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CHARITIES AND CORRECTION  
COLORADO

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GOVERNOR JESSE F. McDONALD.

# Eighth Biennial Report

OF THE

## State Board of Charities and Correction

COLORADO

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending November 30, 1906.



1906

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

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.  
1905-1906.

GOVERNOR JESSE F. McDONALD

DR. WILLIAM S. FRIEDMAN

MRS S. M. CASPAR

REV. THOMAS H. MALONE

DR. ELEANOR LAWNEY

DR. D. H. DOUGAN

JUDGE WILLIAM THOMAS

CLARENCE E. HAGAR,

Secretary.

ANNA G. WILLIAMS,

Clerk.



AN ACT  
CREATING A BOARD OF CHARITIES AND  
CORRECTION

Session Laws 1891.

*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.

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Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall provide rooms suitably furnished for the use of the Board; in which it shall hold regular meetings quarterly, but it may hold adjourned special or called meetings at such times and within such places within this State as, in its discretion, shall be deemed necessary. It may 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

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shall be submitted to the Board for suggestion, criticism and approval, before the same shall be adopted by the state, county or municipal authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 6. The Board shall biennially make to the Governor a full and complete report of all their acts during the two preceding years, stating fully and in detail all expenses incurred, all officers and agents employed, with a report of the secretary embracing all the respective proceedings and expenses 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. Their report shall be printed as a public document.

Approved, March 19, 1891.

## CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

Board of County Visitors.

## AN ACT

To Authorize the Probate Judge of any County to Appoint a Board of Visitors for the Inspection of All Charitable and Corrective Institutions Located in said County.

Session Laws 1893.

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

Section 1. The probate judges of the several counties of this state shall appoint, on the first day of May, 1893, six persons, three of whom shall be women and not more than three of whom shall have the same political affiliations, who shall constitute a board of county visitors, two of whom, as indicated by the appointing judge, upon the fixed appointment shall serve for one year, two for two years and two for three years, and upon the expiration of the term of each, his or her place and that of his or her successor shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of three years, who shall constitute a board of visitors, for the inspection of all charitable and correctional institutions supported by such county, who shall serve without compensation.

Sec. 2. Duties of Board of Visitors. It shall be the duty of such board of visitors, by personal visitation or otherwise, to keep themselves fully advised of the condition and management of all charitable or corrective institutions supported in whole or in part by county or municipal taxation, or which are under county or municipal control, or any private hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, retreats and orphanages and especially the infirmary, county jail, municipal prisons and children's homes; and they shall recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem essential for their economical and efficient administration, and at least once every three months all of said institutions shall be visited by said board, or a committee of its members.

Sec. 3. The board of county visitors each year shall prepare a full report of their proceedings during the year, with such recommendations as they may deem advisable, and shall file the same with the Secretary of the State Board of Charities on or before the 15th of November of each year.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the probate judge or other officer in each county, whenever proceedings are instituted before him to commit a child to the Boys' Industrial School at Golden, to have notice of such proceedings given to the board of county visitors of such county, whose duty it shall be to attend such proceedings, either as a body or a committee, and protect the interests of such child.

Sec. 5. The courts are to construe this act liberally so as to effectually carry out the intent of the legislature in its enactment.

Approved April 3rd, 1893.

## LAWS REGARDING PRIVATE CHARITIES

## AN ACT

In Relation to the State Board of Charities and Correction.

Session Laws 1901.

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

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 corrections, 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.

Approved April 27, 1901.

In force July 1, 1901.

## COUNTY COURT--JUVENILE

Session Laws of 1903.

Sec. 1. \* \* \*

Sec. 2. \* \* \* Between the first and thirtieth days of October of each year the clerks of the county courts shall submit to the State Board of Charities and Correction a report in writing, upon blanks to be furnished by said board, showing the number and disposition of delinquent children brought before such court, together with such other useful information regarding such cases and the parentage of such children as may be reasonably obtained at the trials thereof; Provided, That the name or identity of any such child or parent shall not be disclosed in such report and that such report shall not be published at state expense.

Sec. 3. \* \* \*

Sec. 4. \* \* \*

Sec. 5. \* \* \*

Sec. 6. \* \* \*

Sec. 7. \* \* \*

Sec. 8. \* \* \*

In counties of over one hundred thousand population a probation officer, to be paid a salary as provided for under this act, shall not be qualified to act as such until such appointment has been submitted to the State Board of Charities and Correction and such appointee approved by said board as a qualified and proper person to discharge the duties of such office, and it shall be the duty of said board to approve or disapprove of such appointee within thirty (30) days after submission thereof by the county court, and a failure to act thereon in such time shall constitute an approval of such appointment. Paid probation officers provided by this act are hereby vested with all power and authority of sheriffs to make arrests and perform other duties incident to their office.

Sec. 9. In any case of a delinquent child coming under the provisions of this act, the court may continue the hearing from time to time, and may commit the child to the care of a probation officer, and may allow said child to remain in its own home, subject to the visitation of the probation officer; such child to report to the court or probation officer as often as may be required, and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear necessary; or the court may cause a child to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the friendly supervision of the probation officer and the further order of the court; or it may authorize the child to be boarded out in some suitable family home, in case provision is made by voluntary contribution or otherwise for the payment of the board of such child, until suitable provision be made for the child in a home without such payment, or the court may commit such child, if a boy, to the State Industrial School for Boys, or if a girl, to the State Industrial School for Girls, or the court

may commit the child to any institution within the county, incorporated under the laws of this state, that may care for children, or which may be provided by state or county, suitable for the care of such children, or to any state institution which may now or hereafter be established for the care of boys or girls. In no case shall a child proceeded against under the provisions of this act be committed beyond the age of twenty-one. A child committed to any such institution shall be subject to the control of the board of managers and the said board shall have power to parole such child on such conditions as it may prescribe; and the court shall, on the recommendations of the board, have power to discharge such child from custody, whenever in the judgment of the court, his or her reformation is complete; or the court may commit the child to the care and custody of some association that will receive it, embracing in its objects the care of neglected or delinquent children, and which has been duly credited as herein provided.

Sec. 10. All institutions or associations receiving children under this act shall be subject to the same visitation, inspection and supervision by the State Board of Charities and Correction, as are public charitable institutions of this state, and it shall be the duty of the State Board of Charities and Correction to pass annually upon the fitness of any institution or association which may receive, or desire to receive, any child or children under the provisions of this act; and every such institution or association shall, at such time as said Board of Charities and Correction shall direct, make report thereto, showing its condition, management and competency to adequately care for such children as are, or may be, committed to it, and such other facts as said board may require, and upon said board being satisfied that any such association or institution is competent and has adequate facilities to care for such children, it shall issue to the same a certificate to that effect, which certificate shall continue in force for one year unless sooner revoked by said board. \* \* \* \* \*

Sec. 11. \* \* \*

Sec. 12. \* \* \*

Sec. 13. \* \* \*

Approved, March 7, 1903.

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Appointed	Name	Address	Term Expires	Remarks
Mar. 19, 1891	Rev. Myron W. Reed	Denver	April 3, 1897	Resigned September 19, 1893
Mar. 19, 1891	Rev. John C. Hay	Pueblo	April 3, 1895	Resigned October 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
Apr. 3, 1893	J. Max Clark	Greeley	April 3, 1899	Declined
Apr. 3, 1893	J. Warner Mills	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned October, 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	Dr. Myron A. Wheeler	Denver	April 3, 1897	Expired
Oct. 9, 1893	Dr. Minnie C. T. Love	Denver	April 3, 1895	Expired
Apr. 10, 1894	Frances C. Belford	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned March, 1897
Mar. 25, 1895	Dr. Ida Noyes Beaver	Denver	April 3, 1901	Resigned October, 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	Expired
Apr. 5, 1897	Mrs. Sarah S. Decker	Denver	April 3, 1899	Expired
Oct. 12, 1897	W. W. Sullivan	Greeley	April 3, 1899	Resigned December, 1899
Feb. 3, 1898	T. H. Devine	Pueblo	April 3, 1899	Expired
Oct. 8, 1898	Mrs. N. P. Hill	Denver	April 3, 1901	Resigned 1899



Apr. 3, 1899.....	Mrs. Sarah S. Decker.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1905.....	Expired
Apr. 3, 1899.....	T. H. Devine.....	Pueblo.....	April 5, 1905.....	Resigned July, 1900
June 30, 1899.....	O. S. Storrs.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1903.....	Expired
Oct. 18, 1899.....	Dr. Eleanor Lawney.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1901.....	Expired
Dec. 11, 1899.....	L. R. Ehrlich.....	Colorado Springs.....	April 3, 1905.....	Resigned April 16, 1903
Mar. 22, 1901.....	Dr. Eleanor Lawney.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1907.....	
Mar. 22, 1901.....	Dr. William S. Friedman.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1907.....	
Mar. 28, 1903.....	Rev. T. H. Malone.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1909.....	
Mar. 28, 1903.....	Dr. D. H. Dougan.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1909.....	
Apr. 15, 1903.....	Prof. Lewis C. Greenlee.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1905.....	Expired
Apr. 1, 1905.....	Judge William Thomas.....	Breckenridge.....	April 3, 1911.....	
Apr. 1, 1905.....	Mrs. S. M. Casper.....	Denver.....	April 3, 1911.....	

{ Governor John L. Routt.  
 { Governor David H. Waite.  
 { Governor Albert W. McIntire.  
 { Governor Alva Adams.  
 { Governor Charles S. Thomas.  
 { Governor James B. Orman.  
 { Governor James H. Peabody.  
 { Governor Alva Adams.  
 { Governor Jesse F. McDonald.

## EX OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,  
Office, State Capitol Building

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OFFICERS.

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Dr. William S. Friedman.....President  
Mrs. S. M. Caspar.....Vice-President  
Clarence E. Hagar.....Secretary  
Anna G. Williams.....Clerk

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STANDING COMMITTEES.

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Insane Asylum, Pueblo.....Dr. Eleanor Lawney and  
Dr. William S. Friedman.  
Penitentiary, Canon City.....Judge William Thomas  
Reformatory, Buena Vista.....Judge William Thomas and  
Dr. D. H. Dougan.  
School for Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs..Dr. D. H. Dougan.  
Industrial School for Boys, Golden.....Dr. Eleanor Lawney.  
Industrial School for Girls, Morrison.....Mrs. S. M. Caspar.  
State Home, Denver .....Dr. William S. Friedman and  
Mrs. S. M. Caspar.  
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista....Clarence E. Hagar.  
Private Charities.....Rev. Thomas H. Malone.



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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Office of the  
State Board of Charities and Correction,  
Capitol Building, December 31, 1906.

To His Excellency,  
JESSE F. McDONALD,  
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, 1906, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. S. FRIEDMAN,  
President.

Attest:  
CLARENCE E. HAGAR,  
Secretary.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
State Board of Charities and Correction

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

NON-SALARIED BOARDS.

We recommend that members of the different boards of control of the State institutions are paid only on vouchers incurred relating to actual expenses, and nothing more.

We recommend that an organization soliciting money or goods for support of children in Colorado shall publish an annual report of all moneys and goods received, together with the names of the respective donors. Two copies of this report to be filed with the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

We recommend that an organization bringing into the State of Colorado a dependent child shall file with the Secretary of the State a bond for \$2,000.00 for such child, this bond to be approved by the State Board of Charities and Correction and forfeited if the child becomes a public charge during his or her minority.

PAROLE OFFICERS.

We recommend the appointment of State agents for the general supervision of the boys and girls paroled from the Industrial Schools, and one for the men and women paroled from the Penitentiary and Reformatory. It is an easily demonstrated fact that an efficient State agent would save to the State, through the increased number of prisoners who keep their paroles if given the supervision of a State agent, many times the amount of his salary each year. It is known that the average cost of arresting, trying, transporting and caring for a prisoner is \$1,500.00, while his depredations amount to a sum even greater. The record of paroled men in this State is poor compared with that of states where this agency work is thoroughly done.

PROVISION FOR CRIMINAL INSANE.

We earnestly recommend the establishment of a department for the care of the criminal insane at the State Penitentiary, and that the laws on this subject be so changed as to allow the care of insane criminals at the Penitentiary, believing this dangerous class not proper inmates of the Insane Asylum.

We recommend that provision be made whereby prisoners suffering from tuberculosis may be separated from those not infected.

#### CIVIL SERVICE.

We strongly recommend that civil service govern the conduct of our State institutions; that employes be retained in their position during efficient service, and that no superintendent or warden of State institutions be discharged without adequate cause.

#### INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

We recommend the establishment of an institution for the custodial care of all feeble-minded, and for the education of those capable of improvement. We believe this institution should be located on a large tract of farming land, not less than five hundred acres, and near enough to some center of population that it may be close to good markets and receive the benefits of low freight rates.

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We recommend that the appropriations for the Penitentiary and Reformatory be increased \$300.00 for each institution so they may employ a scientific method of identification.

We recommend that the law known as "An Act In Relation to the State Board of Charities and Correction; Approved April 27, 1901," be so amended as to provide a penalty for the non-compliance with this request, and that in section 6 of said act the following be stricken from the bill: "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.

We recommend that the work of the State Board of Charities and Correction, and the State Board of Pardons be separated, and that State Board of Pardons have the power to choose their own secretary and clerk.

We recommend that an organization having the care of dependent children, or soliciting money or goods for them, shall be governed by a board of directors.

We recommend that the judges of County Courts placing a child in a family in Colorado, whether by adoption, at board, or by indenture, shall immediately file with the State Board of Charities and Correction, a copy of the court proceedings, and children so placed thereafter shall be under the care and oversight of the State Board of Charities and Correction. The State Board of Charities and Correction shall be empowered to spend such money as is necessary for the proper oversight of these children.

#### CONVICT EMPLOYMENT.

We recommend the employment of convicts along the lines as set forth in Governor McDonald's message, i. e., road building and in the manufacture of clothing, boots and shoes for other State charitable institutions.

## MAINTENANCE FUND GIRLS' SCHOOL.

We recommend that the maintenance fund asked for by the Board of Control of the Girls' Industrial School be allowed, putting this School on the same basis as like correctional institutions of the State.

## AMEND CHARTER STATE HOME.

We recommend that the Charter under which the State Home for Dependent Children operates be so amended as to allow this Home to receive maimed or crippled children.

## FIVE HUNDRED ACRES FOR NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

We recommend that the Insane Asylum Commissioners purchase not less than 500 acres of land adjacent to Denver and erect the improvements recommended elsewhere in this report upon this tract of land, instead of on the ground now owned and occupied by the Insane Asylum.

## UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING.

We recommend that all State institutions adopt a uniform system of accounting.

## APPROPRIATION FOR BOARD.

We recommend that an appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the biennial period of 1907 and 1908 be allowed this board.

## RECOMMENDATIONS ON APPROPRIATIONS.

### STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN:

Maintenance fund .....	\$ 70,000.00	
Improvement fund:		
1 cottage .....	\$ 7,000.00	
1 cottage .....	8,000.00	
3 cottages .....	48,000.00	
1 barn .....	7,000.00	
Connecting administration building to central steam heating plant .....	1,000.00	
Electric light plant .....	3,000.00	
Artesian well .....	2,200.00	
Air pressure tank .....	1,000.00	
Gasoline engine (10 H. P.).....	500.00	
Fire proof vault .....	600.00	
Cement walks .....	800.00	
Root cellar walls and roof.....	500.00	
Cement floor in laundry, poultry houses and pens, orchard fence, scales .....	400.00	
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Total .....	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00
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Total, as recommended by the Board of Charities and Correction .....		\$ 150,000.00

### STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS:

Maintenance fund .....	\$ 65,000.00	
Improvements:		
Cottage and disciplinary house, change in sewer system, repairs on barn, team of horses, plow, harness, one-horse carriage (sloyd department), cooking school.....	30,000.00	
To cover indebtedness already incurred.....	10,471.96	
	<hr/>	
Total, as recommended by the Board of Charities and Correction.....		\$ 105,471.96



## STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS:

Maintenance fund .....	\$ 125,000.00
Improvements:	
3 cottages .....	\$ 39,000.00
School building and library.....	20,000.00
Addition to standpipe .....	2,200.00
Foundry .....	1,000.00
Land .....	11,850.00
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	\$ 74,050.00
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Total, as recommended by the Board of Charities and Correction .....	\$ 199,050.00

## COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND:

To pay deficit in building fund.....	\$ 5,423.57
To pay for 120 acres of school land.....	1,250.00
To complete basement and attic, etc.....	5,000.00
Barn and storage shed.....	6,000.00
Grading, piping, cement walks, etc.....	3,000.00
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Total, as recommended by the Board of Charities and Correction .....	\$ 20,673.57

## COLORADO STATE INSANE ASYLUM:

Maintenance fund .....	\$ 120,000.00
Improvements:	
3 cottages .....	\$150,000.00
Cold storage plant .....	5,000.00
2 additional boilers .....	2,000.00
Land .....	15,000.00
Repairs .....	5,000.00
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Total .....	\$ 177,000.00
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Total, as recommended by the Board of Charities and Correction, made contingent that the im- provements be placed on a 500-acre tract lying ad- jacent to Denver .....	\$ 297,000.00

## SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME:

Maintenance fund .....	\$ 60,000.00
General improvements:	
Completion of conservatory, stone cellar, extension to hospital, new hospital bath room, improvement to lake, etc.....	24,000.00
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Total, as recommended by the Board of Charities and Cor- rection .....	\$ 84,000.00

## REFORMATORY:

Maintenance fund .....	\$ 90,000.00
Improvements:	
Finishing present building, commencing connection between this and new building and old cell house, barn, repairs, etc...	11,000.00
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Total, as recommended by the Board of Charities and Cor- rection .....	\$ 101,000.00

## PENITENTIARY:

Maintenance fund .....	\$ 205,000.00
Improvements:	
Hospital and insane ward.....	\$ 35,000.00
General improvements, repairs, etc.....	30,000.00
Cold storage and ice plant.....	5,000.00
New bakery .....	5,000.00
Land .....	2,500.00
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Total .....	\$ 77,500.00
Total, as recommended by the Board of Charities and Correction .....	\$ 282,500.00

# MEETINGS



## MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

March 28, 1905. Special meeting of the Board. Present: Governor McDonald, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Dr. D. H. Dougan and Professor Greenlee. At this meeting the secretary, Clarence E. Hagar, was elected for two years, with authority to appoint the clerk.

April 11, 1905. Annual meeting. Present: Governor McDonald, Dr. Friedman, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Mrs. S. M. Caspar. The minutes of the meeting of March 28 were read and approved.

The secretary announced the names of two new members—Judge William Thomas, of Breckenridge, and Mrs. S. M. Caspar, of Denver.

The secretary also announced the appointment of Mrs. Anna G. Williams as clerk for this Board, the appointment taking effect April 4, 1905, the action of the Board on March 28, 1905, giving him authority to so appoint said clerk.

This being the annual election, the following officers were named:

Dr. William S. Friedman, President.

Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Vice-President.

Standing committees announced.

July 8, 1905. Regular meeting was due for July 11, but a quorum would not be in town, hence the meeting was held at above date. Present: Governor McDonald, Dr. Dougan, Dr. Friedman, Mrs. Caspar, Rev. Thomas H. Malone. Regular business was transacted, except the reading of the minutes, which were dispensed with. Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, Clarence E. Hagar was appointed as the delegate to attend the national conference to be held in Portland, Oregon, July 15 to 22. Mrs. S. M. Caspar reported on her visits to Industrial School for Girls

August 16, 1905. Special meeting. Present: Dr. W. S. Friedman, Governor McDonald, Rev. Thomas H. Malone, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Mrs. S. M. Caspar. Meeting called to discuss the Industrial School for Girls and the Penitentiary. It was decided to visit these two institutions at once, as many of the members attending as possible. Complaint had been filed concerning the alleged treatment of the inmates of both these institutions. The date set for visiting the Girls' School, August 18, 1905; the Penitentiary, August 21, 1905.

August 19, 1905. Special meeting. Present: Dr. William S. Friedman, Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Dr. Eleanor Lawney and Rev. Thomas H. Malone. Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the following letter was directed to the his Excellency, Jesse F. McDonald, Governor of Colorado:

August 19, 1905.

To His Excellency,  
JESSE F. McDONALD,  
Governor of Colorado.

Sir—Since the establishment of the State Industrial School for Girls, the State Board of Charities and Correction has made frequent investigations and has been at all times in close touch with the administration, through the member appointed as committee to this institution. In the past it has, from time to time, found matters that needed correction, and the suggestions of the Board to the different governors have at all times been carried out as far as possible. The press has periodically published charges of cruelty and inhuman treatment on the part of the officials of the school towards the inmates, and these charges have been recently renewed. The Board has just made a careful investigation and has found that the charges are groundless. The inmates have been punished in a manner necessary to preserve discipline in the school. We do not believe a single case of wanton cruelty or undue punishment can be cited. Unless a certain corrective discipline be maintained, it were impossible to keep the school in existence a single hour. Inmates have been punished for violating the rules of the institution. Girls have been locked in cells because it has been found necessary; in most cases the failure to do so would have resulted in the destruction of property and the total loss of discipline. It is doubtless true that some of the cells might be improved, but the poor facilities of the school can not be laid at the door of those in charge of the institution. It is the fault of the State, that has failed to furnish suitable cell houses. The rooms are neat and comfortable; the beds are clean. The Board is satisfied with the physical treatment of the inmates, their general health and the sanitary condition of the buildings.

We find that the failure of the State to furnish adequate buildings and accommodations for the inmates has brought about the unfortunate results. The judges have sentenced to this institution young women and girls convicted of almost all grades of offenses, from incorrigibility to murder. Among the inmates are those who have been steeped in crime for years and are conversant with every form of evil. Others have only taken their first step in wrongdoing. Many might be saved; others, perhaps, may never be induced to lead better lives. All are permitted to mingle freely with each other. The result is, naturally, deplorable. There is little hope for those inclined to better things. The strong-willed criminals teach the others wrongdoing and evil in spite of the attendants.

The State Board of Charities and Correction has for years endeavored in every possible way to impress upon the State Legislature the needs of the State Industrial School for Girls.

We are unanimous in making the following recommendations:

First—The segregation of the more depraved inmates, by the construction of separate buildings, so that no communication may exist between the hardened criminals and the hopeful inmates of the school.

Second—We recommend that the experiment of farming be abandoned, as it necessitates the employment of a number of men and imposes an unnecessary tax upon the superintendent.

Third—That the inmates be employed only in the handicrafts of women, as sewing, cooking, laundering, etc., and in acquiring an English education.

Respectfully submitted,  
 WM. S. FRIEDMAN,  
 NETTIE E. CASPAR,  
 ELEANOR LAWNEY,  
 THOMAS H. MALONE,  
 D. H. DOUGAN.

(Signed)

August 23, 1905. Special meeting. Present: Governor Fred W. Parks, Dr. William S. Friedman, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Dr. Eleanor Lawney and Rev. Thomas H. Malone. Object of meeting, to hear report of members who visited the Penitentiary, and which is as follows:

In re Penitentiary investigation, August 21 and 22, 1905.

On Monday last the State Board of Charities and Correction went to Canon City to investigate charges, published in the Denver Times, of alleged cruelty, inhumanity and mismanagement in the State Penitentiary.

The Board spent nearly two days in making an exhaustive examination of all the charges. A large number of prisoners, officers and guards were examined, and their testimony convinced the Board that the charges of cruelty, brutality and inhumanity are unfounded.

August 26, 1905. Special meeting. Present: Governor Fred W. Parks, Dr. William S. Friedman, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Mrs. S. M. Caspar and Rev. Thomas H. Malone. Meeting was for purpose of considering and answering letter which had been received from Hon. W. S. Cheesman, president of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, in which he asked for a joint conference. The conference was agreed upon and Mr. Cheesman so notified.

August 29, 1905. Special meeting held at the Industrial School for Girls. Present: Dr. William S. Friedman, Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Dr. D. H. Dougan and Governor Fred W. Parks. Several of the inmates were interviewed at length, and the Board then returned to Denver.

August 29, 1905. Evening session. Special meeting. Present, the members who visited the school in the morning and many members of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection and

several spectators. The Bureau of Child and Animal Protection was invited to meet the Board at the school, and which was agreed to.

August 31, 1905. Special meeting. Held at the Industrial School. Joint conference with the members of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

August 31, 1905. Special joint meeting. After much discussion the following letter was agreed upon:

To Hon. Jesse F. McDonald,  
Governor of Colorado.

Sir—At a joint meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction and the directors of the Board of Child and Animal Protection, at the State House, on August 31, 1905, an agreement was reached as to certain recommendations to be made to you with respect to the management of the State Industrial School for Girls. The following recommendations were unanimously adopted:

First. That a person qualified by experience in an industrial school for girls be placed in charge as superintendent.

Second. That the superintendent be given full and absolute power to manage the institution, and be held responsible to the board of control.

Third. That action be taken to install the improvements provided for by the Legislature when the appropriations therefor become available.

Fourth. That the efforts now being made to compel the counties to pay the moneys due the State Industrial School for Girls be rigorously prosecuted, and such other methods as are practicable be adopted to hasten collections.

Fifth. We recommend that the system now being worked out of making the release of girls on parole dependent upon fitness be continued.

Sixth. We strongly recommend the segregation of the known incorrigible young women.

Seventh. With an expert superintendent we believe that discipline will be maintained without drastic measures, and that corporal punishment will for the most part be abolished.

Eighth. We recommend the plans now being formulated for outdoor and indoor games which will afford uplifting recreation, amusement and physical exercise for the girls, and recommend that plans be made under which the individual tastes and talents of the girls may be developed and expressed.

Ninth. We commend the work done by the girls in the way of cooking, laundering, sewing and housekeeping, and in replenishing household supplies and making clothing, including outfits for girls already discharged and those about to leave the school,



also hemstitching, embroidery and making clothing for the teachers; and we recommend that the grounds be tilled and beautified by the girls.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) WILLIAM S. FRIEDMAN,  
NETTIE E. CASPAR,  
JAMES H. PERSHING,  
E. K. WHITEHEAD.

October 10, 1905. Regular meeting. Present: Dr. William S. Friedman, Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Dr. Eleanor Lawney and Hon. William H. Thomas. Reports of committees made. Secretary reported on various institutions.

January 9, 1906. Regular meeting. Present: Governor McDonald, Dr. William S. Friedman, Dr. Eleanor Lawney and Mrs. S. M. Caspar. Professor Argo and Mr. Humphrey, of the Deaf and Blind School, were present with plans, which were approved as submitted. Report on various institutions by committees and secretary.

March 28, 1906. Special meeting. Present: Dr. William S. Friedman, Governor McDonald and Dr. Eleanor Lawney. Mr. Titsworth asked the Board to approve a certain contract which the Industrial School for Girls desired to enter into with the Denver Gas and Electric Company. While there was no quorum present, the matter had been talked over with the various members who were unable to be present, and Dr. Friedman instructed the secretary to write Mr. Titsworth "That it was the sentiment of a majority of the members of the Board of Charities and Correction that they had no jurisdiction over this matter."

April 12, 1906. Present: Governor McDonald, Dr. William S. Friedman, Rev. Thomas H. Malone and Dr. Lawney. Meeting called to consider the plans for the Yuma county jail; the cells were to be put in the basement of the Yuma county court house. It was recommended that the board of county commissioners of this county be advised that this board could not recommend the placing of cells in a basement. Mr. Gove presented plans for improvements at Industrial School for Girls, which were approved, subject to the opinion of the Attorney General.

April 28, 1906. Annual meeting. Present: Governor McDonald, Dr. William S. Friedman, Judge William Thomas, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Mrs. S. M. Caspar and Rev. Thomas H. Malone. The officers of 1905 were re-elected. Committee appointed at last State conference were present and presented a short summary of the recommendations which they had agreed upon. The committee was notified that this Board would co-operate with them in all ways possible, and would meet with the committee at a date to be named by the committee. Reports of various institutions were made. Reports as to the slowness with which county officials, as a rule, render reports to this office were made.

May 5, 1906. Present: Dr. William S. Friedman, Mrs. S. M. Caspar and Dr. Lawney; not a quorum. Mr. Titsworth pre-

sented plans, which were left with the secretary, who submitted them to absent members of the Board as could be reached, and the same were approved.

July 12, 1906. Present: Governor McDonald, Dr. William S. Friedman, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Judge William Thomas, Mrs. S. M. Caspar. Reports on various State institutions by secretary. Editing committee appointed, consisting of Dr. Eleanor Lawney and Judge William Thomas.

October 22, 1906. Present: Dr. William S. Friedman, Governor McDonald, Dr. D. H. Dougan and Mrs. S. M. Caspar. Reports on various institutions read.

November 26, 1906. Special meeting. Present: Dr. William S. Friedman, Governor McDonald, Mrs. S. M. Caspar and Dr. Lawney. Conference with Mr. Cowan, of the State Home. Result—Mr. Cowan to file an itemized account of what he would ask for to support the home during the coming biennial period.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## TRAVELING AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

By appropriation for biennial period .....		\$1,000.00
Voucher No.	1905	Total
2 Jan. 5	W. E. Hall, services as typewriter, biennial report, five days .....	\$ 15.00
	H. Larkin, services as typewriter, biennial report, one day .....	3.00
		18.00
6 Jan. 25	Secretary's expenses to Leadville, Buena Vista, Canon City .....	\$ 17.60
	Eva C. Durkee, services as stenographer, two days, biennial report .....	7.00
	Eileen Wickizer, services as typewriter, biennial report, four days .....	12.00
		36.60
7 Feb. 12	Secretary's expenses to Leadville, Buena Vista and Pueblo .....	\$ 11.75
Feb. 18	Secretary's expenses to Canon City .....	10.95
		22.70
13 May 30	Lida Hamilton, extra clerk, nine days at \$2.00 per day (Board of Pardons) .....	\$ 18.00
23 May 15	Gov. Jesse F. McDonald and party to Canon City, including medical expenses, examination of Charles O. Peters .....	\$ 41.45
		41.45
18 June 1	Mrs. Lida Hamilton, extra clerk, twelve days at \$2.00 per day (Board of Pardons) .....	\$ 24.00
19 June 30	Mrs. Lida Hamilton, extra clerk, twelve days at \$2.00 per day (Board of Pardons) .....	\$ 24.00
		24.00

20	June 20	Secretary's expenses, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Buena Vista .....	\$ 12.10
	July 5	Secretary's expenses to Glenwood Springs, Leadville .....	4.00
	July 6	Railroad fare to Fort Collins .....	3.00
	July 6	Two trips to Golden .....	3.70
	July 6	Four books Tramway car tickets, \$2.00 each .....	8.00
	July 11	Secretary's expenses to Pueblo .....	1.00
	July 1	Annual dues National Conference .....	2.50
			<hr/>
24	July 11	Secretary's expenses to National Conference, Portland Oregon, including visits to Oregon State Peni- to Aug. 8	34.30
		tentiary; Insane Asylum at Salem, Oregon; Penitentiary at San Quentin, Cal.; Industrial School for Boys and Girls at Whittier, Cal., Penitentiary and Juvenile Court at Salt Lake City, Utah.....	\$ 228.95
			<hr/>
			228.95
25	Aug. 21	Expenses of members of the Board, including Dr. W. S. Friedman, Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Rev. Thomas H. Malone and the Secretary to Canon City .....	\$ 27.70
			<hr/>
31	Nov. 15	Dr. Eleanor Lawney and Mrs. S. M. Caspar, pullman to Alamosa and return .....	\$ 4.00
	Nov. 20	Secretary's expenses to Leadville, Salida, Buena Vista and Pueblo .....	20.15
			<hr/>
			24.15
			<hr/>
35	Dec. 18	Expenses of Mrs. Anna G. Williams, Canon City and Buena Vista .....	\$ 6.20
			<hr/>
39	Jan. 21	Secretary's expenses, State Conference at Pueblo, four days .....	\$ 13.45
			<hr/>
40	Jan. 21	Dr. William S. Friedman, expenses State Conference at Pueblo .....	\$ 5.25
			<hr/>
			5.25

36	Jan. 21	Dr. Eleanor Lawney and Mrs. S. M. Caspar, expenses, State Conference at Pueblo .....	\$ 11.00	11.00
41	Feb. 6, 7 and 8	Secretary's expenses, investigation Pueblo Hospital and trip to Canon City and Deaf and Blind Institution at Colorado Springs .....	\$ 12.55	12.55
46	Apr. 7, 8 and 9	Governor McDonald and members of the Board, expenses to Canon City, Pueblo and Colorado Springs .....	\$ 15.00	15.00
47	Apr. 20	William Thomas, railroad ticket, Breckenridge to Denver and return .....	\$ 5.90	
	Apr. 20	Mrs. S. M. Caspar, four trips to Industrial School for Girls .....	1.50	
	Apr. 20	City Tramway tickets .....	4.00	
		Expenses, National Conference reports .....	1.70	13.10
51	May 5	William Thomas, railroad ticket, Breckenridge to Denver and return .....	\$ 5.90	
	May 12	William Thomas, expenses to Golden and return.....	2.50	8.40
50	Apr. 20	Claim allowed Lucy I. Harrington .....	\$ 26.00	26.00
52	May 5	William Thomas, expenses as delegate to National Conference, railroad ticket, Philadelphia, Chicago and return .....	\$ 35.50	35.50
54	May 19 June 1, 2 and 3	Secretary's expenses to Cripple Creek .....	\$ 2.50	
		Secretary's expenses to Cripple Creek .....	14.15	16.65
56	July 10	Governor McDonald and party, expenses to Canon City and return .....	\$ 12.75	12.75

58	Aug. 9	Henrietta Mitchell, extra clerk (Board of Pardons).....	\$ 10.00	
60	July 20	Governor McDonald, Dr. William S. Friedman and Secretary's expenses to Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	\$ 10.75	10.00
61	July 20	William Thomas, expenses to National Conference, Philadelphia .....	\$ 104.80	10.75
64	Oct. 8	Expenses of Board, visit to Industrial School for Girls—automobiles .....	\$ 17.75	104.80
65	Sept. 8	Governor McDonald and party, visit to Industrial School for Boys .....	\$ 3.50	17.75
	Sept. 23	Secretary's expenses to Colorado Springs .....	1.50	
	Sept. 28	Secretary's expenses to Colorado Springs .....	3.50	
	Sept. 29	Secretary's expenses to Canon City .....	7.25	
	Sept. 30	Secretary's expenses to Colorado Springs .....	2.50	
59	Aug. 19	Secretary's expenses to Colorado Springs .....	\$ 3.00	18.25
	Aug. 12	Secretary's expenses to Leadville .....	2.00	
	Aug. 17	Secretary's expenses to Leadville and Glenwood .....	28.40	
66	Nov. 21	Secretary's expenses to Trinidad and Colorado Springs .....	\$ 11.75	33.40
	Nov. 22	Secretary's expenses to Canon City .....	8.10	
54	Aug. 15	Dr. Eleanor Lawney, expenses trips to Industrial School for Boys, Industrial School for Girls, including telephone expenses .....	\$ 3.40	19.85
				3.40



67	Nov. 11	Carriage from depot, Governor's party .....	\$ 2.00
		Mrs. S. M. Caspar's expenses to Industrial School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls .....	2.15
		Newspaper clippings .....	3.90
	Nov. 11	Secretary's expenses to Colorado Springs and Pueblo .....	7.00
	Nov. 11	Extra postage, statistical work .....	20.00
			<u>35.05</u>
68	Nov. 30	Mrs. Lenora Dolton, services as clerk (Board of Pardons), thirty days, at \$2.50 per day .....	\$ 75.00
69	Nov. 30	Miss Jessie Farrar, extra typewriting (Board of Pardons) .....	24.70
			<u>29.25</u>
		Total .....	\$1,029.25
		Overdraft .....	29.25
			<u>\$1,000.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

WM. S. FRIEDMAN,  
President.CLARENCE E. ILGAR,  
Secretary.

(Seal.)





CAPITOL BUILDING.



SECRETARY'S REPORT.



## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Members of the State Board of Charities and Correction :

The wonderful prosperity throughout the State and, as a natural result, the reduced number of adult criminals, are prominent features in the history of our State institutions for the past two years.

All the charitable and corrective institutions have been kept up to an unusually high standard, and with the co-operation of the Legislature, we will be able to continue the splendid work of needed relief outlined by the State Board of Charities and Correction.

To the current work prompt attention has always been given; yet there are many fields for labor throughout the State regarding which the secretary could, by his visits thereto, continually enlighten and advise the Board of existing conditions; particularly in the following:

First. The supervision of orphanages sometimes inaugurated and managed by irresponsible persons.

Second. The lack of reports from county visitors.

Third. The absence of proper local organizations reporting complaints concerning destitute children, defectives, adult blind, needy families in their homes and the feeble-minded.

Fourth. Inquiring into the alarming conditions of that dreaded disease, tuberculosis; not only in the way of segregation in the State institutions, but among the poor and helpless throughout the State who are unable to work, and without means, and who are constantly finding their way to the county poor houses, and naturally do not get the proper medical care and outdoor life necessary for their relief.

To enable this Board to more thoroughly carry out the provisions of the act creating it, we should be provided with at least two more clerks, one clerk to act as Assistant Secretary.

Very respectfully,

CLARENCE E. HAGAR,  
Secretary.





STATE INSTITUTIONS



STATE HOME.





## THE COLORADO STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

2309 South Clarkson Street, Denver, Colorado

Established in Denver by Act of 1895.

BOARD OF CONTROL.	Term expires.
Mrs. Sarah Curtis, Denver.....	1911
Mrs. Mary A. Ingersoll, Denver.....	1911
Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Denver.....	1909
Mrs. Dora E. Reynolds, Denver.....	1907
Hon. John F. Shafroth, Denver.....	1907

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

### FACTS

Concerning the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.

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

It is supported by State appropriations.

No church collections are solicited.

No county or individual contributions received.

The children are all committed by the county courts of the various counties of the State.

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

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

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

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

The members of the Board of Control serve without compensation.

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

(From section 5 of chapter 26, Session Laws, 1895.)

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

Parents are not encouraged to part with their children.

It is not the aim to make institutional children.

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

Before contributing to the support of private societies and institutions, ascertain how many of their children may be classed as above.

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### BOARD OF CONTROL.

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HELEN L. GRENFELL.

HON. JOHN F. SHAFROTH.

MARY A. INGERSOLL, M. D.

DORA E. REYNOLDS, President.

SARAH L. CURTIS, Secretary.

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H. WILLARD COWAN, Superintendent.

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### MEDICAL STAFF.

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### VISITING STAFF.

ROBERT S. ALLEN M. D., 1637 South Broadway.

HARRY S. SHAFER, M. D., 406 E. Bayaud Street.

WILSON C. BIRKENMAYER, M. D., 1415 Welton Street.

WALLACE C. KENT, M. D., 784 Broadway.

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### CONSULTING STAFF.

JAMES M. BLAINE, M. D., Room 3 Steele Block.

EDMUND C. RIVERS, M. D., 1632 Welton Street.

WILLIAM C. BANE, M. D., 524 Commonwealth Building.

GEORGE B. PACKARD, M. D., 732 Fourteenth Street.

HOWELL T. PERSHING, M. D., Room 2, Stedman Block.

HENRY SEWALL M. D., 434 Majestic Building.

WILLIAM A. PERSELL, D. D. S., 104 Broadway.

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Terms, six years. No salary, or compensation. No expense.

It is the greatest satisfaction to note that with the growth of the Home there is also an increase of friends, some of whom have manifested their interest in the children in the most liberal and substantial manner, presenting each child with appropriate gifts upon Christmas, St. Valentine's Day and Easter. A number of business firms, churches, clubs, lodges, the children of the public schools and various citizens filled the hearts with delight and the stomachs with good things at Christmas times. Through the kindly consideration and interest of superintendent, principals and teachers of the public schools, the children have accomplished much in their school work. The Sabbath school has been conducted regularly by professors, students and teachers of the Denver University and churches of South Denver. Ministers from all parts of the city have willingly responded to requests for assistance. The musicians, elocutionists and graphophone operators have delightfully entertained the children at various times. The Juvenile Improvement Association entertained them at Glenmore Lakes. Teachers and friends made it possible for a large number to visit City Park, Elitch's Gardens and Manhattan Beach, the Denver City Tramway Company furnishing street car transportation. The newspapers have been considerate in their references. The railroad companies have continued the liberal concession of former years, greatly assisting in the State agency work. Visits made by Governor and Mrs. McDonald, the members and officers of the State Board of Charities and Correction and other State and county officials were greatly appreciated. The employes who have remained in the work have been faithful and loyal. The visiting and consulting staff of physicians have generously donated both time and talent. The successes of the biennial period are due to the guiding wisdom and discretion, the sympathy and support of the members of the board of control.

#### SCHOOL.

All children of school age have attended the public schools, receiving the same advantages as children of private families in the city and State. The first, second, fourth and fifth grades were assigned to the Home building; a portion of the second grade, the third and fifth to Vassar; the seventh and eighth to Grant building. The superintendent, principals and teachers have shown great interest in the work and advancement of the pupils. Additional hours have been granted the sloyd department, and an especial arrangement made of the classes of the fourth and fifth grades, that the girls might receive the benefit of the domestic science department.

#### DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

For some time it has been the desire of the management to open a domestic science department for the benefit of the older girls. Experience has proven that placing them in school, before and after which they are given a limited time in laundry

work, cooking, sewing, scrubbing and sweeping, does not in any degree fit them for holding positions as teachers or housekeepers. On the 5th of July, 1906, the department was opened, fully equipped for both sewing and cooking classes, under the direction of a most competent instructor. It is estimated that girls 15 years of age or older can complete the course in from fifteen to eighteen months, at the expiration of which time a diploma is to be given to those who have been successful. After taking this course, it is hoped that the girls will be, in a measure, qualified for positions as seamstresses, cooks and housekeepers, and become self-supporting, able to fill positions in many of the best homes of Colorado. To enable the department to do efficient work, the pupils enrolled for all day sessions will be retained in the Home until the course is completed. As is mentioned elsewhere in this report, the classes of the fourth and fifth grades are so arranged as to permit the girls to have two hours each day to devote to this work. The forenoons are devoted to the copying of recipes and the practice in cooking vegetables, meats, fish, poultry and game, and the baking of bread and pastry. Particular attention is given the best methods of warming over and preparing the remnants, thus instilling habits of economy. All the work in the department is the most practical. The sewing is not done upon samples, models and doll clothes, but upon aprons, skirts, underwaists, waists, night dresses, dresses, boys' shirts, all for acutal wear and tear, the same to be patched and darned, when necessary, by the pupils under the supervision of the instructor. In addition to the cooking and sewing, the girls received instruction in raffia work and completed a large number of beautiful baskets, which are now on sale in the department. A few girls show spécial talent in this line.

#### SEWING.

Requisitions for all new articles needed are sent to the seamstresses each week by the matrons of the various departments, after they have passed through the hands of the superintendent and received his approval. When necessary, garments are altered in this department. The following articles were made by the seamstress, assisted by the girls' matron and some of the older girls: Five hundred and three dresses, 513 night gowus, 13 dress skirts, 213 petticoats, 14 corset covers, 13 shirt waists, 15 sunbonnets, 60 kitchen aprons, 383 boys' shirts, 129 boys' waists, 46 waiters' aprons, 31 waiters' coats, 25 waiters' caps, 120 skull caps, 230 sheets, 171 pillowslips, 3 tablecloths, 127 table napkins, 136 dish towels, 10 dresser covers, 2 operating gowns, 281 roller towels, 156 iron holders. All worn garments and shoes are brought to the office and condemned by the superintendent before being destroyed. Material worth saving is sent to the domestic science department to be used for carpet rags.

#### DAIRY.

As milk forms the chief article of diet for the 206 children, much thought and care has been given to the improvement of the



herd of Holstein cows, which now consists of twelve fine milkers. By sale or trade, all undesirable animals, both old and young, were replaced by good stock. The milk from each cow is weighed at the time of milking, and an accurate account is kept of the daily, monthly and annual production. In 1905 the twelve cows gave 12,368 gallons of milk. In 1906 the same number gave 13,187 gallons. The queen of the herd, pronounced a thoroughbred Holstein, gave, in 1905, 1,355 gallons, and, in 1906, 1,548 gallons of milk. She was milked three times a day for 105 days, during which time her highest daily record was eight and one-quarter gallons. No butter is made. The milk and cream are given to the children. The last biennial report showed the cost of milk during the period just closed is less than  $8\frac{1}{4}$  cents per gallon. On the basis of the wholesale price, 15 cents per gallon, the dairy saved the state \$1,726.73.

#### POULTRY.

In the poultry yards about 400 young chickens and a few turkeys were raised; 1328 dozen eggs gathered. Much better results could be obtained from this department, if it were in charge of a practical poultry man, who could devote his entire time to it. The greatest liberty has been given the boys who cared to own pet stock. They were permitted to go unaccompanied to the dealers and to individuals for the purpose of investing the small amounts of money earned or given them by friends, in pigeons, ducks, rabbits and chickens, from which their pens increased during the season by the raising of the young. The boys bought, sold and traded among themselves at their own pleasure. They sold also to employes and superintendent for table use. Some second-hand lumber was given them, with their own money they purchased nails, wire and tarpaper, all of which they used in building their houses and pens for the stock. One of these houses was so constructed as to be a great credit to the builders. At any time a boy wished to eat a pigeon, duck, chicken or rabbit, *of his very own*, he can do so by requesting the good hearted cook to dress and cook it for him. It has been the greatest satisfaction to witness the absolute and supreme enjoyment the boys derived from these privileges. Undoubtedly they were the means of making them more happy and contented.

#### GARDEN.

The boys did excellent work in the garden during this period, having profited by previous experience, and their labor resulted in a bountiful crop of radishes, lettuce, string beans, rhubarb, beets, oyster plant, tomatoes, celery, navy beans, asparagus, onions, cauliflower, cucumbers, sweet corn and pop corn, pumpkins, carrots, squash and turnips. About 30 tons of alfalfa and 35 tons of mangos were harvested for the cows. The apple crop in 1905, from the orchard, which consists of 224 trees, was enormous. In 1906 the yield was not half so great

by a half. The apples, for the most part, were good, sound, well-flavored fruit, and appeared frequently on the children's table, prepared in various ways, throughout the winter.

#### HEALTH.

The general health of the children during the biennial period has been excellent, although the numbers were large and the dormitories crowded. Epidemics of chicken-pox and whooping cough occurred during the summer of 1905. With one or two exceptions, the cases were in a mild form. By the method of taking a throat culture of each child received, diphtheria germs were discovered in the throats of eight children, the day they entered. These children were isolated and carefully watched. The disease was not communicated to others and no new cases developed in the Home. The tonsils were removed from the throats of 64 children, 26 were circumcised, three broken legs and one broken arm were set. There was one abdominal operation and one for diseased teeth. Three operations were performed for the relief of patients suffering from appendicitis, one of which resulted fatally. A case of blood poisoning, resulting from an injury received while playing at school, proved serious, and a number of operations were necessary to save the boy's life. A boy, who had been placed in a private home, contracted typhoid fever, and as he was not receiving the proper care, he was brought to the Home and nursed back to health in the hospital. One case of hereditary consumption developed and the child was returned to the county from which she was committed. There were 5 cases of appendicitis (2 fatal), 15 tonsillitis, 9 of pneumonia, 5 of bronchitis, 1 of rheumatism, 1 of Bright's disease (fatal), 2 of St. Vitus' dance, 1 of heart disease (fatal). Among the infants the following fatalities occurred: 6 cholera infantum, 2 marasmus, 1 mal-assimilation, 1 spinal meningitis, 3 gastroenteritis and 1 bronchial pneumonia. Of these, 9 were under six months of age. The others were aged 9 months, 15 months, 10 months, and two 6 months.

#### STATE AGENCY.

Without extreme care, in making investigations regarding applicants and in placing children in private homes, the number of those returned to the Home will increase. The work of the State agent has grown to such an extent that it will be impossible for one man to cope with it. The past year's applicants have been compelled to wait for weeks for the visit of the agent. On account of this delay, children could not be placed in private homes as rapidly as they would have been had there been help enough to cover the territory promptly. Through the continuous efforts of the one agent, 51,862 miles were traveled by railroad and 3,188 miles by livery, making a total of 55,050 miles, at an expense of \$2,605.12, including salary. 461 visits were made to children and 293 applicants were visited. On the basis of the total number of visits, the average cost per visit

is a little less than \$3.47. This cost fairly represents the average cost of placing and visiting a child in a private home in any part of the State of Colorado. It includes hotel, livery and salary expenses in making three trips—first, a visit to the applicant; second (if the application is approved), a trip with the child selected to the nearest railroad station; and third, one more trip each year to visit the same child, with others possibly in the same vicinity. On account of the liberal courtesies of the railroad companies, the expense for fare is small. With the exception of a very few, the children visited were giving perfect satisfaction and the homes proving desirable. It is hoped that sufficient funds can be secured to warrant the salary and expenses of another agent to assist in making necessary investigations, visits and prompt placing of children.

#### NEEDS.

The total enrollment, 219, is the largest ever entered during a biennial period. Every effort has been made to place children in private homes on indenture or adoption, that the Home population might be kept as low as possible. Despite this effort, the average daily attendance has gradually increased from 141 in 1904 to 204 the last few months of 1906. This number far exceeds the capacity of the present buildings. In the girls' dormitory, with a capacity for thirty single beds, there are seventy-two girls sleeping, and for this same number of children there is a play room, 11x17 feet. The thirty-five children in the nursery department sleep and play in the same room, which has a capacity for twenty-four beds. Two families, with a total membership of 103, occupy the one boys' cottage, which was planned for only one family. There is floor space for sixty single beds. In quarters so inadequate the danger of spreading disease is very great. It is impossible to elevate the morals of the children under such conditions. Since 1902 there have not been sufficient funds to suitably furnish any of the departments. The children's dining room is furnished with the original home-made tables, with a few additional ones, which were used eleven years ago, when the Home first opened its doors. Employees' rooms have been without carpets or rugs. There is yet great need of hospital furniture. A fire-proof vault for the protection of all records and legal papers is imperative. The administration building has needed paint and repairs for several years. This building should also be connected with the central steam heating plant, thereby saving the purchase of tons of lump coal every year. There is need of money to expend upon the domestic building, the boys' cottage, the hospital, laundry and school buildings, which were not entirely completed on account of the lack of funds. In view of the increased population mentioned five cottages are necessary to give comfortable sanitary quarters. An important building needed is a barn built with the latest approved facilities for properly feeding and milking dairy cows. As the milk is one of the principal articles of diet, much

care must be given to the sanitary conditions surrounding the stock. An artesian well, with pneumatic water works system and an electric light plant, would save a large amount of money. These, with many other minor improvements, are of vast importance. The appropriations for this Home for the last four years have been less than one-half the amount appropriated for the support of similar institutions in other States having the same or a less number of children in daily attendance. After careful consideration and consultation with the members of the Board of Control, in view of the existing circumstances, it is respectfully recommended that the Sixteenth General Assembly be asked to pass a bill which provides for an appropriation of \$70,000.00 for maintenance and \$80,000.00 for buildings and permanent improvements.



STATE HOUSE.



## APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1907-1908.

## BUILDING AND ESTIMATES.

1 Cottage .....	\$ 7,000.00
1 Cottage .....	8,000.00
3 Cottages at \$16,000.00 each.....	48,000.00
1 Barn .....	7,000.00
Connecting administration building to central steam heating plant .....	1,000.00
Electric light plant.....	3,000.00
Artesian well and casing.....	2,200.00
Air pressure tank.....	1,000.00
Gasoline engine, 10 H. P.....	500.00
Fire proof vault.....	600.00
Cement walks .....	800.00
Root cellar, walls and roof.....	500.00
Cement floor in laundry, poultry houses and pens, orchard fence, scales, etc.....	400.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 80,000.00
	<hr/>
Maintenance fund .....	\$ 70,000.00
	<hr/>
Total improvements asked....	\$150,000.00

POPULATION

	Year 1905		Total	Year 1906		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year..	104	37	141	123	58	181
Number received during the year—						
New admissions .....	53	50	103	62	54	116
Children returned .....	18	44	62	9	22	31
Number discharged or died during the year.....	52	73	125	63	50	122
Number at end of fiscal year.....	123	58	181	131	75	206
Daily average attendance (i. e. number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	115	44	159	126	64	190
Average number of officers and employes during the year	6	12	18	6	12	18

EXPENDITURES.

Current expenses—		
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$ 6,915.00	\$ 7,648.92
2. Clothing .....	3,353.04	2,703.68
3. Subsistence .....	6,403.75	6,723.52
4. Ordinary repairs .....	174.56	136.06
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	5,912.34	5,632.51
Total .....	\$22,758.69	\$22,844.69
Extraordinary Expenses—		
1. New buildings, land, etc.....	\$ .....	\$ .....
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	3,412.77	983.85
Total .....	\$ 3,412.77	\$ 983.85
Grand total .....	\$ 26,171.46	\$ 23,828.54



COMBINED STATISTICS FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ARE AS  
FOLLOWS:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total number enrolled.....	115	104	219
Number adopted .....	18	25	43
Number indentured .....	33	37	70
Number out under special contract.....	7	18	25
Number declared self-supporting.....	13	2	15
Number returned to counties.....	3	3	6
Number returned to parents.....	10	11	21
Number released to relatives.....	3	7	10
Ran away from institution.....	12	..	12
Ran away from private homes.....	10	..	10
Number who died.....	13	5	18
Average age of those received.....	6.87	7.45	7.16
Average age of those adopted.....	5.32	3.58	4.45
Average age of those indentured.....	11.60	11.43	11.51

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED

Since Opening in March, 1896.

	Boys	Girls	Total
1896.....	31	21	52
1897.....	31	30	61
1898.....	34	25	59
1899.....	19	15	34
1900.....	30	24	54
1901.....	39	31	70
1902.....	57	24	81
1903.....	42	24	66
1904.....	42	36	78
1905.....	53	50	103
1906.....	62	54	116
	—	—	—
Totals .....	440	334	774

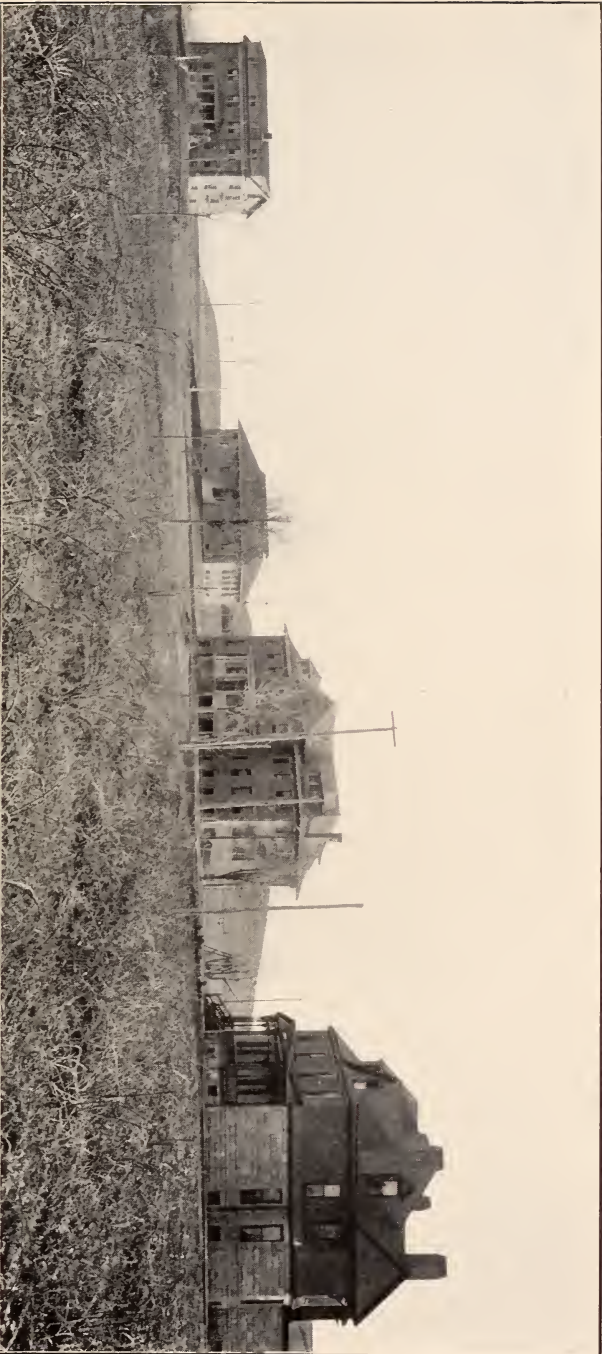
NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLACED  
Since Opening in March, 1896.

	Adoptions		Indentures		Total for Period
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1896.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>..</u>	
1897.....	2	5	4	2	3
1898.....	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	
1899.....	5	6	4	5	49
1900.....	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	
1901.....	3	7	10	18	50
1902.....	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>17</u>	
1903.....	6	3	18	21	85
1904.....	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	
1905.....	11	8	13	17	105
1906.....	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	
	66	82	125	132	113
Total .....					<u>405</u>

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



VIEW GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.





## STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established by Act of 1887, amended 1897; located at Henry Spur, Colorado & Southern Railway, Morrison branch; post-office, Morrison.

MARION B. RUDGERS, Superintendent.

## BOARD OF CONTROL.

Board of Control.	Term Expires.
Judge E. C. Stimson, Denver.....	1907
Mrs. Thomas Keely, Denver.....	1908
Dr. Josephine Peavey, Colorado Springs.....	1909
Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck, Denver.....	1910
Mrs. George W. Gano, Denver.....	1911

Term, five years; compensation, no salary, no expenses.

A superintendent has been secured who has had many years of experience in the industrial training of girls and women, and, as rapidly as the financial condition will permit, industrial work, besides that of cooking, sewing and laundry work, is being introduced into the school. The superintendent has a competent staff of teachers and matrons to assist her, and is made responsible for the management of the school.

Much work was done in 1905 by replacing condemned plumbing, building new cesspools and putting in a new gasoline engine to pump water for the buildings, in addition to repairs made necessary by an outbreak early in the spring of that year. In 1906 the grounds and buildings have been lighted by electricity instead of oil lamps. A system of telephones has been introduced, connecting the cottages and buildings with the administration buildings; a new and substantial school house has been built, with school room and assembly hall; an addition has been built to Cottage No 1, containing dining room, laundry and kitchen, and the third story of this building has been fitted up as a dormitory by installing bathrooms and necessary plumbing; the heating and plumbing apparatus has all been thoroughly overhauled, and the school room additions have been furnished. All this has added greatly to the efficiency of the management, while the calcimining of the Cottages 1 and 2, most of which has been done by the girls themselves, has greatly improved the appearances of the cottages and awakened an interest among the girls.

Now that the two cottages and administration buildings are fully equipped, the girls can be classified and separated, the classes never mingling except when the whole school assembles for religious services or some special address. In this way the more corrupt and demoralized girls are prevented from contaminating the younger and more innocent ones. A system of mer-

its and demerits has been established, by which a girl may work her way to the highest cottage, from which she may be paroled at the discretion of the Board of Control.

The aim of the Board of Control and superintendent is to make this an industrial training school, not a penal institution. These girls are wards of the State, who require special training to fit them for good citizenship, and it is the State's province to see that they are so fitted.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in December, 1828, gave the following opinions: "The house of refuge is not a prison, but a school where reformation and not punishment is the end. It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that of strict right the business of education belongs to it. The parents are ordinarily entrusted with it, because it can seldom be put into better hands; but when they are incompetent or corrupt, what is there to prevent the public from withdrawing the facilities, held as they obviously are, at its sufferance? \* \* \*"

"The infant has been snatched from a course which must have ended in confirmed depravity; and not only is the restraint lawful, but it would be an act of extreme cruelty to release her from it."

The problem of classification, together with the desire to run away, is the most difficult that has to be faced. After serious consideration a scheme of classification has been decided upon. Cottage No. 1 is made the honor cottage, where all new girls are received, thus giving them a chance to work forward as rapidly as possible and not learn the ways of the girls who have been in this and other institutions for years.

Cottage No. 2 contains the girls who have been here for several years and those who are supposed to be degraded. The girls who are ready for parole live in the administration building, and are allowed all of the freedom and privileges possible. For example, several have accompanied the officers to Denver to spend the day and to make purchases for other girls.

Another cottage is needed, that could be used for a reception cottage for new girls, promoting them after a few weeks to the "Honor" cottage or degrading them to the lowest grade. There is also an imperative need of a strong building where the incorrigible girls may be kept from disturbing the whole campus.

#### SCHOOL AND INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The schedule adopted is as follows:

In the school there are classes from 9 to 11:45 a. m. and from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., taught by regular teacher. The classes are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, American history and geography, together with lessons in language, composition and drawing



Twenty minutes, both morning and afternoon, are devoted to Swedish gymnastics and games, taught by the superintendent.

On Tuesday and Thursday, from 2:30 to 5 p. m., a class in cooking is taught by the assistant superintendent.

Every morning, from 9 to 11:45, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2:30 to 5:30, a class in sewing is taught by the assistant superintendent. Tuesday and Thursday, from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., class in model sewing and basketry is taught by the superintendent.

Saturday, from 3 to 5 p. m., two classes in dancing, taught by the assistant superintendent.

The resident nurse conducts a regular class in physiology and hygiene.

The laundry work for Cottage No. 2 is supervised by the assistant matron of the cottage; the laundry work for Cottage No. 1 and Administration building is supervised by an assistant matron. This work is done in the old-fashioned way, with portable tubs, etc. Of course, all the cooking, cleaning and sewing, as well as the laundry work, and much outside work is done by the girls.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sunday school is conducted every Sunday morning at 10:30 by the superintendent and her assistants. Regular service every Sunday from 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. conducted by visiting clergymen and ladies from Denver. The Thanksgiving service was particularly pleasing and instructive. The Rev. Henry Brundage, of Denver, gave the address.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

The question of occupying the evenings after supper is one which requires considerable thought. The girls who come to us are all young, the average age being from 14 to 16. All young people need a certain amount of pleasure and change of occupation during the day, in order to keep them cheerful and contented. It is an important part of duty to teach them how to amuse themselves in a harmless way, to have some resources within themselves. They now do all kinds of fancy work, lettering and basketry, and are to have wood burning, sloyd and rug weaving. The clippings from the sewing room are to be cut and sewed into rags and woven into rugs for the girls' rooms.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The general discipline of the school has been very satisfactory. With such a mixed population, it would be most unreasonable to expect constant good behavior. The mild form of discipline practiced seems very encouraging. The girls are learning self-control, and are entering into the spirit of school and home life.

#### APPROPRIATION FOR 1905 AND 1906.

The legislature in 1905 appropriated \$7,500 as a general utility fund, but the previous Board, as well as the present one,

found it necessary to use this money to meet the running expenses of the school.

Five thousand dollars was appropriated for a building combining a school and assembly room with furnishings for same, while \$5,000 was appropriated for dining-room and gymnasium, but as these sums were inadequate for the purposes specified, the school house with assembly room was built, while dining room, kitchen and laundry were added to Cottage No. 1, thus completing this building, and utilizing the \$10,000 to the best advantage. This sum being still insufficient for the furnishings these were purchased, adding to the debt already contracted for running expenses.

The appropriation of \$6,500 for steam heating and electric light plant and laundry combined, as in the case of the school house, was insufficient for the purpose, so the \$6,500 was used for installing electric light service and paying for same for a term of five (5) years, also for purchasing lights for the grounds and fixtures for the buildings.

The sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for sinking an artesian well, but as the sum was totally inadequate and the advisability of sinking another well was questioned, no use of this money has been made, and it remains intact in the Treasurer's office.

It was only after due conference with and sanction of the Governor, State Auditor, and Attorney General, that these changes in the appropriations were made, but it was decided by the State officials that the best interests of the school would be served by the changes.

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#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

One cottage, capacity from 25 to 30 girls.

One strong building for confining and disciplining incorrigible girls.

The sewerage system must have immediate attention.

The barn needs repairing.

Before work can be begun on the farm, a good team of horses is required.

A plow, harnesses and light one-horse carriage that will carry four people are also needed.

Sloyd department and cooking school. These departments should be equipped as soon as possible.

Another team of horses is necessary, because of the following conditions:

The present team is under a very heavy strain. They haul all the coal, hay, grain, etc., go to and from the Fort, taking officers and girls to trains, on Sundays generally making two trips, meeting clergymen or ladies conducting services, besides doing all the work on the farm. It is necessary to go after escaping girls, and the horses, which have already been working hard, perhaps, have to be started out again on this work. In the meantime the other work has to be dropped.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—INTERIOR VIEW SCHOOL ROOM.





## APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1907 AND 1908.

Appropriation for maintenance.....	\$ 65,000.00
For improvements: cottage and disciplinary house, change in sewer system, repairs on barn, good team of horses, plow, harness, one-horse carriage to carry four people, sloyd department, and cooking school.....	30,000.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 95,000.00
Short appropriation bill to cover indebtedness already incurred.....	\$ 10,471.96

## EXPENDITURES, 1905-1906.

## Current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$ 14,001.27
2. Clothing .....	2,861.23
3. Subsistence .....	6,866.36
4. Miscellaneous .....	13,450.02
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	307.34
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 37,486.22

## Extraordinary expenses:

1. New buildings, etc.....	10,000.00
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	6,500.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	16,500.00
	<hr/>
Grand total .....	\$ 53,986.22





GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.





BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL





INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.  
(Established at Golden by Act of May 13, 1881.)

FRED P. PADDELFORD, Superintendent.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Term Expires
Joseph Dennis, Jr., Golden.....	1911
Thomas J. Downen, Pueblo.....	1909
J. R. Schermerhorn, Denver.....	1907

Terms, six years. Compensation, \$300 per annum and mileage at 10 cents per mile "for each mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of their duties." Meetings, "third Wednesday in March, June and December, in each year, and at such other times and places as they shall deem advisable."

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

Through careful handling of the funds, many improvements were inaugurated and carried out, among them being:

Finishing the dining room, kitchen, bakery, chapel building, purchase of a dynamo and engine.

Paving of the ground about the new building.

Paved floor put in old kitchen and bakery and their transformation into blacksmith and carpenter shops.

Steady progress upon the big well and reservoir.

Eighteen new benches placed in the woodworking department of manual training.

New sewing machines placed in tailor shop and some machines added to shoe shop equipment.

Enlarging print shop and increasing equipment of same.

More land brought under cultivation.

Setting out a large number of fruit trees.

Greatly increasing the number of boys who are given an opportunity of having some kind of manual training.

Forming a new company and placing all colored boys in it.

Employing a teacher of floriculture.

Erection of a greenhouse.

Continuing to improve the live stock departments.

Purchasing six typewriters and adding a business course in which typewriting, bookkeeping and stenography are taught and securing a competent teacher for the class.

Greatly increasing the area of the lawns.

A daily paper has been printed every day since January 1, 1906, except upon Sundays and holidays. This affords work for boys in gathering local items and in doing the typesetting and presswork. Two pages are devoted to locals and the other things that are happening in the world at large and to baseball, football and other clean sports. The paper is distributed to the boys at breakfast table and is always a source of interest and education for them.

#### NEEDS.

Three new cottages will enable the school to do better work in segregating the smaller boys.

A school building will assist in caring for the classes now being taught and others contemplated. The 8th, 9th and 10th grades are at present compelled to receive instruction evenings in the printing office and in small rooms in the basement of the administration building.

The big well, under process of construction, with but 2.5 of its area furnishing water, produces 160,000 gallons every 24 hours. When it is completed, it will have a capacity of 400,000 gallons, and with this immense amount of water, the steel tank should be enlarged so that better pressure may be had about the grounds and buildings as a protection against fire and for properly irrigating the grounds. The water may be pumped by electric power at night with little cost, as the dynamo has to run at that time to furnish light. \$2,200.00 should be expended on the standpipe. A cylinder press is needed in the print shop and a milling machine in the machine shop.

A small foundry should be put in operation.

#### LAND.

There is some land near the school that can be purchased. In the tract of 240 acres, perhaps 100 acres will make good farming land, when water is conveyed to it, and all of it is splendid pasture land.

Of the other land, there is a tract of 25 acres, part of which is included in our corrals and pig pens; another part which is level, may be irrigated and will make a valuable addition to our garden tract. It is conceded that farm and garden life have a better influence upon the morals of those enjoying them, than almost any other occupation in which men may engage.

#### DISCIPLINE.

There have been no serious cases of breach of discipline at this school during the past term, in the way of riotous conduct or wilful disobedience. The boys are beginning to look upon the school more as a school than heretofore.

#### SCHOOL.

Every boy is enrolled in school and may attend days or evenings. Those boys who are fortunate enough to have passed

the seventh grade, may follow some trade during the day and be in school evenings. This gives them an opportunity for advancement, which is found in few public schools. Especially those boys who are in the printing office have opportunities for learning things that will be of advantage to them. It is remarkable how rapidly some boys who have been thought dull, advance when they are in school only alternate days. To a boy, variety is the spice that impels him onward, and any monotonous grind is the millstone hanging around the neck of his opportunity.

#### LONGER TERMS NEEDED.

The greatest drawback to the accomplishment of the best work is the necessity of reducing the average length of time boys stay, so as to keep the number down to the capacity of the school. Of course, some make a poor record in deportment and remain as long as they should be kept, but the impossibility of determining which boys will remain long enough to enable them to get benefits from those occupations demanding a long stay, makes it difficult to assign boys to departments which require an apprenticeship of two years or more.

The United States boys have a fixed sentence of 4 or 5 years and get much more benefit here than do Colorado boys who are permitted to work their way out on parole in a few months.

#### LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

The laundry is turning out better work than ever before and as a consequence is turning out better workmen. An expert, all-around laundryman has charge of the plant. To increase the best methods of teaching in this department, the school ought to have a new mangle and a collar and cuff ironer. The work can be done with the equipment on hand, but to teach boys to run the machines mentioned would place them in a position to say that the school was the means of fitting them for earning an honest living when they go out in the world.

#### CULINARY DEPARTMENT.

Several boys are busy in the kitchen preparing the food for nearly three hundred boys and for twenty-five officers, which is not unlike that of a big hotel. Cleanliness and promptness are the main features taught in this work, as well as economy of time and economy in use of every suitable part of material for vituals. The boys, under the direction of an expert cook, prepare all the food that is used. Many boys are thus put in a position to become second cooks upon leaving the institution, and thus have a start in work which will always give them fair wages.

#### BAKING DEPARTMENT.

The records show that the bakery used 189,500 pounds of flour during the biennial period just closed. It turned out an

average of 164 loaves of bread daily, the loaves being large ones—17 inches long. This made an output of 119,720 loaves for the term.

The amount of flour used daily has increased nearly 100 pounds during the past six months.

No department in the school has been more uniformly successful with its output than has the bakery.

The "Roll of Honor" boys received the bulk of the pies baked, while all the boys were given gingerbread Sunday evenings. Doughnuts are given the boys once per week and toast twice a week.

#### GARDENING DEPARTMENT.

The garden furnishes all the vegetables the school uses. It also produces a variety of small fruits, and when the new tracts set out begin to bear the school should have all the fruit that is used. Sixteen thousand five hundred strawberry plants were recently planted. Blackberry and raspberry plants will be set out next spring.

#### BARNS AND LIVE STOCK.

The raising of improved breeds of live stock has been pleasant, and will continue to be more and more profitable as the herds are graded up and their good qualities become known by those looking for animals.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The military department continues to be of great benefit to the discipline of the school and to the physical development of the boys and young men. If a boy is compelled to hold his head up and have his shoulders squared while in line and learns the necessity of each remaining in his place and filling it well and then gauges his conduct, when he becomes a unit in the development of his country, by the same standard he becomes a man who may mingle with his fellow men with confidence and the assurance of being welcomed as a desirable citizen.

All the boys of the school went to Denver in 1905 and participated in the naval and military parade conducted by the national meeting of the G. A. R.

#### MUSICAL TRAINING.

The band has achieved greater success than ever before. During the latter part of 1905 and the fore part of 1906 it was an organization as capable of good work as any boys' band in the land, but a majority of the boys who composed it at that time, and who had been here a long period, have since been paroled.

#### FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

One of the important improvements of this term has been the erection of a large greenhouse. The patented material—iron and woodwork—was purchased, and the construction of the house, aside from these things, was entirely the work of the boys.

Nothing has a more elevating influence than flowers. The school is planning for more conservatories so that flowers in abundance may be produced.



The care of the plants in the winter and the care of the lawns in the summer will give employment to boys and help them to prepare themselves to demonstrate that there is a demand in cities for caretakers of grounds and good wages awaiting those who possess knowledge needed therefor.

#### RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

The opening of the new chapel and its use during the past year has given the school needed room and comfort in religious services. The chapel is furnished with opera chairs and has a boweled floor. The limit of its seating capacity is 550. It has a balcony with a section for the band.

The chaplain holds general exercises every Sunday morning, at which time he delivers a talk, and has singing and Scripture reading. In the afternoon the Protestant boys assemble in the chapel for Sunday School, the Catholic boys having separate exercises conducted by a priest who comes from Golden, assisted by an officer of the institution. The Jewish boys also receive instruction in their religion every Sunday. They are taught by volunteers who come from Denver.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized at the Industrial School two years ago.

#### ATHLETIC TRAINING.

The phenomenal success of the football teams during the three seasons last past and that achieved by the baseball team in 1906 can only be accounted for through the constant physical training the boys are compelled to receive.

#### LOOKING FORWARD.

More people should visit this school and be convinced by observation that a boy may make a model student in school, when truancy and tardiness are impossible even though at some former period his life was one long nightmare for a truant officer.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Number in school at last report.....	216	
Admitted (new) .....	286	
Paroles returned .....	34	
Number received during term.....	320	
Total .....		536
Died .....	1	
Discharged and sentence expired.....	48	
Escaped .....	1	
Pardoned (includes Wyoming boys).....	42	
Paroled .....	144	
Returned to court.....	1	
Released by writ.....	3	
Number leaving institution during term.....	240	
Total number remaining November 30, 1906.....		296
Average number per day during term.....		252

## SHOWING CASH RECEIPTS.

Board of boys.....	\$9,012.30	
Coal sold .....	2,787.88	
Sale of live stock.....	1,128.97	
Rags, hides, junk.....	127.75	
Labor on tile roof.....	104.00	
Expenses returned by member Board, not used.....	100.00	
Boys' expenses returned.....	9.25	
Printing .....	85.75	
Rewards returned .....	85.00	
Miscellaneous .....	49.84	
Pasturage .....	49.75	
Magazine .....	26.00	
Sloyd models sold.....	23.75	
Machine shop models.....	21.60	
Band .....	90.00	
Broken glass and dishes.....	7.09	
Total .....		\$13,708.93

## APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1907-1908.

Maintenance .....		\$125,000.00
Three cottages at \$13,000.00.....	\$39,000.00	
School building and library.....	20,000.00	
Addition to standpipe.....	2,200.00	
Foundry .....	1,000.00	
		<u>62,200.00</u>
Land .....		11,850.00
Total .....		<u>\$199,050.00</u>
N. B.—Maintenance covers repairs and everything not itemized.		

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

## POPULATION

	Term 1905-1906		
	Male	Female	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year...	216	....	216
Number received during the year.....	320	....	320
Number discharged or died during the year.....	240	....	240
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	296	....	296
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	251	....	251
Average number of officers and employes during the year	30	....	30

## EXPENDITURES

## Current Expenses—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$ 40,498.95
2. Clothing .....	7,902.35
3. Subsistence .....	21,803.65
4. Ordinary repairs .....	1,062.09
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	35,557.12
	<u>                    </u>
Total .....	\$106,824.16

## Extraordinary Expenses—

1. New buildings, land, etc.....	\$ .....
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	16,834.77
	<u>                    </u>
Total .....	\$ 16,834.77
	<u>                    </u>
Grand total .....	\$123,708.93



COLORADO SCHOOL FOR DEAF  
AND BLIND





SCHOOL, FOR DEAF AND BLIND.





## COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

Established at Colorado Springs 1874, New Act 1877,  
Amended in 1885.

W. K. Argo, Superintendent.

Board of Trustees.	Term Expires.
Edwin J. Eaton, Colorado Springs.....	1911
Leo R. Gottlieb, Trinidad.....	1909
Joseph F. Humphrey, Colorado Springs.....	1909
George E. West, Durango.....	1907
Mrs. Mary McDonald, Pueblo.....	1907

Term, six years. Compensation, \$150.00 per annum and mileage at "15 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place of meeting."

### ESTABLISHED.

Established only thirty years ago, with seven pupils, in a rented building. It has had under instruction up to the present time 609 young people, 414 deaf and 195 blind, with an enrollment this session of 153, all but two being from Colorado. A conservative estimate would place the value of the buildings and grounds at not less than \$300,000.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

While the improvements in the school the last five or six years, along all lines, have been steady, the recent additions in real estate have probably been the most important events that have taken place. One of these is the purchase, with the aid of General Palmer, of twelve acres adjoining the school grounds. This exactly doubled the area of the tract upon which the school buildings are located, giving ample room for playgrounds and such growth as may be expected for many years to come.

The other noteworthy improvement during the period covered by this report is the erection of the new Administration Building, just completed. The basement, which is practically above ground, has one large room for gymnastics and general purposes, and separate locker and bath rooms for each sex. The third story, which is left unfinished, will provide excellent rooms for help.

The latest improvement, not yet fully completed, is the installation of an intercommunicating, non-interfering telephone system, with eighteen stations, all wires to the various buildings being laid underground in galvanized iron pipe.

For several years the school has taken the first prize for the best kept public grounds. Last year, owing to the torn-up condition of the grounds on account of the new building, the place was not entered, but the school was able to carry some twenty-three prizes at the Flower Show in August, 1906, for flowers and vegetables of various kinds.

#### AIMS.

It is the constant aim to give to the State the very best school possible with the means furnished, and it is desired to have, sooner or later, one of the foremost institutions of the kind in the land. Already it is favorably known as among the most progressive schools, and there is no reason why there should not be steady improvement, if the sympathy and good will of the legislators can be enlisted. It takes years and money to perfect a school of this kind, but in the meantime there is loss to a class that can ill afford it.

#### LANDS.

The school has recently acquired one hundred and twenty acres of land, beautifully located just outside the city limits of Colorado Springs, and within three-quarters of a mile of the school. This not only secures permanency for the dairy, which has come to be regarded as a necessity, but it also provides a future home for the school should it ever be found expedient or necessary to move the school out of the city, a contingency not unlikely to arise within the next thirty or forty years.

With the present holdings and locations few schools are better provided for from a material standpoint.

Hundreds of circulars to county superintendents, school secretaries, postmasters and others have been sent out and have been followed up closely when names were secured. Doubtless some children are eligible who are not in the school, but in proportion to the school population but one state has a better record for attendance than Colorado, namely New York, which has seven large schools for the deaf and two for the blind, so distributed over the state that attendance is comparatively easy to all.

#### THE SCHOOL ROOM

An innovation, or rather a return to the old order of things was made last September when the hours were changed giving the entire forenoon to school work and the afternoon to the trades. For the last eight years the pupils have attended school from 7:50 to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m., going to the shops after school and remaining there until 4:30, the time allotted to each, being five and two hours. The school hours were the full five although the full hour after dinner was not found of as much value as a similar length of time in the forenoon, but the time spent in the shops was never over an hour and three-quarters, usually nearer an hour and a half. The pupils had too little time at the noon hour to change to old clothes and back again for school, hence their better clothing suffered from rough handling on the play ground which could not be prevented without de-

prising the children of the exercise in the open air. Under the present regime, school begins at 7:45 and closes at 12:40, with a ten minute recess at 10:40. Dinner is served at 12:50 after which the pupils change to their working clothes and play until 1:55 when all go to the shops for a full period of two and a half hours. This gives one full hour for exercise before the call to supper.

Investigation shows considerable difference of opinion as to the proper division of time between school and the shops, some going so far as to make the two periods equal and as low as three hours each. The matter has been given much thought with reference to the education of the mind and the equipment of the pupil for after life, and it will be hard to convince the average person that any less time than is given in this school to the literary work would be adequate to the needs of the ordinary deaf child.

Among schools for the deaf Colorado is classed with those using what is known as the "combined system," which means, "Speech and speech-reading are important but for mental development and the acquisition of language these are regarded as still more important."

In the blind department the methods do not differ greatly from those of other similar schools. It is believed the possession of an accurate and retentive memory is the best asset of the blind; this is cultivated from the beginning to the end of the course. All work in mathematics is done mentally. Music is committed from the manuscript as well as from dictation. The classes in this department are small, well graded and well taught.

#### MANUAL TRAINING

Boys and girls, deaf and blind, spend two hours a week in manual training classes doing raffia, reed work and elementary woodwork. In addition the little girls have one hour in the sewing rooms under instructors. As soon as old enough both boys and girls are placed in the shops two and a half hours each day. The deaf boys are instructed in carpentry, shoemaking, printing and painting are given and an opportunity to learn something of gardening and dairying. The blind boys are taught piano tuning, broom and mattress making, chair caning, rug weaving and how to knit hammock and laundry bags. All girls, whether deaf or blind, have regular lessons in darning, sewing and cooking.

#### THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

The pupils come to the school in September and leave in June as in any other of the State schools. The only difference is that here board and lodgings are furnished in addition to tuition.

The buildings are all steam heated and lighted by electricity. The older pupils live two or three in a room and the younger in dormitories of from seven to twenty, but each pupil has his own individual bed. The pupils take great pride in the appearance of their rooms, and the dining room.

## MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The oculist and aurist, Dr. Marbourg, is in regular attendance twice a week and at other times when necessary treating all who need his services. The physician, Dr. Anderson calls and handles each case as occasion requires. The hospital, in charge of a most excellent nurse, is a great comfort to the entire school. In addition to the care of the sick the nurse makes daily applications to the eyes, nose and throat under the directions of the doctor.

The sanitation is in every respect all that could be desired.

## GYMNASIUM.

The large play room in the basement has been converted into a gymnasium and affords a place where corrective drills of various kinds are given to advantage. Deaf children drag their feet in walking and the blind are inclined to hang their heads and droop their shoulders.

An outdoor gymnasium would not be out of place in a climate such as surrounds this school.

## APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1907-1908.

To pay deficit in building fund.....	\$ 5,423.57
To pay for 120 acres of school land, with interest.....	1,250.00
Pipe organ .....	5,000.00
Electric light plant .....	7,500.00
To complete basement and attic of school building and put in toilet rooms .....	5,000.00
Barn and storage shed.....	6,000.00
Grading and piping grounds, cement walks, etc.....	3,000.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 33,173.57

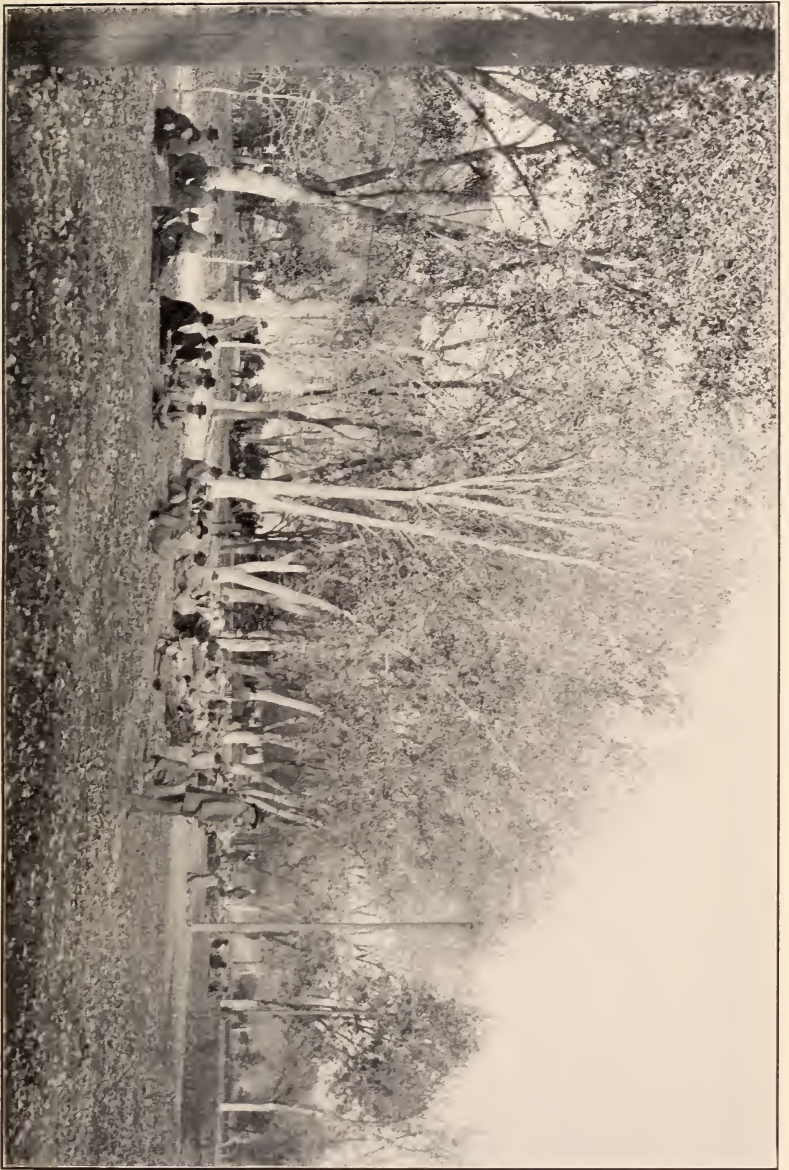




INSANE ASYLUM







INSANE ASYLUM.  
On the Lawn—Under the quieting influences of Colorado Sunshine.



## STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

(Established in Pueblo by Act of 1879, New Law 1899.)

A. P. BUSEY, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

## BOARD OF LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

TERM EXPIRES

M. A. Vigil, Walsenburg.....1911

Charles F. Andrew, Longmont.....1909

M. Studinski, Pueblo.....1907

Term, six years. Compensation, \$600 per annum.

## POPULATION.

There were residing in the Asylum at the opening of this biennial period, 467 men, 270 women, a total of 737. There were admitted for the same period 270 men, 40 women, making a total under treatment of 1,047. There were discharged, recovered, 70 men, 10 women, a total of 41. There were discharged, unimproved, 16 men, 1 woman, a total of 17. There were discharged as not insane 3 men, no women, a total of 3. Died, 96 men, 21 women, a total of 117. Remaining in the Institution November 30, 1906, 516 men, 271 women, a total of 787.

The admissions for this biennial period have been almost as many as for the preceding period when we had all the room of the new additions in which to receive new cases, thus showing that the movement of population has been fairly active for a class of insane, the majority of whom are chronic and incurable. The Institution, therefore, has done very good work, and has been able to admit nearly all applicants, except a few in the woman's department, which has had no vacancies for the past six months.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients in the institution at date of last report.	467	270	737
Admitted during the term.....	270	40	310
Whole number treated during term.....	737	310	1,047

## DISCHARGED DURING THE TERM AS FOLLOWS:

	Men	Women	Total
Recovered .....	70	10	80
Improved .....	34	7	41
Unimproved .....	16	1	17
Not insane .....	3	...	3
Died .....	96	21	117
Total number of all discharges .....	218	39	258
Remaining in the institution at the end of the period.....	516	271	787

## RECOVERY.

The recovery rate based on admissions is satisfactory, considering the chronic incurable class received. Owing to the fact that for years past the institution has been constantly crowded, patients have been compelled to wait admission until, in the majority of cases, they became chronic and incurable and from this chronic incurable class few recoveries are expected. This renders the percentage of recoveries below what it ought to be if the cases could receive treatment while in the acute stage. The custom regarding recoveries is to send them out on parole for a number of months, and, during this period of time, have their friends report to the institution at stated periods the condition of the patient, and at the end of three or four months if they remain well they are discharged. The death rate for the period does not exceed that of former reports and is as low as could be reasonably expected considering the great number of paretics received in this institution.

## HEALTH.

The health of the patients has been good with the exception of a few cases of typhoid fever, but none were so unfortunate as to die as a result of the malady; there have been no epidemics of any kind. One suicide. This was about the only serious calamity that occurred during the period. Only two suicides have occurred in this institution during the last seven years with an average population of over seven hundred patients.

## EMPLOYMENT.

Various kinds of employment are furnished, such as farm, garden, laundry, kitchen, lawn, etc., to as many patients as can be utilized with safety. The work always proves beneficial to the patients and in many instances hastens recovery. The beautiful climate and sunshine in Colorado enables us to keep the entire asylum population in the open air at least ten months out of the year, a fact which has much to do with improving health and prolonging the life of the insane.

## PHYSICAL CONDITION—INSTITUTION.

The institution has a beautiful lawn and magnificent shade trees, which afford rest to the mind, shelter from the sun's rays, and renders the patients comfortable, as they may remain out of doors. One feature about the climate of Colorado which is so beneficial to the insane is, that nights are always cool and pleasant and sleep is never prevented or interfered with on account of heat, which is so troublesome in some of the eastern states. The result is that patients are not noisy, irritable and restless during the day; hypnotics are not so frequently required, and as a class the patients are nothing like the trouble to manage that they are in a warm, sultry climate, where their sleep and rest are disturbed. It is a common occurrence for those who visit the institution to express surprise at the quietude of so large a population of insane. It is attributed largely to the climate. The climatic condition is conducive to health and therefore acts as a

remedial or restorative agent in the treatment of the insane, and in many instances, combined with proper food and management is all that is required to effect a cure.

#### PHYSICAL CONDITION—PATIENT.

It has occurred during this period, that officials from different counties in the state, hurry patients off to the institution in a feeble, sickly condition when they are unable to take such a long journey. Care should be taken and medical advice obtained to ascertain whether the patient is in a fit condition physically to be removed to this institution, before the journey is undertaken.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

The facilities for amusing and otherwise diverting the minds of the patients are greatly improved since the last report. The amusement hall is completed and in use nearly two years. Weekly dances, Divine service every Sunday, with an occasional theatrical entertainment have helped to vary the monotonous life led by the insane in an institution. Many of the patients attend the races at the state fair, by invitation of the President of the Association, and they greatly enjoy the privilege. A number of patients are taken from time to time to the Mineral Palace, which they seem to enjoy. Phonographs are placed in both departments of the institution, and moved from ward to ward and afford amusement for all. The amusement hall is not heated and can not be used in winter.

#### TRAINING SCHOOL.

A training school for nurses, which every well-regulated institution should have, has been delayed because the hall could not be heated in winter. The school will be established as soon as possible and marked beneficial results are sure to follow.

#### CONDEMNATION COMMITTEE.

Attention has been called to the necessity of the Legislature providing some way, by enactment of law or otherwise, the appointment of a Condemnation Committee to condemn certain lots or tracts of ground both on east or west side of the present asylum tract and enlarge the present domain sufficiently to transact the business for the present population. This would add about fifteen acres on the west and perhaps five on the east, which would enable the institution to have more range for the stock, dairy, herds, etc., as it is now, the space for such purposes is limited. This would also rid the institution of a few cottages that immediately adjoin the asylum tract, that are inhabited by people who at times disturb the patients. Steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment to obtain this ground and an appropriation should be made by the Legislature with which to pay for the same. The cost should not be great because lots on either side of the asylum tract are cheap, from \$20.00 to \$100.00 each, which when put into acreage would be more reasonable than the price asked for some acreage at a distance. The

acquisition of these lots is for the betterment of the grounds for the present population of the asylum and has nothing to do with making provision for additional insane population. This ground would give us more room for exercise of our patients. With a population of eight hundred and with an acreage of perhaps not more than sixty-five acres left out of an original tract of eighty, after railroad and public highways are taken out, the space is limited and necessarily crowded with such a large population as this institution.

#### EPILEPTICS—FEEBLE-MINDED—AND CRIMINAL INSANE.

If this institution is relieved of the epileptics, feeble-minded and criminal insane, it will make room for many curable insane who are now crowded out and can not gain admission on account of the incurable class which should be otherwise cared for. The criminal insane could all be cared for at the prison by building a ward in the grounds in proximity to the prison, which would cheaply and economically provide for these people. This would give the asylum more room and rid the better class of insane from the baneful effects of association with the criminal class. There should by all means be an institution built somewhere in the state for the epileptics and feeble-minded. This class could be cared for economically by building inexpensive structures on the cottage plan on some productive farm near a good market easy of access; the epileptics and many of the feeble-minded could be made almost self-sustaining by the labor they would perform. It is a matter that is important and the rapid growth of the population of the State demands that the question receive attention as soon as possible; provision must be made for these various classes. The Sixteenth General Assembly should appropriate money to start this enterprise. The Fifteenth General Assembly failed to make an appropriation for special work, and nothing in the way of new improvements has been carried on during the period. No new cottages were provided for women, and for six months past women applicants have had to be refused. The twelve thousand dollar repair fund was likewise not allowed, therefore only the ordinary repairs such as could be made by our engineer, carpenter and others have been performed.

#### NECESSARY REPAIRS.

Repairs of a general kind for the protection of property have been made; the fire escapes were all painted inside and out, the smokestack at boiler plant was painted, the tile sewer under the east end of men's building being badly broken and leaky, was taken up and replaced by cast iron eight inch sewerpipe which should last for all time and never leak. Several hundred feet of tile pipe were purchased and put in place for draining from down spouts of the new buildings.

#### WATER COMPANY.

The Pueblo Water Company installed meters and have done away with the flat rate heretofore given to the institution. This new method has resulted in more than doubling the cost of

water and the present cost compared with that of similar institutions in other states is rather appalling and really burdensome to the institution and those who support it.

Standpipes for fire protection are in new cottages, with six hundred feet of hose attached.

#### TELEPHONE.

A local telephone system has been installed by the Colorado Bell Telephone Company. It extends to every ward and department of the property and is not only a great convenience, but should be of great benefit in case of fire breaking out in any of the buildings on the premises.

#### STEAM HEATING—REPAIRS AND ADDITION.

The steam radiation not being sufficient in the old cottage to properly warm wards of same, additional radiators were ordered, and installed by the asylum engineer and the wards since have been quite comfortable. No other change in the heating apparatus was necessary to correct this trouble.

#### MATRESS PLANT.

The mattress making plant for the institution not being sufficiently large to do the work for our present population, was enlarged to double the original size.

#### PROTECTION FROM RIVER.

The retaining wall on river front bordering the farm and garden was repaired and further protected by the building of a dike to turn the water away from the wall.

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

From the limited amount of ground the institution has for garden purposes, vegetables of all kinds were raised in abundance by the gardener assisted by the patients. The patients are doubly benefited by this industry; first, by the labor performed in helping to produce the vegetables; secondly, in the consumption of same.

#### REQUIREMENTS.

The finances of the institution at the present time are in better condition than ever before in its history. Heretofore the management has always had to ask for an emergency appropriation; this period it will be unnecessary, as the institution has in the treasury to its credit nearly \$40,000, which will pay all expense until such time as the Sixteenth General Assembly appropriates money to maintain the institution for the coming biennial period.

The most important requirement for the next period, except maintenance, is that of proper provision for additional insane who are unprovided for. There are at least 150 and possibly 200 insane that are deprived of state care. This institution, with a capacity for 800 patients, is full to overflowing, and additional accommodations must be provided. The question of what the provision shall be, whether a new institution or additions to the present plant is a question for the Sixteenth General Assembly

to determine. There are many reasons why a new institution would be the proper thing; the present tract of ground embraces less than eighty acres, after deducting right-of-way to railroad and the acreage destroyed by the river. The present population is 800 on this small tract of land, with no way to obtain enough additional acreage to put up new buildings. Again, on account of the noise made by the Santa Fe Railway Company's switch yards, the present location is a very noisy and undesirable one, and all acute cases of nervous trouble are greatly disturbed at night, making it an unsuitable location for this class. The first consideration in a matter of this kind should be the proper care, treatment and comfort of the insane. It is economy as well as humanity to make proper provision for these people. In the incipiency of their disease is the time to give them appropriate surroundings and scientific treatment, and thus restore them as soon as possible. It is cheaper to a state to give them proper care and restore them than to have them become chronic and incurable for want of proper facilities, and have to be supported at the expense of the state for life. It must also be remembered that these patients are good people; they have all been taxpayers and are entitled to the best provision the state is able to make for them. In consideration of these facts, and the rapid growth of the population of the State, it seems a new institution might be built in the suburbs of Denver, on a tract of about 500 acres of land, at a point sufficiently remote from the noise of railroads and bustle of city, yet at the same time near enough to be easy of access, so that supplies can be readily and cheaply obtained. The advantages of a location for an asylum in proximity to a city like Denver are very great from an economical stand point to the taxpayer. Should this suggestion not meet the approval of the Legislature, then another plan would be to erect three more cottages to the present plant, and condemn town lots to give sufficient room on which to build them. What would be a cheaper plan still, but not so desirable or satisfactory, would be to purchase a farm of 160 acres or more, several miles west of the present tract, and build a series of cheap cottages thereon and colonize with the chronic incurable class; let them farm, raise poultry and engage in other industries that would in a measure make them self-sustaining. This would make room enough in the present system of buildings to care for the new acute cases that will apply for admission during the next two years.

BUILDING FOR STOREROOM, DINING ROOM, SLEEPING APARTMENTS, ETC.

An appropriation for this needed improvement was asked for in previous report, but was not granted. At the present time there are no store rooms except dark, basement rooms used for the purpose.



## COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

All well-regulated, properly provided for institutions of this kind have a cold storage and ice plant, and this institution is badly in need of such an improvement.

## REPAIR FUND.

The interior of the old building for men needs overhauling, some new flooring, plastering, painting, steel ceilings, etc., etc. A fund of at least \$5,000 for this and other equally important repairs should be appropriated.

## LAND PURCHASES.

An appropriation of \$15,000.00 should be made with which to pay for town lots that join the asylum tract, and thus enlarge the present domain sufficiently to give room to properly care for the present population.

## ARTESIAN WELL.

An artesian well to furnish water for drinking purposes would be an advantage. The Arkansas river water, unfiltered, is very unhealthy, and typhoid fever prevails every year on account of the use of it.

## WATER PIPES.

There should be new water pipes put in, as the present system is more than twenty years old and liable to burst any day.

## BOILER HOUSE EXTENSION.

Two new boilers should be added to the present battery to meet requirements if additional buildings are erected.

## LIBRARY.

A library fund should be made in order to have books and periodicals for the inmates. Many of them enjoy reading, and are thus enabled to while away many hours of a monotonous existence.

## OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The time of Dr. W. W. Grant, who was appointed for a term of six years, and who served as President of the Board of Lunacy Commissioners during this time, expired July, 1905, and Mr. M. A. Vigil was appointed to fill the vacancy. It is needless to say that Dr. Grant served the State well. He made a faithful, honest, capable member, always ready to sacrifice personal interest in the interest and welfare of the insane, and did all he could to upbuild the institution and make its management a credit to the State. On January 5, 1905, Mr. E. G. Middlekamp was removed as a member and Secretary of the Board by the Governor, and Mr. M. Studzinski was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and is now serving as the Secretary of the Board. Dr. W. E. Cord, assistant at the male department of the institution, resigned, after five and one-half years' service to enter private practice, and Dr. B. T. Williams was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. W. E. Cord was faithful in the discharge of his duties, and it is re-

gretted that he left the service of the institution. Dr. Persis White, the woman physician at the woman's department, resigned, after three and a half years' service, to nurse and care for a sick mother, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. Alice Lake. During Dr. White's service she was very efficient and took a great interest in the welfare of the institution and its inmates.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The institution was visited and inspected by His Excellency, Governor Jesse F. McDonald, on different occasions during his term of office. On one of his trips he was accompanied by Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Rhoads, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Mr. Hagar, Secretary of the Charity Board. The Board of State Charities and Correction, accompanied by the Secretary, visited the institution a number of times and inspected it thoroughly. Such visitors are always welcome to the institution.

The consulting staff of medical men again have placed the institution under obligations for services rendered and advice given whenever called upon.

The institution has been fortunate in receiving reading matter of all kinds from different people during the period. The late Mr. E. G. Stoiber donated a year's subscription, amounting to \$127.00, for the following list of magazines and periodicals, which were very much enjoyed by the inmates: Country Life in America, Collier's Weekly, Ladies' Home Journal, Life, Black and White, Craftsman, Sketch, Illustrated London News, Harper's Monthly, Puck, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Field and Stream, Forest and Stream, American Field Studio, Scientific American, with supplement, Mining and Engineering Journal, Mining and Scientific Press, Munsey, Scribner's American Journal, Cosmopolitan, Review of Reviews, Century, McClure's, Popular Science, Atlantic Monthly, World's Work, Harper's Weekly, Forum, Strand and Lippincott's.

The McClelland Public Library continues to donate cast-off books to the institution, and they are very useful. Mrs. J. E. Campbell, magazines; Mrs. Christie, 308 West Seventh street, magazines; The Star Journal Publishing Company, papers; Mrs. Baxter, 226 West Ariendo avenue, magazines; Mrs. G. L. L. Gann, magazines and papers; Mrs. C. J. Hest, magazines; Mrs. Jennie Burch, magazines; Miss Albert, magazines; Mrs. F. S. Luqueer, magazines; Mrs. Fairfax, magazines; Mrs. Lepere, 314 East Orman avenue, magazines; Centennial School, magazines and papers; Mrs. D. W. Collins, papers; Dr. H. A. Black, magazines and papers; Mrs. M. D. Webster, magazines; Mrs. J. H. Williams, magazines; Mrs. McLaughlin, 719 Court street, magazines; Mrs. G. E. Cazaley, magazines and papers; Mr. McHenry Green, papers

## APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR 1907-1908.

Now required, maintenance balance of biennial period based on a population of 900 people.....	\$180,000.00	
This does not include 1-3 mill levy.		
Three new cottages.....	150,000.00	
Cottage for Steward.....	2,000.00	
Cold storage plant.....	10,000.00	
Artesian well .....	10,000.00	
Webster heating system.....	18,000.00	
Two additional boilers.....	4,000.00	
Laboratory and hospital improvement.....	2,500.00	
For adjacent lots and lands.....	65,000.00	
For ventilation of kitchen.....	1,000.00	
For repairs .....	10,000.00	
A building for store-room, dining-room, etc.....	15,000.00	
		\$467,500.00

## POPULATION, YEARS 1905-1906.

	Male	Female	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal period..	467	270	737
Number received during the period.....	270	40	310
Number discharged or died during the period.....	219	39	259
Number at end of fiscal period.....	516	271	787
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the period.....	...	...	773
Average number of officers and employes during the period .....	...	...	70

## EXPENDITURES.

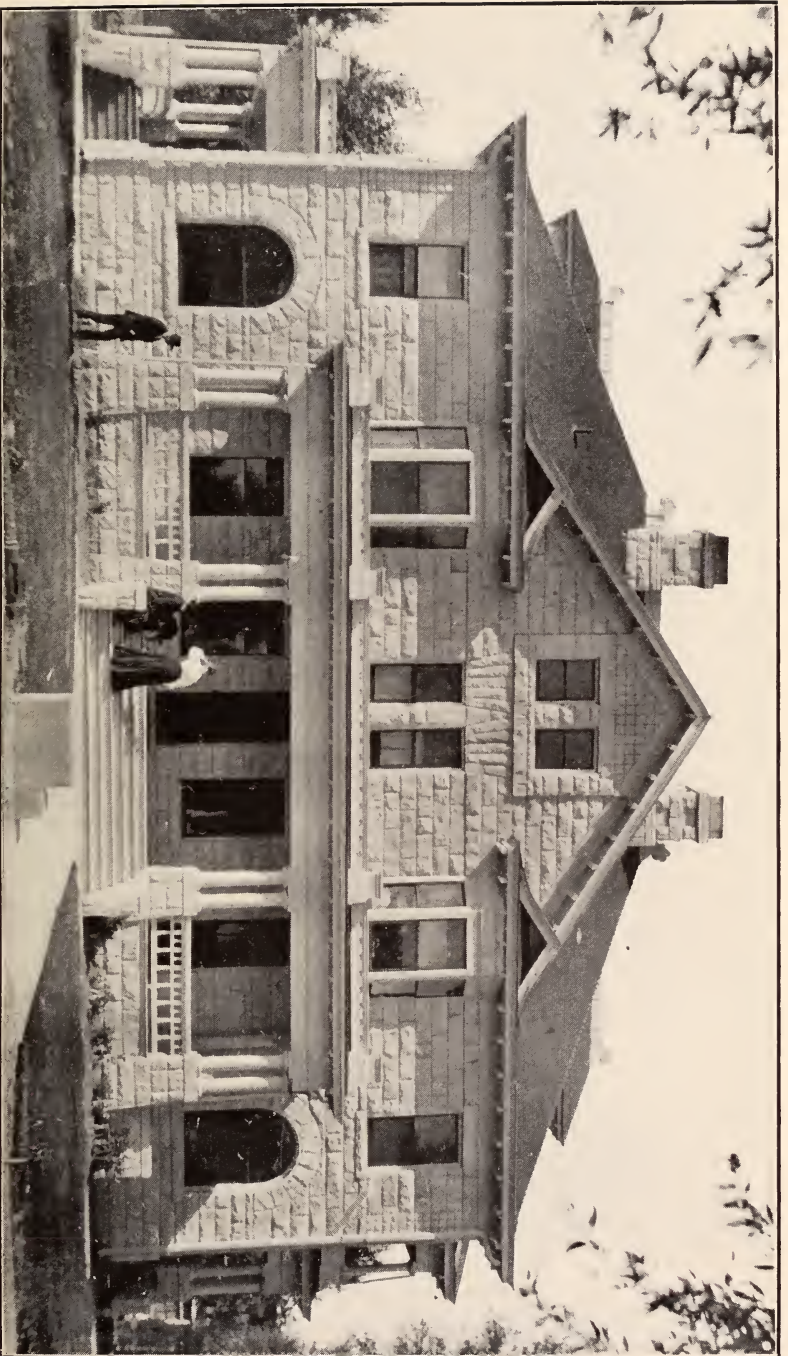
## Current Expenses—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$70,971.50	
2. Clothing .....	12,182.71	
3. Subsistence—groceries, provisions, etc.....	61,485.53	
4. Ordinary repairs .....	4,770.63	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	79,934.40	
Total .....		\$229,344.77



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME





SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME--ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.





## SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Established at Monte Vista by Act of 1889, Amended  
1893, 1895 and 1899.

C. S. ALDRICH, Commander.

Board of Commissioners.	Term Expires.
Gen. George W. Curfman, Denver.....	1909
Thomas C. Graden, Durango.....	1909
Lewis H. Cheney, Monte Vista.....	1907

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

Samuel West, Adjutant.  
Leroy Beard, Quartermaster.  
C. W. Russell, Surgeon.

## PLANS, ETC.

The plans for general expenditures and improvements contemplate the full use of the legislative appropriations for the biennial period; the features most urgent, have been pushed forward and while more money could have been used to good advantage, the old soldiers have been made comfortable by the erection of a new stone dining hall and the introduction of steam heat in all the main buildings and by enlarging the artesian water system and making new and enlarged main sewer. A stone morgue has been built and a wing for a beautiful conservatory, which adds greatly to the pleasure of a number of the veterans in their old age.

The affairs of the Home have been conducted by the resident officers with great care and good judgment. The legislative appropriations have been expended very economically, so that no debts have been incurred.

## DISCIPLINE.

The discipline has been firm, but fraternal.

## HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

The hospital department is in most excellent condition. Surgeon Russell, with three trained young men under him are giving most excellent care to the sick.

Some surgery was done among the cases.

Several cases of acute mania have been treated and cured. Senile dementia is more prevalent than a year ago, but with the new quarters can be cared for nicely.

The new addition to the hospital greatly helps in caring for the sick and isolating those in a very feeble condition. Among the improvements which add to the comfort and health, may be mentioned the steam heating system and the new cement walks.

## WANTS.

A conservatory is wanted, a new steam laundry, a large stone cellar for the storage of the vegetables raised in the garden, an extension of the hospital dining room, a new hospital bath room and the lake improved by a driveway around it, bor

dered with trees and a widening of the lake dike; this will involve draining and dredging of the lake.

#### LOW DEATH RATE.

The Adjutant's statistical report shows the number of deaths during the year have been 16, or 6.4 per cent. of the total membership. This death rate is remarkably low, even for so healthful a state as Colorado and is only about one-third of that of several eastern and middle Mississippi State Homes. This very low death rate is a subject for congratulation with all who are interested in the welfare of the veterans of this institution.

#### GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP.

The net gain of thirty-one in the membership of the Home during the year is evidence that as age and infirmities creep on, the veterans of the Civil War are learning more and more to appreciate the advantages which the state offers in this soldiers' home.

#### GARDEN AND DAIRY.

The garden, dairy, apiary, chickens and hogs have made a net profit of \$2,031.32, besides adding to the attractiveness and healthfulness of the menu.

#### COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The figures show that the cost of the daily ration has been 24.4 cents and the per capita cost of clothing \$13.53. The total cost per capita of maintaining the Home for the past year, including all repairs, has been \$235.00, based on average attendance.

#### HOME FOR FAMILIES.

If the State provides a home for the families, this provision should be made in barracks, with suites of rooms adapted to the size of the different families, with a general kitchen and dining room.

The barrack system is urged because it is more sanitary, affords much better facilities for discipline and control and is much more economical than the cottage system.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

With the steadily increasing membership it will be necessary to have a legislative appropriation of \$60,000 for maintenance during the next biennial period.

Should the legislature decide to provide for soldiers' families here, an additional appropriation of \$15,000 for the family barracks and \$5,000 for the kitchen and dining room will be necessary if the buildings are made of stone similar to those at present on the grounds.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1907-1908	
Maintenance .....	\$60,000.00
Improvements .....	\$24,000.00
Consisting of Completion of conservatory, stone cellar for vegetables, extension to hospital dining-room, new hospital bath-room, improvement of the lake by widening the dike twelve feet, construction of drive-way around it, draining and dredging of the lake.	
Total .....	\$84,000.00



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—MAIN BARRACKS.



## POPULATION

	Year 1905			Year 1906		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of inmates enrolled at beginning of fiscal year..	201	...	201	218	...	218
Number received during the year.....	76	...	76	81	...	81
Number discharged and died during the year.....	59	...	59	50	...	50
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	218	...	218	249	...	249
Daily average attendance (i. e. number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	154	...	154	157	...	157
Average number of officers and employes during the year	49	...	49	49	...	49

## EXPENDITURES

Current Expenses—		
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$13,804.20	\$13,791.45
2. Clothing .....	3,188.41	3,126.18
3. Subsistence .....	9,106.37	9,484.05
4. Ordinary repairs .....	976.76	1,149.72
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	11,649.97	9,669.25
Total .....	\$38,725.71	\$37,220.65
Extraordinary Expenses—		
1. New buildings .....	\$12,332.07	\$ 7,437.61
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	203.37	9,466.42
Total .....	\$12,535.44	\$16,904.03
Grand total .....	\$51,261.15	\$54,124.68



REFORMATORY







REFORMATORY—CELL HOUSE.



## STATE REFORMATORY.

(Established at Buena Vista by Act of 1889.)

A. C. DUTCHER, Warden.

Board of Prison Commissioners.	Term Expires.
Thomas M. Bowen, Pueblo.....	1909
Charles Munn, Ouray.....	1911
Henry L. White, Canon City.....	1907

Term, six years.

Salary \$400 per annum and mileage at 10 cents per mile.

## POPULATION.

The steady and permanent increase in population has proven one of the most serious problems with which to contend. The question of discipline becomes more complicated, while to have such a proportion of prisoners sleeping outside of proper cells constitutes a standing menace to the institution. It would seem that a mere mention of the situation would be sufficient to guarantee an appropriation by the Legislature of a sum sufficient for all needs.

## PAROLES.

The efficiency of the parole system and effectiveness of the institution as a reformatory in the true sense of the word has been increased by the installment of a course of securing positions for each inmate before parole is granted. In a majority of instances the term of parole has been served out with credit to themselves and the institution and they have been started in lives of usefulness, sobriety and honesty.

The term was closed in good financial condition, all bills being paid and the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and sixteen cents (\$144.16) returned to the State Treasury, as an unexpended balance in the maintenance fund.

The amount expended for maintenance for all purposes was eighty-six thousand, one hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-four cents (\$86,165.64).

The net daily per capita cost was sixty and two-tenths cents (\$.602), and the gross daily per capita cost was seventy-seven and six tenths cents (\$.776), which is fourteen per cent (14%) lower than any previous term.

## PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PLANT.

The new building, which will serve as a dining room, kitchen, bakery, hospital, chapel and schoolroom, is about half completed, and will likely take nearly two years to finish.

This building is two hundred and seventeen (217) feet by fifty (50) feet, two stories high, with a one-story addition twenty-

four (24) feet by sixty (60) feet on each side, built of granite, and will afford ample room, when completed, for the different purposes for which it was intended.

As soon as this is done, immediate steps should be taken to extend the present cell house to connect with this building, which will give about one hundred additional cells. Almost every night during the two years past from four to twenty-four boys are sleeping outside the cell house.

All of the other buildings are in good condition and repair, except the buildings, sheds and corrals for cattle and poultry. These are old and not at all in keeping with the institution and arrangements should be made at once for new buildings and equipment to replace these.

The average daily per capita cost for feeding the prisoners was ten and one-half cents (\$.105), and for clothing three and one-half cents (\$.035).

The average daily cost for each officer was thirty-four cents (\$.34) for sustenance.

Some time has now elapsed since the stripes were abolished, and it is a good change.

Each prisoner that is received is examined, and if deficient in education, he is put to work in school; otherwise, if he is physically able, he is put to work, generally where he can learn some useful trade.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

## RECEIPTS

Appropriation for maintenance.....	\$ 85,000.00
Appropriation for reformatory building, 1905-1906 fund.....	20,000.00
Balance of appropriation reformatory building, 1901-1902 fund .....	5,303.12
Balance of appropriation reformatory building, 1903-1904 fund .....	7,607.09
Reformatory cash fund.....	1,309.80
Library and entertainment fund.....	47.94
Tobacco account .....	36.56
Prisoner's balances .....	250.40
Sales .....	\$19.55
Received from the United States Government for sustenance of United States prisoners.....	490.25
Cash on hand December 1, 1904.....	4,500.63
Total .....	<u>\$125,395.34</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Vouchers drawn against maintenance.....	\$ 85,000.00
Vouchers drawn against reformatory building, 1905-1906 fund	1,008.70
Vouchers drawn against reformatory building, 1901-1902 fund	5,303.12
Vouchers drawn against reformatory building, 1903-1904 fund	7,607.09
Vouchers drawn against reformatory cash fund.....	1,165.64
Balance in reformatory building, 1905-1906 fund.....	18,991.30
Balance in reformatory cash fund (paid state treasurer)....	144.16
Deposited with state treasurer to credit of the reformatory cash fund .....	1,309.80
Sock industry .....	650.38
Cash on hand November 30, 1906—	
State .....	3,850.25
Prisoners .....	250.40
Library and entertainment fund.....	47.94
Tobacco account .....	36.56
Total .....	<u>\$125,395.34</u>

## STATEMENT OF PRODUCTS OF FARM AND LAND

For the Two Years Ending November 30, 1906.

Products.	Amount.
Beets, lbs.....	96,500
Carrots, lbs.....	34,000
Cabbage, lbs.....	2,250
Onions, lbs.....	1,743
Oats, bu.....	3,383
Parsnips, lbs.....	20,500
Potatoes, bu.....	1,400
Peas, bu.....	753
Rutabagas, lbs.....	58,000
Turnips, lbs.....	28,030
Hay, tons.....	235
Wheat, bu.....	912



REFORMATORY—FIRST GRADE SUIT.





## SICKNESS AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Aside from sickness arising from the overcrowded condition of the institution and disease afflicting members before their arrival here, but little has occurred during the time covered by this report.

Although a number of the inmates have been engaged in the construction of the new building, but few accidents have happened and these, with one exception, have been of a minor nature.

The types of disease arising among inmates while incarcerated here have not been of a serious nature. Typhoid fever has been absent from our list.

## SCHOOL REPORT.

Among the many and divers changes indicative of advancement which have taken place in all departments of the institution during the past two years, it may be seen that the school has labored to keep in the front rank.

With the growth and extension of the reformatory system throughout the country, has come a desire to educate the boys under its care. Especially is this true in the Reformatory of Colorado, and it has been the purpose to send each boy forth with sufficient education to support and protect him in his endeavor to earn an honest livelihood.

Although no claim is made that education is a cure for crime, yet experience teaches that practical education combined with the mastering of some useful trade has a prominent part in restoring criminal defects. The inmates of this institution are divided into two lots, and work alternately, either at the bench or in school.

School has been in session six hundred and seventy half days. The forenoon sessions extending over three and three-fourths hours each and the afternoon sessions three and one-half hours each. School is open six days per week. The forenoon classes receive twenty-one and the afternoon classes twenty-two and one-half hours schooling per week. The average attendance per half day has been twenty-four and fifty-six hundredths, and per day, forty-nine and twelve hundredths, which is thirty-two and two-sevenths per cent. of the total population. In the two years, two hundred and six have received regular instruction, an average of eighty-one and one-fourth half days each, and thirty-seven others have, during spare moments, made good advancement in studies that will be of use to them in their trades.

Upon entering the institution, each boy is given an examination in the common English branches, and graded as nearly as practicable in accordance with the system authorized by the State course of study. If he fails to pass the Fourth Grade, he is retained in school. Those passing the Fourth Grade are generally exempt from school.

## RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

The institution highly deserves the designation, which it bears, for it is a school of learning, imparting to its inmates practical knowledge of some trade, or vocation, which will enable them to earn an honest livelihood after the expiration of their respective terms. The inmates enjoy access to a good library, both stationary and traveling. This obviously shows that many of them are teachable, and that they improve their opportunities in a high degree. And what is said in favor of this department, may also be said of other departments.

## APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1907-1908.

Maintenance fund .....	\$90,000.00
Improvements, finishing present building, commencing connection between this new building and the old cell house, barn, repairs, etc.....	11,000.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$101,000.00



REFORMATORY—SECOND GRADE SUIT.



## POPULATION.

	Year 1905	Year 1906
	Male	Female
	Total	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	147	162
Number received during the year.....	164	166
Number discharged or died during the year.....	149	170
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	162	158
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year .....	148.5	158.5
Average number of officers and employes during the year.....	20.6	19.1

## EXPENDITURES.

## Current Expenses—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$18,385.00	\$18,415.00
2. Clothing .....	2,678.86	2,714.63
3. Subsistence .....	7,924.29	7,013.45
4. Ordinary repairs .....	551.13	684.43
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	14,634.18	13,134.60
Total .....	\$44,173.46	\$41,992.18

## Extraordinary Expenses—

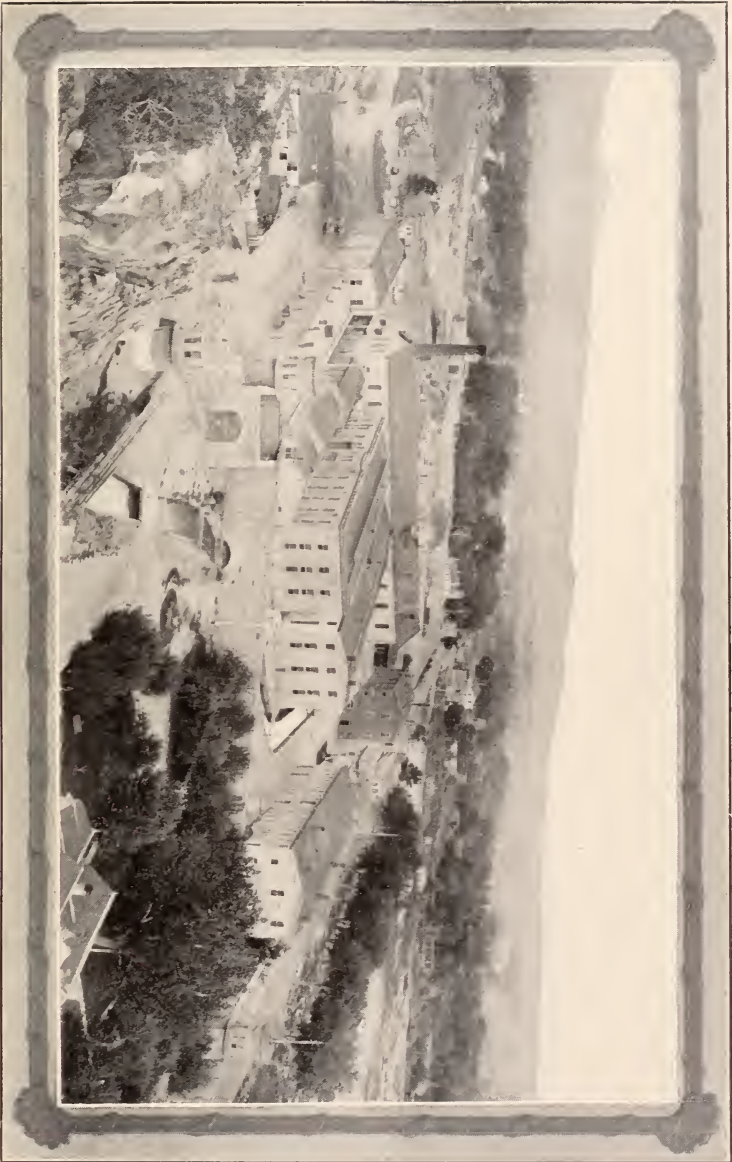
1. New buildings, land, etc.....	\$ 8,179.94	\$ 5,738.97
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$ 8,179.94	\$ 5,738.97
Grand total.....	\$52,353.40	\$47,731.15



STATE PENITENTIARY







PENITENTIARY.



## THE COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY.

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

JOHN CLEGHORN, Warden.

Board of Prison Commissioners.	Term Expires.
Thomas M. Bowen, Pueblo.....	1909
Charles Munn, Ouray.....	1911
Henry L. White, Canon City.....	1907

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

## IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

During the next two years nearly every roof on the buildings must be renewed; new floors of either wood or cement must replace the old ones throughout the institution, and all of the intricate lines of pipe used in the steam and sewer systems of the prison must be replaced. This condition is due to the ravages of time and the usual wear and tear, which are as sure and inevitable as time itself.

## COLD STORAGE.

It is a very difficult matter with present appliances to keep potatoes and other vegetables and meats in a good and wholesome manner for any length of time. The appropriation asked for covering a cold storage and ice plant will entirely overcome this obstacle, and will pay for itself in a few years.

## BAKERY.

The present bakery, which has been in constant use for many years, is almost out of commission, and provision should be made for a new one. This is one of the most important of all the departments, as every day, aside from Sunday, nearly one thousand pounds of flour are consumed in the products of the bake shop. It is therefore important that when a new bakery is built it be thoroughly modern and well constructed.

## HOSPITAL—INSANE WARD.

It has been a subject for general discussion for a long time as to what was the best thing to do with the sick and invalid portion of this population, as well as the insane prisoners. It is now proposed to erect at an isolated spot near the prison, but entirely shut off and removed from it, a hospital, sanitarium for tubercular inmates, and an insane ward. These prisoners, owing to the present crowded arrangements, are thrown among the healthy prisoners at all times, and no other means can be employed in their care until special quarters are prepared for them. This is the crying need of the institution.

## HEALTH.

The health of the strong is constantly endangered through enforced association with the afflicted tubercular prisoners, while the unfortunate insane are denied the care and attention which could be given them under suitable conditions.

## LAND.

An agreement has been made with the Land Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to purchase from it 14.5 acres of land lying adjacent to the grounds for \$2,500. This piece of land enters the present acreage in a V shape at a point just north of the prison proper, and takes in a portion of our quarries. The price is considered reasonable, and the appropriation to purchase it before the price becomes higher should be granted.

## PRISON POPULATION

In prison November 30, 1904 .....	639	
Received by sentence of court .....	497	
Received by escaped prisoner returned .....	1	
Returned for violation of parole .....	15	
		1,212
Discharged by expiration of sentences .....	113	
Discharged by order of court .....	1	
Pardoned .....	22	
Paroled .....	446	
Escaped .....	6	
Died .....	17	
Executed .....	4	
Transferred to Buena Vista .....	1	
		610
In prison November 30, 1906 .....		602

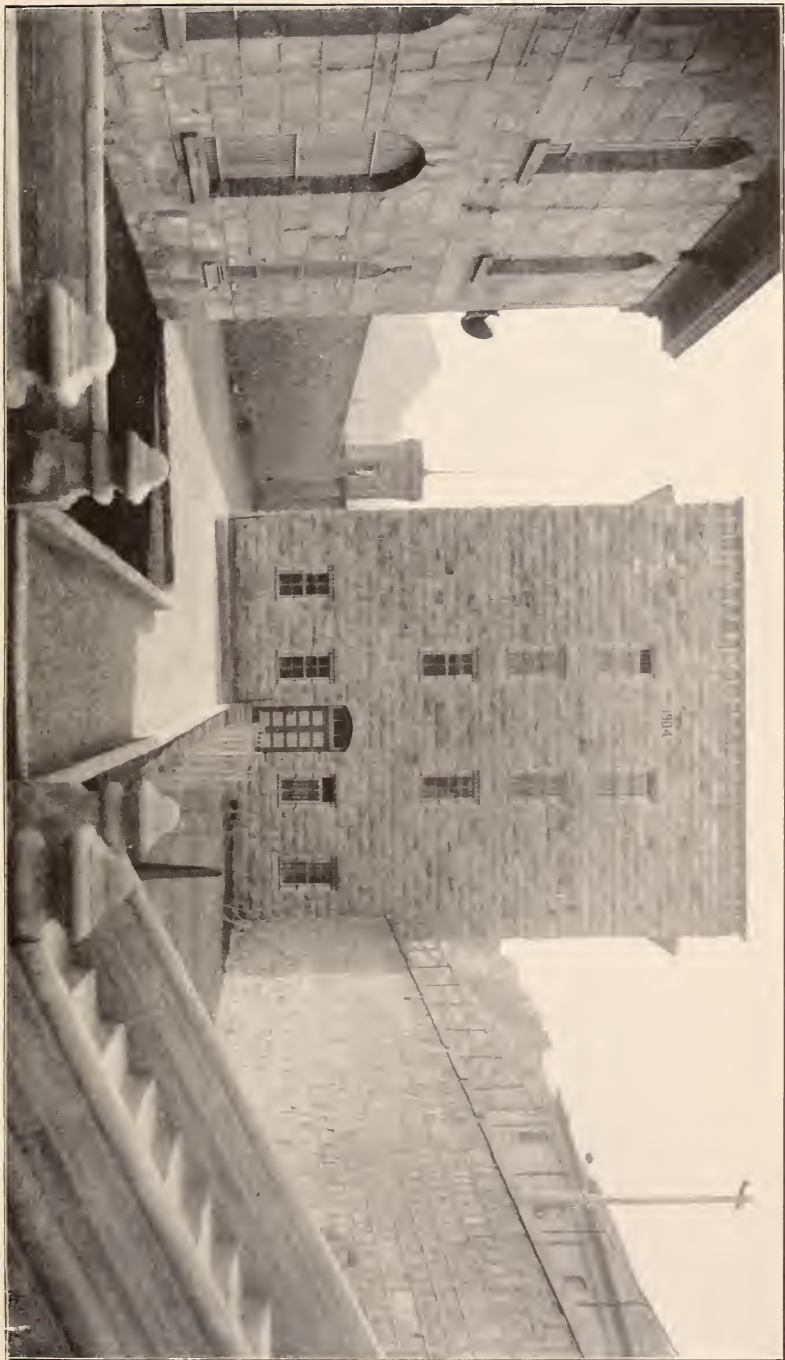
The decrease of ninety-seven in the prison population during the past two years is a most encouraging accounting for the State.

## DISCIPLINE.

The general behavior and conduct of the inmates has been very good during the term just closed, as the following table of reports filed against them for infractions of the rules will show:

How often reported	Prisoners reported	Total No.
First time reported .....	207	207
Second time reported .....	85	170
Third time reported .....	47	141
Fourth time reported .....	23	92
Fifth time reported .....	11	55
Sixth time reported .....	10	60
Seventh time reported .....	2	14
Eighth time reported .....	2	16
Total .....	387	755

INSIDE THE WALLS—STILL HORSE





The appropriation made by the last Legislature for improvements and repairs in and about the prison was \$30,000, which has been expended for the following purposes:

Completion of cell house No. 4 .....	\$9,442.93	
Laundry and shower bath equipment .....	4,651.16	
Pumps and machinery in boiler house .....	2,604.08	
Improvements in culinary department .....	1,565.00	
New lime stone and improvements at kilns .....	1,119.00	
Horses, vehicles and equipment .....	1,556.00	
New library building .....	1,200.00	
Farming implements and equipments .....	979.83	
Cement floors .....	372.50	
Painting and house furnishings .....	343.50	
Roof painting and weather strip .....	295.56	
Completion of ice house .....	195.55	
General improvements and repairs .....	5,734.89	
Total .....		\$30,000.00

#### NEW CELL HOUSE.

Cell House No. 4 has been finished in every detail and occupied in December of 1905. Its occupancy has not only relieved the congestion which prevailed at the prison, but has given very comfortable quarters to those of the prisoners who conduct themselves in such a manner as to entitle them to first grade privileges. The cell house capacity is 110, and every cell is filled.

#### LAUNDRY—SHOWER BATH.

One of the greatest improvements of a permanent nature was the installation of a complete steam laundry and shower bath department. These two departments, both in the same building, are modern in every detail and greatly facilitate the work.

New roasters, boilers, coffee urn, etc., have been installed in the kitchen department.

Cement floors were laid in the corridor of the main building and also in the waiting room. This has been so satisfactory that it is hoped the improvement may be extended to all parts of the prison.

The completion of the new stone icehouse, built into the hill back of the prison, makes it convenient to store without waste a sufficient supply of pure ice for use during the entire year.

#### LIBRARY.

In order to accommodate the constantly increasing number of volumes in the Reynolds Library, a new building was erected and fitted with shelving, etc. This creates additional space in the hospital section, from which the library was removed, and has provided a room that has been fitted up as an operating department.

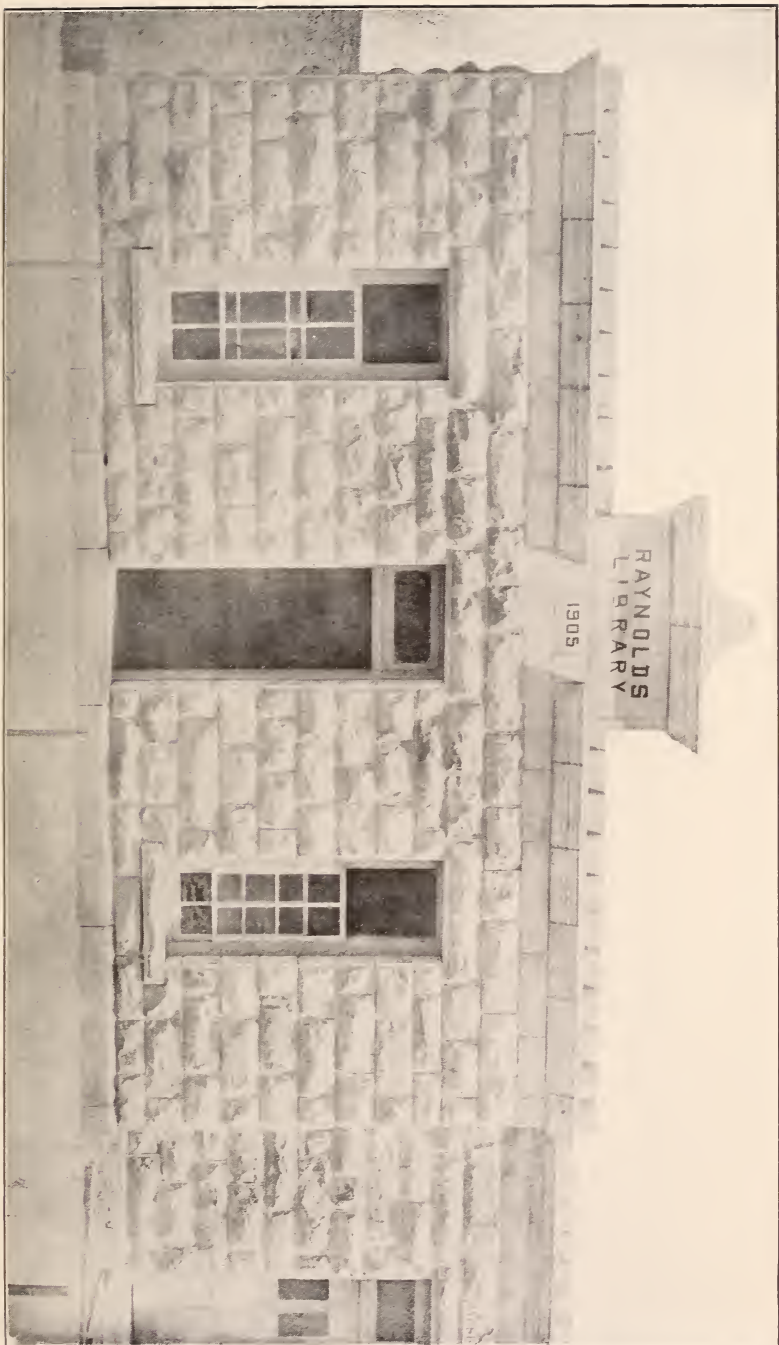
The purchase of additional lime rock and the improvements made at the lime kilns, the purchase of new machinery, etc., for use on the ranches, new teams, vehicles, and equipment necessary to carry on the business of the institution, and the repairs and minor improvements constantly being made, have used up the balance of the appropriation.

#### EMPLOYMENT FOR PRISONERS.

For many years the unfortunate complications that have existed concerning labor conditions in Colorado have so moulded public sentiment as to render it impossible to give employment to the inmates of the Penitentiary to any considerable extent. To such a degree does this condition prevail that not only is practically the whole expense of maintaining the institution borne by the taxpayer, but it is impossible to give the prisoners the benefit that should accrue to them as a reward for honest effort and services well performed while engaged in some labor that would at least partially pay for their maintenance. Hampered thus, it has been a very difficult matter for the management of the prison to accumulate anything in the way of prison earnings, and absolutely impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty what could be relied on as financial assistance from the work of the prisoners. The earnings of the Penitentiary for the past two years have been larger than ever before in the history of the prison; this has only been attained by constant efforts to increase the revenue from every quarter possible, more particularly in the department of the ranches and quarries. This condition of affairs can not be relied on in the future with any degree of certainty, as the conditions which have made it possible to bring about this result may not extend over any given period, and, in fact, may never prevail again. It is of the utmost importance that some means be devised whereby steady employment may be provided for all able-bodied men within the Penitentiary walls. The means of employment commonly considered in connection with prisons is the contract system, whereby the inmates are hired out to some firm or individual at so much per day, the work being done within the prison. To this system there is much objection, and in several like institutions where it is in vogue, the management is seriously considering its abandonment. The manufacture of certain goods for market has also been considered, but the expense necessary to the installation of machinery to commence work, and the large amount of investment needed to successfully carry on a manufacturing business of any magnitude, have rendered this method anything but practical. Many other plans have been suggested from time to time, but a careful study of the existing conditions show at this time the most feasible and available method of solving this problem to be along the following lines:

The prison now manufactures its own clothing, underclothing, shoes, etc. Let some legislation be enacted whereby all of this class of goods used by the institutions of the State could be





PENITENTIARY—LIBRARY.



manufactured here and purchased by the other institutions, at a price that would make them cost each place much less money, and at the same time leave a profit to the institution to pay for the work of the men. This would afford employment at a price sufficient to pay for the maintenance of that portion of the prison population which it is necessary to keep within the walls, and at the same time enable other institutions to procure wearing apparel of a good quality at a very low rate. This would result in a saving of thousands of dollars annually, and at the same time provide a solution for the very serious problem of labor for this class of prisoners.

Again, the question of good roads is a very important one in Colorado, and it is becoming more so each day as the populations increases. New cities are springing up in all sections of the country and the necessity for good roads becomes more apparent. Anything that tends to better the condition of the public highways at once appeals to the great mass of people throughout the State, more especially those located away from the larger cities, and as this movement gains strength from the increased interest being taken in the matter by all classes of people, the proposition of how best to attain the desired end and secure improvements in the public thoroughfare becomes more generally discussed. It could be arranged without much inconvenience, to work from 100 to 250 prisoners on work of this nature, and in such a manner as not to interfere with free labor. In a great many instances the vast amount of labor to be accomplished before a good road can be constructed through some desirable part of the State, renders it impossible to be built, because of the enormous cost if built with free labor. Consequently the road is not built, but if prison labor could be employed at a much less cost, the road might be constructed and the community benefited thereby. Certainly no objection could be made to that. Under the provisions of the Lewis Road Law, which is now in vogue to a certain extent, the prisoners engaged in road work are allowed additional good time for each day employed. This is sufficient incentive to secure faithful service and good conduct, and would make it possible to employ the prisoners on similar work in almost any portion of the State at a reasonable rate of expense and with scarcely any danger of escape. For more than a year past some prisoners have been performing this kind of service. One gang of more than seventy-five men was employed for several months in the construction of a road at as great a distance as three miles from the prison while another gang of twenty-five have been working ten miles from the prison remaining there during the entire week and living in tents. Several other smaller gangs have also been employed from day to day at similar work. During all this work there has not been a single attempt to escape, and very few breaches of discipline, while the prisoners have all been anxious to secure a place with these gangs. The total number of prisoners who have been employed on road work at various times is 183; total number of days labor

performed 25,533; total number of days additional good time allowed prisoners 8,511; average number of days additional good time allowed, 46; nine prisoners with a total credit of 292 days additional good time have been discharged; 93 prisoners with a total credit of 4,150 days additional good time have been paroled; 81 prisoners with a credit of 4,069 days additional good time have not yet reached the limit of their time. I consider the Lewis Law as being the greatest step toward the solution of this troublesome question so far advanced; but numerous changes will have to be made in it before it will entirely cover the field desired, the principal one being the adoption of some measure providing for the maintenance of the prisoners while away from the prison, as well as taking care of the other expense incurred. There will be some additional expense, as prisoners can not be transported and cared for outside the prison as cheaply as they can be provided for inside, but the additional cost would be little as compared with the results obtained.

There are so many things to be urged in favor of the employment of prisoners that there is in reality but one side to the proposition, and the methods that have been suggested present the best solution to this much mooted question. To put it into practice would not require a large appropriation; nothing as compared with what would be required to establish a manufacturing plant and maintain it, even were such a plan deemed advisable. Neither would such employment of the convicts interfere in any sense with free labor. On the contrary, the plan could be put in active operation within a very short time, a saving in the expense of maintaining the prison under existing conditions would be effected, and the benefits to the public generally, as a direct result of the road work accomplished, would be of a vast and permanent nature.

## PAROLES.

Total number out on parole November 30, 1904.....	305
Number paroled during two years ending November 30, 1906.....	446
	—
Total .....	751
Less number discharged from parole .....	190
Pardoned while serving on parole.....	7
Returned for violation of parole.....	21
	—
Total .....	218
	—
Number on parole November 30, 1906.....	533
Number of paroles violated by failure to report as required.....	143

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA EXPENSE FOR ORDINARY SUPPORT FOR  
THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1906.

	Expenditure for 2 years	Expenditure per diem	Per Capita per diem
Officers' salaries .....	\$24,701.59 <sup>a</sup>	33.8378	.....
Guards' salaries .....	68,189.39	93.4101	.....
Provisions .....	\$79,529.23	.....	.....
Less provisions on hand .....	<u>2,230.94</u>		
	77,298.29	105.8881	.....
Clothing .....	\$10,014.00		
Less material on hand .....	<u>1,217.84</u>		
	8,796.16	12.0495	.....
Miscellaneous items, including beds, bedding, towels, station- ery, office expense, drugs, medicines, tobacco, general expense, fuel and lights.....	<u>27,468.45</u>	<u>37.6280</u>	.....
Totals .....	\$206,453.88	282.8135	.4153

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AVERAGES FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING  
NOVEMBER 30, 1906.

The daily average number of prisoners.....	681
The total expenditure for ordinary support.....	\$209,902.66
Less provisions and clothing on hand.....	<u>3,448.78</u>
	\$206,453.88
The annual expenditure for ordinary support.....	103,226.94
The monthly expenditure for ordinary support.....	8,602.24
The daily expenditure for ordinary support.....	282.81
The per capita annual expenditure for ordinary sup- port .....	151.58 1/10
The per capita monthly expenditure for ordinary sup- port .....	12.63 2/10
The per capita daily expenditure for ordinary sup- port .....	.41 5/10

## APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1907-1908.

Maintenance .....	\$220,000.00
Permanent improvements:	
Hospital and insane ward .....	\$35,000.00
General improvements and repairs.....	30,000.00
Cold storage and ice plant .....	5,000.00
New bakery .....	5,000.00
Purchase of land .....	<u>2,500.00</u>
Total .....	77,500.00
Grand total .....	\$297,500.00

## POPULATION.

	Two years, 1905-1906		
	Male	Female	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	686	13	699
Number received during the year .....	486	27	513
Number discharged or died during the year.....	585	25	610
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	587	15	602
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the two years .....			681
Average number of officers and employes during the year....			60

## EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages .....	\$92,890.98
Clothing .....	10,014.00
Subsistence .....	78,324.50
Ordinary repairs .....	7,715.09
Office, domestic, outdoor expenses and miscellaneous.....	17,509.31
Total .....	\$206,453.88







## FINANCIAL TABLE.

Name of State Institution	Salaries and Wages	Clothing	Subsistence	Ordinary Repairs and Misc.	Office Domestic Etc. Expense	Permanent Improvements.	Average Daily		
							Population	Officers and Employees	
Insane Asylum .....	\$ 70,971.50	\$ 12,182.71	\$ 61,485.53	\$ 4,770.63	\$ 79,484.40	.....	229,344.77	773	70
State Home .....	14,563.92	6,056.72	13,127.27	310.02	11,544.85	4,396.62	50,000.00	475	18
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home ..	27,535.65	6,311.59	18,590.42	2,126.48	21,319.22	29,439.47	105,385.83	156	49
Boys' Industrial School .....	40,498.95	7,902.35	21,803.65	1,062.09	35,557.12	16,884.77	123,708.93	251	30
Reformatory .....	36,830.09	5,365.49	14,937.72	1,235.56	27,768.78	13,918.91	100,084.55	154	19
School for Deaf and Blind ..	73,202.80	1,837.98	15,915.83	13,752.94	28,425.38	36,154.41	169,289.34	453	54
Penitentiary .....	92,890.98	10,014.00	78,324.50	7,715.09	17,509.31	.....	296,453.88	681	60
Girls' Industrial School .....	14,001.27	2,861.23	6,866.26	13,450.02	307.34	16,500.00	53,986.22		
Total .....	\$370,555.16	\$ 62,563.07	\$231,051.28	\$ 44,423.43	\$222,366.40	\$117,294.18	\$1,768,253.52		



REPORT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
1905-1906



## REPORT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR YEARS 1905 AND 1906.

County	County Seat	1905		1906		No. of Feeble-Minded	No. of Deaf and Blind	Estimated Population	Report Made by
		Amount Expended for Relief Approximately	Outdoor Relief Approximately	Amount Expended for Relief Approximately	Outdoor Relief Approximately				
Adams	Brighton		\$ 1,065.00						
Arapahoe	Littleton		1,000.00	\$ 403.00				5,000	1906.....J. W. Long
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs			2,225.00			2	3,000	1906.....J. D. Dowell
Baca	Springfield		50.00					1,000	1906.....C. H. Davis
Bent	Las Animas		No report						
Boulder	Boulder		10,740.00	10,480.00					1906.....N. H. Herivel
Chaffee	Buena Vista		5,960.00						
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells		432.00	445.00					
Clear Creek	Georgetown		4,846.00	6,245.00			1	8,000	1906.....F. A. Maxwell
Conejos	Conejos		2,500.00	800.00			3	10,000	1906.....J. B. Chapman
Costilla	San Luis		3,160.00	2,930.00					1906.....Wm. N. Meyer
Custer	Silver Cliff		1,776.00						
Delta	Delta			2,223.00					
Denver	Denver		131,495.00	147,015.00	*		10	200,000	1906.....Wm. Lawson
Dolores	Rico		400.00	324.00			1	500	1906.....Not signed
Douglas	Castle Rock		871.00	1,145.00		1		3,800	1906.....R. P. Bean
Eagle	Red Cliff		1,711.00	3,237.00		7	1	4,500	1906.....John Auld

REPORT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE YEARS 1905-1906—Continued.

County	County Seat	1906		1905		No. of Minded	No. of Deaf and Blind	Estimated Population	Report Made by
		Amount for Relief Approximately	Expended for Outdoor Approximately	Amount for Relief Approximately	Expended for Outdoor Approximately				
Elbert	18	Kiowa	1,500.00						
El Paso	19	Colorado Springs	10,811.00	12,025.00	1	1	42,000	1906	F. L. Rouse
Fremont	20	Canon City	12,750.00	8,850.00	1	1	27,000	1906	Albert Phillips
Garfield	21	Glenwood Springs	4,780.00						
Gilpin	22	Central City							
Grand	23	Hot Sulphur Springs	1,050.00	1,500.00	4		1,700	1906	Edmund Becker
Gunnison	24	Gunnison							
Hinsdale	25	Lake City	360.00	700.00			1,100	1906	D. S. Hoffman
Huerfano	26	Walsenburg	2,050.00						
Jefferson	27	Golden	4,000.00	5,850.00	1			1906	Wm. N. Light
Kiowa	28	Eads	750.00	728.00			800	1906	B. Hickman
Kit Carson	29	Burlington	140.00	400.00	1			1906	G. W. Huntley
Lake	30	Leadville	12,948.00	13,550.00	1	4	13,000	1906	J. J. Quinn
La Plata	31	Durango							
Larimer	32	Fort Collins	6,450.00						
Las Animas	33	Trinidad	9,800.00	10,000.00				1905	J. S. Grimshaw
Lincoln	34	Hugo	600.00						

Logan	35	Sterling	340.00	1,545.00	2	5,000	1906	J. P. Dillon
Mesa	36	Grand Junction	3,500.00					
Mineral	37	Creede	1,200.00	1,270.00	1	3,500	1906	J. L. Peters
Montezuma	38	Cortez	500.00	800.00		3,000	1906	Chas. Schalles
Montrose	39	Montrose	2,256.00	1,930.00	1	8,000	1906	O. H. Horton
Morgan	40	Fort Morgan	1,540.00	1,116.00	1	8,500	1906	J. T. Ross
Otero	41	La Junta	6,300.00	3,876.00	1	20,000	1906	J. W. Fisher
Ouray	42	Ouray	1,280.00	3,594.00	1		1906	Thos. Mowatt
Park	43	Fairplay	3,570.00	3,500.00		3,900	1906	W. H. Lilley
Phillips	44	Holyoke	450.00	613.00		1,200	1906	J. A. Berg
Pitkin	45	Aspen	4,970.00					
Prowers	46	Lamar	1,640.00					
Pueblo	47	Pueblo	22,090.00	18,035.00	3	65,000	1906	J. H. Williams
Rio Blanco	48	Meeker	500.00					
Rio Grande	49	Del Norte	1,110.00					
Rout	50	Hahn's Peak		1,230.00		5,200	1906	R. W. Finney
Saguache	51	Saguache	3,000.00	2,245.00		4,000	1906	County Clerk
San Juan	52	Silverton	1,660.00	2,747.00		5,000	1906	Henry Forsythe
San Miguel	53	Telluride	900.00	2,350.00		5,000	1906	G. W. Tallman
Sedgwick	54	Julesburg	460.00	475.00		2,000	1906	C. W. White
Summit	55	Breckenridge						
Teller	56	Cripple Creek	13,670.00	15,192.00	3	20,000	1906	C. S. Davison
Washington	57	Akron	700.00	73.00			1906	M. B. Gill

REPORT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE YEARS 1905-1906—(Concluded).

County	County Seat	1905		1906		No. of Feeble-Minded	No. of Deaf and Blind	Estimated Population	Report Made by
		Amount expended for Relief	Amount expended for Outdoor Relief	Amount expended for Relief	Amount expended for Outdoor Relief				
Weld	58 Greeley	3,400.00	9,400.00	1,285.00	292,951.00				1906.....J. A. Conley
Yuma	59 Wray	1,000.00	1,000.00						
Total		315,172.00	11,500.00	46,475.00	339,426.00				
Estimated counties not reporting									
Total		329,672.00	11,500.00	46,475.00	339,426.00				
Grand total for biennial period ending November 30, 1906		339,426.00	339,426.00						
			\$669,098.00						
Total number of feeble minded, as reported						26			
Total number of Deaf and Blind, as reported						28			
Estimated population of state								809,000	

\*Denver county has 81 insane persons in the county hospital.



REPORT ON CONDITION OF COUNTY JAILS  
November, 1906



	Material of which constructed.	Date of construction.	Cost.	Number that can be accommodated.	General condition.	Ventilation.	Sanitation.	Name and position of party making report.
Adams	Stone and brick	1906	Basement court house	6	Good.	Good	Bad.	J. R. Higgins, sheriff
Arapahoe	No jail							Geo. E. Beach, sheriff
Archuleta								
Baca	Stone and steel	1889	\$2,800	4	Good	Good.	Good	E. P. McFarland, sheriff.
Bent	Sand stone	1874	3,500	16	Fair.	Good.	Good.	John D. Brown, sheriff
Boulder	Steel, stone, concrete	1882	Basement court house	16	Good	Bad.	Fair.	C. E. Bartell, sheriff
Chaffee	Brick	1885	22,000	18	Fair.	Good	Bad	Chas. Ankele, sheriff
Cheyenne	Brick and iron	1885	9,000	8	Good.	Good	Good.	Chas. H. Norman, sheriff.
Clear Creek	Steel and brick	1881	15,000	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	Chas. P. Peck, under sheriff.
Conejos		1881			Good.	Good	Good	..... sheriff
Costilla	Adobe and lumber	1871	600	1	Good.	Good	Good.	J. C. L. Vailds, sheriff.
Custer	Stone	1894	2,000	1	Good.	Good.	Good.	H. W. Hendershot, sheriff
Delta	Brick and iron.	1901	3,500	10	Good.	Good.	Good.	C. S. Gibb, sheriff.
Denver	Stone, iron, concrete	1891	350,000	102	Good.	Good.	Good.	Glenn S. Duffield, warden.
Dolores	Brick and stone	1893	20,000	6	Good.	Good.	Good.	Joseph Thenu, sheriff
Douglas								
Eagle								
Elbert	Use El Paso county jail							..... sheriff.
El Paso	Brick and stone.	1892	Not advised	100	Good.	Good.	Good.	Geo. Maguire, sheriff
Fremont	Steel and brick	1897	...	28	Good.	Good	Good	G. P. Grimes, sheriff
Garfield								
Gilpin	Brick, stone, steel.	1899	Do not know	21	Good.	Good.	Good.	Thomas Cuddy, sheriff.
Grand								
Gunnison	Brick, stone and steel	1881	6,000	10	Good	Good	Good.	P. J. McKay, under sheriff.
Hinsdale	Lumber	1892	8,500	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	W. P. Hunt, under sheriff
Huerfano	Stone	1896	12,000	18	Good	Good.	Good.	J. B. Fari, sheriff.
Jefferson	Cement, stone, steel.	1877	48,000	16	Good	Good.	Good.	John Nicholls, sheriff
Kiowa	Brick	1905	3,100	8	Good.	Good.	Good.	Wirt Bailey, sheriff.
Kit Carson	Iron	1889	5,000	16	Good	Good	Good.	J. H. Knapp.
Lake	Brick and steel	1880	...	87	Good	Good.	Good.	Thos. P. O'Mahoney, sheriff.
La Plata	Stone and steel.	1891	...	8	Good	Fair	Good.	E. C. Lathie, deputy sheriff
Las Animas	Stone	1887	...	52	Bad	Bad.	Bad.	R. W. Davis, sheriff.
Lincoln	Stone and iron	1888	Basement court house	21	Good	Fair.	Fair	R. R. McGregor, under sheriff
Lucas	Brick	1891	5,800	8	Good.	Good.	Good.	D. B. Brockway, sheriff.
Logan	Stone	1888	5,000	12	Fair.	Good.	Good	J. W. Arnold, sheriff
Mesa	Brick, cement, iron	1901	15,000	35	Good.	Good.	Good	Wm. G. Struthers, sheriff
Mhual	Concrete	1905	3,000	1	Good.	Good	Good	C. W. Stump, sheriff.
Montezuma	Stone	Not known	Not known	8	Good.	Good.	Good	R. C. Kermode, sheriff.
Montrose	Stone and lumber.	1885	5,000		Bad.	Bad	Bad.	Geo. C. Truesdale, sheriff.
Morgan	Brick, cement, iron	1899	3,680	8	Good.	Good.	Good.	J. K. Brown, sheriff.
Otero	Stone	1883	8,000	7	Good.	Good.	Good.	C. D. Stewart, under sheriff.
Ouray	Brick and stone	1899	5,000	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	Maurice Corbett, sheriff.
Park	Stone	1886	...	10	Good.	Good.	Good	S. W. Hacker, sheriff.
Phillips	Steel	1906	350	1	Good.	Good.	Good	Alex Soderburg, sheriff.
Pitkin	Steel	1891	Basement court house	6	Good.	Good	Good	J. W. Dwyer, sheriff.
Prowers	Brick and iron cages.	1889	...	6	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Geo. H. Thomas, sheriff.
Pueblo	Brick	1889	...	120	Good.	Good.	Good.	J. F. Reilly, deputy sheriff
Rio Blanco	Wood	1886	500	4	Bad.	Very bad.	Bad.	R. Arnick, sheriff.
Rio Grande	Stone and steel.	1885	3,000	4	Good.	Good	Good.	A. J. Weiss, sheriff.
Routt	Steel			2	Good	Good	Good.	J. J. Jones
Saguache	Adobe	1875	500	1	Good.	Good.	Good.	W. R. Montelth, sheriff
San Juan	Brick	1902	40,000	12	Good	Good.	Good.	Wm Palmquist, sheriff.
San Miguel	Stone	1887	2,900	8	Good.	Good	Good.	A. C. Rutan, sheriff.
Sedgwick	No jail							C. L. Morgan, sheriff.
Summit	Stone and steel.	1900	4,000	8	Good.	Good.	Good.	J. G. Detwiler, sheriff.
Teller	Brick	1901	25,959	67	Good.	Good.	Good.	Edward Bell, sheriff.
Washington	No jail building	1905	...	2	Bad.	Good	Good	Geo. W. Ball, sheriff.
Weber	Steel, stone	1886	7,000	25	Good.	Good	Good.	D. H. Florance, sheriff.
Yuma	Steel cage, basement of court house.	1906	600	4	Good.	Good.	Good	W. F. Johnson, sheriff



REPORT COUNTY CLERKS ON JUVENILE  
COURTS  
1905-1906



## REPORT OF JUVENILE COURTS FOR THE YEARS 1905-1906.

	1905		1906		Number of children brought before court for delinquency.	Number convicted of truancy.	Number acquitted.	Number placed on probation.	Number of parents found delinquent.	Number of children brought before court for delinquency.	Number placed on probation.	Number sentenced.	Number convicted of truancy.	Number of parents found delinquent.
	Number brought before court.	Number sentenced.	Number brought before court.	Number sentenced.										
1 Adams .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	22	7	1	5	7
2 Arapahoe .....	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	7	22	7	1	5	7
3 Archuleta.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Baca.....	...	No children brought before Court.	No Juvenile Court.	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Bent.....	...	...	No report filed.	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Boulder .....	10	...	5	5	1	5	5	No report for 1906.	...	20	19	1	2	...
7 Chaffee .....	8	4	2	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	1	...	1	...	...
8 Cheyenne.....	...	No children brought before Court.	No children brought before Court.	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	1	...	1	1	...
9 Clear Creek.....	...	No children brought before Court.	No children brought before Court.	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	2	...	2	...	...
10 Conejos .....	3	1	2	...	1	3	3	No report for 1906.	...	2	No cases before Court.	2	...	...
11 Costilla.....	...	No children brought before Court.	No children brought before Court.	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	...	No cases before Court.	...	...	...
12 Custer.....	...	No children brought before Court.	No children brought before Court.	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	...	No cases before Court.	...	...	...
13 Delta .....	24	22	1	1	2	2	2	No report for 1906.	...	9	8	1	4	1
14 Denver .....	375	233	32	110	93	91	91	No report for 1906.	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Dolores.....	...	No children brought before Court.	No children brought before Court.	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	...	No cases before Court.	...	...	...
16 Douglas .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	No report for 1906.	...	...	No cases before Court.	...	...	...





33	Las Animas .....	21	7	10	4	...	32	2	9	21	...	
34	Lincoln.....		No cases before Court.					No cases before Court.				
35	Logan .....	5	5	...	...	...		No report for 1906.				
36	Mesa .....	2	1	...	1	...	2	No report for 1906.				
37	Mineral .....	5	4	1	...	...		No report for 1906.				
38	Montezuma .....	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	
39	Montrose .....	8	5	3	...	...		No report for 1906.				
40	Morgan .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	No cases before Court.				
41	Otero .....	10	4	2	4	...	32	10	3	19	1	
42	Ouray.....		No cases before Court.				1	...	1	...	1	
43	Park .....	1	...	1	...	...		No cases before Court.				
44	Phillips.....		No cases before Court.				1	...	1	...	...	
45	Pitkin.....	2	1	...	1	...		No report for 1906.				
46	Prowers.....		No cases before Court.					No cases before Court.				
47	Pueblo .....	84	27	11	46	3	84	13	19	22	8	
48	Rio Blanco .....	3	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	
49	Rio Grande .....		No cases before Court.				3	2	1	...	...	
50	Routl.....		No cases before Court.					No report for 1906.				
51	Saguache.....		No cases before Court.					No report for 1906.				
52	San Juan .....	2	2	...	...	...		No report for 1906.				
53	San Miguel .....	2	2	...	...	...		No report for 1906.				
54	Sedgwick.....		No cases before Court.					No cases before Court.				
55	Summit.....		No cases before Court.					No cases before Court.				
56	Teller .....	118	90	20	8	12	12	No report for 1906.				
57	Washington.....		No cases before Court.					No cases before Court.				

REPORT OF JUVENILE COURTS FOR THE YEARS 1905-1906—Concluded.

1906

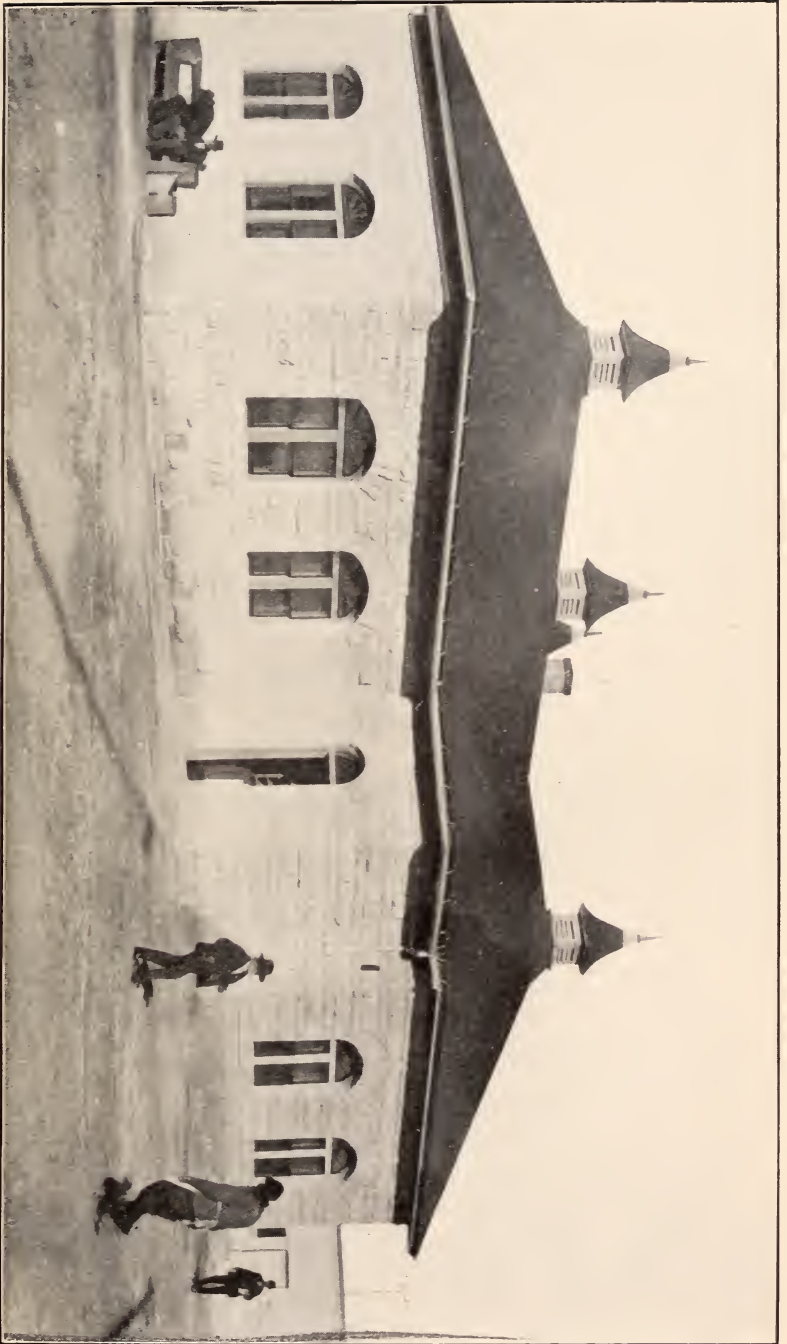
Number of parents found delinquent.	..	..	
Number convicted of truancy.	..	..	
Number acquitted.	...	...	
Number sentenced.	3	3	No cases before Court.
Number placed on probation.	9	9	
Number of children brought before court for delinquency.	12	12	
Number of parents found delinquent.	1	1	...
Number convicted of truancy.	2	2	...
Number acquitted.	...	...	...
Number sentenced.	4	4	1
Number placed on probation.	25	25	...
Number of children brought before court for delinquency.	30	30	1

58 Weld

59 Yuma

SHERIFFS' REPORTS  
1905-1906





SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—DINING HALL.



## PRISON CENSUS—1905 AND 1906.

Name	County Seat	1905			1906		
		No. of Prisoners Confined During Year	No. of Meals Per Day	Cost of Each Meal	No. of Prisoners Confined During Year	No. of Meals Per Day	Cost of Each Meal
Adams	Brighton	19	2	37 1-2c	23	2	92 1-2c
Arapahoe	Littleton	6	2	25 c	..	..	.....
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	..	..	.....	..	..	.....
Baca	Springfield	1	3	25 c	..	..	.....
Bent	Las Animas	18	3	16 2-3c	21	3	16 2-3c
Boulder	Boulder	5	3	16 2-3c	67	3	16 2-3c
Chaffee	Buena Vista	45	3	16 2-3c	19	2	25 c
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	2	3	20 c	4	2	30 c
Clear Creek	Georgetown	10	3	24 c	12	3	24 c
Conejos	Conejos	..	..	.....	2	3	25 c
Costilla	San Luis	6	3	25 c	3	3	25 c
Custer	Silver Cliff	..	..	.....	*1	..	..\$1.25
Delta	Delta	11	3	25 c	..	3	25 c
Denver	Denver	2,422	3	8 1-3c	8153	3	8 1-3c
Dolores	Itco	..	..	.....	1	2	35 c
Douglas	Castle Rock	..	..	.....	..	..	.....
Eagle	Red Cliff	14	2	35 c	..	..	.....
Elbert	Kiowa	..	..	.....	..	..	.....
El Paso	Colorado Springs	313	2	15 c	572	Males 2 Females 3	15 c 15 c

\*Confined six days.

‡Per day.

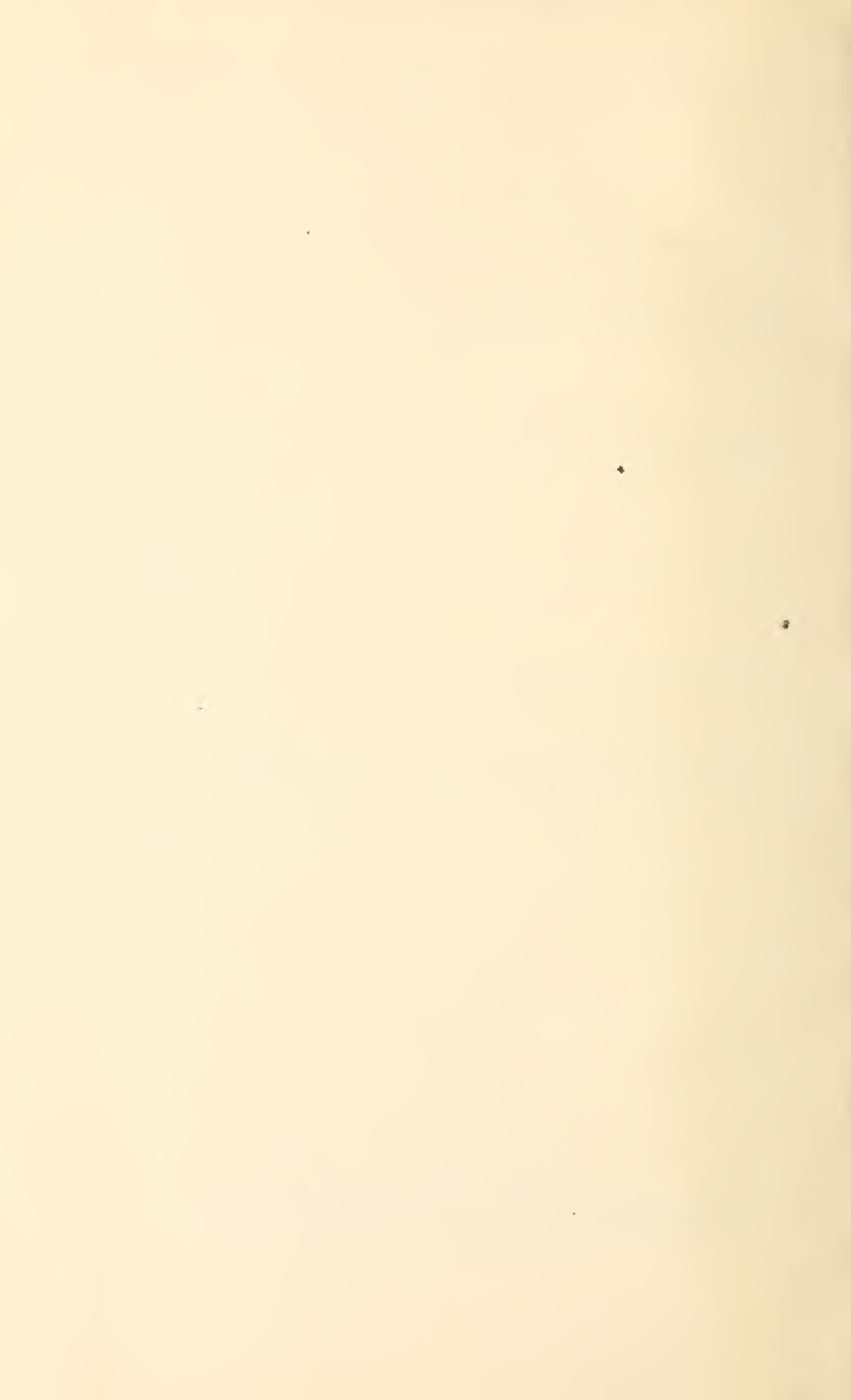
§Average per day.

## PRISON CENSUS—1905 AND 1906—Continued.

Name	County Seat	No. of Prisoners Confined During Year	No. of Meals Per Day	Cost of Each Meal	No. of Prisoners Confined During Year	No. of Meals Per Day	Cost of Each Meal
Fremont	Canon City	42	2	25 c	38	2	25 c
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	..	..	.....	14	2	25 c
Gilpin	Central City	3	2	37 1-2c	..	..	.....
Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	..	..	.....	..	..	.....
Gunnison	Gunnison	36	2	37 1-2c	6	3	25 c
Hinsdale	Lake City	..	..	.....	..	..	.....
Huerfano	Walsenburg	74	2	25 1-2c	135	2	25 c
Jefferson	Golden	8	3	15 c	26	3	16 2-3c
Kiowa	Eads	4	3	25 c	..	..	.....
Kit Carson	Burlington	2	3	25 c	3	3	25 c
Lake	Leadville	373	2	25 c	242	2	25 c
La Plata	Durango	..	..	.....	..	..	.....
Las Animas	Trinidad	312	2	20 c	404	2	20 c
Larimer	Fort Collins	6	3	15 c	61	3	20 c
Lincoln	Hugo	11	3	20 c	..	..	.....
Logan	Sterling	28	3	25 c	49	3	25 c
Mesa	Grand Junction	..	2	25 c	..	..	.....
Mineral	Creede	8	..	25 c	..	..	.....
Montezuma	Cortez	..	..	.....	..	..	.....
Montrose	Montrose	19	2	25 c	31	2	37 1-2c
Morgan	Fort Morgan	16	3	.....	19	3	25 c

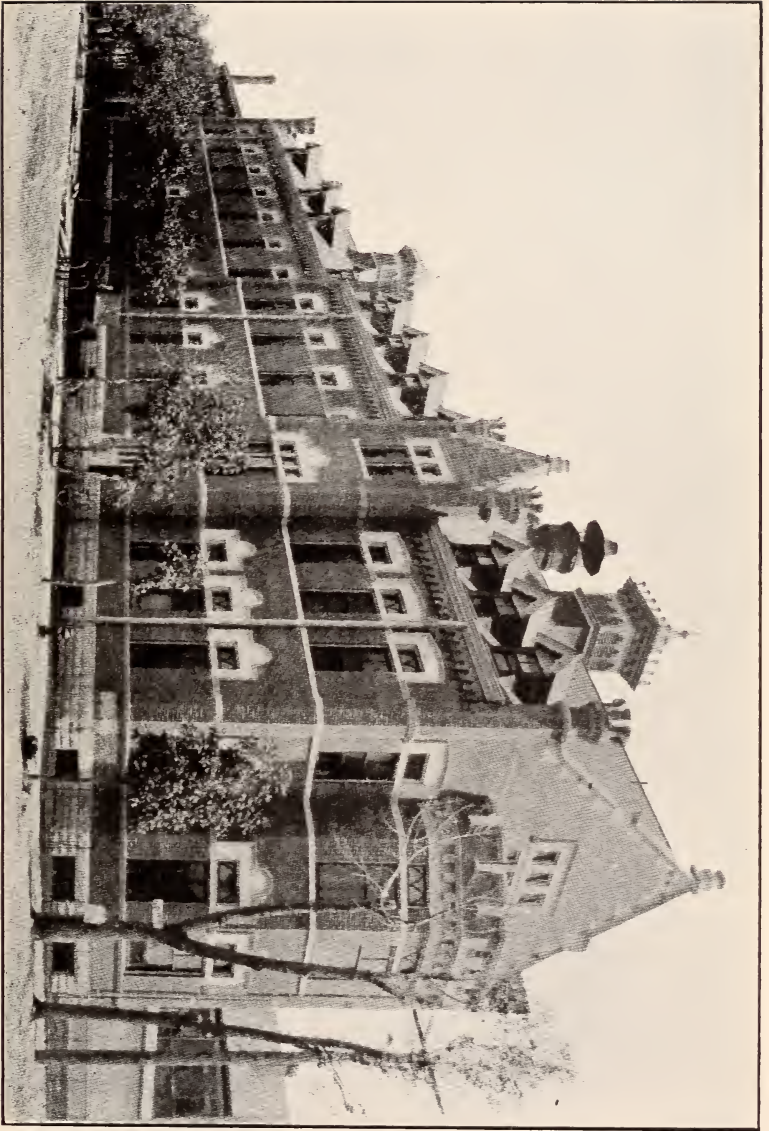


Otero .....	La Junta	71	3	16 2-3c	..	..	..	..
Ouray .....	Ouray	21	2	37 1-2c	8	2	35	c
Park .....	Fairplay	2	2	37 1-2c	1	2	37	1-2c
Pitkin .....	Aspen	28	3	25 c	16	3	25	c
Phillips .....	Holyoke	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	.....
Prowers .....	Launar	11	3	25 c	24	3	25	c
Pueblo .....	Pueblo	46	..	20 c	..	2	20	c
Rio Blanco.....	Meeker	5	3	25 c	..	..	.....	.....
Rio Grande.....	Del Norte	4	3	16 2-3c	3	3	16	2-3c
Routt .....	Hahn's Peak	5	3	25 c	4	3	25	c
Saguache .....	Saguache	3	3	25 c	..	..	.....	.....
San Juan.....	Silverton	21	2	37 1-2c	16	2	37	1-2c
San Miguel.....	Telluride	20	2	37 1-2c	17	2	37	1-2c
Sedgwick .....	Julesburg	12	3	25 c	1	3	25	c
Summit .....	Breckenridge	6	2	25 c	3	2	25	c
Teller .....	Cripple Creek	47	3	.....	..	..	.....	.....
Washington .....	Akron	1	3	25 c	..	..	.....	.....
Weld .....	Greeley	151	2	25 c	115	2	25	c
Yuma .....	Wray	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	.....



# HOSPITALS





DENVER COUNTY HOSPITAL—WEST WING.



## COLORADO SPRINGS.

## St. Francis Hospital..

St. Francis Hospital cared for 962 patients last year, 454 paying, 318 partly paying and 190 free.

Superintendent, Sister M. Kunigwonda.

## DENVER.

Agnes Memorial Sanatorium, located in Montclair, Colorado. The Sanatorium for consumptives was erected by Lawrence C. Phipps, as a memorial to his mother. Mr. Phipps has given it a generous endowment.

G. W. Holden, M. D., Medical Director. John F. Campion, Chairman of the Board.

During the year 1906 it aided 402, with an average monthly population in the hospital of 140.

The average daily cost per patient is from \$.76 to \$1.16.

The immediate object in view for the establishment of this Sanatorium is to aid a very large middle class afflicted with tuberculosis. It is not for the rich who have ample means for providing themselves with such comforts and care as are necessary in the struggle for health, nor is it for those entirely without means. It is to restore to health and to the community such patients as can pay some small portion of the expense incurred in the care.

Patients are visited daily by a competent physician—oftener if necessary—have prompt and careful nursing and receive throat and other treatments free of charge.

Perhaps the most important feature is the educational one. The patients by actual instruction and by observation of nurses and doctors are taught how to care for themselves. They are sent out not only capable of being wage earners, but apostles of hygiene.

A free bed fund has been started, which provides for those whose money runs short, or specially selected cases.

The first year 64 71-100, and the second 67 86-100 were apparently cured.

## CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL.

West Sixth Avenue and South Fifteenth Street, Denver.

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WILLIAM CLARK, Superintendent.

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Staff of Forty of the Best Physicians in the City—Six House Doctors, Thirty-nine Nurses, Forty-one Employes.

The buildings occupy one block of ground, and consist of an insane ward, a medical ward and a surgical ward. The medical

and surgical ward buildings have four wards with thirty-two beds each, and one with ten beds, and ten wards with three beds each. In the insane building there are fourteen rooms for females and twenty rooms for males. Each room is 12 feet square.

Number of patients remaining in hospital at beginning of year.....	214
Number of patients admitted during year.....	2,155
Total number of patients treated during year.....	2,369
Number of patients discharged.....	1,791
Number of patients died.....	342
Mortality rate for the year.....	14.43
Daily average in hospital.....	226

The entire cost for maintaining all the departments of the Hospital for the year, after deducting amount expended for permanent improvements, was \$72,641.72.

The expense of treating 2,369 patients, an average cost of \$6.16 per week for each patient, or 88 cents per day.

The county has received \$2,821.50 from patients able to pay, either wholly or in part, for their treatments, in accordance with the rules of the hospital.

The question of caring for the consumptive patients and the insane is a serious one. There were fifty-one females and thirty males in the asylum November 30. The county is also paying for the care of five females at a private asylum, and will have to send more there soon, if not relieved by some other source. The last female patient taken to the State Asylum was on October 17, 1904. Ten male patients have been admitted this year.

Only the incurable consumptives, as a rule, come to the hospital; they have to be put in wards with other classes of patients, on account of not having separate wards or buildings for them, which is very detrimental to other patients, and the accommodations are not suitable for their disease.

### THE NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

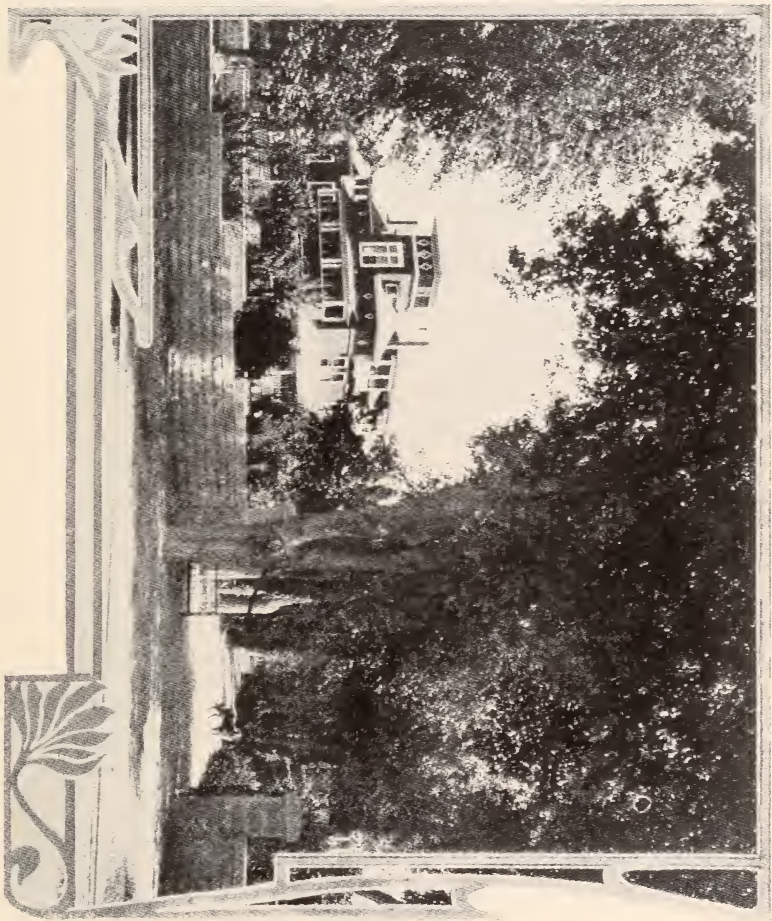
Located on East Colfax Avenue, near McKinley Boulevard,  
Denver.

DR. MOSES COLLINS, Superintendent, Denver.

Samuel Grabfelder, Philadelphia.....	President
Alfred Muller, Denver.....	Secretary
Ben Altheimer, St. Louis, Mo.....	Treasurer

During the past year this hospital has cared for 176 patients, all of whom are cared for free of charge. The daily cost per capita is \$1.15. Amount expended for 1906, \$66,923.51. Valua-





WOODCROFT HOSPITAL, PUEBLO, COLO.



tion of real estate property, \$102,283.58. Other property, \$20,500.00.

This Hospital was established in 1899, and has cared for a total of about four hundred patients during the past two years. These came to the Hospital from all parts of the country, and in most cases were of the incipient class. Records show that 85 per cent of the patients treated have been entirely restored to health, or so far improved as to be able to resume their trades or professions.

The Woman's Pavilion has been constructed during 1906. This building is so arranged that all rooms have balconies, where patients can sleep at night or rest during the day. The new building has an unceasing flow of fresh air and an abundant flood of sunlight.

A chapel has also been added during the last year.

A school for teaching English is one of the features of this institution, as fully 95 per cent of the patients are of foreign extraction.

#### MOUNT AIRY SANITORIUM, DENVER.

Mrs. MAY F. COURTNEY, Superintendent.

Dr. J. E. Courtney.....President

This institution does but little purely charity work. During the last year they have sheltered twenty-nine paying, two partly paying, at a cost of \$36.00 per month, or \$1.20 per diem. It asks for no donations and receives none.

Property valued at \$11,000.00.

This is a physician's home, where a limited number of selected cases of nervous and incipient mental disorders, drugs and alcohol addiction are received. There are separate houses for men and women.

#### THE PARK AVENUE HOSPITAL.

Located on Park Avenue and Humboldt Street, Denver.

Dr. W. A. BURR, Superintendent.

Hon. Harper Leiper.....President

Dr. C. A. Stewart.....Secretary

Dr. S. G. Peck.....Treasurer

Margaret Hutchison.....Superintendent of Nurses

Supported by fees from patients, donations from friends and members of the Park Avenue Hospital Association and a ladies' aid association.

During the year 1906 this Hospital received 256 paying patients, 128 partly paying, and four free, making a total of 388.

Value of property, \$35,000.00.

WOODCROFT HOSPITAL, PUEBLO.

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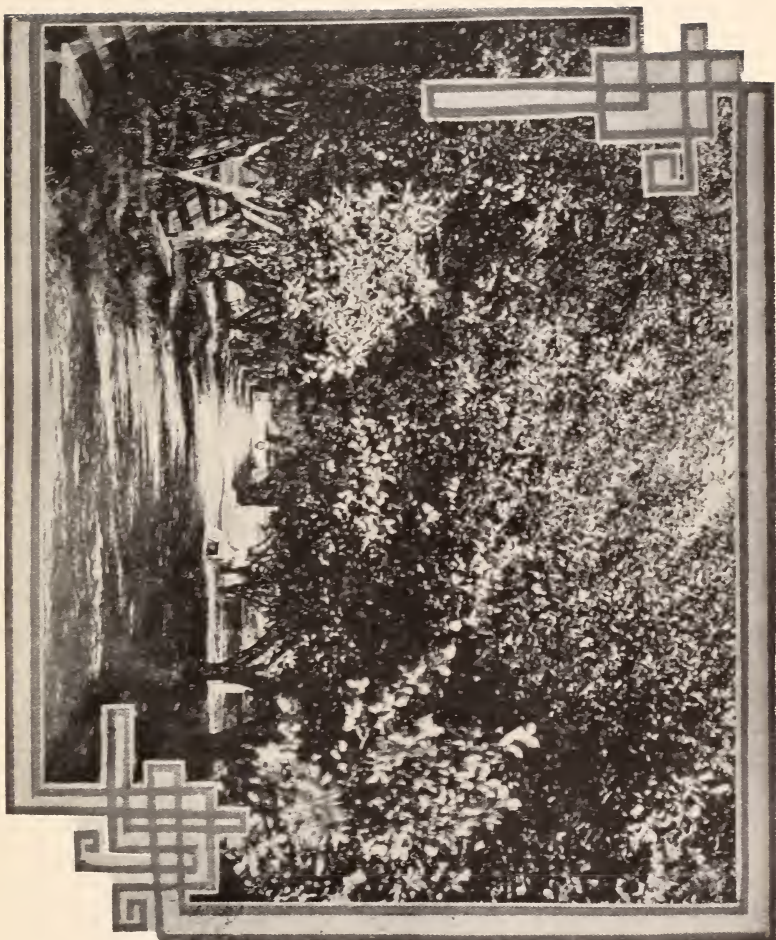
HUBERT WORK, M. D., Superintendent.

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Woodcroft Hospital and Retreat. This is a private hospital, treating principally nervous disorders and mentally deficient children.

This hospital cared for 105 patients last year at an average daily cost of 85 cents.

Value of property, \$60,000.00.



WOODCROFT HOSPITAL, PUTERBLO, COLO.  
Playground for Feeble-Minded



HOMES : ORPHANAGES : HEALTH FARM  
POOR FARM : PRIVATE CHARITIES





The Associated Health Farm (Y. M. C. A. Health Farm) is located at Wheatridge, in Jefferson county (near Denver), Colorado. W. M. Danner, Secretary. Resident physician, John Wethered, M. D.

This Farm was established by the Denver Young Men's Christian Association, and exists under the auspices of that organization. It is composed of a colony of forty-five tent cottages and other special equipment.

The object of this farm is to provide a place where young men of limited means, afflicted with tuberculosis, may enjoy the benefits of the climate under favorable conditions, and at a price they can afford to pay.

This Farm, since its inception in 1903, has been a receiving station for tubercular sufferers, and already over three hundred men have enjoyed its privileges. It is not, strictly speaking, a charity, because a uniform charge is made of \$25 per month, while the cost to the Farm is about \$30. This includes board, tent and medical attention. Those able to work are given work to do, and paid for it. In exceptional cases men are carried free of charge for limited periods, and in all cases they are helped to find employment when they decide to remain in Colorado after they leave the Farm.

#### THE E. M. BYERS HOME FOR BOYS.

64 West Alameda Avenue, Denver.

W. S. CRAWFORD, Superintendent.

Mrs. W. N. Byers.....President

Supported by amounts received from boys' board, subscriptions and appropriations from the Charity Organization Society.

The good work of this Home has never been more exemplified than during the past year.

During the last winter twenty-eight boys were in the Home, while at present there are twenty-six. As most of the boys are within legal school age, three only are at work. All of them are doing remarkably well. They enjoy a nine weeks' outing at Camp Trumbull during the year.

Expenses for past year, \$2,757.00.

#### CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

1427 Champa Street, Denver.

James H. Pershing.....President

Mrs. Izetta George.....Secretary

A comparison of the last annual report of the Society with the reports of previous years will show a substantial measure of advancement in every department. This success demonstrates the value of the association, and justifies repeated pleas for a regular organized income through the medium of the trustees.

The peculiar feature of the Denver Charity Organization Society is its united appeal to the contributing public through its board of trustees. Each institution might be permitted individually to solicit funds for its support. This would place upon the community the burden of numerous solicitations, and would require of each contributor the time and effort necessary to make an intelligent apportionment of his gifts.

The trustees undertake to present the needs and merits of all affiliating institutions so that one contribution and one collection answers for all. The several institutions are pledged not to solicit funds from the contributors to the general charity fund, and such contributors are at liberty to decline donations except through the medium of the trustees.

For the purpose of more effectively assisting the tubercular poor of the city, the Society has a committee of nine physicians, known as "The Committee of the Charity Organization Society of Denver for the Control of Tuberculosis." This committee co-operates with all of the institutions.

## RECEIPTS—1905.

Amount received from city of Denver.....	\$10,000.00	
Amount received from collections, 1904 and 1905.....	18,276.90	
Total .....		\$28,276.90

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Overdraft, November 2, 1904.....	\$ 328.35	
Disbursed by voucher for year 1905.....	27,381.25	
Balance in bank.....	567.30	
Total .....		\$28,276.90

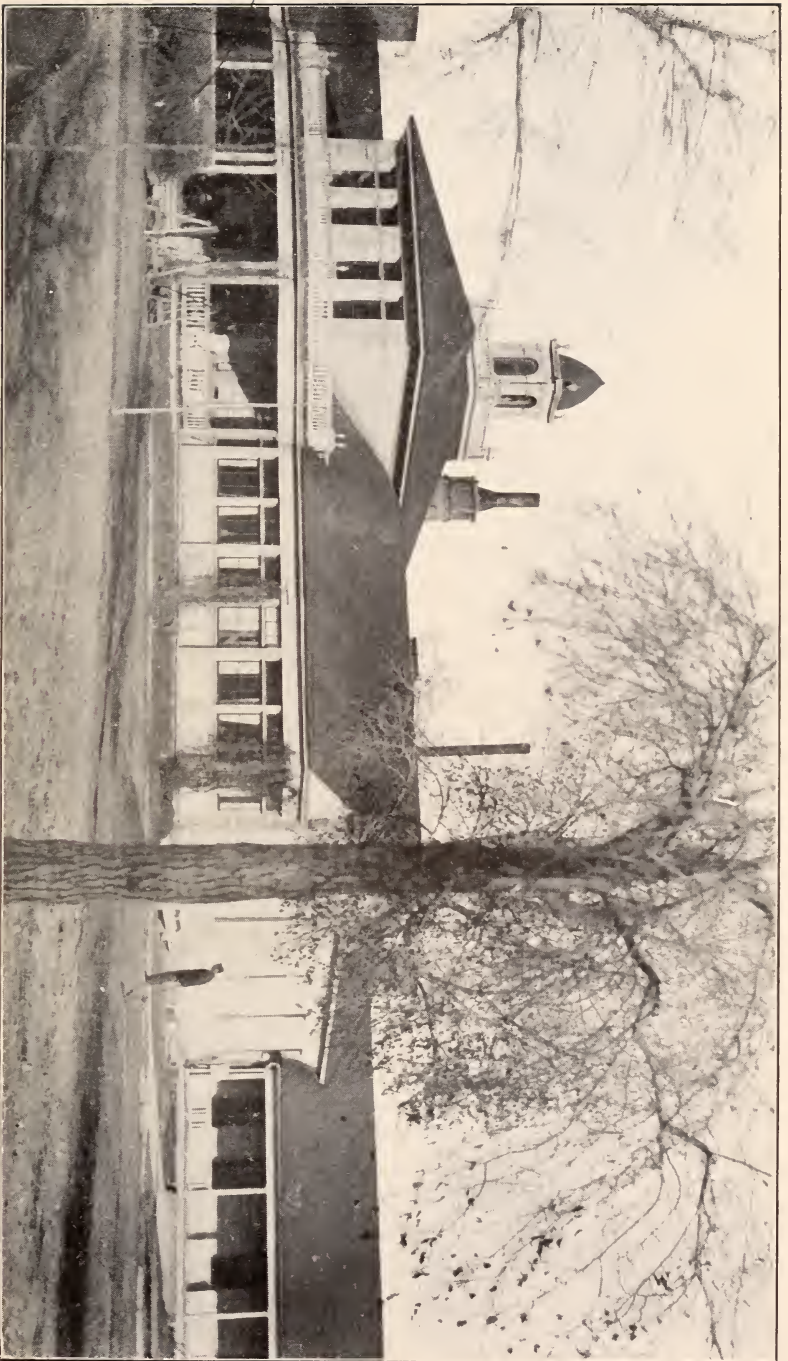
## RECEIPTS—1906.

Amount received from city of Denver.....	\$11,666.66	
Amount received from collections, 1906.....	18,132.46	
Balance from 1905.....	567.30	
Total .....		\$30,366.42

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed by voucher for year 1906.....	\$30,200.35	
Balance in bank .....	166.07	
Total .....		\$30,366.42

They have added during the year to the list receiving assistance from the board the following institutions for quarterly assistance: The Free Employment Bureau, the South Side Reading Room, the North Side Neighborhood House, and have other institutions waiting to be put upon the list of beneficiaries as early as possible.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—HOSPITAL.



## THE CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF COLORADO.

Located at 3545 Raleigh Street, Denver.

REV. W. S. RUDOLPH, Superintendent.

During the last year they have sheltered fifty-six children, all free, at an average daily cost, per capita, of 17 cents.

This Home is the oldest Protestant institution in the State for placing children. Good homes are found for them, and a watch kept over them after they are placed. The expenses for the last year were \$3,580.00.

## THE CITY TEMPLE INSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.

Denver.

MRS. A. C. PECK, Superintendent.

Rev. R. F. Coyle.....President

Rev. A. C. Peck.....Secretary and Treasurer

The City Temple Institutional Society is in its fifteenth year, and includes the following:

The Young Woman's Friendly Club, located at 2243 California street.

Mrs. Peck's Training School for Girls, located at 1148 Broadway.

The Belle Lennox Nursery, located at 2949 W. 37th avenue.

The Young Woman's Club has an average of 80. The maximum charge is \$3.00 per week for room and board. It pays its way wholly and can not properly be classed as charitable. Last year a balance of \$179.04 was turned into the General Fund to help pay the deficit of other institutions belonging to the City Temple Institutional Society.

Mrs. Peck's Training School for Girls has been in operation eleven years. 619 girls have enjoyed its advantages, and but few have not been benefited. Girls from 8 to 14 are eligible. The course of study is to fit the students for practical life. The school is kept by the girls themselves, under the instructions of their teachers, and is constantly open for inspection.

During the year 29 paying, 40 partly paying and 33 free have been given homes, at an average daily cost of 37 8-9 cents.

The rent of the building is \$1,500.00 per year, which makes the per capita cost so high.

The Belle Lennox Nursery receives both boys and girls, but not infants of either sex. The boys must be under fourteen years of age. If a child is in need, has no friend, no mother, no father, or if it has been abused and neglected, it is received by this Nursery. It is located on the highest spot in the city. During the year it accommodated thirty paying, fifty-nine partly paying, and thirty-three free, at an average daily cost of 27½ cents per capita.

The Training School for Girls and the Belle Lennox Nursery are partly supported by donations.

THE COLORED ORPHANAGE AND OLD FOLKS HOME ASSOCIATION OF COLORADO.

Located at 446 South First street, Denver.

Mrs. L. KNIGHT, Superintendent.

Robert Gray .....President

William H. Rhodes .....Secretary

During the year they have received two paying, one partly paying, and five free. This institution has been open but a short time.

Property valued at \$1,700.00 is owned by this orphanage.

THE COLORADO PRISON ASSOCIATION.

State Capitol.

Hon. Henry V. Johnson.....President

Rev. (Miss) Nona L. Brooks.....Secretary

W. E. Collett.....General Secretary

Amount expended, approximately, per annum, \$2,732.

Have helped to secure employment for 245 during this biennial period..

This society has been in existence for nine years. The aim is to help all discharged prisoners in every way needed, by furnishing clothes, a place to stay until employment is secured, and the securing of employment for such ex-prisoners. Not least among the many things done for prisoners is visiting their families.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

Denver.

WALTER WYKOFF, Superintendent.

Mrs. Walter Wykoff.....Housekeeper

Situated on the Platte River, 17 miles from Denver.

Contains 350 acres of land—200 acres under cultivation.

Main building, 70x90. Annex, 23x85. Second Annex, 23 x 85. Dining room, 34 x 52. Six bath rooms.

Female Ward—34x36, 16 cots.

Male Ward—6 wards 20 x 37 each. 14 cots in each ward.

Laundry—26x40.

Building for Tubercular Patients—22x62. 22 cots.

17 Milch cows, 200 chickens, 15 heads of horses.

Population on January 1, 1907, 108, of which there are ten blind and fifteen afflicted with tuberculosis.

Number of employes—15, including superintendent and housekeeper.

During the summer months a majority of the male inmates work out in the fields. The farm produces a goodly quantity of vegetables, which are consumed by the inmates. Hay and oats are also raised. The farm is under the control of the Board of County Commissioners, whose offices are located in the Court House.

#### DENVER ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

East Colfax Avenue, beyond McKinley Boulevard.

Mrs. J. Fitz Brind.....President

Mrs. E. S. Hubbell.....Matron

With this report the Denver Orphans' Home Association closes its twenty-fifth year of service for neglected and needy little ones.

The institution stands as a monument to the love and care of the charitable people of the city for those less fortunate than themselves.

Total expenses for the last year, \$11,606.94.

During the past year 254 children have been cared for in the Home; 155 of these have been either returned to friends or placed in homes.

#### DETENTION SCHOOL.

Located at 2844 Downing Avenue, Denver.

J. E. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

This is not a charitable institution, but is under the control of the board of county commissioners. Its object is for correction of juvenile delinquents. They temporarily shelter a great many cases sent by the Humane Society, and care for boys and girls who run away from home.

The appropriation is \$5,000.00 annually.

#### THE FLORENCE CRITTENDEN HOME.

4901 West Colfax Avenue, Denver.

Mrs. A. M. Donaldson.....President

Mrs. H. C. Cotton.....Matron

Supported by earnings, donations and appropriations from Charity Organization Society.

There have been seventy-two girls and sixty little ones in the Home this year. The average number has been the largest in its history. Sixty-five inmates fed every day in the year—thirty girls and thirty-five little ones.

The Home is constantly increasing in its usefulness, the work of the past year being double that of the previous year.

They are now building an addition, 40x60 feet, three stories and basement. The expense of maintenance has been for 1906 \$4,352.22.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,  
City Hall, Denver.

Mrs ADDIE LEDRICK, Superintendent.

The Free Employment Bureau, under the auspices of the Social Science Department of the Denver Woman's Club, is doing a splendid work. Its object is to assist the worthy poor to secure employment. No fee is accepted.

The city appropriated \$300.00 for its expenses.

THE HOME LEAGUE ORPHANAGE,  
Located Near Jesuit College, Denver.

Jay M. Lind.....President

During the last year they have had three paying, twenty partly paying and forty-eight free, maintained at an average daily cost of 36 cents per capita. Paid out for expenses, salaries, wages, collection expenses, provisions, etc., \$11,123.50, and have a balance on hand of \$74.78. Building valued at \$12,858.53, and other property valued at \$3,500.00.

THE JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE RELIEF SOCIETY,  
Located at 1421 Court Place, Denver.

JACOB MARINOFF, Superintendent.

Dr. Philip Hillkowitz.....President  
Dr. C. D. Spivak.....Secretary  
Dr. Adolph Zederbaum.....Treasurer

During the year 1905 they received and treated ninety-seven patients free of cost, at an average daily cost of 54 5-6 cents. Value of property, \$30,000.00.

JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY,  
Pioneer Building, Denver.

MISS ADELAIDE KAICHEN, Superintendent.

Mrs. Joseph Sigmund.....President  
Mrs. Ludwig Bruck.....Secretary  
Mrs. C. Friedman.....Treasurer

It receives an appropriation from the Charity Organization Society, membership fees and donations amounting in 1906 to \$4,325.00. The expenditures were \$3,627.00.



## THE NORTH SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

3410 Pecos Street, Denver.

Rev. Frederick Kramer.....President

Mrs. F. M. Irish.....Resident Worker

This Association has a cooking class and sewing classes, as well as an evening class in English for young Italian men, but the strongest winter work has been among the boys, clubs being held every week day evening, when the time is divided between gymnastic work and games and stories.

When summer came, the need of the clubs passed, and the Day Nursery came into prominence. Many of the mothers went to work in the fields from early morning until dark, and were glad to leave their little ones in so safe and happy an environment.

They had fifty-one children on the list, and with a daily attendance not exceeding twenty-four.

Maintained by donations and appropriations from Charity Organization Society. Expenses for past year, \$930.96.

## OLD LADIES' HOME.

West 38th Avenue and Quitman St.

Mrs. J. C. Skinner.....President

Mrs. McIntosh.....Matron

Owned and managed by the Ladies' Relief Society. Partly maintained by membership dues, and an appropriation from the Charity Organization Society.

Expenses for 1906, \$9,754.00.

The Home was enlarged during the last biennial period by the erection of the new wing, built with the money left by Mr. Charles Cheever, thus making room for twenty more old ladies. These twenty rooms were furnished by friends of the Home.

At the close of the year there were seventy old ladies in the Home. Forty-eight life members and twenty-two boarders.

## THE SOUTH SIDE LIBRARY.

Platte Park, Denver.

ELIZABETH SNEDAKER.....Librarian

Supported by South Side Women's Club and Charity Organization Society.

Books loaned for the year, 8,057; monthly average, 327; readers monthly, 674; monthly average, 56.

Number of cards issued, 1,548.

Number of cards issued for the year, 480.

They have twelve cases of Traveling Library books, besides 300 books loaned by City Library. The South Side Library owns about 500 books.

### ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Located at Alcott Station, Denver. Reached by electric cars from Denver.

Sister Ann Theresa.....President  
Sister Mary Callista.....Secretary

Received during the last year 52 paying, 15 partly paying, 114 free, and maintained at an average daily cost, per capita, of 17 cents.

The object of this Home is to care for orphans and half-orphans, from infants to 15 years of age. During the past two years 25 children have been placed in good homes. No restrictions are made regarding admission. Children are received irrespective of creed or nationality.

At the present time there are 208 in the institution.

Money received since 1904.....	\$26,967.79
Money expended since 1904.....	26,888.57
Value of property is.....	75,000.00

### THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION.

1420 Champa Street, Denver.

Mrs. Charles S. Thomas.....President

The force consists of five nurses and an office attendant, who have made 6,500 visits in the last year, as well as supplying many necessaries to the people visited.

The association is supported by memberships, donations, and by appropriations from the Charity Organization Society.

Expenses for the last year, \$3,654.61.

### THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION MISSION.

The Mission is under a Board elected by the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of the city. It is located at 918 Larimer street, Denver. Mrs. E. M. Craise is Superintendent.

As to actual work done in the last two years, reports show that 893 visits were made and 8,388 garments, 7,459 baskets of food, and 25,105 books, magazines and papers distributed. Work was secured for 475 persons, and 414 sick women and children have been treated at the Free Dispensary, 1,070 bouquets and many delicacies for the sick have been given and 839 meetings held.

There has been expended in this work during the last two years \$2,637.50, besides large quantities of food, clothing, literature, etc.

## FLORENCE ASSOCIATION OF CHARITIES.

Located at Florence, Colorado.

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P. M. Condit.....President  
Mrs. F. A. Collar.....Secretary

Expended \$71.84 during the period, and aided many to clothes and to secure work.



PENTENTIARY—ROAD BUILT BY CONVICTS.





# STATE CONFERENCES

JANUARY 1906  
DECEMBER 1906





## STATE CONFERENCES.

The Ninth State Conference of Charities and Corrections opened on Sunday night, January 21, 1906, at the St. Paul M. E. Church, in Pueblo. Rev. J. J. Lacey presiding.

Mayor West made the address of welcome, and was followed by Dr. William S. Friedman, president of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, his subject being "The Relation of the Church to Organized Charity."

Dr. Friedman said that methods of administering charity had changed; churches, lodges and charitable people were now becoming united in their efforts and accomplishing more good. He also explained how this unity of churches in charity work was helping to unite them more closely than ever before, and was doing away with the old prejudices. In speaking about the poor and the rich in the church, Dr. Friedman stated that if the church would accomplish any good, it must actualize its teachings in the church. He said that there were experts in the begging business, and, therefore, organized charities must have experts, as the desire was to assist the silent poor and not the loud and professional beggars who made a specialty of this kind of work.

Organized charity work will not interfere with church work, it is rather the call to arms from the churches for help to relieve the needy. There would not be poverty in this land if all the humane interest which is found in every breast were concentrated in organized charity.

Dr. Friedman was followed by Mrs. Ferguson giving a vocal selection.

Hon. E. W. Pfeiffer, president of the State Conference, made an interesting report of what was being done and what was to be done in the charitable fields.

The first day's session opened under the most favorable circumstances, the church being crowded.

Dr. R. W. Corwin presided at the morning meeting the second day, and opened by introducing acting Governor Hon. Fred W. Parks. Governor Parks commented on the work of the organization, and predicted that out of this and similar conferences would grow a great improvement in the management of the State institutions, educational, charitable and reformatory. He stated that the idea that so-called penal institutions are primarily for the punishment of criminals is being outgrown. He held that it is now being recognized that the greatest value of such institutions is in their reformatory tendencies.

Secretary Hagar was next introduced and presented a report of the State Board of Charities and Correction. He called attention to having constantly in the field one or more State agents to look after paroled prisoners. Not only to secure them employment, but to see that they keep steadily employed,

and that they avoid evil associations and surroundings. In fact, an agent should have general supervision and care of convicts on parole.

Upon reformatory work he presented the subject "First Offenders," boys and young men guilty of light offenses and the propriety of placing them on probation instead of confining them in prison. Youthful first offenders from the age of 18, found guilty of penal acts but who, in the judgment of the courts, are not of the criminal bent, but whose arrest and conviction has brought them to a realizing sense of their danger and contrition for their faults, and whose home influence and general conditions are such as to aid in their reformation. These should be entered upon the reformatory rolls, under suspension of sentence, say, a year's probation. The reformatory officers should exercise a friendly surveillance and sympathetic guardianship, and for this purpose have the reformatory field officer visit those paroled, and make monthly reports of their conduct. Those found repeating criminal conduct should be promptly put into the reformatory, while those serving their probation in good faith should be discharged.

Miss Ellis Meredith, of Denver, was next introduced. She spoke in a general way of the State institutions and their management.

Miss Meredith was followed by Hon. James H. Pershing, President of the Charity Society of Denver. He spoke of the work being done in Denver along charitable lines.

On the afternoon of the second day the delegates met at the church at 1:30, and under the direction of Dr. Corwin visited the various institutions.

At the State Asylum for the Insane the delegates had the opportunity of listening to an address by Dr. A. P. Busey, Superintendent of the institution. Dr. Busey told of the work of caring for the insane patients of the State, of the methods of treatment, of the surroundings and various means employed to entertain the inmates.

A visit to the Minnequa Hospital proved a pleasing feature of the afternoon, and the delegates expressed great interest in the equipment furnished for taking care of the men injured in the big steel works.

The visit to St. Mary's Sanitarium also proved most interesting.

The evening session was presided over by Dr. W. H. McDonald, President of the Associated Charities of Pueblo.

Hon. J. S. Temple, of Denver, the first speaker, devoted his time to reviewing the charitable legislation that has been enacted in Colorado. He stated it as his opinion that the work of the Colorado Legislature in enacting laws along charitable lines was a matter of pride to every citizen of the State. He believed the law regarding juvenile delinquents to be a good one, and the statute that placed under the control of the State

the Home for Dependent Children. He called attention to the fact that President Roosevelt recommended federal legislation along the lines found practical in the Centennial State. Mr. Temple believed the question too large for individual organization, and also the greatest duty the State can perform is to see that every opportunity is given the children, that they may be fitted to perform the duties of citizenship.

Mr. E. K. Whitehead followed Mr. Temple and devoted his time to explaining the work being done by the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. He stated he believed the world was growing kinder, which he thought was encouraging for the future of his work. It is assumed that parents will take the best care of their children, but this is not always the case in practice. This is where the State must come in. He stated the laws in Colorado are better than any other State in the Union. At the present time the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection have over 700 deputies throughout the State co-operating together to relieve the suffering on the part of children and dumb animals. He stated further that the Bureau was looking after the following classifications:

Abused and neglected children.

Dependent children.

Delinquent and defective children.

He also gave the idea that governs the Bureau. It is: "Every creature, brute as well as human, has the right to food, drink and shelter; to work, rest and play; comfort and happiness; to be free from fear and unnecessary pain."

The lecture by Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell closed the evening's session and gave a clear idea of many of the conditions of suffering on the part of children and dumb animals that have been relieved by the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. Mrs. Buell reviewed briefly the steps that have been taken in various communities to relieve suffering and correct conditions of life among children and dumb animals. She said the first steps were taken in 1881, and that ten years later a law was enacted to make the Board of Charities and Correction a part of the State government.

In this connection Dr. Corwin made a brief statement of the growing demands of this work, and called upon all those present to carry the message to their homes, their churches and other organizations and to aid by their moral and financial support in making the coming year the best in the history of the organization.

The third day's session opened at the First Presbyterian Church, with E. E. Hubbell in the chair.

"The Relation of the Work of the County Commissioners to State Institutions" was the subject of discussion, and Mr. C. S. Davisson, of Teller county, was the first speaker, giving a brief outline of the work and his observations in this connection.

Mrs. W. H. McDonald, Secretary of the Associated Charities of Pueblo, spoke of the work done by the local organization.

In the afternoon the delegates gathered at the church and resumed their visits to institutions.

At the Woodcroft Training School Dr. Hubert Work spoke of the work being done in his institution.

The Pueblo Hospital was next visited, and from there the delegates were taken to the County Home.

The evening session was called to order at 8 p. m., with Hon. Alva Adams presiding.

The first speaker of the evening was Dr. W. F. Slocum, President of the Colorado College, who spoke on the subject of "Special Training for the Social Work."

Dr. Lilburn Merrill followed and made a short address on "The Enlarged Scope of School Training," and he was followed by Prof. J. F. Keating, Superintendent of School District No. 20. This speaker took the position that there are three factors that are most important in the American civilization—the home, the church, the school. He did not endeavor to classify them as to their relative importance. Prof. Keating dwelt on the close relation existing between the home and the school, and especially on the importance of the school in building up American citizenship.

The closing address was by Dr. Eleanor Lawney, of Denver, on "The Care of Dependent Children by the State."

She said:

The duty of the State toward dependent children is a paramount duty, and the manner in which it is fulfilled marks the degree of civilization to which the State has attained. Other classes of unfortunates justly claim compassion, but they have had their day—often a very poor day. Conditions are fixed for the adult and are forming for the child. Money must be spent—just as much money as may fairly be taken from them that are toiling to keep their own families.

It is not a simple question, whether a State will, or will not, spend money upon an unfortunate child. Hospitals, almshouses and prisons cost money, too, and they are the natural habitat of the one-time neglected child.

Let us briefly consider some of the ways by which the other older States are caring for dependent children. Probably a wise selection from the various ways would make a good system.

It is conceded that the placing-out plan returns children more promptly than does any other method to normal family life, and that the common experience in an ordinary family better prepares the child to live than does institutional training. To rear children in institutions until they are twelve, fourteen or sixteen years of age is an expensive and harmful blunder. In Massachusetts the placing-out system has been very highly developed. In considering this system it must be remembered that in Colorado there are greater distances to be traversed.

that traveling is much more difficult and expensive, that means of education are not so equally distributed, and that the population is less stable.

I do not say this as meaning that the placing-out system is unsuitable for Colorado, but to note that it is attended with certain local difficulties.

One of the first acts of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities, established in 1863, was to transfer children from the workhouse at Bridgewater and from the almshouse at Tewksbury to an institution at Monson called the State Primary School, there to remain until they were twelve or fourteen years of age, when they were placed in families. This school was ranked among the educational institutions, but was under the control of the State Board of Charities. The Governor appointed an agent for this school, his work being directed by the State Board of Charities. In 1882 the Board decided to place children in families as soon as possible after they became wards of the State, and in 1895 the Primary School was abolished. To facilitate and unify the work, all dependent children were declared wards of the State without regard to the county or township residence of the parent or parents. The practical advantage of this law is obvious.

Besides the children placed by adoption and otherwise in free homes, Massachusetts has now about two thousand children boarding in families. There are records of families in that State that for twenty years have been taking children to board. The price paid is \$1.50 a week, with 50 cents additional for clothing. The State pays 50 cents a week to the local school for each week that a child is in actual attendance.

The children are more capable and become self-supporting at an earlier age where, in good families, they share the work of the household, than in an institution.

They remain at board, unless adopted, until they are old enough to be self-supporting. The larger number are boarded until twelve years of age, and all are expected to be self-supporting at fourteen years.

After a child is placed it is visited once in three months, and may be removed at the discretion of the Board, as no agreement is made for a stated time. Children at board, both boys and girls, under ten years of age, are visited by paid women visitors, and all boys over ten years of age, in families, either boarding or otherwise, are visited by paid men visitors. The boarded children and older girls are visited every three months, but the older boys only twice a year, unless the visitor feels uncertain about the character of the home or the child is especially troublesome.

All the girls who have become self-supporting are visited by a volunteer corps of women, commissioned by the State Board of Charities and known as auxiliary visitors. At the

time of my last information there were seventy of these visitors. They are under the immediate supervision of a paid visitor.

Probably it is because of devotion to the letter of an ideal that Massachusetts has no institution, other than hospital, for the housing of dependent children. To obviate the difficulties that must arise through this fact, there are private boarding houses for the temporary care of the children until they can be placed in families.

Minnesota has a very practical way of taking care of the children. The State reserves the right to visit and look after all children placed-out in that State, whether by private institutions or by the State; it also puts an effective check upon the importation of dependent children. It may be unconstitutional to declare that no dependent children shall be brought into the State, but the State has the right to regulate that work, and Minnesota has a law which provides that no agency can place-out a child in the State without giving a bond of \$1,000 that the child will be removed if it becomes dependent within three years. Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kansas and Indiana also have protective legislation.

Minnesota has a State School in which the children live until they are placed in homes. Minnesota also has a free hospital where crippled, deformed or sick children may be placed under the most approved care.

In New York, Pennsylvania and in New Jersey much work is done in so aiding families by work and temporary relief as to enable them to keep together in times of stress. My own belief is that it would pay well to develop this idea in a commonwealth.

A class of little girls in the Miss Wolcott School, in Denver, is keeping together a woman and three little girls deserted by the husband and father, the oldest child but four years of age. They are doing this work through the Visiting Nurse Association of Denver, a society that works to keep families together and keep people out of institutions. This is a digression, but it illustrates a point.

The County Children's Home System has been tried and found wanting. Where it is used there is no uniform system of placing-out, of supervision or of keeping records.

As I have said, in New York effort is made to keep children in their own homes. The State has no institutions for children in health, but large sums are paid annually in subsidies to private institutions.

In Michigan the State School and placing-out system has been highly developed. The difference between the Massachusetts and the Michigan plan is that Michigan has a State School. In Michigan no public money is given to private institutions. In the State School at Coldwater, children are received under fourteen years of age, and kept until they can be suitably placed in families. A few years ago the Michigan school got badly

entangled in partisan politics, but it has been extricated and is a very successful institution.

One institution supported by the State is less likely unduly to increase in size than are numbers of small institutions, which become centers of local pride, often more enthusiastic than wise.

There are times when it is hard to believe it, but the merit system is gaining ground, and sometimes it is not thought good politics to despoil the State institutions.

The limitations of the placing-out system are found by the gradual accumulation of children not available for adoption or placing at service. They must be placed at board or kept in an institution. At the Colorado State Home for Dependent Children are some who have been placed out again and again, only to be returned as undesirable.

A recent correspondence with the county commissioners and district judges in all the counties in this State indicates that the greater number of dependent children are congregated in Denver. All counties send suitable cases to the State Home for Dependent Children, at Denver. Some counties report orphans boarded with relatives. San Miguel boards a crippled child in a family, and Clear Creek county boards a child with trachoma in a family in Denver, that she may have expert treatment for the disease of her eyes.

The Denver Orphans' Home, an undenominational institution, sometimes has applications from children outside the county. These applications are generally declined because of the unwillingness of the school board to furnish tuition to residents of other counties. This objection might no doubt be met by the payment of a proper fee. In placing a child at this home, parents or guardians do not give up their legal rights in the child. Children are kept without charge in some cases and in others for such sum as the friends are able to pay, up to ten dollars a month. If children become subjects for adoption they are placed in the State Home, the directors of the Orphans' Home wisely seeing that they have not, themselves, facilities for safeguarding the welfare of such children.

I will not take up the time with reading transcripts from the records of the State Home showing the oversight that is had of children placed in homes by adoption or by indenture, but I file the papers with the secretary of this meeting and they may be seen by any one who wishes to know how the State cares for the children.

The Belle Lennox Nursery in North Denver is undenominational. Its work is much the same as that of the Denver Orphans' Home, and so are the charges. It does not place children by adoption.

The Industrial Training School for Girls, in Denver, is undenominational. The charge is ten dollars a month, for board, schooling and industrial training.

The various Catholic institutions take children, in some cases without charge and in others for such small sums as may be collected. For example, San Juan county is boarding a little girl who has been left with a small inheritance with the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in Denver.

Sagauche county has a Ladies' Aid Society that cares for poor children. And Pueblo has an Orphans' Home.

It were idle for me to commend these institutions. The Protestant homes and schools I have named are directed by persons whose citizenship is known. Their only motive is to help the helpless. In the Catholic institution there can be no private gain. They are not trafficking in children.

There is a nondescript class whose activities are pernicious. No object so appeals to compassion as does a neglected child. Any person who finds himself not well placed in the industrial system may get a living by gathering together a group of children. With a group of children and a novel religion his living is assured.

The people of Pueblo can not so soon have forgotten the series of terrible crimes that here, a few years ago, grew out of the gathering together of children under an irresponsible management.

Soon after the Pueblo horror, three children were burned to death in a similar place in Leadville.

For a few years a damper was put upon this business; now it is reviving.

Last year the State Board of Charities was advised of a children's home in North Denver. It was visited by a member of the Board who secured the building of a fire escape and the appointment of a board of directors. This board consists of the wife of the superintendent, his mother-in-law, his sister-in-law and the cook.

The State Board of Charities may examine all institutions of this class, may issue a license to such as it approves; may revoke the license, but that is no grave matter. The license is not necessary, it is merely a compliment. Something more effective is needed. If institutions do not meet reasonable requirements they should be debarred from doing business. When the next Legislature meets, a bill will be presented that shall better guard the welfare of dependent children.

To recapitulate—All children who become public charges should be wards of the State; all children placed by any agency, in families, whether at board or by adoption, should be visited by an agent of the State empowered to remove the child if the conditions are unsatisfactory; no dependent child should be brought into the State unless there be filed with the State Board of Charities a suitable bond to be forfeited under stipulated conditions; and any institution in which dependent children are housed should be debarred from doing business unless it conforms to the published requirements of the State Board of Charities.



The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

Dr. R. W. Corwin, President; Mrs. S. Pisko, Secretary; Miss Gertrude Vaile, Treasurer; Vice-Presidents, E. W. Pfeiffer, Cripple Creek; Dr. Wm. S. Friedman, Denver; J. H. Pershing, Denver; Mrs. S. I. George, Denver; Dr. Hubert Work, Pueblo; Members of Executive Committee, Rev. C. S. Davisson, Victor; Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Denver; Mrs. W. H. McDonald, Pueblo; Dr. Lilburn Merrill, Denver.

The committee appointed to select a place for the next State Conference reported in favor of Denver. The date being fixed for November 18, 19 and 20, 1906. The conference stood adjourned until that date.

The conference was called to order promptly at eight o'clock, in the evening of December 9, 1906, at the Woman's Club building.

Dr. R. W. Corwin, of Pueblo, presided.

The speakers of the evening were: Dr. R. W. Corwin, of Pueblo, president of the conference, discussing the subject: "The Bearing of Medical Prophylaxis Upon Charities and Corrections," and Dr. Leightner Witmer, of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the foremost psychologists of America, who discussed "The Function of the Professional Psychologist in the Organization of Work for the Discovery and Treatment of Mentally Retarded Children."

Mayor Speer, who was to preside, was unable to attend, and Governor-elect Buchtel, who was to deliver an address, was out of the city. The invocation was offered by the Rev. Robert R. Adams, pastor of the Methodist church at Idaho Springs. There was a solo by Llewellyn Jones.

Dr. Corwin, in delivering his address, said:

The work of our conference is divided into two general classes, preventive and curative.

We may liken it unto a great machine through which the vicious, the weak and the helpless pass.

Above is the hopper and below is the spout.

We station ourselves at the hopper and try to prevent people from falling into the machine, and we stand at the spout ready to receive and help those who are ground out.

The work at both ends of this machine is of great importance, and demands serious consideration.

But I wish especially to call your attention to the work of those stationed at the hopper—to those whose duty it is to prevent crime, poverty and disease.

This is our most important work—far better is it to prevent murder than punish a murderer; better to prevent sickness than care for the sick; better to prevent pauperism than attend the poor.

Prophylaxis of charities and corrections should receive our first attention—Prevention should be our motto.

To-night I shall confine my remarks to Medical Prophylaxis of Charities and Corrections, and attempt to illustrate how Charities and Corrections may be benefited by preventive medicine—medicine in its broadest sense.

Medicine is no longer confined to drugs—to-day the physician finds his greatest remedy in prophylaxis.

The benefits of prophylaxis in small pox and diphtheria have been thoroughly established. Small pox has ceased to be a pest, and but for neglect it would rarely occur. Anti-toxine has robbed diphtheria of its horrors, and when used early, death from this disease is almost unknown.

There is no longer any doubt regarding the cause and prevention of malarial and yellow fevers—when proper prophylactic measures can be applied, they are absolutely under control. Cholera, that at one time depopulated cities and countries at will, is humbly submissive to preventative hygienic precautions, and now only trespasses upon civilized territory when carelessness prevails.

Nathan Straus has given us a beautiful illustration of medical prophylaxis. Through his efforts and those of the State Board of Health, New York city has been given pure milk, and by this pure food the infant mortality of that city has been reduced fifty per cent.

The Board of Health of Rochester, New York, acting upon the suggestions of the New York City fathers, took charge of the milk supply for the poor of that city, and they, too, have reduced infant mortality fifty per cent. It cost the city of Rochester \$3,000 to perform this humane act—to save one-half of its babies.

That we call preventive medicine; a thousand times better is it than curative medicine.

“If canned meat has killed its thousands, milk has killed its tens of thousands.”

The Japanese government during its late war taught the world a lesson in hygienic prophylaxis never to be forgotten.

They proved the microscope as useful as the gun, pure food as important as dry powder, hygienic observance as imperative as military discipline.

Scores of examples of preventative medicine might be cited:

1. The prevention of epidemics by carefully watching contagious diseases.
2. The general crusade against the dissemination of tuberculosis.
3. The inspection of foods and the restriction of the sale of patent medicines.
4. The physical examination of school children.
5. The “white wings” that clean our streets.
6. The “district nurse” who visits homes, and not only waits upon the sick, but instructs the well.

7. The ventilation of public and private buildings.
8. Plumbing inspection.
9. The destruction of unfit tenement houses.
10. The opening of city parks.
11. Railway and factory sanitation.
12. Restriction of hours of labor.
13. The abolition of sweat shops.
14. The enforcement of child labor laws.
15. The guarding of epileptics.
16. The humane treatment of the insane.
17. The better care of the criminal.

But one asks: Does not this cover the ground?

Does prophylaxis need further consideration?

For your answer, read the records at the hopper.

600,000 criminals in the United States.

\$600,000,000 spent annually in the United States on criminality.

8,760 murders during a year, England and Wales had only 317.

\*45,000 persons murdered in the United States during the last five years.

Felix Adler says:

7,000 children work in glass industries.

1,000 in coal mines.

60,000 in the southern textile mills.

Dr. Knopf says:

I hold child labor is the curse of our nation, responsible for the frequency of tuberculosis in childhood, young men and women, and last but not least responsible for alcoholism in the youth. He further says:

The child labor in the homes of many of our school children is as criminal and disastrous as it is in our factories.

We read (Year ending June 30th.):

1905. There were disposed of in the United States 49,459,539 barrels of beer.

1906. There were disposed of in the United States 54,651,636 barrels of beer.

An increase of receipts from spirits of \$7,435,542.

We further read from the record:

Paine's Celery Compound contains.....	21%	Alcohol
Peruna .....	28%	"
Lydia Pinkham's Appeal, etc.....	20%	"
Hood's Sarsaparilla .....	18%	"
Burdock's Blood Bitters.....	25%	"
Ayer's Sarsaparilla .....	26%	"
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.....	44.3%	"

"44% of Boston's prescriptions call for patent medicines, the composition of which is unknown to the doctor" or purchaser.

\*(Judge Kavanaugh, Address in Chicago, November 14, 1906.)

But we need not continue the reading of the record of alcohol. All are familiar with the relation of alcohol to crime, pauperism, and physical ills.

That it is estimated that 80% of all deaths from pelvic diseases in women are due to a venereal disease.

That 20% of all blindness in the new born is due to this same disease.

That 50% of involuntary childless marriages are from the same cause.

The "Committee of Fifteen" estimated there are annually 200,000 cases in New York City alone.

In Prussia, where records are kept accurately, the estimated yearly loss from typhoid is 8,000,000 marks, from venereal diseases 90,000,000 marks.

When we think that all this is preventable, can we conceive of anything more criminal and of more importance to treat prophylactically.

Under the head of poverty, for accidents beget want, we find the record of industrial casualties and read:

It is said there are 500,000 industrial accidents in this country annually.

"Fifty per cent. more than all the killed and wounded in the late war between Japan and Russia.

"There are more casualties on our railways in a single year than there were on both sides of the Boer war in three years."

Last year on our railways, we killed as many every 37 days and wounded as many every 12 days as all our killed and wounded in the 2,561 engagements of the Philippine war.

"The total number of casualties suffered by our industrial army in one year is equal to the average annual casualties of our Civil war plus those of Philippine war, plus those of the Russian and Japanese war."

Mr. Roosevelt in advising parents, should consider it quite as essential to save as to get children. May he impress this upon Congress.

May our legislators be as considerate of this human family as of the beasts of the forests.

Two years ago the State gave the Board of Health \$10,000 to spend for the protection of its people, and \$70,000 were appropriated for the protection of its game.

The deer in the woods seem seven times more valuable than the deer in the home.

We can not take time to go further into details, but there are many things for us to consider and many for us to recommend to the Legislature.

Granting the greatest causes of crime, poverty and disease are results of misuse and abuse, then our chief remedy is prevention. It is our duty to learn what prophylaxis should be applied and when and how it may best be administered.

Our first duty is to educate ourselves, hence these conferences, that we may enlighten the public intelligently and make just requests of our legislators.

For instance:

Great strides have been made in railway sanitation, smooth curtains, outside sheets, plain surfaces, etc., have improved matters, but how about the tons and tons of body poisonous refuse deposited along the narrow six-foot thoroughfares that is whirled up as dust by the next train into its dining and other cars. Seven hundred million people traveled in railroad cars last year. This will come up for consideration some day. How the problem will be handled remains to be seen.

Let us not hesitate to prescribe or fear overdosing, even though, in the language of Carl Schurz:

"You may tell me that my views are visionary. \* \* \* I answer, ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands; but like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and, following them, you reach your destiny."

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Dr. Witmer opened his address by describing the wild boy who was discovered roaming in southern France just after the revolution, walking at times on all fours, selecting his food by the sense of smell, and resisting all attempts to clothe and confine him. When this creature was brought to Paris a discussion arose among the scientists of the day as to whether the boy was a normal man or whether he was an idiot. One of the learned men undertook to train the boy in order to demonstrate that he was a normal being who had not come in contact with civilizing influences. His theory was proven incorrect, for the boy turned out to be an idiot, but his attempt to train him showed that idiots could be improved by training and by a scientific study of their mental processes.

"Idiocy in a person does not necessarily mean that he has been bereft of a faculty, the lack of which dehumanizes him," continued Dr. Witmer. "It may mean simply that one of his faculties is retarded, and can be brought out again by scientific training. In 1848 Horace Mann and Charles Sumner went to Paris to study the methods of the French scientists who had progressed the farthest along this line, and upon their return they started the first experimental training school in this country—in Massachusetts.

"Fernald has estimated, according to the census of 1890, there were 100,000 idiotic persons in the United States, of whom only 6 per cent. were in institutions. The other 94 per cent. were in their homes or in school. Aside from the walls of the building in which they are shut up, there is no definite line of demarcation between the idiot and the normal child. The graduation between the normal child, the backward child, the dull child, the semi-idiotic child, and so on down the scale to

the hopeless imbecile, is quite finely drawn and it takes a scientific mind to determine which children need special treatment and which do not. In 1892 Francis Warner examined 100,000 children in the London schools, and found that 8 per cent. of them were dull and that 6 per cent. needed special training. Years before that the problem had been met in Germany. In 1867 there were established in Dresden what were known as help classes or help schools. To-day there are 100 or more cities in Germany which have them. These classes are limited in number to 15 pupils and are under the charge of specially trained teachers. Medical experts endeavor to determine in the first year of the child's schooling whether or not he is backward, and after the determination is made he is disposed of accordingly. If he is dull he must attend a help school, or if his parents decline to allow him to do so they must provide in some other way for his education. As soon as we enforce the compulsory education laws which happen to be on our statute books, we will find ourselves facing this same situation.

"The treatment required for backward children is segregation in special classes or special schools. These schools must be organized on a scientific basis, and the teachers must receive special training in recognizing backwardness and treating it. In charge of the institution there should be an expert psychologist, for we can not expect a sound development of this work unless it is on a sound basis, and the only sound basis is a scientific basis.

"In 1744 it was first demonstrated that deafness does not necessarily imply muteness. Helen Kellar is doubtless the best example of intellectual reclamation, and her case demonstrates what can be done by scientific methods.

"Hand in hand with the class of intellectual retardation go the class of moral and disciplinary retardation. The most striking modern instance of the training for this kind of child is the juvenile court, of which the one in your own city, under the direction of Judge Lindsey, is a model for all others and an inspiration to workers along this line in Philadelphia, where most of my observations are made. We must not rely upon chance to provide the proper men for this work. That has already caused trouble in Philadelphia, where the judges taffe the juvenile court in rotation."

Dr. W. S. Friedman, who was to speak on the needs of a state conference of charities and corrections, asked to be excused because of the lateness of the hour. The first session closed with the benediction by the Rev. Frost Craft.

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Monday, December 10th, ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. S. Izetta George, Presiding. Subject: Charitable Legislation and State Institutions.

Report of the Committee on Charitable Legislation—Ellis Meredith, Denver.

Discussion—James H. Pershing, Denver; Rev. C. S. Davisson, Cripple Creek.

“The Protection of Children”—Dr. Eleanor Lawney.

Immediately upon the opening of the morning session Dr. Corwin announced the following committees: E. W. Pfeiffer, of Cripple Creek; Mrs. W. H. McDonald, of Pueblo; Mrs. A. J. McDonald, of Leadville; Dr. William S. Friedman, of Denver, and Prof. W. K. Argo, of Colorado Springs, on the Committee of Time and Place.

The nominating committee was composed of Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Dr. Josephine Peavy, Mrs. M. Sigmund, A. C. Dutcher, C. E. Hagar, Mrs. S. I. George and Dr. Morritte.

The Resolutions Committee: Alfred Muller, Mrs. S. M. Caspar and H. W. Cowan.

Mrs. George suggested a biennial conference instead of an annual one, as is now held, but discussion of the matter was deferred. It was later determined to have the annual conference.

Miss Ellis Meredith read the report of the Committee on Humane and Penal Institutions, and called forth the liveliest discussion of the morning. The committee which made this report was named last year and has since gone into the needs of all public institutions which the state fosters and which are styled correctional or charitable.

The general recommendations with which the report was prefaced cover the fact that larger appropriations are essential to the proper conduct of the State's institutions. It is not probable that larger appropriations will be forthcoming while the various counties are keeping down their valuations, but legal enactments to force counties to fairly and impartially assess are suggested. In case this is not practicable the recommendation is made that an additional levy be called for and a fund secured to be distributed according to the special needs of the various institutions.

Next in importance to larger appropriations is the suggestion that expenses be cut down in the administration of affairs in the State institutions. The Boards of Control are now in many instances salaried. The committee recommends non-salaried boards. Mileage allowed the members of these boards, together with their salaries, which are in most cases a mere pittance, would aggregate \$18,000 saved to the State annually. Vouchers showing actual expense incurred will be recognized, but no mileage bills paid. Touching on the insane asylum, the report states:

“It is evident from the reports received from the various boards of county commissioners throughout the State, and from the officials in charge of the State asylum, that immediate provision must be made for the dependent insane of the State. It appears that the institution at Pueblo has substantially reached its present capacity.

"We have it upon the authority of Dr. Work, of Pueblo, that the rate of increase of dependent insane for fifteen years past has been ten women and twelve men, or twenty-two per annum. The increase will doubtless be more rapid for the next fifteen years, but the vacancies caused by death and recovery will probably be double those of the last fifteen years. Additional provision for the care of the insane may be made by enlarging the present institution at Pueblo, or by establishing a second institution at some other point in the State.

"With reference to feeble-minded children, it would appear that there about seventy-five dependent, defective children in the State. Probably one-third of these are improvable. The per diem cost per capita of supporting seventy-five feeble-minded children would be approximately three times the per capita cost of the State insane, due to the limited number and the greater cost of maintaining a school and hospital jointly. Your committee is, therefore, not prepared to recommend at present the establishment of a State training school, believing that it would be better to allow each county to support its own defective children in private institutions, as is now done. The statute in this regard should be made compulsory instead of permissive.

"By an act of April 8, 1893, there was authorized at the Colorado State Insane Asylum a ward for the separate confinement and care of the criminal insane. The act provides for the transfer of such patients from the State penitentiary and the State reformatory. No attempt has been made to comply with the provisions of this act, which has been inoperative since its passage.

#### ASK FOR AN INSANE WARD AT THE PENITENTIARY FOR CRIMINALS.

"It is not safe to attempt to care for the criminal insane outside of the walls of the State prisons. We therefore recommend that by appropriate legislative action an insane ward be established at the State penitentiary and provisions made for the transfer there of patients from the State Reformatory; such insane ward to be under the direct control of the prison physician, with the physicians of the State Insane Asylum as a consulting board.

"The committee further recommends a complete revision of the law with reference to the commitment of persons of unsound mind to the State asylum. Provision should be made for inquisition without a jury, with right of trial by jury reserved when demanded. In many cases, when the malady is manifest, the exposure of a jury trial is a needless hardship. Such law should further provide that at the time of the commitment to custody the patient should be transferred to the State Insane Asylum only by a trained attendant from the asylum."

No special recommendations are made for the Mute and Blind School, for the State Home for Dependent Children or for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. In order to make the State prison



as nearly self-supporting as possible, penal labor is suggested as a means of revenue, "irrespective of the question whether the product of the prison labor comes into competition with free labor or not." The committee, however, adds that the articles produced should be for the use of other State institutions, so as to avoid competition with free labor. A revision of the parole law, so that the released prisoner may have opportunity to make a living, and the formation of a quasi-public body to look after this matter is recommended.

Concerning the Industrial School for Girls the report says:

It seems to be the opinion of those best able to judge that the present method of maintaining the institution can not longer continue without a serious reflection upon the generosity and good name of the State. This committee therefore recommends that by appropriate legislation the Industrial School for Girls be placed upon a parity with the Industrial School for Boys, and that the institution be adequately maintained by a general appropriation for that purpose and the per capita county maintenance be abolished.

Dr. Eleanor Lawney then made an address on "The Protection of Children," which is as follows:

#### THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The institutions of the State will, I think, gain much if these conferences are made the means of diffusing among the people a knowledge of conditions actually existing here.

In looking over the proceedings of former conferences one must be struck by the preponderance of theoretical considerations. For one who brings a fact, a dozen bring a sentiment—very nice sentiments—but there is matter that lies more nearly to our hand than does the consideration of abstract questions.

It were well if these occasions be used by the boards of control of the several institutions as a time for practical conference.

These institutions were created at different times and the rules governing them formed under different influences. Simplification and unification would certainly result from frank, mutual advices. There should be familiar relations between State institutions and private institutions engaged in similar kinds of work.

In the institutional care of children and in the placing of them in families, there exists in Colorado wide differences in methods; much disparity in judgment. The people should know how the children fare. Knowledge of elementary principles in child nurture should be kept alive and current.

A few years ago a commission was appointed in New York to report upon certain facts in regard to children. I think Mr. Devine was chairman of that commission. The purpose was to ascertain if dependent children were better reared in institutions, or placed in families, by adoption, by indenture, or at board.

The evidence showed that children have a better chance in life if they grow up in families. It would be very difficult now

to reverse this decision; it must stand unless it be displaced by a great body of contrary facts. For individuals to express contrary opinions is of little moment.

In Massachusetts there is a great number of people who have spent their lives in caring for dependent children, trained workers who know the subject as the craftsman knows his material. There are families there that have for two generations taken children to board for the state. Massachusetts does not, to-day, own an institution for the care of children in health. The state places all its dependent children in families in some way. An essential part of this policy is great care in the placing of children and in visiting them after they are placed.

About eight years ago a law was passed in Colorado forbidding the county commissioners to keep children other than an infant with the mother, in the county homes, or almshouses, but the State has never adequately provided for the dependent children nor guarded their welfare in the hands of private parties. A peculiar industry has grown up. Anyone who likes may gather up children, solicit funds for them and dispose of the children and the funds as he chooses. Because of this laxity, children in the keeping of irresponsible persons have been murdered in Pueblo, burned to death in Leadville and insufficiently fed at Arboles. Not only is this traffic in Colorado children, but children are brought here from other states for this business.

Last year a woman applied to a friend of mine for assistance in establishing an orphanage. My friend asked me what was her personal interest in the matter. She said she wished to make a living; she had made a good living in Kansas City and she could do it in Denver.

Other states have met this question and mastered it. It is thought unconstitutional to prohibit associations from bringing dependent children into a state; but the state has the right to regulate the matter. A bond of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 is required for each child. This bond must be approved, usually by the State Board of Charities, and filed with the Secretary of State. It is forfeited if the child becomes a public charge during his or her minority.

The State Home for Dependent Children, at University Park, admits only children who are physically and mentally sound. Probably its charter were better so amended that maimed or crippled children may be admitted. It was designed for a temporary home, but a number of children are there who are not accepted either for adoption or indenture. They have been placed in families repeatedly and as often returned to the Home.

Great care is had in placing these children and in subsequent oversight. The Home lately recovered a child six years after its adoption, the foster home having become unsuitable.

When a child is placed in the State Home the parent or parents give up all legal rights in it. It sometimes happens that their circumstances improve and they wish to take the child back.

The Board of Control, when able to do so, restores the child to its natural home, the parents adopting it in the regular manner. All these transactions are matters of record and it is possible to trace any child that has been placed with the State Home.

Probably it is well that the State Home continue to be the place where the wards of the State are received, and that other provisions be made for children whose parents are temporarily unable to provide for them, in whole or in part, but who do not wish to give up their legal rights. It would embarrass the management of the State Home to unite these very different classes under one control. The State should either establish another institution for these children or support them in private institutions already established. New York does not own an institution for children in health, but pays large sums annually to institutions like the Denver Orphans' Home, St. Vincent's Orphanage, The Belle Lennox Nursery, The Orphanage at Pueblo, and the like. This matter needs revision and supervision. It has been suggested that the State establish a department on the grounds of the Asylum for Insane, at Pueblo, where the feeble-minded may be cared for with some saving to the State in salaries and equipment. This suggestion probably arises from misunderstanding of conditions, feeble-mindedness being thought another term for chronic dementia. No one familiar with the care of either the insane or the feeble-minded would wish to place them under one management. In speaking of the feeble-minded the word youth should be understood. Some years have passed since I was one of the physicians at the great school for the feeble-minded at Elwyn, Pennsylvania, but I think the facts can not greatly have changed. At that time about half of the children entering the school died of tuberculosis in some form before coming to adult life. Some of these children do live to maturity, but they are then very different from the subjects of chronic dementia in the hospitals for insane.

A few days ago I saw an eighteen-year-old feeble-minded girl in a home for colored children and aged persons in West Denver. She is unmarried and had one child before going to the home. She is not, now, sufficiently protected. This home has been established by the colored people. They tell me that they have bought, and nearly paid for, a tract of farm land to which they intend to remove it. I have no reason to think that they are not acting in good faith, but their organization is very imperfect and irresponsible. They attempt to associate classes that may not safely be associated. I speak of these colored people because they have an organization that is just forming, and the co-operation of skilled persons now, may enable them to carry on their project successfully.

The State should have oversight of all associations where money or goods are solicited from the public for the support of dependent children. There should be published at stated inter-

vals an itemized account of all money or goods received, together with the name of the respective donors.

The State has the right to exercise police power after some overt act of cruelty or wantonness, but prevention is better than cure, and if the State be properly represented from the inception of these movements they will develop with uniform standards, and there will be created an enlightened public sentiment which will not tolerate unskilled work, though it were well meant.

There is an organization called The Home Finding Society, actuated by the purest motives and directed by men and women well known for integrity and benevolence, but only the State is strong enough and permanent enough to protect the children after they have been placed by associations in families, either by adoption, indenture, or at board. Massachusetts recognized this, years ago. A copy of the court proceedings in these cases is filed with the State Board of Charities, which is empowered to spend such money as is necessary to the adequate supervision of these children.

Frank Sanborn was, for twenty-five years, secretary of the State Board of Charities of Massachusetts, and his wisdom and skill had much to do with shaping the policy of the State toward the dependent children.

Mr. Devine in New York and Amos Butler in Indiana have been powerful factors in their respective places. The State Board of Charities is the channel through which the commonwealth may protect the unfortunate children. But partizan politics must keep hands off if it is to work effectively.

#### MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Conference convened at two o'clock.

Dr. James H. Baker presiding. General discussion of Charitable, Legislative and State Institutions continued, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

“An amendment to the Constitution of the State whereby an additional levy may be made for a temporary period and the fund thus secured distributed according to the special needs of the various institutions.

“That through appropriate legislation all of the State humane and penal institutions be governed by non-salaried boards of control.

“That provision be made to abolish mileage wherever the same is now provided and in lieu thereof all expenses of public offices to be paid by vouchers representing actual expenses incurred.

“That a uniform system of accounting be established in all these institutions.

“That the State Treasurer be made the treasurer ex-officio of each institution.

“That additional provision for the care of the insane be made by the enlargement of the present institution at Pueblo

or by establishing a second institution at some other place in the State.

"Provision should be made in Pueblo for not less than 200 additional inmates, with about an equal proportion of men and women.

"It would appear that there are about seventy-five defective children in the State. Probably about one-third of these are improvable.

"It would therefore be better to allow each county to support its own defective children in private institutions, as is now done.

"There should be a statutory provision requiring each county superintendent of schools to report to the State Superintendent every defective child in the county.

"By an act of April 8, 1893, there was authorized at the Colorado State Insane Asylum a ward for the separate confinement and care of the criminal insane.

"We therefore recommend that an insane ward be established at the State Penitentiary, such ward to be under direct control of the prison physician, with the physicians of the State Insane Asylum as a consulting board."

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Prof. W. K. Argo, Superintendent of the School for the Deaf and Blind, read a paper on the necessity of a school for the feeble-minded youth, and also suggested that some steps be taken for the establishing of a well-equipped home for the adult blind, in order that they may have the opportunity of an industrial training, giving them apprenticed trades and adopt some organized method of helping them to positions after they have learned these trades.

Conference took a recess until 8 p. m.

Monday, December 10th, 8 o'clock p. m., Dr. W. S. Friedman, presiding. Subject: "The Relation of the Church to Social Questions."

#### Symposium.

Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler.....The Unemployed  
 Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Vosburgh.....Capital  
 Father Wm. O'Ryan.....Labor  
 Mr. E. L. Scholtz....."Paying the Bills of Charity"

Dr. W. S. Friedman introduced the symposium on "The Relation of the Church to Social Questions," in which the speakers above quoted took part. Musical numbers included a duet for tenor and soprano, "Love Divine," by Mrs. Kate Norcross Gale and Frank Farmer, and a soprano solo by Miss Nellie Jeffries. The accompanist was Henry Houseley.

Dr. Friedman, in opening the meeting, said:

"If there is need of entering into sympathetic understanding with our less favored or fortunate brethren, the need of a State Conference of Charities and Corrections can not be questioned. Who can witness the constantly increasing numbers of

the dependent, the defective and the delinquent without feeling that they furnish sad commentary on our modern civilization, and that measures are imperative to check their growth?

"The purpose of the Colorado State Conference of Charities and Correction is to summon together for the serious consideration of these puzzling questions the men and women who give not only their money, but their time, their brain and their heart—in a word, to the people who give themselves so that their own light may kindle lives that are without stars. The object of the State Conference is to organize into one body the men and women of trained and expert judgment and of deep and abiding sympathy, so that the whole community may receive the benefit of their deliberations; that city, county and State institutions and private benevolent organizations may draw fresh inspiration for their work from the matured thought of this conference, proper legislation be encouraged and a healthy public sentiment aroused."

Rev. B. B. Tyler spoke briefly on "The Unemployed."

"Capital" was the topic discussed by the Rev. George Bedell Vosburgh, who depicted the ideal relationship between the church and wealth.

"The church knows neither capital nor labor, ignorance nor intelligence," he said. "The church knows the capitalist as a man and desires to help him as such—to let him understand that the church speaks to the man behind the vest and not to his bank account. Every incident in the life of the Master goes to show that His endeavor was to awaken in the man a consciousness of his divine selfhood. That should be the object of the church in relation to the capitalist. It should cause him to realize that in his wealth there is splendid opportunity for good. To inspire the wealth of America with that passion for opportunity would be an achievement for which a man might well lay down his life."

Father O'Ryan made an eloquent plea on the subject of "Labor," in which he gave the audience plainly to understand that he had no sympathy for the methods of organized wealth, and urged every laboring man to join a union. "My experience is," said he, "that it is hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God—and by that I do not mean the kingdom of the future, but the realm of God in the hearts of men; the kingdom of justice and love of his fellow men."

"Justice," he said, "is what the laboring man asks, not charity. How shall the laborer receive his hire, is the question of the hour.

"My friends, personal service is the solution of the problem. God commended His charity to us. True nobility is in man's service to the poor—in doing it personally, for thus he is doing something for himself. Human kindness and love is the only solution for the labor question and of all human wrongs."

"Paying the Bills of Charity," was the subject of an address

by E. L. Scholtz, who spoke plainly concerning the difficulties he has met in handling the financial affairs of the municipal charity organization.

He said that the expenses of the organization for the year 1906 were \$83,285. Toward this sum there has been raised \$29,799, while the various institutions have earned \$20,100, leaving a balance still to be raised of \$33,386.

"This does not speak well for our board of trustees," he said, "but we shall see whether this is to be charged to the organization or the public at large. I should judge from the subscription list that it is a sense of duty that actuates a great many subscribers, and mighty few are actuated by the love of humanity."

Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker, President General Federation Woman's Clubs, presiding.

Mrs. Decker called the conference to order and introduced as the first speaker, Mr. E. K. Whitehead, Secretary of the Humane Society, who delivered an address on the "Prevention of Delinquency."

Judge Ben B. Lindsey's subject was the "Child on Probation."

Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck, a member of the Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Girls, presented a decidedly interesting paper on the "Rights of the Delinquent."

Mr. William M. Reasoner followed on the same subject.

Denver was selected as the place for the next meeting, and the nominating committee presented the following list of names of officers for the ensuing year; a vote was taken and they were unanimously elected:

President—Prof. W. K. Argo, Colorado Springs.

Secretary—Mrs. Seraphine Pisko.

Treasurer—Miss Gertrude Vaile.

Vice-President—Dr. R. W. Corwin, Dr. W. S. Friedman, James H. Pershing, Mrs. S. I. George, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, E. W. Pfeiffer, Clarence E. Hagar, Mrs. James D. Whitmore, Dr. L. H. Morrill, Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck, and Mrs. S. M. Caspar.

The conference then adjourned to the main hall, where luncheon, provided by Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, was awaiting the delegates. About 150 covers were laid, and those who participated are a unit in praising Mrs. James Williams, the chairman of the banquet committee, for the excellence of the menu and the beauty of the decorations.

The young women who served were Mesdames W. G. Matthews, W. R. Given, E. J. Yetter, Robert Quarles, Clarence Adams, Misses Clara Sweet, Gertrude Harris, Jessie Luckey, Minnie Zang, Polly Blythe, Beatrice Flint, Grace Griffith, Gertrude Zang, Katherine Fullerton, Virginia Skinner, Inga Steele, and Margaret Peacock.

After luncheon the delegates divided into two parties and spent the afternoon in visiting the various charitable institutions of the city.

## EVENING SESSION.

Dr. H. G. Wetherill presided at the meeting. He was introduced by former President R. W. Corwin, of Pueblo. Alfred Muller, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the committee's report, in which all bodies extending aid to the conference were thanked.

The subject for the evening being "Tuberculosis," Mrs. Seraphine Pisko, the secretary of the conference, presented some very important views on the subject. Many, prominent in the medical profession, offered their views for the curbing of one of the greatest problems of Colorado, from a medical and charitable standpoint.

Those who spoke brought out several excellent points in regard to the tuberculosis subject. They are acknowledged as Denver's foremost physicians and they agreed upon certain fundamental steps that should be taken for the suppression of this disease.

First, an ordinance compelling the registration of all cases of tuberculosis at the city health department.

Second, an increase of the facilities for handling tuberculosis, either by the establishment of a public sanitarium or the erection of a separate building at the county hospital for tubercular patients.

Third, the disinfecting of all rooms, whether in private homes or boarding houses, by the board of health after occupation by tubercular patients.

Fourth, discouraging patients who are so far gone that there is no hope for their recovery from coming to Colorado. If it be necessary that any institution send patients to this State in the condition described, a suitable bond should be filed to prevent their becoming a charge upon the community.

Fifth, the placing of greater power in the hands of the Visiting Nurses' Association of Denver.

Dr. Henry Sewall, on the subject of "What Can the State Do to Prevent the Spread of Tuberculosis," advocated an addition to the county hospital for tubercular patients, and took occasion to commend in the strongest terms the county hospital and poorfarm belonging to the city and county of Denver as model institutions of their kind and without peers in the country.

Dr. W. N. Beggs followed with a paper on "What Can the Patient Do to Prevent the Spread of Tuberculosis," and endorsed Dr. Sewall's remarks.

Dr. Taussig read a paper on "What Can the Medical Profession Do to Prevent the Spread of Tuberculosis." Dr. Taussig advocated educating the persons affected with tuberculosis how to prevent the spread of this disease, and strongly recommending that carelessness on the part of the patient be punished



by law. He also advocated the eight-hour law, child labor law, teaching children cleanliness and teaching employers that the health of their employes is the largest asset of their business, and employes that sanitary conditions are more important than the wage question.



# Report on National Conferences

PORTLAND, 1905, PHILADELPHIA, 1906



## Report on National Conferences

To The State Board of Charities and Correction:

I am happy in presenting the following report of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in Portland, Oregon, July, 1905.

The meetings began on Saturday afternoon, July 15th, continuing for six days: The first important session was held in the evening of Saturday, when the President, Dr. Samuel G. Smith, of St. Paul, gave his address on "Social Standards," followed by Rev. Graham Taylor, who spoke on "Labor and Charity." President Smith's address was most valuable, as he clearly brought out the fact that all the various groups of workers represented in the large national body have common grounds which may well be known by the term "Social Standards." They are the physical standard, the mental standard, the economic standard, and the standard of efficiency. The proper recognition of these standards and the proper understanding of them will furnish to every social worker precise theoretical aims in his task, and will furnish also a basis for practical judgment in the various problems with which he must deal. It must be clearly stated and definitely recognized that these standards are social and not personal or individual." The work that is done by us is among those classes that constitute the "Submerged tenth," submerged not alone in poverty, but in efficiency and in power; for those the standards may be regarded as wholly social. "By weight of numbers and by the weight of the burden which they put upon the community, it is possible for them to lower the standards, but they never raise them, and they do not fix social values."

Much the larger part of the conference was given to the problems concerning children. Defective and delinquent children, Juvenile Courts, Reform Child Labor, and especially dependent children. It was all of the deepest interest, perhaps nothing more so than the session which brought out very strongly the difference between the two systems of caring for dependent children, but illustrated by Massachusetts and California. Massachusetts, which, with its population of 3,000,000, has no institution for dependent children supported by State funds, but cares for them by the home plan. When suitable people can not be found to adopt the child, it is boarded in a family; the children are carefully and regularly visited by paid woman visitors, who have been trained for the work. New Jersey, Minnesota and Michigan are also noteworthy instances in favor of the home plan. It was figured out that Michigan had one dependent child for every 10,000 of her people. California, which represents the other extreme, has 7,800 dependent children under the care of the state in institutions, or one for every 250 of her population.

The Juvenile Court work was discussed by men of authority from such well known courts as those in New York, Balti-

more, Pittsburg, Chicago, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, as well as our own State.

"The Care of Needy Families in Their Homes," "Tuberculosis" and its treatment, "Uniform Systems of Accounts," the importance of investigations, "Needed Reforms in Criminal Procedure," "State Supervision of Institutions," "Immigration," "Visiting Nurses," "Prevention of Disease by Improved Sanitary Conditions," and "Old Age Pensions," were some of the subjects given careful consideration.

The sectional meetings seemed to me especially valuable; where every one particularly interested in the subject of the morning, met and exchanged experiences, and learned from fellow workers many things to help him in his own field.

I was very deeply impressed with the value of the organization of philanthropic and charitable effort, as represented by these meetings, where workers in all fields are trying to learn right and definite ways of benefiting mankind, as opposed to the spasmodic and generally harmful methods of the sentimentalist.

As Colorado was represented at these meetings by several of her philanthropic workers, I knew that through them our State would be benefited.

Respectfully submitted,

NETTIE EDWARDS CASPAR.

Breckenridge, Colo., July 2, 1906.

To Dr. Wm. S. Friedman, Chairman, and Members of the Board of Charities and Correction:

I hereby make the following report of my attendance upon the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Philadelphia in May last.

I arrived at Philadelphia on May 10th and attended the sessions until their close, May 16th.

The conference was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held; over 1,200 registered members, besides at least 1,000 others, in attendance.

Papers were read and discussions had upon the following subjects:

Care of the Sick, Children, Needy Families in Their Homes, Neighborhood Work, Defectives, Child Labor, Statistics, Charitable Supervision and Administration, Immigration, Training of Social Workers, Charitable Finance and Workingmen's Insurance.

I attended more especially the meetings dealing with Children, Defectives, Child Labor, Statistics, Charitable Supervision and Administration, Immigration and Workingmen's Insurance.

The topic receiving the greatest attention was Probation. Stress was laid upon the thorough investigation of the delinquent, the parents, friends and environment, before a recommendation should be made to the court. Judge Mack, in an able address, said he saw no reason why reformatory work should not be carried on without the aid of a court.



PENTTENTYARY BAND.





The thought running through the entire discussion was, that the most effectual work of social reformation is in the preservation of young children from moral and physical contamination.

The question of statistics was especially interesting and resolved the recommendation of the use by all the states of a blank to be prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose.

The conference paid its respects to patent medicines. From the papers read it was evident that in large cities ninety per cent. of the money paid for such stuff was paid by the very poor, who seemed to obtain sufficient money to pay for same, but depended upon charity for food and fuel.

The discussion upon the topic of Immigration was spirited, but no harmony of ideas prevailed; local conditions colored the arguments, but all agreed that foreigners with qualifications worthy of admission to the Kingdom of Heaven were welcome.

The Child Labor question developed the fact that existing laws were generally satisfactory, but their enforcement difficult, owing to the opposition of parents, employers, and, in some instances, of the children themselves.

Workingmen's Insurance was interesting. From what was said, it is evident that industrial corporations had already taken up this subject and others are investigating it more thoroughly than the public is aware of. One speaker advocated the idea of making the amount required for old age pensions an item in the cost of production.

The Care of Defectives received considerable attention. Institutional work seemed to be the best remedy advocated, strict supervision in keeping the sexes apart, and always under the control of the State.

Nothing was brought up under Corrections, but a committee was appointed to take the matter up at the next conference.

I paid a visit to the House of Refuge for Boys at Glen Mills, Pennsylvania. The buildings were modern and commodious; the boys looked well, but too much of prison discipline was in evidence for a reformatory.

The entire session of this conference was inspiring and uplifting, and will undoubtedly leave its mark upon the future work of charities in the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. THOMAS.









PENTENTIARY - ROAD BUILT BY CONVICTS.



BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED





## A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO BOARDS OF CONTROL OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

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

Section 1. The members of the different Boards of Control of the State Institutions of Colorado shall only receive for their services the expenses which they actually incur in performing the duties of such offices; and it is hereby made the duty of the Auditor of the State of Colorado, upon the presentation of vouchers properly certified, to draw a warrant upon the State Treasurer for such amount.

Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That in the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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A BILL FOR AN ACT IN RELATION TO GIRLS AND BOYS PAROLED OR DISCHARGED FROM THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

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

Section 1. That the Governor of the State of Colorado is hereby authorized to appoint some suitable man or woman as a State agent who shall have general supervision over girls and boys who have been paroled or discharged from the State Industrial Schools, and the salary of such agent shall be Fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, payable monthly as the salary of other State officers, together with his or her expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of the duties of such office.

Sec. 2. Said agent shall be appointed immediately upon the passage of this act and shall serve, at the pleasure of the Governor, for a term of two years; it shall be the duty of such agent to look after the welfare and interests of all girls or boys who have been paroled or discharged from the Industrial Schools, now or hereafter established for girls or boys respectively; to obtain or assist in obtaining suitable homes or suitable employment for them; to report all unfavorable conditions surrounding the homes or employment of paroled girls or boys to the management of the respective Industrial Schools; and to do all other matters and things which will tend to obtain permanent homes or employment for all such girls and boys and to make them honored and respected citizens, and to this end such agent shall be furnished a suitable room at the State Capitol, stationery and postage and shall be allowed all reasonable expenses incurred in travelling about the State looking after such girls and boys and carrying out generally the intentions of this act.

Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

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A BILL FOR AN ACT TO COMPEL ANY CORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION BRINGING A DEPENDENT CHILD INTO THE STATE OF COLORADO TO FILE A BOND FOR THE CARE AND PROTECTION OF SUCH CHILD.

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

Section 1. That any corporation, organization or association of persons, bringing into the State of Colorado a dependent child shall, within thirty days after the arrival of such child within the limits of the State, file with the Secretary of State a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the care and protection of such child, said bond to be approved by the State Board of Charities and Correction and to be forfeited if such child becomes a public charge during his or her minority.

Sec. 2. That any corporation, organization or association which shall fail to file said bond within thirty days after the arrival of such child within the limits of the State shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.)

Sec. 3. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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A BILL FOR AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS," APPROVED APRIL 27, 1901.

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

Section 1. That section 5 of said act be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. That all private eleemosynary societies, associations, corporations or organizations, soliciting money, goods or other donations for charitable purposes, shall obtain a license or permit, without fee, renewable annually, from the State Board of Charities and Correction, and shall publish under oath, an annual report of all of its operations, giving the name of the society, the location of its principal office, the names of its principal officers and a report of all moneys, goods or other donations received, together with the names of the respective donors, and such other information as to finances and the number of people cared for and assisted, as the State Board of Charities and Correction, in its discretion, may require, and shall file two copies

of such report with said board on or before the first day of July of each and every year.

Sec. 2. That section 6 of said act be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6. For the purpose of this act, eleemosynary or charitable institutions are those which receive money by solicitations or donations 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.

Sec. 3. That said act be amended by adding section 7, as follows:

Sec. 7. That all private eleemosynary societies, associations, corporations or organizations, having the care of dependent children, or soliciting money or goods for dependent children, shall be governed by a board of directors, consisting of not less than five members selected by such organization, whose names and places of residence shall be filed with the State Board of Charities and Correction a copy of the court's proceedings, and children shall also be published in the annual reports.

Sec. 4. That said act be further amended by adding section 8, as follows:

Sec. 8. That the board of county commissioners shall be required to make an annual report on or before the first day of July of each and every year to the State Board of Charities and Correction of all moneys expended in support of county hospital, poor farm, other institutions of like nature and for the support or assistance of indigent persons.

Sec. 5. That said act be further amended by adding section 9, as follows:

Sec. 9. That the judges of county courts placing children in a family in Colorado, whether by adoption, at board or by indenture, shall immediately file with the State Board of Charities and Correction a copy of the court's proceedings, and children so placed shall be thereafter under the general supervision of the State Board of Charities and Correction, and whenever the said board shall ascertain that said children have been placed in unsuitable homes or are being mistreated, that said board may make application to the court to have said order rescinded, and have the children placed in other suitable homes, or in the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Sec. 6. That said act be further amended by adding section 10, as follows:

Sec. 10. That any of the officers, authorities or persons in control of any of the above defined eleemosynary societies, associations, institutions, corporations or organizations, who fail

to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year.

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A BILL FOR AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 1 OF AN ACT TO CREATE A STATE BOARD OF PARDONS AND TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE SAME," APPROVED APRIL 1, 1895.

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

Section 1. That section 1 of an act entitled "An act to create a State Board of Pardons, and to make an appropriation for the same," approved April 1, 1895, be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That a State Board of Pardons is hereby established, to consist of four members to be appointed by the Governor. The term of office of such members shall be for four years, but of the first appointments two shall be for two years, and two for four years. The Governor shall be ex-officio a member and shall be president of the board. That the said board shall have the power to appoint a secretary at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) and a clerk at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200).

Sec. 4. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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A BILL FOR AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION ONE (1) OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR,' APPROVED APRIL 10, 1895, AND TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE YEARS 1897 AND 1898," APPROVED APRIL 17, 1897.

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

Section 1. That section one (1) of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to the establishment of a State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, and making an appropriation therefor.'" approved April 17, 1897, be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. There shall be established in or near Denver in this State and maintained by the State an institution which shall be known as the State Home, and it shall be for a Home for the children of sound mind under sixteen (16) years of age who are dependent upon the public for support.

That all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are repealed.

## A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN THE COLORADO SCHOOL AND HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

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

Section 1. That there shall be established and maintained in this State, within twenty (20) miles of the city of Denver, Denver county, Colorado, an institution to be known as "The Colorado School and Home for Feeble-Minded."

Sec. 2. The purposes of this institution shall be to care for, support, train and instruct feeble-minded, the term "feeble-minded" to include idiotic, epileptic and paralytic persons.

Sec. 3. The general charge and management of said institution shall be intrusted to a board of directors, consisting of three (3) members, who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State. One member of said board shall be a woman. Said board shall be a body politic and corporate, to be known as the Board of Directors of the Colorado School and Home for Feeble-Minded, by which name said board may sue or be sued, plead or be impleaded in any court in this State. The board shall be representative and electors of the two political parties casting the two highest number of votes at the general election next preceding their appointment. The first members of said board shall be appointed immediately upon the taking effect of this act. Each member of said board shall hold office as such for the term of six (6) years, and until his or her successor shall be appointed and qualified; Provided, That of the first board so appointed one of the three directors shall serve for two (2) years and one of three directors shall serve for four (4) years, thus providing that there shall always be two (2) members of the board who were members of the last preceding board, the Governor to designate which member shall serve for the two (2) year term and which member shall serve for the four (4) year term; Provided further, That any member of said board may be removed from said office by the Governor at any time for cause to be stated in the order of removal. Any vacancy in said board shall be filled immediately by appointment by the Governor, and a director appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold said office only for the unexpired portion of the term of his or her predecessor, but any director shall be eligible to reappointment at the expiration of his or her term of office. Every director, before entering upon duty as such, shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of said office. The Governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be ex-officio members of said board.

Each director shall be allowed for his services the expenses necessarily incurred in performing the duties of his office.

Sec. 4. Said directors shall elect one of their number as president of said board, another as treasurer thereof, and a secretary thereof, who may be the third member of the board

or a person not a director. The secretary shall keep a full and accurate record of all proceedings of said board in a book or books used for such purpose only. The treasurer, before entering upon the duties as such, shall file in the office of the Auditor of the State of Colorado in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by said Auditor, conditioned for the faithful accounting for by said treasurer, and his proper payment of all moneys that shall come into his hands as such. Said treasurer for his services as such, in addition to the salary for services as director hereinbefore provided for, shall be allowed the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) per year, payable quarterly out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated. The secretary for services as such shall be paid such amount as may be fixed by said board, not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) per year.

Sec. 5. Said directors shall have the general management and supervision of said institute; shall prescribe all rules and regulations for the government thereof and the admission of pupils thereto and generally to perform all acts necessary to render the institute efficient for the purposes for which the same is established, to wit, the relief and instruction of the feeble-minded and for the care and custody of the epileptic, idiotic and paralytic of the State, and they may introduce and establish such trades and manual industries as, in their judgment, will best train the inmates for future self-support.

Sec. 6. The institution is to be divided into two distinct departments, one industrial, the other custodial. The industrial department is to be a department for culture, in which shall be placed such feeble-minded persons actually in a practical sense capable of improvement, in which the rudiments of a common school education are to be taught, in connection with, and subordinate to, culture in manual and industrial occupations. The objective point to be attained in this department is future usefulness, self-care and self-support. The custodial department shall be an asylum for the low-grade, feeble-minded, epileptic and paralytic persons. In this department special attention shall be paid to mental, physical and hygienic treatment.

Sec. 7. The board of directors shall appoint a superintendent for a term of two years, who shall have practical experience in the care and management and education of feeble-minded persons, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the board of directors, to superintend the general affairs of the institution and manage its finances. He shall give a bond to the State of Colorado in such sum as the board of directors may require, to be approved by the board, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. Said superintendent shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per year, payable in quarterly payments. The mental, physical, moral and hygienic treatment, training and culture shall be under

the exclusive direction of the superintendent. He shall purchase all supplies, advertising for five days in one of the daily papers published in the city of Denver, Colorado, for bids for said supplies for the use of said institution for the succeeding three months.

Sec. 8. The superintendent shall appoint a matron, subject to the approval of the board of directors, and employ all teachers and such other help as may be needed. The matron must be a person with experience in the care of feeble-minded women and children. The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall manage the internal affairs of the institution, with a view to the care and comfort of the inmates. She shall be subject to removal by the superintendent. She shall receive a salary of nine hundred dollars (\$900), payable in quarterly payments.

Sec. 9. Persons, residents of the State of Colorado, who, in the opinion of the superintendent, are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction in said school, and whose defects prevent them from receiving proper training in the public schools of the State, and all idiotic, epileptic and paralytic persons, residents of the State, may be admitted to and receive the benefits of this institution free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by the board of directors. And they shall be provided by their friends, relatives or the county from which they come with sufficient funds to provide them with proper clothing, postage and transportation, not to exceed the sum of forty dollars (\$40) per annum. And all indigent and destitute persons who are proper subjects for this institution, and those who have no parents, friends or guardians known to the authorities of their respective counties as being able to provide for them, are hereby made a charge upon their respective counties in which they reside, for the sum fixed by the said board of directors for the clothing, postage and transportation of such persons, not to exceed the sum of forty dollars (\$40) per annum. Which facts of indigence and destitution shall be established prima facie by the certificate thereof of the county judge of the county where such persons respectively reside, and upon presentation of a certificate of the superintendent, attested by secretary of the board to the auditor of any county, that such destitute or indigent person is a regular and proper inmate of this institution from such county, and of the sum fixed by the board as a condition of admission, said auditor shall draw his order on the treasurer of his county in favor of the superintendent of the institution for such sum of money as has been fixed aforesaid by the board of directors as a condition of admission to this institution, not to exceed the sum of forty dollars (\$40.00) per annum. And annually thereafter, on or before the first day of November of each year, upon the receipt of the report of the superintendent as to the condition of such fund he shall draw his further order upon

the treasurer of his county for such sum, which, added to the balance in the hands of said superintendent, shall equal the sum so fixed by the board of directors, so long as such person shall remain at said institution. And the county treasurer upon whom such order is drawn shall pay the same upon presentation. And the said superintendent shall use the said fund only in supplying said inmate with proper clothing, postage and transportation. And shall keep and render annually, on the thirty-first day of October, to the board of directors and such county auditors, a strict and detailed account thereof.

Sec. 10. The form of application for the admission of an applicant to the institution shall be such as the board of directors may prescribe. And such application for admission shall be accompanied by answers under oath to such interrogatories as the board of directors shall by rule require to be propounded.

Sec. 11. Immediately upon the admission of an inmate the superintendent shall cause a descriptive scheme to be made of such person, giving a detailed account of his condition, and shall on the first day of July of each year, and on the first of every three months thereafter, give a written report of each person, showing in what respect the said person has been improved. Which report shall be filed with the descriptive scheme aforesaid, and is to be continued for three years, if the person remains in the institution for that length of time, unless otherwise ordered by the board. The said scheme and report is to be kept for public inspection.

Sec. 12. The board of directors shall make special provisions so that low grade inmates shall not associate with the better or more improvable grades.

Sec. 13. Any person wishing to place a child in this institution for treatment, training, culture or improvement, by paying all expenses and furnishing attendant, shall have the privilege of doing so, under the agreements, rules and regulations prescribed by the superintendent and approved by the board of directors. Under this section adults may be admitted under rules to be adopted by the board of directors, if their entire support and maintenance is provided for by some friend or other person.

Sec. 14. In case of admission on application of parent, conservator or guardian without special agreement, such parent, if financially able, or such conservator or guardian, if person has sufficient estate, shall pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) per year, in quarterly payments in advance, and furnish all necessary clothing; or such less amount as the board of directors may order such parent, conservator or guardian to pay after making proper investigation of the financial condition of such parent or ward.

Sec. 15. The expense of transmission of persons to and from the institution, supported wholly or in part by the State,



shall be paid by the county from whence sent. In other cases it shall be at the expense of the applicant.

Sec. 16. All applications for admission to this institution must be accompanied by an order of the county court from which the application is made, with the legal commitment from said county court, with the seal of the county court attached, except in cases of children or adults supported entirely by relatives or friends.

Sec. 17. The board of county commissioners from the county from which an application for admission of a person to this institution is made shall make an investigation of the case and ascertain whether such person has an estate of sufficient value, parent or friend of financial ability to defray the expense in whole or in part of supporting such person in said institution. And if there be such means of support in part only, then the amount per month which the parent, friend, conservator or legal guardian of such person may be able to pay. A copy of the result of the said investigation shall accompany the application for admission of such persons to the institution, excepting when the application is for the admission of a person from the County of Denver, Colorado, in which case it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the city and county charities and correction to make such investigations and report same to the superintendent of said institution. Said board of directors shall fix the amount, if any, to be paid for the support of such inmate, according to the ability of the parent, friend, conservator or guardian, and shall require payment for same so far as they may have ability, as shown by the county board of commissioners or the commissioners of charities and correction of the city and county of Denver aforesaid in the investigation aforesaid, as a condition to the admission or retention of such child. Said amount may be changed by the board of directors according to their information concerning such means of support later during the retention of such person in such institution. The superintendent shall receive such payments from parent, friend or legal guardian and shall account to the board of directors therefor, and pay the same to the treasurer of the board, which shall be used as a portion of the fund for the current expenses of the institution. At the end of each and every month the superintendent shall make and deliver to the treasurer of the board a certificate showing the number of inmates and the resident officers and employes of the institution for the preceding month, and upon said certificate said treasurer shall endorse his statement showing the surplus, if any, thereof received by him for current expenses and not yet paid out or contracted to be paid on account of said school. Upon presentation of such certificate to the Auditor of State, said Auditor of State shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of State in favor of the treasurer of the board of directors of this institution for an amount equal to twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per month for each inmate of said institution as shown by said

certificate, excepting such persons as are supported by parents, conservators or guardians, less the amount of such surplus, if any, shown by such endorsement. Which warrant shall be paid out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated. From the moneys obtained as provided in this section shall be paid all of the current expenses of said institution, including the salaries of all officers and employes, except the directors, president of the board of directors and treasurer of the board of directors herein provided for in sections one and two.

Provided, There is appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) or so much thereof as may be found necessary to meet any deficiency in such current fund for and during the years 1907 and 1908.

Sec. 18. The board of directors shall take and hold in trust for said institution all lands, or other property, granted, given, devised or conveyed to the Colorado School and Home for Feeble-Minded, or hereafter granted, given, devised or conveyed to said school may be drawn at any time from the State treasury upon moneys now or hereafter appropriated or intrusted to or for said school may be drawn at any time from the State treasury upon the order of the board of directors and the presentation of proper vouchers to the State Auditor. Said directors shall cause all property of said school liable to be destroyed by fire to be kept insured in responsible fire insurance companies, and shall cause to be provided and kept in good repair necessary and proper appliances for the protection of property and extinguishing of fires, and proper fire escapes.

Sec. 19. Immediately after the appointment and qualification of the directors first appointed under this act, said board, by contract, shall procure for the use of said school a building or buildings adapted to such use, with suitable grounds in this State, and within twenty (20) miles of the city of Denver, Colo., taking a lease or leases for such premises for and during the period that may elapse before the State shall order the purchase of land and the erection of the proper buildings to accommodate said school, and contracting for the payment quarterly by said board to the owner or owners of said premises of such rent as may be agreed upon by and between the parties to such lease or leases. Said board shall immediately cause said leased premises to be properly prepared and furnished for such temporary use. For the payment of such rent and for the preparation and furnishing of such leased premises there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) or so much thereof as by said board may be found necessary for such purpose. Said board, immediately after their appointment and qualification, shall take charge and control of the feeble-minded who at that time may be inmates of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Dr. Hubert Work's institution, located at Wood-

croft, Pueblo, Colo., and shall remove said children to such leased premises aforesaid, as soon as said premises are prepared and furnished for occupancy by said children, and shall admit to said institution such of said children as may be found by said directors to be otherwise entitled thereto, under the provisions of this act. And for each of said children said directors shall ascertain and fix the amount, if any, that shall be paid for the support in said institution of such pupil, according to the ability of the parent or parents of the pupil, or the value of the estate, if any, of the pupil; and shall cause the same to be paid as in the case of pupils admitted upon application, as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 20. Any inmate of said institution may be discharged or returned to his or her parent, conservator, friend or guardian, when in the judgment of the directors it will not be beneficial to such inmate or it will not be for the best interests of the institution to retain the inmate therein.

Sec. 21. It shall be the duty of the directors and superintendent, as far as the means provided will permit, to cause the inmates of said institution to be so trained and educated as to render them better fitted to support and care for themselves, and provide, as far as possible, for them physical, intellectual and moral improvement.

Sec. 22. The superintendent, under the rules and regulations made by the directors, shall have the immediate charge and management of said institution, and shall direct and control the other resident officers and employes thereof, and shall superintend the care, management and education of said inmates. Subject to the approval of said board he shall appoint and employ such assistant teachers, physicians, attendants and labcrers as may be necessary for properly conducting said institution. The superintendent may at any time remove and exclude any employe appointed by him, but only for cause, which removal and the cause thereof he shall report in writing to said board at its next monthly meeting at said institution.

Sec. 23. The superintendent shall purchase all articles for use and consumption at said institution when and where they can best and most cheaply be procured. In proper books and pay rolls, to be prescribed by said board, he shall keep the time and accounts of all employes of said institution, and accounts of all receipts of money for the support of inmates paid by their parents, conservators or guardians, or friends, and accounts of all purchases for or on account of said school and home. He shall account monthly to the directors, who, without delay, shall examine his accounts and endorse upon the proper pages of his account books their approval or disapproval; and the record of the proceedings of said board shall show such examination and the result thereof. Through the superintendent the treasurer of said board shall pay monthly the salaries and wages of all officers and employes of said institution, other than

directors, president and treasurer. And shall pay all other bills and accounts approved by said board, taking proper vouchers for all payments made. Annually, on the 31st day of October, the superintendent shall make to said board a detailed report of all his acts and of all the receipts and expenses of said institution. He shall include in his annual report such matters as the board may require, showing the condition of said institution and all changes therein during the preceding year, making such suggestions and recommendations as to him may seem proper. And such annual report of the superintendent shall be set forth in the annual report of the board of directors.

Sec. 24. Said directors shall meet as often as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties, but they shall hold at least one meeting each month at the institution. Said board shall make such rules and regulations as will carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this act. And on or before the 31st day of October of each year, and oftener if required, the superintendent shall render to the board of directors full and complete reports of the several lines of work, as provided in section 22 of this act.

Sec. 25. The board shall on or before the 1st day of December preceding the regular session of the Legislature, furnish the Governor a printed report of said institution for the two years ending the preceding 31st day of October. Said report shall contain a full history of the institution for the preceding two years, including the number of officers and employes, indicating the duties and compensation of the same; the number of inmates, indicating the sex and ages, and showing how they are cared for and instructed. It shall contain a complete statement of the accounts with all the several funds, general and special, appropriated or belonging to the institution, with detailed statement of disbursements. The State authorities shall cause to be printed and delivered to the proper officers for the use of the Legislature and State officers, three (3) copies for each member of the Assembly and State officers, and shall deliver to the officers of said institution the number estimated by them to be necessary for the use thereof, not to exceed five (5) copies for each member therein.

Sec. 26. An emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act; therefore, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

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