pseudo-social class. About the only thing that stands in

the way of the ultimate accomplishment of this simple and inevitable reform is the habit that good people have fallen into of taking it out in crimination—in vigorous abuse of the pauper, in holding up holy hands of horror, and in disastrous sporadic help to the pauper. The remedy is so simple and so near at hand, that no excuse is available. The organization of charities, with its registration of needy persons, its co-operation and specialization in administering relief, affords a reasonably well-tested method of detecting the pauper and his breed. The education of the community at large to the point of heartily agreeing to kill him off by preventing the propagation of his kind is a simple, feasible method of increasing the social class by largely eliminating the pseudo-social.

As to the anti-social class, Lombroso has gone to a vast deal of trouble to convince us that some men are born criminals. The jaws and the teeth, the cheek bones and the hair, the eyes, the nose, the mouth, the weight of the brain and the multiplicity of its convolutions—all these have Lombroso and his disciples tabulated and described as indicating something with respect to criminality or its absence in human beings. Practical criminologists, too, tell us that the criminal type is commonly characterized by unusual acuteness of sight and hearing; by a delight in cruelty for cruelty's sake; by inordinate vanity which manifests itself in love of notoriety; and by a lack of will power—a lack of capacity for sustained self-direction. One rises from a perusal of works of this sort with a feeling that the criminal must be a monster in form akin to Eugene Field's children's Bugaboo.

On the other hand, one can not visit a prison, or a reformatory, and get such an impression. The vast majority of criminals look like everybody else. Neither mentally nor physically are they to be distinguished, ordinarily, from the average run of men and women whom one meets in an average lifetime. On the other hand, there is probably a born criminal; and I believe I have had the satisfaction of seeing at least one such personage. It may be that there is a considerable percentage of born criminals among the men in our prisons. Granting this to be the fact, can there be any question that such individuals, with weakened bodies and depraved tastes, hopelessly beyond physical or mental repair, should be isolated forever from the possibility of propagating their kind? The crucial question comes when the criminal who looks like any other man is brought to the judgment. Here, again, the apathy of good people is about the only obstacle to a reasonably complete reform. The registration of criminals by competent police officials in all our centers of population, and the exchange of lists and records, would lead, in nine cases out of ten, to the detection of recidivants, even in our country of great distances and wide frontiers. A wise penal system, by common consent, should aim at deterrence, at reform, and at the permanent isolation of the recidivants thus detected. We isolate smallpox patients; why should we not, as Professor Charles Cooley sometimes put it to his classes at Michigan—why should we not have a crime pesthouse? In other words,

extermination is the remedy for the anti-social class, and the possibility of virtual extermination is rather easily demonstrated.

But what about that other, larger proportion of criminals, capable of being won over from the anti-social class? Here again, we have been rather inclined to take it out in crimination. We brand the poor fellows in our jails and prisons as no good, and we tend rather to drive them permanently into the anti-social class, instead of educating them for Christ's sake and for humanity's sake into social habits of mind. It seems altogether likely that an extension of the indeterminate sentence, an extension of the reformatory system to include all criminals under, say, thirty years of age, and the remission of the penalty in first offenses not too serious; that these, with other feasible and tested plans, might be so applied as materially to reduce the number of men whom our prevailing system forces down into the anti-social class. The promising suggestions which Mr. Brockway has given us in the system in operation in the Elmira Reformatory, would seem to be capable of expansion and extension so as definitely to eliminate three-fourths of all ordinary crime. The Elmira system of grading, of personal talks with the superintendent, of schooling, technical training, productive labor, and the parole system have nothing very occult about them. Indeed, the administration of Mr. Brockway has not been altogether free from criticism. Nevertheless, reports seem to show conclusively that about a third of the men received at Elmira respond at once to the opportunities there offered them and are graduated in about fifteen months. Another third suffer a relapse once or twice and require from fifteen to twenty-four months for graduation. Only about a fifth need three years to get out, while scarcely a tenth of the total number serve out their maximum terms under the law. Reports from men sent out from Elmira, seem to show with reasonable certainty that eighty-three per cent. are permanently reformed. Probably we should be conservatively within the mark to say that seventy-five per cent. meet this description.

The principles underlying the Elmira system commend themselves to the good judgment of mankind. Crime, ordinarily, is misplaced ability, not the lack of ability. Pauperism is lack of capacity; crime the evidence of capacity. Crime, then, may be assumed to be largely due to bad environment. The individual is anti-social because he knows no better, or lacks will power to do better. Criminality, again, must be treated as individual to each criminal, and the personality of the criminal must be taken into account. From the moment the condemned man meets the superintendent at Elmira, the idea is impressed upon him that he is the architect of his own fortunes. His marks are sent to his cell, and he is free to criticise them, or to carry his grievances to the superintendent. Thus the personal responsibility of each man is brought home to him, and his will power is appealed to at the very beginning of his reformatory career.

So much for the pseudo-social and the anti-social classes. The social class may thus be made relatively larger by virtually exterminating

the permanent members of these undesirable classes. Generally speaking, however, the non-social class is our most hopeful field and our most trying problem. Here again, however, the mere habit of crimination must be decisively replaced by the process of education. If so much may be done for the first offender at Elmira, how much more may be done for the normal individual by way of preventing even the first offense. The normal individual, the inert non-social class, is capable of heaven or hell. If crime be largely a result of environment, our schools may be nurseries of the non-social, or even of the anti-social classes. The environment in our schools consists not in the text books used, or in the library books read by the children, but rather in the atmosphere, the tone of the school. The microbes in the air are no more persistent in their attacks on human kind than the ideas in the air. The suggestions made by teachers when unconscious they are suggesting anything, are more potent in moulding character than the sum of all other influences in the school. If, then, the non-social idea pervades the school, we may expect to have the school turning out a very large majority of non-socialized natures. On the other hand, I would not unduly emphasize the power and the functions of the school in the socializing process. The school is a late product historically. It does not replace the state, or the family, or the church, and still less does it replace the life process itself. Rather does the school reflect the social environment of its times. The development of the social nature in the school must infallibly be closely related to a similar process outside of and round about the school. President Butler, of Columbia University, has done yeoman's service in pounding in this idea, and it augurs well for educational interests in our country that this sanest of philosophical students of education has been placed at the head of that great institution. There the theoretical side of education not only is made the subject of scientific study, but the practical aspect, as well, is embodied in a model school system, from the kindergarten to the high school, and a specially equipped department for the professional training of working teachers—a college in itself with over a thousand students—all under the competent deanship of Professor Russell. Colorado may justly be interested in this special educational development, not only because of its intelligent and progressive nature, but especially because here, in this state, Dean Russell has generously acknowledged he found suggested, in the schools of Colorado, many of the ideas which he has so successfully put into practice at Columbia University.

Nevertheless, with all the advances that may be made; with all the knowledge we may pile up; with all the modern school buildings we may rear; with laboratories, equipment, trained teachers, we must still remember that the school is by no means the universe. We pedagogues take ourselves so seriously! But we are not the whole thing; and we can not be held responsible for the sin of the community, vicariously or otherwise. Rather the reverse is true—we are able to do about what the community at large permits us to do. It is quite evident, then, that the development of the social nature, the genesis of new material for the social class, is

not alone the function of the school, but of the community. And what a subtle process it is. No hard and fast rules may be laid down to secure the desired end. Like the choicest fruit, the social nature comes to maturity through a dangerously delicate process. No rude hand may hurry its development. It is hardly conceivable that the crucible and the tongs, or the fire machinery of the psychological laboratory, splendidly as these instruments have served humanity, can ever give us very much help here. Indirect means, roundabout methods, no method at all; insight, inspiration, the poet's soul and the seer's vision—these must be our reliance in large measure for the formulation of ideals and the attainment of our aims. It may be that the methods of exact scientific research will ultimately be able to supplant these intangible realities and afford us better guidance, but I doubt it. Clarke Russell, in one of his fine sea tales, berates the steel sailing vessel, with its rust and blistered paint, its inhospitable masts and yards tortured with cheap hooks and fastening. The soul had gone out of the ship. But Clarke Russell admits that some future writer might be able to see poetry in even the steel ship; and Mr. Kipling has fulfilled his thought. My contention is that the poetry, the dreams, the visions of humanity are, after all, our best reliance, even though they may be based upon the most profound and materialistic research. The steel ship is not a ship till the glamor of poetry casts its spell over her. The human lives that touch our own move us by the incense of their ideals, the aroma of the spirit of service. The socialized nature expresses itself in service, in various ways, by divers means, and most effectively by communicating to others its own motivization.

Limiting, then, the functions and the possibilities of the school, what shall we say the school may and ought to do in the vital work of increasing the numbers and bettering the quality of the social class? Is it possible to do anything?

First of all, the school officers and teachers should be selected with reference only to their fitness; and this applies with special emphasis to controlling officials. I have in mind a superintendent in this enlightened state whose dominating idea of his functions is that he can do the job for a thousand dollars where his competitor had asked fifteen hundred. Then, something more than mere knowledge of the subjects to be taught should be exacted from officers and teachers. This is trite and old as the hills, but is no less enduring a principle than the hills. The mere pedagogue should be ruled out of the schools, and no less rigidly should the sweet-girl-graduate, who has no idea of the seriousness of her undertaking. Into our school rooms we should strive with might and main to admit nothing inferior to the best types of manhood and womanhood. The lack of these fundamental characteristics should close and bar the school room door to the applicant. It goes without saying that these qualifications are merely preliminary. A comprehension of the dignity of the school and of the teacher; high scholarship; the best possible professional training, should all be rigidly exacted of the would-be teacher. It is needless to say here that merely blaming our hard-worked teachers

for not doing miracles is no way out of the woods. The starvation wages doled out to some of the best of them and the undermining of their health in clerical work simply indicate the crying need for our education in this respect. In other words, the development of the social natures of the community itself is a necessary prerequisite to an increase in teachers' salaries. An increase in teachers' salaries is essential to the making of teaching a profession that shall rank with engineering, and medicine. Until it does so rank, many of the choicest minds will turn to other professions, whereas the schools ought by rights to have their pick.

Again, we need educating as to the aim of schooling. The wrath of parents is not infrequently expressed against the wrecking of nerves and bodily health consequent upon present methods. In a majority of cases, such complaints are rather apt to be unfounded. In very many cases, the fault lies wholly with the pupil. Lack of full preparation for the work of the particular year in which the work is being done; too much mild dissipation; downright incapacity; a dozen other contingencies very frequently make the complaints groundless and unjust. Nevertheless, no one will pretend that our present schooling is the best possible. Relatively few persons will even venture to state definitely just what we are driving at. The few individuals who dare to stand forth as prophets are rather apt to state the thing so simply as to put themselves palpably in error. The fact is, the aim of schooling varies just as the community ideals vary. The aim of schooling at best is not easy to realize. Boys and girls are delicate pieces of mechanism, subject to influences beyond our ken.

Commissioner Harris gives what seems to me a most suggestive idea of the object of schooling in the thought that each subject of study is a means to the opening of a window out of which the soul may look. Certainly the figure is strikingly descriptive of the experiences of the child who learns to read and write, to cipher, and to understand musical notation. Through these particular studies, as through opened windows, the soul catches a glimpse of the world of tangible objects, not only, but sees vistas beyond. Does socialization, then, consist merely in opening windows upon the soul's surroundings? Through this process of window-opening, the developing human being is put in possession of what we may roughly call culture. The term is defined by President Butler "as conscious adaptation to, and possession of, the five-fold spiritual environment of the race." This five-fold environment he classifies under scientific, literary, æsthetic, institutional and religious. But have we not all seen the merely cultured man, the person saturated with facts in all these lines, who, at the same time, is a useless nuisance to himself and to all about him? Indeed, is there not a rather discouragingly large number of just such educated good-for-nothings annually coined from our college mints? Such persons are not properly socialized, for the social class is pre-eminently the serving class. The man or woman capable of serving must have back of culture thus defined ability to use it, precisely as the swordsman must have the muscle and the skill to wield his weapon. And yet, again, a man may be powerful of limb, dexterous in swinging his blade, ready

and able to use his sword, and be but a plague on the earth, as Attila was the "Scourge of God." Back of the weapon and the skill to use it must be the social nature whose essence is service. Better lack the weapon and want the capacity to use it, than be without the spirit of service in its use. Thus we come to the full definition of the aim of education, offered us by President Butler. Discarding the merely physical ideal as one-sided, and the intellectual and moral ideals as equally partial, he defines the aim of education to be "Culture, efficiency, and power as products of conscious adaptation to the environment and of the capacity to modify and to serve it." The definition is no more complex than the problem, and the analysis of the definition along the lines suggested above surveys a reasonably straight pathway to the attainment of the ends sought.

In other words, out of the inert, non-social masses committed to our public schools, it seems reasonably possible to evolve much larger numbers of socialized natures than at present is being done. No rule of thumb may be laid down for the manufacture of the thing. The child is to be put in possession of the five-fold spiritual environment of the race, and taught how to use his possessions in the spirit of service. At one period in human advancement the emphasis may need to be upon the religious inheritance; at another upon the æsthetic; at present, in our country, possibly, most of all, upon the institutional, in order that the coming citizen may appreciate with what centuries of anguish our institutions have been created. Understanding this prime fact of our social existence, and fired with the spirit of service, the boy or girl who goes out from our schools is as surely safeguarded against anti-social action as it is possible to secure, and the chances are reasonably good that non-social action will appeal to him as unworthy the child of so rich an inheritance.

The closing paragraphs of a recent novel, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," might well be taken to heart in connection with our public school system: "Paul turned to his father. 'You have not given us your idea yet as to what is really the name of the underlying power which leavens the whole lump of humanity, and which Isabel calls love, and Madderley calls beauty, and Edgar calls individualism, and I call human nature.'

"'I should call it by none of these names,' replied Mr. Seaton; 'these are but the branches of a root which goes deeper and is stronger than any of them, or than all of them put together.'

"'Then what should you say is the name of this underlying and yet exalting power?' asked Edgar.

"The minister smiled. 'I am an old-fashioned man and I use old-fashioned phrases,' he said; 'I should call it the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.'"

In this assembly the phraseology is nothing; the idea is everything. This is the idea that calls into existence the Conference of Charities and Correction. Upon the something expressed in these differing phrases rests our humanness. Upon the incarnation of the idea in human lives depends the socialization of human natures.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF INSANITY AND CRIME.

J. E. COURTNEY, M. D., DENVER.

I beg to acknowledge the great compliment of addressing you. When your executive committee kindly asked me to say something on the subject of insanity or some allied question, I almost had the vanity to think that I might have something to impart, so large has been my personal experience in New York state, but on reading your reports, I am strongly impressed that you are fully abreast of the times in your ideas regarding provisions for the insane and delinquent classes and in your plans for the betterment and extension of your eleemosynary institutions. I even found growing up in the office of your State Board of Charities and Correction an elaborate system by card indexing, whereby the salient features of every individual case receiving state care may be had at a glance. In so young a commonwealth all of this may justly be a matter of the highest congratulation. For there is no greater problem for a community rapidly growing in population and advancing in civilization than how it shall fulfil its duty to the irresponsible and delinquent on the one hand and protect society and spare the taxpayer on the other.

Alien Insane and Criminal.

A new commonwealth, as a new nation, while attracting the virile, venturesome, active and enterprising, is apt also to attract and suffer from the influx of an entirely different element, the reckless, the ill-balanced, the refugee and even the actually criminal or insane. The erstwhile breadwinner, who comes too late to regain his earning power, must leave some dependent on your hands, stamped may be with an hereditary taint which may show later in degeneracy or insanity. The statistics of these questions I have not had time to look up here, but in New York state, where the great tide of immigration strikes our shores at flood, one-half and upwards of the five thousand insane annually admitted to the asylums of the state are of foreign birth, and this in spite of the rigid system of the authorities at Ellis Island to exclude insane, degenerate, criminal, and even persons in whom tendencies to these troubles can be discovered. The prison populations show almost as large a percentage of foreigners.

Of the 24,000 insane in the institutions of New York state, 50 per cent are foreign, while only 23 per cent. of the total population of the state are foreign. The United States census of 1890 shows that 84 per cent. of the population are native born, but only 63 per cent. of the insane population was native. These figures convey some idea of the size of the heap of the flotsam and jetsam of society deposited on our shores by this great tide of immigration. I doubt not but that the Centennial State and its metropolis, the great port of entry of the Middle West, suffers from these same causes.

Analogies.

One who has seen much of insanity and crime, these two great deviations from the normal which oftenest put men out of harmony with environment and make of them Ishmaelites in society, must have been impressed by the many points of analogy between these conditions of mental and moral obliquity. So much study has been devoted to them that the science of psychology and penology have each a voluminous and growing literature.

Most cases of insanity and crime have a physical basis, and this tendency is matured by habit and environment.

The control of impulse, the quality we call inhibition, resides in the brain and man is a free agent within the limits of that mechanism. Happily to most of us, through this organ of the mind come impulses to do nearly right, but in the instinctive criminal this impulse is too feeble and has to be constantly supplemented by stimuli devised by the laws of society.

"Life," says Herbert Spencer, "is adjustment to environments," and the complexities of life in an advancing civilization has made it more difficult for defectives to adapt themselves to conditions.

Causes of Crime and Insanity.

Heredity and intemperance as causes and periodicity and recurrence as symptoms are common to both insanity and crime. In over one-third of the insane sufficiently near and direct heredity may be discovered to be attributed as the cause of insanity, and this does not take into account cases in which distant or collateral inheritance appears. I have personally seen in an institution the following instances of members of the same family insane and under treatment at the same time: A brother and sister; a father and daughter; a mother and two daughters; a mother and daughter who were visited by an imbecile son and brother; a mother who was visited by a defective daughter; a father in an institution for criminal insane and a daughter in a hospital for insane; two sisters; two brothers; a father and son; a related husband and wife. I have also seen instances where one of a family was in an insane asylum and another in a penal institution. But crime by hereditary and the environment it imposes on offspring is even more transmissible than insanity. The genius of Zola has drawn an elaborate and terrible picture of the Nemesis of heredity in the descendants of the insane Adelaide Fouquet and, although a work of fiction, it conveys a truth. There have been many families of criminals, specialists in crime, "artists in their line," so to speak. There came under my observation once a man who was a veritable Blue Beard. While living with his fourth wife he was convicted of murdering her. It turned out that the other three wives had died mysteriously and that he probably murdered them. He had no doubt been insane for years. A son of this man turned out to be a counterfeiter and seller of green

goods and became insane after having his eye shot out by one of his green goods victims, and was committed to the same institution where his father was a patient. The hereditary tendencies to insanity, crime and alcoholism seem to be reciprocally interchangeable; the tendency to any one may reappear in either of the others. Over 10 per cent. of epileptics commit crime and a much larger per cent. attempt it. Lombroso, in his studies of the female offender, found 2 per cent. epileptic and 3 per cent. each hysterical, imbecile or drunkard, equal to 12 per cent. mentally defective.

Crime then seems to tend to insanity and insanity to crime and the borderland between insanity and criminality is not always well defined.

The early recognition and prompt commitment of insane, while it will show an increase in insanity, will also show a decrease in criminality and prison population. Early commitment of insane forestalls the criminal act and better understanding of insanity takes many convicts out of the prisons.

I quote from the report of the superintendent of prisons of New York state for 1899: "While it is true that there is a decided decrease in the prison population of the state in ten years, though the population of the state has much increased, the causes of this rather anomalous result do not lie on the surface and are not shown by the statistics which are obtained by the prison officials."

My own opinion is that the condition is not so anomalous after all. It is almost synchronous with the full operation of the State Care Act and increase of the insane population of the state, and particularly the increased population of the Asylum for Convict and Criminal Insane, and that herein lies the explanation.

Recidivism.

Recurrence is a very well known characteristic of crime and the repetition of crime is often along the same lines. Records of prisons show that considerably more than one-half the population are not in confinement for the first time. So prone are these people to lapse into crime that the cumulative and indeterminate sentence, the parole system, and the habitual criminals acts are in force in some states and countries. In most prisons a division into first, second and third grades is made of the inmates.

It has been proposed to make a sentence practically for life after the third commitment. The commutation time earned for good behavior and deducted from the former sentence is usually added to the next. The criminal studies the laws and commits offenses in different states so that he may enjoy in each the shorter sentence of a first offender, but this will be less and less possible with the extension of the Bertillon system of identification.

The Reformatory at Elmira, New York, is an institution for young men not yet hardened and habitual criminals, and yet the reports show

that forty-five per cent. had previously committed offenses against society requiring confinement in asylums, station houses, etc. I quote from one of the several reports in which the character of the inmates is drawn. "They are not reasonable beings in such sense that rational considerations control their conduct either before or during their imprisonment."

There does seem to be a criminal type, a special subdivision of the genus homo. Persons of this class have from time immemorial shown general physical resemblances, common sympathies and interests. They are of feeble ethical sense and dull emotional natures. They have signs and words, a code of communication, they are deceitful, fawning, secretive and exhibit an ape-like agility in attempts to escape custody.

Recurrence in Insanity.

In asylum populations one-third and upwards have been in that or some other asylum before, and many several times, so that the commitments will reach almost fifty per cent., so large is the element of recurrence in the insane. In the insane criminal and alcoholic intermission, remissions, and exacerbations are elements which have constantly to be reckoned with. The costly and oft-repeated arrests, trial and commitments of the chronic criminal and insane do seem due to our imperfect understanding of these cases or defects in our laws. I have personally known of several instances where crimes were committed by persons unwisely removed from institutions shortly after their release, and by others whose commitment was delayed on account of adverse public sentiment. We must detect the first threads of delinquency and defect in the child; we must recognize the presumptive criminal and prospective insane person. All over the world there is a wonderful re-awakening on these subjects; witness the rapid extension of compulsory education, the truant officer, special schools for the tardy and incorrigible, the compulsory instruction in public schools on the evil effects of alcohol by teachers who have been required to pass an examination on the subject; and, more recent and significant still, the proposed legislative enactments in this and foreign countries to control by law the marriage of insane, defective, seriously diseased and nearly related persons. Several states in our country and some abroad have already passed such laws requiring candidates for marriage to produce a certificate of physical health and mental capacity. All of this must go a great way to calling attention to this subject and enlightening the public.

Stigmata of Degeneration.

In the criminal and insane will be found many more marks of degeneration than in the general population. D. Arthur McDonald, of the bureau of education at Washington, found in juvenile delinquents not only visible marks of degeneracy in physique, size and asymetry of the head, but a lack of normal acuteness of the special senses and power of attention and memory. The two leading causes were drunkenness in the parents and bad surroundings. From this class the ranks of crime and insanity will be recruited.

Insanity Among Convicts.

Many more convicts become insane than can be accounted for on any other ground than that they were strongly predisposed or were on the borderland, if not actually insane when convicted. In the United States 150 in every 10,000 of the prison population are insane, against seventeen in 10,000 of the general population. In New York state, from the three great prisons, with an aggregate population of a little over 3,000, 125 are annually admitted to the asylum for the criminal and convict insane. The admissions from the penal institutions have risen in eight years from eighty-one to 125, which must mean better recognition of insanity, since the prison population has not risen. From the reformatories, with a population of less than 2,000, eighty persons were committed as insane in 1900. D. N. E. Allison, the superintendent, in the report for that year says that an analysis of the Elmira Reformatory cases shows that many before conviction were defective; some had been asylum inmates with bad heredity and weak-mindedness, and several ought originally to have been committed as insane. There remained in the institution, with a population of 600, 120 cases whose sentence had expired, showing the tendency of these cases to become chronic and demented.

There seems to be a strict relation between the gravity of the crime and the tendency of the person to become insane. Among the convict insane the ratio to the prison population will be found much higher among those convicted of the graver crimes against the person than among those who have committed minor offenses. In New York state 24 per cent., nearly a quarter of all life convicts, are insane and in the state institution for this class; in Massachusetts, 20 per cent., one-fifth of all life convicts, are insane. At the institution for criminal insane at Broadmoor, England, nearly half the patients committed, or attempted to commit, violent or murderous assaults. I think the time must soon come when the judiciary will confer more with the medical profession, not to exonerate the criminal, mind you, but to determine mental capacity. What is the object, either economic or humane, of a large number of expensive convictions of the same person when the mental capacity is so low that the sentence fixed by statute for the particular offense can not possibly deter the culprit from repeating it? The law clings to the principle that the sentence must fit the crime; psychological medicine insists that the sentence should fit the criminal. The state must have indefinite guardianship over the degenerate just as it quarantines contagious diseases. This is broadly humane, economical, and would prevent the reproduction of this kind.

Victims of the type of insanity known as paranoia, or chronic delusional insanity, are the most dangerous class of the insane, because so logical and so often passing as harmless cranks. This class are particularly likely to have exalted ideas, and to assault persons of distinction. Nearly every great and sweeping public excitement matures some of these

borderland cases not heretofore recognized. These persons most usually exhibit their insanity; often by writing letters to the judiciary or police and, in a number of instances which I have seen, had heed been given to these communications or had they been submitted to experts, a catastrophe might have been prevented.

As to the care of the criminal and convict insane, I know by experience that they can not be properly or safely cared for in a general institution for insane. If you propose making special and separate provision for these classes, I am sure you will find many advantages in doing so near your prison. The proximity is salutary as a matter of discipline; prison-made supplies are easily obtained; the transfer of patients is so simple and the security so great that there is small incentive to malingering in order to secure the novelty of a trip or the chance to escape en route:

To diminish these two great burdens of the state we must:

1. Dissuade from marriage the nearly related, defective and insane.
2. Protect, instruct and find homes for the neglected child.
3. License and control all "homes" for children.
4. Indefinitely detain, except when on parole, the chronic insane and the habitual criminal.
5. Compel to industry the criminal, vagrant and indigent: 50 per cent. of all crimes are done during periods of idleness.

But when all is said it seems that the keynote is struck in the introduction to your last biennial report where you say that the reforms must be achieved through the endorsement of public opinion, as the people gain a better knowledge of the purposes and aims of your Board.

THE EDUCATION OF WAYWARD CHILDREN.

E. G. LANCASTER, COLORADO COLLEGE.

It goes without saying that education is the safeguard of the state. We have seen in history the results of ignorance and as well the steady incline up which society has advanced because of the improvements in educational methods and the increasing application of culture. It would be painful to you if I should try to convince you of that which you all are well aware at present. This paper will, therefore, deal with a specific problem of education and look ahead a few years to a possible condition of educational work which now may be a dream, but towards which we are fast advancing.

For a better understanding of the idea which I wish to advance and the method I wish to propose for the treatment of the criminal it will be necessary to look into the problem of evil, that the cause of crime being well understood, we may apply an intelligent remedy.

No problem has ever troubled the philosophers of all lands and all times like the problem of the origin of evil. However, until evil is seen in its origin it will be impossible to deal with it effectively. Just so long as evil is attributed to the work of a personal devil who has power to create evil and influence men to evil thoughts and evil deeds, just so long the mischief will go on and the shallow, weak methods of coping with crime and disorder will continue to do what they are now doing—namely, furnish schools of crime and hot-beds of vice such as we see in our county jails and lock-ups generally. Could any method be devised which would increase crime faster than the county jail? or even the reform school where the officials are selected for political reasons? We must reform that awful abuse of the souls of men wherever it exists, but our immediate problem is to understand the wayward tendencies of youth and the whole inclination of the human heart to go astray, from the narrow paths of virtue and truth.

No solution has ever been given for the problem of evil in the world until the evolutionist gave it, and none can be given which will stand a moment's criticism by one who is not an evolutionist. The old idea of dualism has never been acceptable to thinking men for a long period of time. That God has a rival in power is impossible to any clear thinker. That He should allow the devil to create evil and prostitute the human race is a thought unworthy of a man who has wit enough to think of God at all. That God allows evil as a moral gymnastic is almost as bad, but does not solve the problem of evil or its origin.

What is evil? Is it good in the making? Is it a necessary accompaniment of the growth of moral consciousness and good character? Is it a moral gymnastic given by the author of all good? To all of these

questions a decided no must be given. The evolutionist sees in man something more than good in the making, or the necessary factors of a good character, for he sees degeneration of the instincts of man as well as the relics of a long animal ancestry.

Evolution—if I may correct a general misconception—does not regard man as coming from the ape or any of the monkey tribe or even from their immediate ancestors, where the term immediate would mean within a hundred thousand years. Evolution sees in man and the ape a common origin, but the lines of divergence separated, probably before the ancestors of both man and ape began to live on land, since the embryo of man, which, like all embryos, passes through the stages of the development of its genus, is prepared to live in a liquid medium at one stage of its growth and sometimes the babe is born before all of the markings of its aquatic state have been absorbed. Embryology thus teaches us that the man of to-day has passed through a long and varied history, passing through a series of developments which necessitated the formation of instincts and habits which have clung to him as persistently as the bodily markings of his former life.

With this long look at the origin of man's body, and a realization of the fact that man's moral and intellectual natures have evolved in exact parallel to his body, or better with his body through the same stages of life and the same conditions, ever expanding to meet higher demands and very slowly throwing off by elimination the useless and harmful characteristics, we see how the moral nature comes from a long past with a number of tendencies which it is the duty of each generation to remove by every possible method of elimination and absorption.

The only other possible explanation of the mental and moral development is the theory that teaches that God jumped into history with gifts of instinct and moral sense just as fast as the bodily development reached stages sufficiently high to use the gifts. Though advanced by as great a thinker as Romanes, this theory will not live because it is unthinkable that God should evolve one part of man and send the other part ahead, in instalments, ready made, in time to meet the new era of growth. Mind and body have evolved together. Moral and physical natures have evolved together and there is no other possible explanation of the fact that mind is adapted in advance to meet outward conditions.

With this view of the origin of man, his evil tendencies are seen to be only the modified instincts of an earlier being whose preservation depended on the exercise of those instincts. Time and conditions have exaggerated those instincts, in some instances, into monstrous forms.

Let us take any one form of evil as it exists to-day and note its origin. For example, the social evil, which may be as bad as any, is but the instinct of propagation, which with animals and primitive man is no evil, exaggerated beyond natural bounds by the increase of wealth with its attendant luxuries and stimulants.

Take the crime of stealing, or, in its exaggerated form, safe-cracking or the looting of public funds, and we have in an extended form only the acquisitive instinct—so necessary to all life—coupled with the disregard of property found among all primitive men and animals. The animal must appropriate whatever it can find, or die. Primitive man must do the same, or perish.

Take the instance of a murderer. In the struggle for existence there has been a cruel habit of life, seen to-day in all nature—in savage tribes as well as in lower animals. The bloody fang is no fancy sketch in the animal world where no animal dies a natural death but becomes a victim to its enemies sooner or later. Man has felt this struggle with terrific force. It still shows in human nature. It crops out in children sometimes with a violence which shocks everybody concerned, and the child murderer is not unknown.

When we find a child murderer, however, we see that his physical growth was arrested at an early stage and his vital energy then went into the most prominent feature of his nature which in that case was the instinct of cruelty.

In all children there comes a period of growth at about ten years of age, when they resemble primitive men in the relative length of bones, forms of features, size, and many other bodily measurements and characteristics. It is a time of very slow growth and seems to be the stage which corresponds to a *long level* in the development of the race. With this physical resemblance to primitive man comes the mental characteristics also, and it is very common for boys and girls of that age to disregard the rights of property to an extent which causes grave alarm on the part of parents. This habit is general at the age of about ten years.

Now, when this old habit is accentuated by environment, unwise punishment, or the growth is arrested at this stage of development, the result is a thief, and imprisonment and the advanced education in crime which may be obtained in prison is all that is needed to make the worst offender of this class.

This rule may be applied to all wrongdoing and the origin of evil becomes perfectly clear and its roots exposed to eradication. It springs from our once natural desires and instincts and becomes exaggerated when we cease to grow into the later stages of human inheritances.

The study of criminal features will show at a glance that there is in the criminal a variation from the best types, and it may be said that all criminals are in some form of arrested development. That insanity and crime are closely related there can be no doubt, and both have exactly the same origin, namely, lack of symmetrical development.

With this clearly before us, we may proceed to the main problem, which becomes easy and definite. It is the problem of meeting these conditions of young life with proper education, so that the needed stimulus may be given at the right time and the possible offender may *be grown* into a useful and happy citizen.

We have in this city, in every school, children who show these degenerate tendencies. They are often too refractory to be kept in school, are sent out into the street, soon give vent to their excess of energy by committing some crime, and then are sent into another school to study crime at the expense of the state. From this school they graduate into the life school of crime and vice. The state pays heavy police expenses, costs of arrests, trials, board and lodging for years, guards and officials, and all because the state does not know how to correct the errors of human nature.

The principal of one school in this city said to me recently: "We have in every room in our school children whom we call degenerates, who can not learn much from books and are surely on the road to crime. They are glad to be employed with some manual labor, but can not be confined to school tasks." These are criminals in the making. The state is pushing them along to the execution of crime. The very methods which are making good citizens out of normal children are rendering the abnormal more likely to commit crime.

The educational system of any state must be measured by its success in promoting the welfare of the state as a whole. The public schools exist because the state has found that education pays in terms of good citizenship. But so long as our record of crime is what it is we must say that education fails in one of its purposes. It does not prevent crime and disorder. What is the matter with the system? There is nothing the matter with the system as a whole, but there is a definite problem of education which belongs to the public schools, but which they have not as yet taken up. It is the problem of educating the degenerate and abnormal classes into self-restrained and useful citizens.

From the financial standpoint the state must take up this matter to satisfy the demand of economy in the use of public funds. I have heard of a county which paid \$20,000 for the trial of one murderer. The man was a degenerate, and could have been handled in childhood at one one-hundredth of that expense.

The outrageous crime, followed by the lurid burning at the stake in Limon, Colorado, last year, is a case in point. To me it seems perfectly clear that the state might have prevented the girl's suffering and death and the disgrace to the state from the organized crime which followed by detecting the abnormal and degenerate tendencies long before such a crime could have become possible. All this might have been saved our fair state by the expenditure of a small sum of money and a little personal work.

The sciences of criminology, psychiatry, psychology and psychophysics have developed to such a stage now that it is possible to detect in infancy the degenerate tendencies and symptoms of a dangerous life. In every case our experts could detect such tendencies before the child is old enough for an outbreak. In fact, it needs no better expert than our public school teachers to pick out the worst of them. But in every school and city there should be a teacher who can detect degenerate and

defective children, and then there should be in every city a school under the expert instruction of one who is qualified not only to detect defectives, but reclaim them.

Pestalozzi proved beyond any possible doubt that even the worst children may be reclaimed. With him to love them it would be possible to reclaim all of them, but most of them may be reclaimed by any good person whose heart is in the work. Growth, from proper food and care, education by an appeal to the vital interests, such as have in them the growing power, for the mental side, and sympathetic living treatment for the moral side, will reclaim to good citizenship, almost every child from instinctive tendency to crime. In case of those who can not be reclaimed because of hopeless degeneracy, they should be kept where they could not commit any crimes. The present method of allowing a dangerous person to run loose until he has committed some crime is bad philosophy, bad pedagogy, bad government. We restrain the insane, why not the degenerate? It is perfectly easy and natural to do so, and would not violate a single right of humanity. No one man could shut up another at will, but with proper juries, and with expert advice, the dangerous persons could be handled exactly like the insane, until their lives had passed the period in which they are likely to commit crimes.

It is a surprise to those who have not looked into the matter to discover that most crimes are committed by young people. One seldom commits his first offense after he is twenty years of age. Corre (*Crime and Suicide*) gives the following startling figures. "Out of 7,473 prisoners in France in the year 1883, under twenty-one years of age," 90 per cent of them were under twenty years of age and only 1-10 of 1 per cent over twenty. "Out of 26,000 evil-doers arrested in Paris in one year, 16,000 were less than twenty years of age."

This suggests another cause of waywardness, or even of crime, which must be regarded by all who deal with children. It is the crime which springs from the thought of crime. It is well known that every thought tends to become an act and will do so unless inhibited. Now, in case of adolescents, the thought of an act springs into activity often because the moral and inhibitory processes have not been developed. To illustrate, men seldom swear in the presence of clergymen, though an accident which would issue in a volley of oaths in some society tends to do so in all cases, but is inhibited almost before it enters consciousness. We understand that, in our physiological processes which are controlled automatically, in the subconscious nature, as a result of early education.

Now, in early adolescence there may come a thought of some crime just as the occasion is present for doing it, and the inhibitory mechanism does not work quickly enough to prevent the act. This may be called an adolescent crime.

It is well known that the vital energy is greatest at adolescence, and the emotions are relatively much stronger than in any other time of life while the blood pressure is tremendous compared with earlier years. All this renders crime of the spontaneous nature much more likely adoles-

cence. However, the boy from the good home—not the rich home, now, but the home where honest hearts beat warm with family love and purpose—will hardly be swept away unless there be a degenerate streak so strong as to be easily detected and safe-guarded.

In case of such a crime the true nature must be understood. We must educate the parents and officials lest they stamp such a crime into the young and startled soul ineffaceably by punishment, imprisonment and enforced criminal society instead of using sympathetic and wholesome methods of restoration.

The burden of this paper then must be apparent. We must have schools for abnormal children—not reform schools, in any sense of the word, however, but regular schools conducted on scientific principles, for all children who show degenerate tendencies. Such schools must be under the management of large-souled experts. The course could not be discussed in this paper, but is already well known to students of degeneracy, so far as the main features of such a school are concerned. Details would come with development. With such schools and with special system of instruction it will be possible to prevent all but accidental violations of the civil laws. Our jails and prisons will stand as monstrous monuments to the ignorant and awful methods of treating unfortunate children. Child study, aided by proper marriage laws, will do away with prisons and we shall yet learn that a human child, even with nervous disorders, is worth saving and restoring to the beautiful image of its creator.

GENERAL FEATURES OF REFORMATORY WORK.

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The rapid and wonderful development in the material resources of our country, in the arts, sciences and literature, has scarcely been more marvelous than the advancement made in behalf of unfortunate humanity or the growth of public sentiment in connection therewith. Until within recent years this work was confined principally to individual benevolence rather than organized assistance. Voluntary organizations succeeded individual efforts and there are many noble examples of men and women who sacrificed their time and means in order that this charitable and corrective work might be promoted through these societies in communities, municipalities and states. Under these voluntary associations the work grew and spread in spite of selfish opposition and keen discouragements. The great problem of advancing and promoting the welfare of the defective, delinquent and dependent classes could not be solved alone by voluntary organizations; hence statutory provisions have been made in many states for the maintenance of state organizations and in accordance with the provisions thereof we have had the satisfaction of seeing the work pushed forward with vigorous success. Through the agency of these voluntary and state organizations, representatives of societies and institutions have been brought together at stated periods and a wonderful impetus has thus been given to each and every department of charitable and corrective work. The institutions have been strengthened; men and women have formed broader conceptions of their responsibilities; public sentiment has been educated to a higher degree concerning its obligations to humanity, public officials and legislative bodies have felt the power of these organizations because they have been characterized by honesty of purpose and a determined energy to make known their objects and desires in no uncertain language. The platform of the associated charities is broad and comprehensive; its mission is humane, noble, unending and universal; it is here that all sects, creeds, nationalities and parties can meet upon an equality and part in mutual friendship. The insane, the blind, the mute, the convict, the juvenile criminal, the immigrant, the tramp, the feeble-minded and the infirm—all are objects of their most serious consideration, earnest study and practical philanthropy. These men and women, inspired by a noble, lofty and God-like purpose, are devoting their time and talents—for what? That the pathway of fallen humanity may be made cheerful; that the institutions for the insane and feeble-minded may be made more comfortable and that the patients may have the very best of attention; that the jail system may be freed from the contaminating influences and impure association that has characterized its past history; that the penitentiaries may be better arranged and the physical and

sanitary condition of the convicts may be improved; that the reformatories may be more practical and better fit boys for usefulness when they return to active life; that all the subdivisions of this great charitable, reformatory and penal work may be elevated and improved.

While admiring the progress made and the great good accomplished through the instrumentality of all the other ennobling agencies, I am impelled, on this occasion, to give some idea of the general features of the training of juvenile delinquents. We look with just pride upon the grand and practical unfolding of our systems. We revert to the days of the old "workus" and prison methods of dealing with boys and girls, and view with awe the little "Oliver Twists" writhing and suffering in their loathsome dungeons; and from this scene we turn to the industrial schools of the present day and behold a contrast as great as that between the darkest night and the brightest noonday. During all these years the amelioration of the condition of these youthful outcasts and criminals has been pushed forward with amazing rapidity. Changes and improvements for their benefit have been going on at a constantly increasing ratio. From the English "Workus" have been evolved, through successive stages, the modern industrial schools of our country with their many conveniences for comfort and the advantages for improving the individual. In place of rickety, dingy buildings in some obscure quarters, where boys and girls were stored, for the purpose of getting them out of public view instead of ameliorating their condition, the modern schools are characterized for the architectural beauty of their buildings, convenience of arrangements, sightly and healthy locations, environed by verdant lawns, and adorned with flowers, shrubbery and trees. Large playgrounds greet the eye of the new arrival and the happy voices of the children at play cheer him and give him to realize that he is entering a home and not a prison. The tattered garments which seemed simply to cover the person in the earlier institutions, rather than protect him from cold, have given place to neat-fitting, warm and attractive uniforms. The beds of straw on the rough, hard floor in an obscure corner, have been replaced with tidy cots, warm bedding and good mattresses. Instead of one small porringer of gruel repeated each meal, day after day, and one onion twice a week (except when the sage and philosophical men constituting the parochial board visited the "Workus" on holiday occasions, at which time two and a quarter ounces of bread were given as a luxury), instead of this weak gruel diet, the tables of the modern reformatories are supplied with such wholesome food as characterizes a good country home. The parsimonious and heartless overseer who believed that a youth could subsist on the "smallest possible portion of the weakest possible food," and demonstrated his theory at a mortality rate of eight out of every ten cases, has been relegated to obscurity and the practical humanitarian believing in bread, beef and beans as moralizing as well as vitalizing agencies, has taken his place. Our modern reformatories are not places of incarceration. They are homes of strict discipline, physical development, educational advancement, moral culture and industrial training. We do not eliminate punish-

ment, but use it as a means to an end. We believe in the "beefsteak and bouquet" system—the one as instrumental in developing the physical nature, and the other as inculcating principles and practices of refinement; but at the same time we believe that these youths must obey, kindly if they will, forcibly if necessary.

The aim of our institutions, then, is to develop noble manhood and womanhood and to prepare boys and girls to go out into the world, take their places in society and make an honest living. The work of an institution is broad and varied. Its aim is high and grand. As a parent, it is expected to take the youth and train him. Where the parent has failed, the institution must begin to rebuild. It is not the little child, laughing and playing in its crib, that is placed under the fostering care of the school, but the neglected youth, the vagrant, the incorrigible, the prostitute and the criminal. As a teacher, it must give its pupils a fair education. As a ministering agent, it must provide for his moral and religious training. As a true statesman, it must teach them loyalty to the state and its laws, and instruct them in the science of good government. As a master mechanic, it must teach them such practical trades as will insure them a good livelihood. As a disciplinarian, it must embody all the elements of the fireside, the school, society and the church, and not only mould character, but remould many phases of it.

While our aim is so exalted, the material upon which we have to work is often of a discouragingly inferior quality. The assertion so frequently made that the worst boys are the smartest is an erroneous one. It reflects unjustly on good home training. It places a premium on vice and a discount on virtue. Boys are smart in the line in which they have been trained. If this training has been of a street-Arab nature they are cute in the depraved slang, repartee and trickery of the street. When they are required to take up the substantial lines of study or work you will find, as a general rule, they are slow to learn and dull to comprehend. The absence of an even and symmetrical development is plainly and painfully observed. It requires patience, perseverance and constant practice to undo the work of the street and place them on the right track. The doors of an institution swing inward to receive the degenerate representatives of all classes of society. Our schools are recruited from the homes of luxury, where indulgence has been mistaken for kindness, and the boy, failing to have his increasing desires gratified, resorts to larceny in order to replenish his purse; from the great army of adventurous juveniles whose minds have been poisoned by the trash literature of the cheap novelist; from the haunts of misery, where criminal tendencies, following the laws of heredity, have been transmitted from sire to son until the penal nature of the former has left its impress through the physical and moral degeneracy of the latter; from the homes of the inebriate, where intoxicating drinks have broken up family ties, extinguished filial affections, and domestic happiness has given place to starvation and crime; from the vile dens of iniquity which infest our social system and which are sapping the manhood and womanhood of so many of our youths of the present day.

Many youths committed to an institution are consummate law-breakers and iconoclasts. The beautiful images devised around the fire-side have fallen a prey to their destructive habits. The laws of home, of the school and of society, as well as those of the state, have been set at defiance by them. Such an incongruous mass of disturbing and undisciplined elements falls to our lot for correction. To teach them loyalty and that the laws are made for the common good of mankind, and, therefore, should be respected, is one of our imperative duties. To bring them to realize that although the past may have its dark pages filled with many shortcomings, yet the future may be one of usefulness, is our mission. When penitence for the past, ambition for the future, love for home, faithfulness to duty, regard for law and morality, are successfully instilled into their minds, then is the goal of an institution realized. Such is the aim of our work, and such is its responsibility.

Methods.

The methods by which our aims are accomplished can only be set forth in a general way. Institutions, like men, have a specific individuality. In the detail workings, each has its peculiarities in bringing about certain results. It is only the general feature, applicable to all, that I take time to consider. An institution must create and foster an interest in its pupils; engender a spirit of noble emulation; develop the faculties of mind, heart, physique, and reconstruct a tarnished character into one of honesty, nobility and worth. The development of the moral, physical, educational and industrial faculties must go hand in hand. The completed pupil is the result of these united agencies. Each faculty is an essential element of true manhood the same as each limb or part of the body is necessary to display a perfect physical man.

The moral training is the cement which unites the character building into one grand and solid structure. It should permeate every department and be instilled into every duty. Living examples of its great influence should be embodied in every one employed in an institution. Honesty, faithfulness and loyalty to its highest interests on their part may be more potent elements in this moral development than lectures and sermons. Deception in the use of means as well as materials and disloyalty to those in authority may do more harm than can be imagined. What if a boy should take one of us for a model! Would our daily actions justify him in making such a selection? Assuming to be what we are not and pretending to do what we do not, may cause him to lose faith in us and confidence in humanity. Consistency is the bright jewel which should be worn on every breast and engraved on every heart. A noble example is the shining star in the reformatory diadem. Its effulgence may lighten many a blighted soul to honor and respectability. Every duty should exemplify morality.

The playgrounds and sports are features that must not be overlooked or underestimated. Physical development can, to a certain degree, be accomplished through the agency of the working departments, but its full

fruition comes through the physical exercises and mental relaxations which the playground affords. The interested teacher will superintend these and impress his individuality upon them. In fact, he should be the moving spirit, the life and soul of the playground. This not only begets an interest, but makes the boys more contented and cheerful. Among such a restless, surging, active crowd amusements are almost as necessary as food itself. If the hours of recreation be crowded with sports and plays, the countenance will reflect the joyfulness of the heart during the hours set apart for labor and study. The football is the concomitant of the spade; the baseball and bat, of the rake and hoe. No one must expect a boy to work merrily and freely if deprived of all means of physical enjoyment. The hours of play should be as specific as the hours of work, and proper instruments should be provided in each case. A reform school boy should be induced to study faithfully, work diligently and play enthusiastically.

An institution must provide proper means for giving each inmate a fair education. The training of these youths, whose future success will be measured more by physical labor than intellectual culture, should be practical and should embody a knowledge of those business forms and principles which are required in the ordinary vocations of life. As many committed to a school possess very meager or no education, the principal work of a schoolroom should be directed in instructing those who have thus been unfortunate in the ordinary branches—reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. This must be done, and if the institution neglects this it becomes a usurper and wrongdoer. More should be done in the educational line if it can be without prejudice to the large majority of inmates. Let the state or municipality act the part of the wise, benevolent and discreet guardian, and a day will come when the wards will return the favor with grateful hearts and willing hands. A few wander from the path they are taught to tread, the same as members of any family, for a school is nothing more than a large family; but the great majority will appreciate and profit by this training.

One of the most important functions of an institution is the industrial training or the teaching of practical trades. Whether supported by the state, church or municipality it is the duty of this corporate guardian to provide avenues and facilities for this purpose. A youth is taken from his home by the superior majesty of the law or the dictates of parental authority. He is partly secluded within the grasp of an institution for several years, probably the most important in his life. If he is too young to learn a trade he should be placed in an advanced kindergarten or manual training department. His mind should be trained in some line of industry, and as his age increases his opportunities should be extended. The industrial departments should be established and regulated with reference to the ability of the boy, and also in reference to the trades in vogue in the state. They should be such as would insure occupation for the inmates when paroled. It would be folly to have a department that could not be properly utilized by the boy after he leaves, but tailoring, shoe

making (hand work) painting, carpentry, cabinet making, printing, wood turning, blacksmithing and such practical trades would be appropriate. These should be thoroughly taught. Such trades, backed up by fair education; environed by a good moral training; set off by a well developed, clean, healthy physique, are the grand designs and methods of reformatory institutions. These can all be accomplished by earnest work and proper facilities.

With the qualifications resulting from these various methods, a boy is prepared to face the world with its exacting dealings and stern requirements. But the interest and watchfulness of the institutions should not cease when these conditions are fulfilled. They should follow the boy into active life the same as a kind parent does his son when he leaves the parental fireside to struggle for himself. He needs a friend to assist him in securing a place, to look after him in his new and strange home and also to counsel and protect him. The institution must be that friend.

Results.

Whatever may be the adverse criticism of those of a pessimistic or fault-finding disposition, the fact is patent that reform schools do reform. And what is still more encouraging, the results of the work become more fruitful each year. As our institutions become better equipped the officers and employes gain more experience, the principles of reform methods are more closely studied and applied, and a more liberal policy is pursued by the controlling boards, the work becomes more efficient and the percentage of those who go out and do well is correspondingly increased. Our mission is a just one and the results are noble and enduring notwithstanding the assertion of those individuals who are generally on the wrong side of every question. It is a comparatively easy thing to tear down a building. Any person possesses of an ordinary supply of muscle can accomplish this task. It, however, requires the genius of an architect and the skill of the experienced mechanic to properly erect a symmetrical and durable structure. Some persons imagine that with broad assertions they can discredit the work of the reform school system. Our institutions are character builders, and when their mission is properly carried out by judicious school training and subsequent guardianship the results become of a permanent nature. It is very easy for a fault-finder to affirm that our paroled pupils are not what they should be. One case of an adverse nature is sufficient for him to unjustly judge all cases. If one boy strays from the path of right after his institutional career is ended you will often find it a subject of local gossip and probably newspaper notoriety. The "I-told-you-so's" will put on a wise expression and roll the news as a sweet morsel under their tongue, yet there may be several paroled pupils in the same community, living quiet, industrious, manly lives. The news-monger, however, can't see them. He is too busy proclaiming the demerits of the strayed one and casting reflections upon the schools. In his mental make-up the exception becomes the rule.

Would a reasonable man judge a whole family by the improper acts of an erring son? Would he judge our charitable organizations by some

of its members who may be ostentatious charity workers? Would he condemn all the decisions of a judge because some of his cases were overruled by a higher court? Would he detract from the merits of a physician because an occasional patient dies and say that all the patients become victims? Would he accuse all business men of dishonesty because he has found that some are not honest? I think no reasonable man would form such an opinion. Why, then, pass condemnation upon our work because a small per cent. of those paroled, whose past was vicious, go back to their old ways; perhaps led into old associations by lack of proper environments.

There is a limit to all things and reform is not an exception. The constant depraved training of many committed to our care, from earliest infancy and probably through a period of a dozen years, has so disarranged their mental faculties that only a similar term of opposite training can change. Yet it is expected that a few month's detention is sufficient to revolutionize the individual. This reminds me of an experience I had several years ago with a parent whose boy had been committed to the Nebraska State Industrial School. After he had been in the school about fifteen months the father was very anxious to get him home. The board finally directed the superintendent to parole him, regardless of his standing. When the boy had been home a few weeks, his father wrote and expressed himself as well pleased with the boy's training at the school. A few months afterwards he addressed another letter to the management in the following language: "My boy has been home about six months, but he is not doing well. I can't manage him. I must return him, and at the same time I want to give you a few pointers how your institution should be run in order to reform boys." I may have been impertinent in my reply, but I couldn't resist the temptation to answer him as follows: "You had your boy under your care for fifteen years. He came into your family a pure, innocent babe and remained under your training until he became incorrigible and guilty of petty misdemeanors. Through your failure to train him properly, he was sent here and we had only about fifteen months in which to undo fifteen years. When he returned to you, you acknowledged that there had been a marked change in him for the better. You have made another failure in managing him, and now want to cover up your shortcomings by proceeding to dictate a policy for those who have given the management of this class of children years of earnest study and careful consideration. Before you display your wonderful wisdom in giving pointers how two or three hundred boys should be managed suppose you demonstrate your ability to manage one." The reformatory that receives into its custody the dregs of society with a small sprinkling of a better element, is expected to mould every case into perfect symmetry—mentally, morally and physically. I believe that the work of any reformatory will show that not less than 75 per cent. of the inmates develop into good men and women and useful citizens. Such a record is one of which any superintendent should be proud, and whether the public gives him credit or not, he has the higher reward in the inner satisfaction of know-

ing that he has done much good in the interest of humanity and is not fostering a "nursery of crime."

If we could only accomplish the results that some people demand by thoroughly reforming every case, what a miracle would be wrought. The penological problem would soon be solved. The earth would shortly become a terrestrial paradise. Ministers, charitable and reformatory managers would be out of a job. Penitentiaries and jails would only exist as relics of a past demoralized age. But the managers of reformatories are simply mortal and can only accomplish results on a human scale. They can not eradicate entirely hereditary criminal traits that have been transmitted generation after generation any more than a physician can effectively cure hereditary scrofula. They may benefit it, but they can not permanently cure. We can not put sound brains where diseased ones already occupy the cranial space. We can only work patiently to improve them. We can develop, but we can not create. We can keep these unfortunate-born youths on the right track while they are under our control, but can not insure the future, unless they can have the best of environments after their institutional life has been ended.

Then we have to succeed in spite of legislative drawbacks. Means are asked of these important bodies to establish branches that will be instrumental in preparing the pupil for citizenship. A plan is outlined and placed before the proper committees and the figures appal them. They throw up their hands at the apparent ridiculousness of the proposition and look upon it as the embodiment of cheek and extravagance. Without proper facilities for teaching trades, without funds to properly man and adequately compensate a competent corps of instructors and foremen, often without genuine encouragement from sources where most should be given, an institution is expected to accomplish wonderful things. And it does, notwithstanding these discouraging features, and the seventy-five or eighty per cent. of benefited boys testifies to this fact. If it turns out five inmates who do well and fails on the sixth, you will hear a cry go up from modern Sodom, as its denizens look at the unfortunate sixth, "that is the work of your reform school." If one graduate out of twenty (and this is a large allowance) finds his way to the penitentiary, public opinion does not stop to consider the nineteen who stay on the outside, but holds up the twentieth to public scorn as a sample of institutional work.

I often wonder if these fault-finding people ever stop to consider that the Saviour of mankind in selecting his apostles, found eventually that among the chosen few were the betrayer, the doubter and the denier; that when nearly all the remainder were confronted with the vision and reality of Gethsemane they trembled for fear they might be identified as followers of the lowly but divine Nazarene.

"But," says another newsmonger, "the most hardened criminals in the prisons are graduates of reformatories." Well, what of it? You do not expect that the boys who graduate with a determination to live proper lives are going to hunt a job behind the prison walls, do you?

We have among our number some mean boys from the Sabbath school. It does not follow that the Sabbath school has made these scholars bad. Our public and private schools contribute a share to the reformatory population. Does this signify that the public and private schools are places for educating the most hardened juvenile criminals? Because a youthful criminal comes from a family it does not follow that the whole family are trained criminals. The discipline of the home, the school and the church has not made them criminals. They have become such notwithstanding such discipline. Nor has the training of the reform school made these candidates for the penitentiaries hardened criminals. Their institutional experience has only served as a few month's respite between the prior criminal schools of the streets and the subsequent professional criminal career on a larger and more mature scale. Instead of the implication or insinuation that the "hardened criminal" was made so while in a reform school, the fact is that the only period of his life, from the hour he left the cradle until the prison doors closed upon him, during which he was restrained from disobedient or criminal acts, was the few months he spent in a reform school. As workers we must expect such insinuations and criticisms, and, notwithstanding this discouraging feature, must look at the bright side. The clouds of unjust criticism at times may dim our institutional horizon, but above the leaden gray there is a silver lining, and as we look upon that beautiful band we know the sun shines beyond.

Our work is one of an unceasing nature. Our pupils are our first consideration and if we are true to their interests it matters not what the world may say. We must so manage our pupils as to gain and maintain their confidence and respect. If we would govern them rightly we must set an example of proper self-government. If we would have them read good and wholesome literature, instead of demoralizing trash, we must advise them of what is good and wholesome. If we would correct bad habits in others, we must be sure that these bad habits are not a part of our own make-up. In the language of one of the wits of the country: "If we would train up children in the way they should go, it is a good idea to skirmish around a little in that direction ourselves."

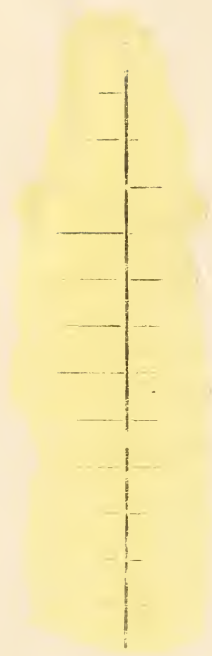
The development of our reformatory institutions has not been of the mushroom order. The great success that has characterized some of the most important has been attained by long and constant work. The problem has been thought out and wrought out. Great and lasting results are accomplished only in this manner. One may theorize to his heart's content; he may form beautiful ideals of what he wishes to accomplish; he may stand on the threshold of apparent success and look down the mosaic paved hall ways to the goal of his ambition; he may read in the faces of those committed to his care the bright hopes of the future, but, after all, his cherished dreams may disappear when he awakens from his entrancing reveries to face and combat with the austere reality of actual experience. Many a beautiful idol will be shattered by the rough hands of experience. It may require an iron nerve and a

steadfast determination to accomplish the desired and contemplated results. Amidst all such discouraging surroundings, hope still remains, and he who has heart in the work, and is willing to take counsel from the experience of others, will ultimately see the glorious triumph of his labors.

There is no position in life that has not its trials, vexations, discouragements and disappointments. These dark phases of official life are, in fact, necessary for strengthening official character. They are the monitors that serve to admonish us of our duties. Carelessness is often the result of continuous success. We become puffed up with our own vanity and imagine that our acts are perfect. It needs the discipline of adverse circumstances to bring us to a realization of our imperfect natures. The prudent man will profit by each reversal and come out of the slough of despond better prepared for the next encounter. There are times when the embers burn very low on the official hearth; when the heart seems to sink beneath the heavy burden; when our best efforts to benefit mankind seem fruitless; when those whom we strive so earnestly to train and elevate, seem oblivious of our labors and most earnest endeavors; when everything appears to go wrong. But with a firm and steadfast determination, the practice of well directed energy, the exercise of hope that knows no discomfiture and an inalterable reliance in the ultimate success of our vocation, we surmount these discouragements and press on towards the goal of a noble ambition—to lift up the fallen and care for the unfortunate.

In all our instructions it should be borne in mind that the discipline of youth will be the foundation upon which manhood is built. A mistake on the part of a teacher, through rashness or premature action, may blight the entire life of his pupil. The pupil must be taught to cultivate the habit of self-control. He must learn to do right because it is honorable and manly, and not simply because it pays. We must teach him to be industrious, for it is only by hard labor that the palm is obtained. Confidence gained is a long stride in a boy's career, but confidence maintained is a golden link that binds the souls of men. He must be taught that temptation and trials are to be encountered and overcome. These are some of the agencies necessary for the development of true manhood.

In conclusion I quote from a favorite author: "If I would reap courtesy and hospitality and kindness and love, I must plant them, for it is the sum of all arrogance to assume that I have a right to reap them without sowing them. Blessings on the man (or woman) who sows the seeds of a happy nature and a noble character broadcast, wherever his feet wander—who has a smile alike for joy and sorrow, a tender word always for a child, a compassionate utterance for suffering, courtesy for friends and strangers, encouragement for the despairing, an open heart for all—love for all—good words for all."



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