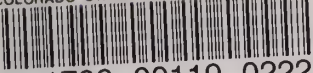


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THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF  
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS  
OF COLORADO

.....  
1915-1916

DUPLICATE  
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Colorado State Board of Charities and  
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COLORADO



Thirteenth Biennial Report

OF THE

State Board of  
Charities and Corrections  
of Colorado

For the Biennial Period Ending  
November 30, 1916

TO THE GOVERNOR



DENVER, COLORADO  
EAMES BROS., STATE PRINTERS  
1916

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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OFFICE OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS  
State Capitol, November 30, 1916

To His Excellency,

GEORGE A. CARLSON,

Governor of Colorado.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections for the biennial period ending November 30, 1916, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLA S. WILLIAMS,

President.

Attest:

WM. THOMAS,  
Secretary.



A COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD  
OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS SINCE  
MARCH 19, 1891.

Name	Residence	Appointed	Remarks
Rev. Myron W. Reed	Denver	1891	Resigned 1893
Rev. John C. Hay	Pueblo	1891	Resigned 1893
William F. Slocum	Colorado Springs	1891	Resigned 1896
Bruce F. Johnson	Greeley	1891	Expired
J. S. Appel	Denver	1891	Expired
Dennis Sheedy	Denver	1891	Expired
J. Max Clark	Greeley	1893	Declined
J. Warner Mills	Denver	1893	Resigned 1897
John K. Mullen	Denver	1893	Resigned 1893
Dennis Mullins	Denver	1893	Resigned 1894
Dr. Myron A. Wheeler	Denver	1893	Expired
Dr. Minnie Love	Denver	1893	Expired
Frances C. Belford	Denver	1894	Resigned 1897
Dr. Ida Noyes Beaver	Denver	1895	Resigned 1898
J. S. Appel	Denver	1895	Expired
William F. McDowell	Denver	1896	Expired
William F. McDowell	Denver	1897	Resigned 1899
Rev. T. H. Malone	Denver	1897	Expired
Mrs. Sarah S. Platt	Denver	1897	Expired
W. W. Sullivan	Greeley	1897	Resigned 1897
T. H. Devine	Pueblo	1898	Expired
Mrs. N. P. Hill	Denver	1898	Resigned 1899
Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker	Denver	1899	Expired
T. H. Devine	Pueblo	1899	Resigned 1900
O. S. Storrs	Denver	1899	Expired
Dr. Eleanor Lawney	Denver	1899	Expired
L. R. Ehrick	Colorado Springs	1899	Resigned 1903
Dr. Eleanor Lawney	Denver	1901	Expired
Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman	Denver	1901	Expired
Rev. T. H. Malone	Denver	1903	Expired
Dr. D. H. Dougan	Denver	1903	Expired
Lewis C. Greenlee	Denver	1903	Expired
William Thomas	Breckenridge	1905	Expired

Mrs. Stanley M. Caspar	Denver	1905	Expired
Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman	Denver	1907	Expired
Mrs. James Williams	Denver	1907	Expired
Rev. William O'Ryan	Denver	1909	Expired
Mr. Lafayette M. Hughes	Denver	1909	Expired
Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy	Denver	1911	Now in office
Mr. Elmer F. Beckwith	Longmont	1911	Now in office
Mrs. Sarah K. Walling	Denver	1913	Now in office
Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman	Denver	1913	Now in office
Rev. William O'Ryan	Denver	1916	Now in office
Mrs. James Williams	Denver	1916	Now in office

## EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

---

Governor John L. Routt	Governor Alva Adams
Governor David H. Waite,	Governor Jesse F. McDonald
Governor Albert W. McIntire	Governor Henry A. Buchtel
Governor Alva Adams	Governor John A. Shafroth
Governor Charles S. Thomas	Governor Elias M. Ammons
Governor James B. Orman	Governor George A. Carlson
Governor James H. Peabody	

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## PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD

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Rev. Myron W. Reed.....	Apr., 1891, to Apr., 1893
William F. Slocum.....	Apr., 1893, to Apr., 1896
J. Warner Mills.....	Apr., 1896, to Oct., 1897
Mrs. Sarah S. Platt.....	Oct., 1897, to Jan., 1900
Mrs. Sarah S. Platt-Decker.....	Jan., 1900, to Apr., 1902
O. S. Storrs.....	Apr., 1902, to Apr., 1903
Dr. Eleanor Lawney.....	Apr., 1903, to Apr., 1904
Rev. Thomas H. Malone.....	Apr., 1904, to Apr., 1905
Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman.....	Apr., 1905, to Apr., 1910
Mrs. Stanley M. Caspar.....	Apr., 1910, to Apr., 1911
Mrs. James Williams.....	May, 1911, to May, 1914
Rev. William O'Ryan.....	May, 1914, to June, 1915
Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy.....	June, 1915, to May, 1916
Mrs. James Williams.....	May, 1916, Now in office

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## SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD

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W. H. Broadhead.....	Apr., 1891, to July, 1893
John H. Gabriel.....	July, 1893, to Dec., 1895
John W. Lowell.....	Feb., 1896, to Jan., 1897
Henry C. Olney.....	Jan., 1897, to June, 1897
Mrs. Henry C. Olney (acting).....	June, 1897, to Nov., 1897
C. L. Stonaker.....	Nov., 1897, to Apr., 1903
Clarence E. Hagar.....	Apr., 1903, to June, 1909
William Thomas.....	June, 1909, Now in office

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND  
CORRECTIONS, 1915-1916

---

GOVERNOR GEORGE A. CARLSON

MR. ELMER F. BECKWITH

DR. ELIZABETH CASSIDY

MRS. SARAH K. WALLING

REV. DR. W. S. FRIEDMAN

REV. WILLIAM O'RYAN

MRS. JAMES WILLIAMS

MRS. JAMES WILLIAMS  
*President*

REV. WILLIAM O'RYAN  
*Vice-President*

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS  
*Secretary*

## COMMITTEES

- Private Charities*—Mrs. James Williams, Rev. William O’Ryan, Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman.
- State Home*—Mrs. Sarah K. Walling, Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman, Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy.
- State Insane Asylum*—Rev. William O’Ryan, Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman, Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. Sarah K. Walling, Mr. Elmer F. Beckwith.
- State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives*—Mrs. James Williams, Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman, Rev. William O’Ryan.
- Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home*—Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy, Mrs. Sarah K. Walling, Mr. Elmer F. Beckwith, Mrs. James Williams.
- Industrial Workshop for the Adult Blind*—Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman, Mr. Elmer F. Beckwith, Rev. William O’Ryan, Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy.
- Industrial School for Girls*—Mrs. Sarah K. Walling, Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy, Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman, Mrs. James Williams.
- Industrial School for Boys*—Mrs. James Williams, Rev. William O’Ryan, Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman, Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy.
- Penitentiary and Reformatory*—Rev. William O’Ryan, Mrs. Sarah K. Walling, Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman, Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy, Mrs. James Williams, Mr. Elmer F. Beckwith.
- County Jails, County Farms, County Hospitals*—Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman, Rev. William O’Ryan, Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. Sarah K. Walling, Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy, Mr. Elmer F. Beckwith.
- Auditing Committee*—Mrs. James Williams, Rev. William O’Ryan, Mr. Elmer F. Beckwith.

STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF  
THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND  
CORRECTIONS

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STATE HOME.  
2305 South Washington Street, Denver, Colorado.  
(Established 1895.)

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Term Expires
Mrs. Parmela Curtis Porter.....	1917
Mrs. Anna Reynolds Morse.....	1919
Mrs. Margaret Patterson Campbell.....	1919
Mr. William V. Hodges.....	1921

Term, six years. \* No salary.  
C. A. Donnelly, Superintendent.  
W. B. Rankin, State Agent.

---

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.  
Monte Vista, Colorado.  
(Established 1889.)

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

	Term Expires
Mr. James Monahan, Petersburg.....	1916
Mr. Jacob Jewell, Fort Morgan.....	1917
Mr. Orville S. Reed, Canon City.....	1919

Term, four years. No salary.  
Austin Hogle, Commandant.  
J. S. Paradis, Adjutant.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.  
618 East Arizona Street, Denver, Colorado.  
(Established 1907.)

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Term Expires
B. M. Webster.....	1917
Albert A. Reed.....	1919
C. W. Hall.....	1921

Term, two years. No salary.  
R. M. Winston, Superintendent.

COLORADO INSANE ASYLUM.  
Pueblo, Colorado.  
(Established 1879.)

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS.

	Term Expires
E. B. Wicks, Pueblo.....	1917
L. C. Paddock, Boulder.....	1919
I. B. Allen, Denver.....	1921

H. A. La Moure, M. D., Superintendent.

---

STATE HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MENTAL  
DEFECTIVES.  
Ridge, Colorado.  
(Established 1909.)

BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Term Expires
Frank B. Lowell, Colorado Springs.....	1917
Charles D. Griffith, Denver.....	1919
Gustav Anderson, Denver.....	1921

Term, six years. No salary.  
A. P. Busey, M. D., Superintendent.

---

COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY.  
Canon City, Colorado.  
(Established 1868.)

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS.

	Term Expires
E. B. Wicks, Pueblo.....	1917
L. C. Paddock, Boulder.....	1919
I. B. Allen, Denver.....	1921

Thomas J. Tynan, Warden.

---

COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY.  
Buena Vista, Colorado.  
(Established 1889.)

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS.

	Term Expires
E. B. Wicks, Pueblo.....	1917
L. C. Paddock, Boulder.....	1919
I. B. Allen, Denver.....	1921

M. P. Capp, Warden.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Morrison, Colorado.

(Established 1897.)

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Term Expires
Hon. E. C. Stimson.....	1917
Mrs. Mary Anderson.....	1918
Mrs. Louise Arkins.....	1919
Mrs. Ellen Van Kleeck.....	1920
Mrs. J. D. Whitmore.....	1921

Term, five years. No salary.

Elizabeth Purcell, Superintendent.

---

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Golden, Colorado.

(Established 1881)

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Term Expires
Otis A. Rooney, Morrison.....	1917
Mrs. Thalia A. Rhoads, Denver.....	1919
Mr. D. R. Hatch, Golden.....	1921

Term, six years. No salary.

Fred L. Paddelford, Superintendent.



# RULES

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## OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OF COLORADO

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### I. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Board shall be a president, a vice-president, and a secretary.

The president and vice-president shall be elected at the annual meeting, and the vice-president shall act in the absence of the president.

The duties of the secretary shall be :

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

2. To conduct the correspondence of the Board.

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

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

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

6. That the secretary, under the statutes, having been declared the secretary of the State Board of Pardons, shall act under such rules as the State Board of Pardons may adopt for the management of said Board.

### II. MEETINGS.

Meetings of the Board shall occur on the second Tuesday of each and every month of the year. The meetings in January, April, July and October shall be the quarterly meetings; provided, that the president of the Board may postpone any quarterly meetings at his discretion, not to exceed four weeks.

The April meeting is hereby designated the annual meeting.

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

At special meetings no final action shall be taken on any subject not specified in the call for said meeting, unless all the members be present.

Meetings shall be held in the office of the Board at the capitol when not otherwise ordered, and four members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

### III. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

### IV. COMMITTEES.

There shall be appointed annually by the president of the Board the following standing committees:

1. State Home.
2. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.
3. Industrial Workshop for the Blind.
4. State Insane Asylum and State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives.
5. State Penitentiary and State Reformatory.
6. State Industrial School for Girls.
7. State Industrial School for Boys.
8. County and Municipal Institutions.
9. Private Charities.
10. Auditing Committee.

Which committees shall report at least once a year at the regular meetings of the Board, and serve until their successors are appointed.

### V. FINANCE.

All accounts for expenses shall be audited by the auditing committee and certified by the president, who shall be a member of said committee.

### VI. VISITING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable, penal and reformatory institutions supported by the state shall be visited by the secretary, as directed by the Board, or at his discretion, and at least annually by each member of the Board.

Hospitals, poorhouses, and private charitable institutions shall be visited by the secretary or some member of the Board.

### VII. COMPLAINTS.

No complaints or charges against any institution under the jurisdiction of this Board shall receive consideration by this Board unless the same are made in writing and signed by the person or persons asking the complaint or charges.

### VIII. AMENDMENTS.

These rules may be changed or amended during any biennial period by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board, notice that such an amendment is to be offered having been given to each member of the Board at least ten days previous to the meeting.

# LAWS PERTAINING TO THE WORK OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

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## 495. State Board of Charities and Corrections—Members—Appointment—Term.

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

## 496. Board Room—Meetings—Rules.

Section 2. The secretary of state shall provide rooms suitably furnished for the use of the Board; in which it shall hold regular meetings quarterly, but it may hold adjourned, special or called meetings at such times and in such places within this State as, in its discretion, shall be deemed necessary. It may make, adopt and enforce for the regulation of its own proceedings, such rules and orders as are necessary to carry into effect the purposes for which this Board is created and maintained. It shall have the power to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions, to examine into the condition and management of all prisons, jails, reformatories, reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, public and private retreats and asylums for the insane, and any of such 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, and said Board shall in all cases require from such institutions an annual report to be made as of June 30th of each year and filed with the Board within twenty (20) days thereafter, containing such matters and in such form as

may be prescribed by the Board. Failure to so report or to report in full shall render every person or persons having charge or control of such institution liable to a penalty of five dollars per day for each day in default, to be recovered by the secretary of the Board for the Board as a debt in any court having competent jurisdiction of the amount and the persons.

**497. Appointment and salary of Secretary.**

Section 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.

**498. Board investigate method of conducting similar institutions in other states.**

Section 4. Whenever the Board shall deem it advisable and expedient to obtain information in respect to the condition and practicable 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.

**499. Members of Board not to be interested in contract.**

Section 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.

**500. Report of Board.**

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

**501. Board shall investigate eleemosynary institutions—May license same.**

Section 7. The State Board of Charities and Corrections shall have the power to receive and make inquiry into complaints re-

garding 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; to revoke such licenses for due cause and to visit and investigate such institutions. The requirement of an annual report and the penalties for default thereunder shall be the same as provided for public institutions under Section 496, Revised Statutes of 1908, as the same is by this act or may hereafter be amended.

#### **502. Investigation of Eleemosynary institutions—Powers of Board.**

Section 8. The State Board of Charities and Corrections, 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, or upon its own motion, 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 investigations shall have the power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and affirmations.

#### **503. Notice to institution of complaint—Hearing.**

Section 9. Upon formal complaint being lodged with the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, 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.

#### **504. Report of Investigation.**

Section 10. 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.

#### **505. Licensed Institutions—Report—Revocation of License.**

Section 11. In order that the said Board of Charities and Corrections 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 Corrections, and shall file with the State Board of Char-

ities and Corrections, on or before the first day of June of each year, or within twenty days thereafter, an annual report of its operations, giving the name of the society, location or principal office, name of principal officers, and such other information as to finances, number of people cared for and assisted, as the Board of its discretion may request; and, failing to file such annual report, the State Board of Charities and Corrections may revoke said license or permit.

Any person or persons operating a private eleemosynary institution after its license or permit has been revoked, or license has been refused after a public hearing, shall be liable for a misdemeanor punishable upon complaint filed by the secretary of the Board of Charities and Corrections before a justice of the peace, with a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) or imprisonment for not to exceed ten (10) days, or both.

#### **506. Eleemosynary Institution Defined.**

Section 12. 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, or other institutions, whether they do or do not receive public or private donations, which advertise or hold themselves out as being ready to receive disabled, incapable or dependent women or children for care and treatment; provided, that no institution reporting to and licensed by the State Board of Health, under Chapter 172 of the Session Laws of Colorado for the year 1909, shall be required to report or to obtain a license from the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

#### **507. Board of County Visitors—Appointment—Term.**

Section 13. The probate judge 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; Provided, however, that if, in any of the counties of the State, at any time after August 1, 1911, there be not in existence a Board of County Visitors, as

provided for in this act, or if at that time, or any time thereafter, the probate judges of any of the several counties shall fail to appoint such Board or to fill vacancies occurring in such Board, it shall be the duty of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to file with such county judge a petition setting forth such fact and asking for the appointment of such visitors as may be necessary to constitute or complete such board. No costs shall be chargeable on account of such petition. If, within thirty days thereafter, any probate judge with whom any such petition is filed shall fail to so appoint and constitute such Board of County Visitors, the State Board of Charities and Corrections may, by resolution, appoint the proper number of persons to complete or constitute such County Board of Visitors, in the same way and with the same effect and limitations as the probate judge might have done.

#### **508. Duties of Board of County Visitors.**

Section 14. 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 correctional 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 in every three months all of said institutions shall be visited by said Board or a committee of its members.

#### **509. Report of Board.**

Section 15. 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.

#### **510. Notice to Board of Proceedings to Commit to Industrial School.**

Section 16. 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 by a committee and protect the interests of such child.

#### **511. Construction of Act.**

Section 17. The courts are to construe this act liberally so as to effectually carry out the intent of the Legislature in its enactment.

(Colorado Statutes Annotated, Morrison.)

## REPORT OF THE BOARD

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To His Excellency,

GEORGE A. CARLSON,  
Governor of Colorado.

Sir: Herewith is presented the thirteenth biennial report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

During the period Mr. Lafayette M. Hughes retired, and Mrs. James Williams was appointed to fill the vacancy. Upon the expiration of his term, the Rev. William O'Ryan was reappointed for another six years.

On June 1, 1915, the office force was reduced from five to three, leaving the secretary with but two assistants to carry on the clerical and other work of the State Board of Charities and Corrections and the State Board of Pardons.

During the period the Board, by its committees and individual members, has visited all the state institutions under its jurisdiction.

All but two of the county jails and thirty-nine city and town jails have been inspected by a representative of the Board, who also visited every county farm and hospital except one. Detailed reports and recommendations upon each of the institutions visited have been filed in your office.

Sixty of the private charities have filed their annual reports and licenses have been duly issued to them.

Every endeavor has been made to live up to the law which requires that the presence of every alien subject to deportation shall be made known to the federal authorities.

In obedience to the duty imposed upon the Board, we now take up in detail the state institutions and their needs.

### STATE HOME.

The State Home continues its excellent system of inculcating an unusual degree of self-reliance in the children committed to its care.

Notwithstanding the increase in the State's population, satisfactory indeed in the determination of the management to restrict the extension of its buildings and equipment, which policy is in harmony with modern methods in dealing with dependent children. Its modest request for appropriations should be fully complied with.

### SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

This, as you know, is the abiding place of many a physical wreck who gave the best of his days in battling for principle. Soon the opportunity for assisting these men will be past; in the meantime, service demanded is tending more and more to that of hos-



pital care. Expert medical supervision and trained nurses must be featured to a greater degree than ever before. The appropriation should be explicit on this point. The floors in some of the dormitories are badly worn and an appropriation for new floors is recommended.

#### INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

The history of this institution has been one of restricted opportunities. Intended as a boon to the unfortunate blind of the state, lack of funds has prevented an extension of its services to many who could have availed themselves of the training offered but for their inability to sustain themselves during this period.

It is necessary to enlarge the scope of the institution by providing either a dormitory and kitchen or a fund from which the indigent blind may be assisted during the obviously long period the training entails. This fund should be in the nature of a loan fund, to be returned to the state after the person so assisted becomes self-supporting. Liberal provision should be made for the purchase of supplies, in order that materials in bulk may be purchased at advantageous prices.

#### INSANE ASYLUM.

This is the largest of our institutions and has always been crowded. As elsewhere stated in this report, during the last two years the various counties of the state have been compelled to maintain 400 of the indigent insane at their own expense, and in the instance of nearly one-half of these, at more than double the per capita expense of maintenance by the state, which, by the way, is lower than such representative states as California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming, whose average totals \$215 as against \$152 for Colorado.

The last General Assembly dealt most generously with the asylum, and now, for the first time in many years, room has been provided for all the indigent insane of the state, except thirty who are at Woodcroft Hospital and have not yet been committed to the State Hospital.

Efficient public administration demands that the forthcoming General Assembly shall continue the policy of providing adequate room for each unfortunate requiring the care afforded here.

The need of an institution farm has been insistent. Here ample care can be given to able-bodied patients without too expensive equipment, and the products of the land can be made to go a long way towards lessening the cost of maintenance. The price of a farm or a fireproof cottage is not far apart and the advantages of a farm are obvious. It would not be amiss to suggest on this farm a department for the care and cure of the users of narcotics.

The receiving department of this institution should be equipped with all that modern science demands in restorative appliances and a sufficient medical force to administer same.

To meet future needs, we recommend that the Twenty-first General Assembly appropriate sufficient funds for the erection of two new dining rooms—one for men and one for women. By so doing, and converting the present dining rooms into dormitories, the capacity of the institution will be enlarged by 300. It is very necessary that an appropriation be made for two cottages for tubercular men and women.

The official name should be changed from State Insane Asylum to The State Hospital.

#### STATE HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

In recent years medical and other sciences have done much to protect human life and promote longevity. Desirable as this has been, in some respects it has not been an unmixed evil, as with the good, the lives of the hopelessly unfortunate also have been extended.

The question of dealing with mental deficiency is a great problem confronting the people of today, and no government can be considered efficient which does not provide for a constructive program having in view the ultimate control of the propagation of this class. In the meantime, custodial care must be given to all of child-bearing age, and Colorado must do its part in this behalf.

It should be clearly understood that this state has made but a small beginning in dealing with this most grave social problem. The state has an excellent farm and one fine building, but can care for but eighty or ninety of the most helpless idiots, while several hundred defectives of the most dangerous social type can receive no state care whatever, because of lack of suitable buildings and attendants. Without appropriations to enable this larger and more important work to be done it is impossible to get value received for the amount already expended. The need for four new cottages and furnishings is urgent. A hospital is also necessary, together with additional rooms for school, workshops and recreation.

#### STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

In the past, the demands of this institution upon the state funds have been modest indeed, but at this time there is an insistent need of a small, well-equipped hospital to accommodate twenty to twenty-five girls, necessary because of infectious diseases carried in by nearly 50% of those received. A receiving cottage for temporary isolation should complement the hospital, both of which could be contained under one roof.

#### STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This, like the girls' school, is to a large degree an educational institution. Boys committed to its charge are those on the threshold

of life, whose futures should be directed along paths of usefulness to others, and to acquiring a capacity for successfully dealing with their own problems in life.

As a great majority of these boys come from an unfortunate environment, it would be economy for the state to educate them in as practical and thorough a manner as possible, that they may never again be a burden on the public.

Water to irrigate a reasonable portion of the land now owned by the institution is a prime necessity.

Your attention is called to the wretched condition of the shop and school building, which is beyond possible repair and should be entirely removed or replaced by a building suitable for workshops properly equipped.

Three cottages and a school library are also recommended.

We feel very strongly the necessity of keeping the boys in this institution until they have learned a suitable trade and are capable of earning their living in the outside world.

#### STATE PENITENTIARY.

The needs of this institution should receive your careful consideration. Somehow, or in some way or another, those in charge have managed in a way to overcome the difficulties attending the want of a large farm. However, the need of a permanently owned tract of land becomes more and more necessary, and with the land a sufficient amount of water should be obtained. If it is impossible to secure title to this land immediately, it would appear to be constructive economy to effect an arrangement covering payment over a period of years, provided the state has the legal power to make such a bargain. It seems a pity that so much competent time and energy should be given to leased lands which, if expended on institution-owned property would go a long way to reduce the running expense of maintaining the institution. Then, too, the work of reconstructing the inmate could be immeasurably advanced with a permanent plant at hand so arranged as to assist the institution staff in its work.

#### STATE REFORMATORY.

Time and again the Board has called attention to the needs of this institution. Never has there been a sufficient appropriation to place it in a position to carry out the American ideal of a reformatory for first offenders.

It is a mistaken notion to consider the place as a prison. A reformatory is an institution wherein to reconstruct the ideals of the inmate, both by educating the mind and training the hand to perform useful work.

The entire place should be subject to a thorough examination, its possibilities determined, its crying necessities supplied and a new start made—having in view the generally accepted American ideas in dealing with first offenders.

For many years this Board has recommended the purchase of a farm in an agricultural district where the boys could have practical training in all branches of agricultural pursuits. There should be a sufficient number of trained teachers of trades, and, above all, the length of the time of retention should be not less than eighteen months in order to establish a higher moral standard and to properly equip the boy for self-support.

The tendency of the courts to commit men beyond the age limit and second termers to this institution should be overcome by immediately transferring such men to the penitentiary.

The Board understands that the full demands of each institution cannot be met, but discrimination should be made when appropriations are considered and stress should be laid on all work tending to eliminate causes which bring persons to institutions.

The advancing cost of the necessities of life should not be overlooked by the lawmakers when apportioning funds for the maintenance of the nine institutions under the jurisdiction of the Board, as many staples have nearly doubled in price.

It can be readily seen, too, that the lower salaried employee should be considered in this respect. In more than one institution, in some instances the working hours exceed the statutory eight hours. Twelve hours is too long a day for the limited salary paid to institution employees.

The State Board should be consulted by the legislators before making appropriations, since the Board members are better informed on conditions than any other disinterested persons.

The presence of children of eight and ten years is especially noticeable in our Industrial School for Boys—usually committed because of worthless or inefficient parents. Since residence in an institution of a reformatory nature brings some blemish on a reputation, judges should be less liberal in the use of their powers and more provident for the future good name of the children brought before them.

The Board feels strongly that it should have a department entrusted with authority to investigate the ability of parents, relatives, guardians, or responsible friends of those in state institutions to defray their expenses and compel payment when possible.

The Board cannot emphasize sufficiently the necessity for a more extended system of after-supervision. Much of the good accomplished by the institutions has failed in its purpose for the want of supervisory oversight after discharge.

As in the past, the Board has taken a vital interest in social questions and believes that idleness, compulsory or otherwise, is the mother of a great deal of poverty and crime of the state, and advises that the movements now nearly universal, looking towards constructive policies in dealing with the unemployed should find active sympathy in the legislative action of the incoming General Assembly.

The State Board is supposed to visit every state, county and city jail, poor farm, hospital and all private institutions of charity. There are sixty-two county jails, over 100 city and town jails, twenty-eight county poor farms and hospitals, and sixty private hospitals, orphanages and other charitable institutions to be visited and licensed. The appropriation was wretchedly inadequate for this work. The Board members have visited several institutions at their own expense.

The secretary should have a first assistant, also empowered to visit and report on institutions. This assistant could and should give his entire time to this work—the number of institutions is sufficient to warrant this.

Attached herewith is a complete report upon the charitable and other work of the state, county, municipal authorities and institutions and private agencies.

Respectfully,

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS,

By ELLA S. WILLIAMS,

President.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Appropriations made by the last General Assembly for the maintenance and improvement of the nine state charitable and correctional institutions for the biennial period closing with November 30, 1916:

	Mainte- nance	Improve- ments, etc.
State Home .....	\$ 99,299.00	\$ 2,701.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	70,000.00	8,500.00
Workshop for the Blind.....	12,000.00	1,000.00
Insane Asylum .....	200,000.00	91,500.00
Cottages and Furnishings.....		135,000.00
Mental Defective Home .....	60,000.00	5,000.00
Boys' Industrial School.....	150,000.00	3,000.00
Girls' Industrial School.....	10,000.00	
Penitentiary .....	200,000.00	7,000.00
Parole Officer .....		6,000.00
Reformatory .....	90,000.00	
Total.....	\$891,299.00	\$259,701.00
Grand Total.....		\$1,151,000

The appropriations for the State Insane Asylum are supplemented by a one-fifth mill state tax levy. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home receives \$100 per annum from the United States for the maintenance of each honorably discharged soldier from the United States army eligible to admission to this institution. The Girls' Industrial School receives \$15 per month for the maintenance of each girl committed by the several counties. Many of the institutions have a cash fund derived from sales of institutional products, etc., upon which they draw.

## STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Adopted by the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

TOTAL POPULATION OF STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, DEC. 1, 1914, TO NOV. 30, 1916

	Inmates present at beginning of period		Received for first time during period		Re-admissions during the period		Discharged, paroled, placed out, furloughed, died, etc.		Number at end of period		Average daily attendance	Average No. of officers and employees					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male			Female	Total			
															Male	Female	Total
State Home	141	95	236	125	114	239	111	92	203	229	219	448	131	99	230	246	30
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	188	...	188	141	...	141	76	...	76	223	...	223	182	...	182	174	50
Workshop for Adult Blind	16	3	19	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	1	4	15	2	17	17	4
Insane Asylum	704	472	1,176	336	236	572	...	...	...	202	81	283	839	626	1,465	1,201	126
State Home and Training School	43	37	80	7	6	13	...	...	...	9	4	13	42	38	80	80	24
Girls' Industrial School	...	122	122	...	103	103	...	38	38	...	148	148	...	115	115	118	23
Boys' Industrial School	293	...	293	276	...	276	23	...	23	300	...	300	292	...	292	295	41
State Penitentiary	731	20	751	695	39	734	88	3	91	852	27	879	664	33	697	791	62
State Reformatory	143	...	143	415	...	415	32	...	32	488	...	488	102	...	102	125	21
	2,258	749	3,008	1,895	498	2,493	332	133	465	2,306	480	2,786	2,267	913	3,180	3,047	381

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DEC. 1, 1914, TO NOV. 30, 1916  
Office, Domestic

	Salaries and Wages	Clothing	Subsistence	Materials	Ordinary Repairs	and Outdoor Expense	Permanent Improvements	Total
State Home	\$ 31,347.78	\$ 9,339.98	\$ 18,953.12	\$	\$ 1,779.90	\$ 35,692.14	\$ 2,185.45	\$ 99,298.37
Soldiers' & Sailors' Home	35,763.76	10,432.91	34,982.92		6,902.93	30,162.77	555.40	118,800.69
Workshop for Adult Blind	*18,871.97			24,980.42				
Insane Asylum	123,905.33	22,329.82	151,179.67		3.40	505.00		45,265.46
State Home & Training School	31,622.01	1,856.37	12,667.44		11,322.83	88,176.34	222,000.00	618,913.99
Girls' Industrial School	25,180.42	4,019.30	11,504.66		2,192.20	13,193.78	5,255.84	66,787.64
Boys' Industrial School	52,489.36	8,936.73	47,158.67		1,809.32	17,674.62	3,697.96	63,886.28
State Penitentiary	117,058.23	18,294.31	55,286.81		7,096.10	48,369.27	6,181.99	170,232.12
State Reformatory	38,051.22	5,446.03	15,169.92		5,699.80	65,444.47		261,783.62
	\$474,290.08	\$ 80,655.45	\$346,903.21	\$ 24,980.42	\$ 37,785.98	\$331,498.48	\$243,281.31	\$1,539,394.93

\*Includes wages paid inmates for manufacture of brooms.

## MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

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December 8, 1914. Report of visit made to the State Penitentiary, Reformatory and Insane Asylum by Dr. Cassidy and Mrs. Walling, read. A meeting to discuss legislative matters ordered held on evening of December 15, 1914. Application for license by the Hebrew Ladies' Relief Society ordered laid on the table. In discussing application of the Pueblo Nursery and Relief Association, it developed that the enterprise practically amounted to the establishment of an orphanage. It was the opinion of the Board that there were too many orphanages in the state; secretary instructed to so inform applicants and to issue a license for the conduct of a day nursery—that is, a place for the care of children during the day, but by no means to permit the operation of an orphanage or the continuous or permanent care and housing of children.

December 15, 1914. The needs of the nine state charitable and correctional institutions were taken up separately, each of the members making suggestions to be incorporated in a letter from the Board to the Governor. It was decided that among the most pressing needs of the several institutions was adequate housing and medical and physical care for the insane, epileptic, and mentally defective population of the state. Parole officers for the after-supervision of all paroled and discharged inmates of institutions considered. Rev. William O'Ryan and Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman were appointed to confer with the Governor in relation to the proposed State Board of Control for the charitable and correctional institutions. Secretary instructed to arrange joint meeting of the boards of state institutions reporting to this Board, to consider the prospective board of control bill. Board requested to investigate Jacob Downing Home. Mrs. Sarah K. Walling and Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy were appointed a committee to look into the matter. Mrs. Walling read a report relative to outdoor employment at the Reformatory.

January 12, 1915. Biennial report considered and approved Secretary's quarterly report presented. The Board's recommendations to the Governor and Legislature, covering five pages of legal cap, prepared in detail by the president, were read and approved by the Board. Report of committee appointed to investigate Jacob Downing Home heard. It was decided to present a bill for an act to require the approval by the Board of all plans of public charitable and correctional institutions before contracts for the construction of the same are let.

January 26, 1915. Witnesses heard in relation to investigation of Jacob Downing Home.



February 26, 1915. Detailed report on the progress of pending legislation touching institutions and matters under jurisdiction of the Board and legislation bearing upon social questions was given by secretary. A committee from the unemployed now cared for by the city heard, after which the secretary was instructed to write to the mayor requesting that more room be provided for these men and that the quantity of food be increased. President submitted his letter to the Governor in relation to the consolidation of boards and bureaus. The matter of auditing books of Jacob Downing Home was laid over to await return of books from auditors now having them in hand.

March 3, 1915. Special meeting to consider House Bill 454 which called for various items for maintenance and enlargement of Insane Asylum. Dr. Louis Hough, Mr. A. T. Stewart of the Board of Control, and Superintendent H. A. LaMoure, Senator Peterson and Representative Wallace of Pueblo county, present. After discussion, it was recommended that if a farm was not purchased, an administration building and two cottages should be erected. It being clearly shown that the finances of the state would not permit the appropriation of moneys for the extension of the Home and Training School for Mental Defectives, further consideration of this matter was dropped. House Bill 361, relating to the creation of a State Board of Corrections considered.

April 20, 1915. Recommendations of assistant secretary in relation to proper hanging of exit doors and changing the kitchen from the basement to the first floor in the proposed new building of Jewish Sheltering Home, ordered communicated to the board of that institution. Requested that plans of the proposed buildings be submitted to this Board for its approval. Findings of the Board in the matter of Jacob Downing Home discussed. Report of audit of books of Visiting Society for the Aged, by Morris and Collins, submitted and filed. Submission of account books of institution to Board requested. Quarterly report of secretary submitted. Complaint of Henry M. Gibbs against the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home considered and ordered laid on the table.

June 2, 1915. Special meeting. Called for the purpose of organizing the office force, having in view a reduction of the force from five to three. After an executive session the following was announced as the unanimous action of the Board:

The election of Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy as president; Mr. Elmer F. Beckwith as vice-president. The appointment of Mr. William Thomas as secretary, May Henderson as clerk, Frances Farrar as stenographer.

June 17, 1915. Secretary instructed to investigate the Pueblo Settlement House before issuing license. Decided to request opinion of Attorney General in relation to powers of Board.

July 13, 1915. Matters concerning private charities discussed. Quarterly report of secretary submitted.

September 30, 1915. Plans of new building of Jewish Sheltering Home presented. After careful scrutiny and suggestions in relation to minor details the plans were approved. The application of Rest Haven Home for license discussed. Officers of same were requested to appear at next meeting.

October 19, 1915. Several appeared in support of application for license for Rest Haven Home. Board declined to issue license. The matter of promiscuous soliciting discussed. Secretary instructed to communicate with Mr. Nisbet, commissioner of safety for city of Denver, requesting that he refer all applications for soliciting to this Board before permission be granted by the commissioner. Quarterly report submitted by secretary.

November 30, 1915. Secretary's report approved. Secretary made verbal report in relation to the plans of the new jail of Las Animas county, which were approved by the Board, after suggesting a few minor changes. The Board was also advised of the approval of plans of the new town jails at Littleton and La Salle. The matter of promiscuous soliciting of funds for charitable purposes again taken up. Resolved to communicate with the several mayors, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, etc., of the state, and request them to allow no soliciting except to such associations and institutions duly licensed by this Board. The secretary instructed to request Visiting Society for the Aged to produce their books before the Board.

December 14, 1915. Application for license by International Brotherhood Welfare Association presented. Secretary instructed to investigate before taking further action. Mr. Wells, treasurer of Visiting Society for the Aged, appeared and explained system of accounting used by the society. Mr. Wells asked to appear again to submit to Board in detail this method of vouchers and accounting—the Board desiring an adoption of this or similar method as a uniform system to be followed by all charities of the state. It was decided that the Governor, president, and such other members of the Board as desired should go over the accounts of the above society with Mr. Clem Collins, under whose supervision the audit was made. Secretary instructed to issue licenses to all private charities who had filed proper reports. Communications from the superintendent of Woodcroft Hospital suggesting that he not be required to file monthly report of movement of population. Decided that such reports were necessary. Request denied.

February 8, 1916. Secretary submitted his quarterly report. Plans of proposed Children's Hospital presented, and, after examination, approved. Licenses ordered issued to Bureau of Child and Animal Protection and Jewish Aid Society.

April 15, 1916. Secretary's quarterly report submitted. Licenses ordered issued to Flower Girls' Association of Denver, and to Salvation Army departments of Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Advisability of establishing uniform system of accounting for the

several private charities of the state considered. Secretary appointed as official delegate to National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

May 9, 1916. The matter of installing uniform system of accounting for private charities of state again taken up. It was resolved to ask representatives of the several private charities to appear before the Board on Monday, May 22, 1916, to give them an opportunity to voice their ideas in regard to proposed system. At this meeting Mrs. James Williams was elected president and Rev. William O'Ryan, vice-president.

May 22, 1916. Special meeting for further consideration of a uniform system of accounting by private charities. Thirteen associations and institutions sent personal representatives, and letters were received from six associations and institutions opposing the system. It was unanimously agreed that the forms presented were too complicated for the average institution, and Mr. Lawrence, the expert preparing same, was requested to simplify same and submit new form at next meeting.

June 12, 1916. The proposed accounting system was again considered—nine representatives of private charities appearing. Mr. Lawrence submitted a simplified form, which was discussed until time for adjournment without any action being taken.

October 10, 1916. The matter of the uniform system of accounting for private charities taken up. After examining the form of financial report required by this Board and comparing same with form prepared and submitted by the Denver Federation for Charity and Philanthropy, and after discussing merits of both forms, the matter was laid over. Licenses were ordered issued to institutions and associations reporting. Recommendations of secretary relative to institutions visited and reported upon were ordered communicated to authorities in control.

November 28, 1916. Secretary submitted a general report. Letters ordered written to commissioners of Garfield, Huerfano and Lincoln counties in regard to erection of jails of modern design in their respective counties. Plans of proposed jail in Lincoln county approved with understanding that toilets be installed in women's quarters. Secretary instructed to request city authorities of Colorado Springs to furnish prisoners with bedding and better food. Licenses ordered issued to Home League Association, Denver, and Whittaker House, Pueblo. Applications of North Side Relief and Rest Haven Associations laid over for investigation. Secretary instructed to obtain from the several charitable and correctional institutions their estimates for the coming biennial period.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

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To the President and Members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Herewith is submitted the Secretary's report for the biennial period ending November 30, 1916.

During the period the Board held twenty-one meetings.

Inspections have been regularly made of the state, county and municipal charitable and correctional institutions, and also of many of the private philanthropic and eleemosynary institutions of the state.

The policy of appearing before boards of county commissioners, of interviewing state, county and municipal public officers and private individuals concerned in social welfare work has been continued. Your Secretary has also made several addresses at conferences, meetings and other places.

Fewer complaints and charges against institutions, associations and individuals have been filed, or otherwise made, than at any time during the last three biennial periods. Those made have received careful attention.

As heretofore, considerable time and effort has been given to the preparation of material and statistics for publishers, investigators, students and others.

### ALIENS

The law requiring the Secretary to ascertain the number and whereabouts of all alien dependents, defectives and delinquents, who are public charges, and who may be subject to deportation under the regulations of the United States Bureau of Immigration, has been fully complied with.

As before reported, local officials now very generally report directly to the Bureau the presence of this class of public charges. During the twelve months ending with June 30, 1915, three deportations were made under the several provisions of the federal law; for the corresponding period ending June 30, 1916, the same number were returned to the countries from whence they came.

### NATIONAL CONFERENCES

Your Secretary attended the sessions of the annual Congress of the National Prison Association held at Oakland, California, October 9-14, 1915. He also attended, as the official delegate of the Board, the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 10-17, 1916. Besides being present at these meetings, visits were made to many public and private charitable and correctional institutions of other states.

Written reports upon the proceedings of the conference and also upon each institution have been submitted to the members of the Board. Attendance upon such conferences is a lasting inspiration, and the opportunity of looking into the workings of institutions of other states is a valuable assistance in shaping constructive policies at home.

#### THE FEEBLE-MINDED

The timely visits of Mr. Alexander Johnson, Field Secretary of the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, and the organization of a local committee have resulted in a better understanding of the tremendous problem which confronts us in the alarming increase of this unfortunate class, together with its consequences. The addresses given by Mr. Johnson, and the formation of the committee, will greatly assist the work begun by this Board in securing the allotment of 314 acres of land and an appropriation to erect the first of a group of buildings designed for the care and training of the feeble-minded and epileptic. It is to be hoped that future efforts to adequately equip this institution will meet with the success which they deserve.

#### MENTAL HYGIENE

Mental diseases and their control should receive greater attention from our citizens.

A state-wide educational campaign in mental hygiene would undoubtedly do much to lessen the causes which lead to insanity.

#### SOCIAL HYGIENE

The time has arrived when this subject should receive intelligent and state-wide attention in Colorado. Spasmodic and unscientific attempts by local authorities to suppress prostitution will not solve the problem. When social questions are used to further the interests of local politicians, they are soon discredited. Policies dealing with this question must be constructive and continuous, and must be directed by competent persons.

The compulsory notification of syphilis and gonococcus infection to the state health department should be required.

#### REPORTS AND STATISTICS FROM COUNTIES

Never have the reports from county officials been returned as promptly as during the past two years. With very few exceptions the county clerks showed that they had their accounts dealing with expenditures from the poor fund well in hand.

Much is due to the diligence of the Public Examiner's department of the State Auditor's office for this fortunate situation. For the first time during a biennial period, the account books of all of the counties of the state have been audited. The benefit of this much-needed oversight is obvious.

For several years an endeavor has been made to obtain reports from the several District Attorneys of the state in relation to the number of violations of law reported to them and their disposition of such violators. This information would be of great value, inasmuch as it would indicate, to a great extent, the trend of crime.

While several of the officials have made returns, the majority have not been public-spirited enough to respond. In order to obtain a uniform system of statistics, the Board should be in a position to place in the hands of the several officers record books arranged and ruled to meet its requirements, and a penalty should be imposed by law for failure to report in full.

#### THE SURVEY COMMITTEE OF STATE AFFAIRS

This committee was established by virtue of an act approved April 10th, 1916.

Under the law, it is required "to make a thorough study of all institutions, boards, bureaus, departments, commissions and other subdivisions of the government, and ascertain facts concerning the organization, functions, activities, methods, efficiency of employees, and such other facts as may be necessary or desirable to enable it to make recommendations for the purpose of securing greater economy and efficiency in the state government."

Under the auspices of this committee, Mr. Alexander Johnson, ex-secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, and for many years secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, made an investigation of the workings of this office, and, doubtless, by this time, has made his report thereon to the committee.

The report of the committee promises to be an interesting study of methods and accomplishments in state government, and will be a welcome contribution to our knowledge of political science.

#### STATISTICS

The amounts expended by the state, county, city and town authorities and by the private charitable institutions and associations of the state, for the maintenance of their institutions and associations during the twenty-four months ending with June 30, 1916, are as follows:

The State expended for the support and maintenance of five charitable institutions.....	\$ 805,020.37
The several counties of the State expended for the support of the indigent poor, indigent insane, etc. ....	1,407,606.60
The sixty licensed private charities.....	1,323,120.24
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$3,535,747.21</b>
For same period there was expended for maintenance of state correctional institutions.....	\$ 649,036.03
County jails, estimated.....	199,000.00
City and town jails, estimated.....	45,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 884,036.03</b>
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>\$4,419,783.24</b>

It has been impossible to obtain a report of the expense of maintaining the county jails for a given year. The estimate given is based upon a totaling of jail expenses reported for a year, but

not the same year, by the public examiner's office. The estimate for the city jails is based upon reports from towns and cities not all for the same year.

### POPULATION IN STATE, COUNTY AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ON JULY 1, 1915, AND JULY 1, 1916

	1915	1916
State Home .....	247	230
Soldiers' & Sailors' Home.....	163	156
Industrial Workshop for the Blind.....	19	18
State Insane Asylum .....	1,187	1,189
State Home & Training School for Mental Defectives	80	82
Industrial School for Girls.....	113	116
Industrial School for Boys.....	305	279
State Penitentiary .....	831	774
State Reformatory .....	148	97
<b>Total in State institutions.....</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>2,941</b>
County jails .....	393	268
County farms .....	516	517
County hospitals .....	500	450
<b>Total in county institutions.....</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,235</b>
Private orphanages .....	1,357	1,205
Other private institutions.....	641	676
<b>Total in private institutions.....</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>1,881</b>
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>6,505</b>	<b>6,057</b>

### AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

	For Year Ending	
	November 30, 1915	November 30, 1916
State Home .....	250.5	241.6
Soldiers' & Sailors' Home.....	179	178
Industrial Workshop for the Blind.....	17	17
State Insane Asylum.....	1,182	1,201
State Home & Training School for Mental Defectives	79.3	82
State Penitentiary .....	806	777
State Reformatory .....	145.4	106.2
Industrial School for Girls.....	119.3	117.8
Industrial School for Boys.....	303.4	287
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,081.9</b>	<b>3,007.6</b>

### SUPPORT AND CARE OF THE POOR

For the twenty-four months ending June 30, 1916

Number receiving outdoor relief.....	13,962
County hospitals received .....	9,627
County farms received .....	1,629
Under the Mother's Compensation, assistance was given to 205 heads of families and 675 children.....	880
Number of insane cared for by the counties for 1915—362; for 1916—400	762
Number of feeble-minded cared for by the counties.....	40
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>26,900</b>

The following figures compiled from the certified returns of the clerks of the several boards of county commissioners of the state, represent the cost of maintenance of the poor and indigent insane.

For the twelve months closing with June 30, 1915, the amount expended for the relief of the poor totaled \$645,716.19, as against \$595,161.57 for the corresponding period ending June 30, 1914.

The item of expenditures are classified as follows:

Paid to county commissioners for services as superintendents of the poor .....	\$ 13,092.98
To county physicians for services rendered.....	40,767.25
For outdoor relief .....	229,363.23
For maintenance of county farms and homes.....	118,102.80
For maintenance of county hospitals.....	102,717.66
Paid to private hospitals for care of indigent sick.....	18,816.04
For mother's compensation (seventeen counties).....	24,641.85
For care of 362 indigent insane in county and private institutions	92,701.38
For care of feeble-minded .....	5,513.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$645,716.19</b>

The total number of persons receiving outdoor relief was 3,442 men and 3,533 women.

During the period, \$9,188.03 was covered back into the poor fund of the several counties by relatives and friends of those aided, by rents, and sale of produce from county farms, etc.

For the twelve months closing with June 30, 1916, the following amounts were disbursed in the support of the poor, to-wit:

Paid to county commissioners for services as superintendents of the poor .....	\$ 10,617.16
Paid to county physicians for services rendered.....	42,738.27
For outdoor relief .....	238,029.93
For county farms and homes.....	110,291.76
For maintenance of county hospitals.....	181,929.00
To private hospitals for care of indigent sick.....	25,163.50
For mother's compensation (sixteen counties) .....	15,865.50
For care of 400 indigent insane in county and private institutions	129,158.43
For care of feeble-minded .....	7,896.50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$761,690.05</b>

The total number of persons relieved was 3,677 men and 3,310 women.

The county clerks of Conejos and Routt counties did not report for the year closing with above date. The total expended by these counties for the year prior was \$3,211.98, and the number relieved was forty-three men and sixty-nine women.

The sum of \$7,370.83 was covered back by relatives, friends, etc., and by sales of produce.

#### COUNTY FARMS.

On June 30, 1915, there were nineteen county farms open, having a total acreage of 1,870, of which twenty-three acres were cultivated with the assistance of the inmates.

In these institutions there were 102 rooms, forty-eight wards, and 520 beds for the use of the inmates.



The total number of inmates present July 1, 1915, was 516, 413 male and 103 female. On the same date there were present nineteen boys and ten girls; thirty-three blind men and twelve blind women; fourteen insane men and twenty-one insane women; thirty-nine feeble-minded men and eighteen feeble-minded women; thirty-six tubercular men and three tubercular women.

During the year ending with June 30, 1915, 803 persons were received at these institutions—642 men and 161 women—of whom forty-nine men and six women were non-residents.

At the close of June 30, 1916, there were nineteen county farms with a total of 2,048 acres, of which one acre was reported as cultivated by patients. In the several buildings on the farms there were 122 rooms, forty-eight wards and 581 beds for the use of patients. The total populations of these institutions on July 1, 1916, was 517, —416 male, 101 female. There were twelve children, nineteen adult blind, forty-six feeble-minded, forty-three insane, and thirty-four tuberculars.

The estimated valuation of these places was \$487,000.

During the twelve months ending with June 30, 1916, 826 persons were received at these farms—671 men and 155 women—of whom thirty-nine were reported as non-residents.

Little is done with inmate labor at these institutions. In many instances the farms are rented to the superintendents for a cash rent; where this is not done, the required labor is performed by hired help.

The supervision of paid employees on such of the farms as are cultivated entails practically all the attention of the superintendents, which necessarily means that the proper care of the inmates is a secondary consideration in an institution primarily established for their benefit. Observation has shown that in at least one instance, the superintendent who does best on the farm is most favored.

Age and chronic sickness are by far the greatest causes which bring people to these places.

The average age of the 109 men and women at the Pueblo county farm on the day the last inspection was made was 68 years, the oldest a woman, being 94. Thirty-six of the 109 received their meals on trays. In one of the small institutions having seven inmates, the respective ages were 91, 82, 82, 76, 70, and 55, the latter helplessly crippled with rheumatism. Another had nine inmates, whose respective ages were 90, 74, 74, 72, 70, 70, 68, 62 and 60, and another had six inmates, aged 82, 74, 73, 72, 70, and 70 years respectively.

Of a total population of 166 at the Denver county farm there were five persons between 20 and 30 years of age, ten between 30 and 40, thirteen between 40 and 50, twenty between 50 and 60, fifty between 70 and 80, twelve between 80 and 90 years, five between 90 and 100, and one over 100 years of age. The average age was 64.

At this institution, those of younger years are reported to be incapacitated from tuberculosis, loss of limbs, blindness, or mental incompetency.

#### COUNTY HOSPITALS.

On June 30, 1915, there were nine county hospitals open, containing sixty-two rooms, twenty-six wards, and 498 beds.

On July 1, 1915, the total population of these institutions was 500—352 male and 148 female. There were eight boys and nine girls; ten men and two women were blind; sixty-seven men and sixty-four women were insane; two men and two women were feeble-minded; and forty-one men and four women were tubercular.

The total number of persons received from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, was 4,979—3,271 men and 1,708 women—of whom eight men and two women were non-residents.

The estimated valuation placed on these institutions was \$464,446.23.

In the nine county hospitals open at the close of June 30, 1916, there were sixty-eight rooms and twenty-two wards containing 615 beds. On July 1, 1916, the patients numbered 450—303 male, 147 female; fifteen were children, nine blind, 131 insane, four feeble-minded, and forty-one tuberculars.

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1916, 2,956 men and 1,692 women, total 4,648, were received, of whom one only was reported as a non-resident.

The estimated valuation of the ten institutions totals \$464,752.00.

Particularly noticeable in the average county hospital is the number of chronic sick or infirm who need but little or no medical or surgical care. Many of these have been inmates for long periods and have never required medication of any kind. These could be cared for equally well elsewhere, but now stand in the way of many who really need temporary hospital service. It is unjust that public money appropriated for the temporary care of the sick and injured should be diverted to other purposes, and the tubercular and chronic infirm who require no immediate medical attention should not be admitted to these institutions, as under present conditions there has been too great a tendency to discharge patients before they have fully recovered or received the full benefit of the institution.

Heretofore, many insane were kept at these hospitals; fortunately, this condition has been relieved with the completion of the new cottages at the Insane Asylum.

The smaller hospitals lack labor-saving devices. Indeed, the architectural design of most, if not all, fall far short of the idea of efficient service with the least labor. Three of these buildings are converted private residences of two and three stories, with indifferent or no fire-escapes.

However, there is every evidence of careful management at all the hospitals and county farms, as these places have been remarkably free from accidents.

## INSANE MAINTAINED BY COUNTIES

During the twelve months ending with June 30, 1915, 362 indigent insane, not provided for by the state, were maintained by the counties at an expense of \$92,701.38. One hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty-three cents was expended by the counties during the corresponding period ending with June 30, 1916, for the support of 400 insane persons not provided for by the state.

It has been the rule in almost all the counties not to formally commit persons for insanity until it is determined whether or not the asylum is ready to receive them. This practice should be discontinued. The required examination and commitment should be promptly made, and copies of the court order should be filed with the superintendent of the state insane asylum and with the State Board of Charities and Corrections. This procedure would facilitate the proper disposition of this class of public charges, as well as to advise the Board as to the number of insane not receiving the care contemplated by the statute.

Since its establishment, the state insane asylum has lacked sufficient accommodation. The appropriations made for this institution by the last General Assembly were the largest ever made for any state institution in the history of Colorado, with the result that now practically all the insane are provided for by the state. However, it is important that sufficient money should be appropriated to house and maintain the increase of the insane during the coming biennial period, so that there may not be a recurrence of the unfortunate conditions which have obtained for so many years.

## JUVENILE COURTS

The following is a table of the cases filed and disposed of by the several Juvenile Courts of the State for the twelve months ending with June 30, 1915, and for the twelve months ending with June 30, 1916:

	1915		1916	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Children before court on petition filed.....	843	355	838	375
Children before court for delinquency.....	570	134	552	137
Children before court for dependency.....	267	227	284	240
Children found delinquent .....	419	85	344	89
Children found dependent .....	160	135	155	124
Delinquents sent to Industrial School for Boys.....	137	.....	137	.....
Delinquents sent to Industrial School for Girls .....	.....	52	.....	60
Dependents sent to State Home.....	70	45	61	43
Dependents adopted directly from court into private homes .....	19	32	41	26
Delinquents sent to other institutions.....	11	18	13	14
Delinquents placed on probation.....	277	34	297	34
Petitions filed for truancy.....	38	3	38	8
Truants placed on probation.....	25	2	33	1

Truants who violated conditions of probation.....	3	7		
Truants sent to Industrial School.....	4	6		
Delinquents having both parents living.....	307	41	257	53
Dependents having both parents living.....	48	36	41	29
Delinquents having both parents living, but separate	29	19	28	15
Dependents having both parents living, but separate	92	67	53	36
Delinquents having only one parent living.....	92	18	70	17
Dependents having only one parent living.....	69	63	61	56
Delinquents having both parents dead.....	10	4	8	2
Dependents having both parents dead.....	6	5	9	10
Delinquents whose parents are unknown.....	3	2	6	2
Dependents whose parents are unknown.....			13	7
Adult cases for contributory delinquency.....	125	44	126	65
Adult cases for contributory dependency.....	2	3	6	3
Parents before court for contributory dependency....	31	31	7	3
Parents before court for contributory delinquency....	97	18	61	52
Parents found guilty of contributory delinquency....	22	14	28	26
Parents found guilty of contributory dependency....	13	16	1	2
Adults other than parents found guilty of contributory delinquency .....	52	2	34	4
Adults other than parents found guilty of contributory dependency .....	2		2	
Fathers compelled by court to contribute to support of children.....	64		63	
Sum received by court from fathers on account of support of children.....		\$5,030.35		\$5,746.00
Fathers out of work at time of non-support cases....	6		23	
Fathers addicted to intoxicants.....	55		6	
Mothers addicted to intoxicants.....		35		1
Disposition of adult cases:				
Number sent to jail .....	41		11	2
Number fined .....	23		23	4
Number placed on probation.....	50		44	27

#### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

It would appear from the number of petitions filed for juvenile delinquency during the past six years, that there has been no increase in juvenile delinquency. During that period the total number of petitions filed in the several Juvenile Courts of the state was:

1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
924	817	797	657	704	689

Of the above number of children brought before the courts, the following were found to be delinquent:

1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
762	613	605	484	504	433

Of those found delinquent, the following number were committed to institutions, to-wit:

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Boys' Industrial School.....	215	192	189	109	137	137
Girls' Industrial School.....	61	61	55	38	52	60
Other institutions .....	47	47	24	23	29	27
Total .....	323	300	268	160	218	224

The years ending with June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, showed a marked increase in the number of girls brought before the courts and found delinquent, the number being, respectively, 134 and 105. For the year ending June 30, 1915, the number dropped to 85, and to 88 for the year ending June 30, 1916.

## JUVENILE DEPENDENCY

The following are the figures relating to dependency cases brought before the Juvenile Courts during the same periods covered by the delinquency cases:

## Petitions filed:

1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
305	576	614	553	494	524

## Found dependent:

1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
289	345	242	257	295	279

## Placed in institutions and adopted into private families:

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
State Home .....	198	130	129	112	115	104
Adopted from court into private families	65	80	38	53	51	67
Total .....	263	210	167	165	166	171

## CHILD PLACING

During the biennial period, 711 children have been placed out in families, either by adoption, on trial, or special contract by the juvenile courts, public and private agencies of the State.

## MOTHERS' COMPENSATION

During the twelve months ending with June 30, 1915, the boards of county commissioners of twelve counties, viz: Arapahoe, Boulder, Conejos, Denver, Douglas, Fremont, Garfield, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan and Pueblo, placed funds at the disposal of their respective county courts, to carry out, in part at least, the Mothers' Compensation Act.

The County Commissioners of El Paso, Jefferson, Mesa, Weld and Yuma counties made no appropriations, but appear to have honored all the requisitions of the several courts of their counties for the amounts allowed under the operation of this law. Forty-six counties took no action in the matter.

Thirty-five thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars were requested by the several counties with which to carry out the provisions of the law, of which amount twelve of the counties granted \$23,445.00, the remaining five counties honoring requisitions for \$3,718.20, making a total of \$27,163.20 expended by the seventeen counties adopting the workings of the act, the remaining forty-six counties making no provision for the same.

On July 1st, 1914, 81 families, involving 296 children, were receiving allowances. On the above date there were pending 23 applications, involving 68 children. Between July 1, 1914, and June 30, 1915, 96 applications, involving 281 children, were filed, of which 67 applications, involving 193 children, were allowed, and 29 applications, involving 88 children, were denied. There were 15 applications, involving 43 children, pending June 30, 1915. Thirty-eight additional applications, involving 101 children, were received, but, owing to lack of funds, were not filed.

The total number of families aided from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, was 148, involving 489 children.

On June 30, 1915, 128 families, involving 374 children, were receiving aid.

Of the 148 families receiving aid, 38 owned their own homes, 107 rented, and in 10 cases no report was made.

Of the total number of families aided :

- 98 mothers were widows,
- 31 were deserted by fathers,
- 3 were deserted by mothers,
- 7 mothers were divorced,
- 4 fathers were in prison, and
- 4 fathers were sick.

Eighty-four of the mothers were reported as being able-bodied and 43 as being in ill health. No report was made in 21 cases. Twenty-three of the children were reported as being in ill health. In 103 cases, the mothers were earning a part of their support, and 39 children were assisting.

For the twelve months ending with June 30, 1916, the boards of county commissioners of sixteen counties, viz: Arapahoe, Boulder, Conejos, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Kit Carson, Logan, Mesa, Morgan, Pueblo, Routt, and Yuma, made appropriations to carry out, in part at least, the provisions of the Mothers' Compensation Act.

The county commissioners of Weld County made no appropriation, but honored the requisitions of the Court to the amount of \$1,185.00.

The total amount requested by the fifteen counties (Weld making no request) was \$34,905.00, of which \$28,315.00 was allowed and \$24,707.56 was spent in the administration of the Act in the sixteen counties, leaving 47 counties of the State which failed to carry out the provisions of the Act.

On July 1, 1915, 128 families, involving 374 children, were receiving allowances. On the above date there were pending 23 applications, involving 57 children.

Between July 1, 1915, and June 30, 1916, 90 applications, involving 318 children, were filed, of which 57 applications, involving 186 children, were allowed, and 23 applications, involving 67 children, were denied.

There were 10 applications, involving 65 children, pending on June 30, 1916.

Fifty-one additional applications, involving 141 children, were not filed, owing to the lack of sufficient funds.

The total number of families aided from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, was 185, involving 560 children.

On June 30, 1916, 137 families, involving 442 children, were receiving aid.

Of the families aided :

- 117 mothers were widows,
- 33 families were deserted by fathers,
- 1 father aided was a widower,
- 13 mothers were divorced,
- 4 fathers were in prison,
- 5 fathers were sick, and in
- 12 cases no information was given.

Ninety-five of the mothers were reported as being able-bodied, 52 in bad health, 1 totally incapacitated, and in 37 cases no report was made.

Of the children involved, 393 were reported in good health, and 22 in ill health, the physical condition of 145 not being given.

Seventy-seven mothers earned a part of their own support, and 36 children were reported as working for wages.

Four years have elapsed since the clause in the law permitting definite payments to deserving dependent mothers, or other heads of families, went into effect.

In the meantime, but a small number of counties have availed themselves of its provisions. It is noticeable, however, that the counties that have undertaken its administration have continued its operation since its inception. Evidently, the principles of the law are, in the main, satisfactory to those in authority wherever adopted.

It will be interesting to note the attitude of the newly elected county judges and county commissioners in this respect. Changes in boards of county commissioners and on the bench should not interfere with the general workings of the law; hence, a radical change in the method of financing this form of relief should be made. Funds from one central source should be made possible, and every county in the State should be in a position to carry out the purpose of the law. If the Mothers' Compensation Act is to mean anything, it should be in force in every county in the State. Well-settled rules should be adopted and universally applied.

#### COUNTY JAILS

Sixty of the sixty-two county jails of the State have been inspected; Phillips County has no jail; the Pitkin and Teller County jails were not visited.

Of the total number of jails of the State, Morgan County having two, nineteen are situated in the basements of brick and stone court houses, three are located on floors above the basement in court houses, twenty-two are separate brick buildings, twelve are stone, three concrete, three frame and one concrete blocks.

The estimated value of these jails is \$682,050.00.

Reports from the several county jails of the State for the twelve months ending June 30, 1915, show that the total number received was 7,261, of whom 596 were women, as against 7,831 persons, 611 of whom were women, received for the corresponding twelve months ending June 30, 1914.

During this period, 177 insane—132 men and forty-five women—were received and kept in temporary confinement. Of the 7,261 persons received, 3,417 men and 419 women were held to serve jail sentences, and 3,248 men and 177 women were held awaiting trial. Returns of the jail population taken on the first of each of the twelve months, show that there was an average of 605 persons in these jails—the highest number, 732, in December, and the lowest, 531, in May.

On the 1st of July, 1915, 393 persons were confined in the several jails of the State, twenty-eight of whom were women, two were boys under 16, and six were insane men.

During the twelve months ending with June 30, 1916, 7,152 persons were received, of whom 503 were women. Of these, 124 men and forty-three women were insane. During the period, 3,168 men and 246 women were held to serve jail sentences and 3,481 men and 257 women were held pending trial. The average population was 596, the highest number being 701 in November, the lowest, 502, in June.

During the year no prisoners were received in three of these jails; one jail received but two.

On the first day of July, 1916, there were 268 persons confined, of whom twenty were women, one, a boy under 16, and one man and one woman were insane.

During the year six jails received no prisoners, one received but one prisoner and three received two each.

During the past two years a new jail of modern design has been erected in Crowley County, and the Delta County jail has been so reconstructed as to improve sanitary and lighting conditions. The largest, except one, and the best arranged county jail in the State, is now nearing completion at Trinidad. Plans for a modern equipped jail in Lincoln County have been completed and approved by the Board.

While there are several well-designed jails in the State, at least four of these places—by reason of their location or form of structure—are a reproach to present day ideas of constructive penology.

For years the Huerfano County jail has been taxed beyond its capacity, and for some time the sheriff has been compelled to resort to the use of the city jail, located in the basement of the court house, which has never been equipped for the proper care of prisoners and is a place wholly unfit for the confinement of human beings. In an endeavor to remedy this unfortunate situation, the president and secretary of this Board have made several visits to the institution. Written communications from this Board have also been addressed to the county commissioners, urging the erection of a new jail, and the president has made a personal appeal to the county commissioners, but, so far, nothing has been done.

The average court house is not fireproof, hence basement jails are constantly exposed to danger from fire which, with poor light and ventilation, make them objectionable to a degree, and, too, the structural location lends opportunities for unauthorized communication between prisoners and outsiders.

In the interest of the safety, discipline and the physical and moral welfare of the prisoner, the use of basement jails should be prohibited by law.



Too little attention is given to the qualifications of those appointed as jail wardens. These men should be persons of unblemished character, of education and refinement, having a full understanding of their duties and responsibilities, and should be possessed with a strong desire to assist in the up-building of the characters of those committed to their charge, whether for long or short periods. No questionable methods should be permitted in the handling of law-breakers. Bad examples cannot have other than a detrimental effect on the prisoner and defeat the very end that modern penology is striving for. The principles underlying constructive penology must be fully applied in the institutions to which prisoners are first committed. State control of all correctional institutions appears to be the only satisfactory solution of this vexed question. The sooner this is brought about the sooner will we be on the road to a rational treatment of the law-breaker, and, incidentally, a great saving of the taxpayers' money will be accomplished, for the criminal is the most expensive unit of society with which the public has to deal. Not only should the custodial care of persons committed to our county jails be of a high order and carefully supervised, but precautions should be taken to prevent the committal to the jails and to prisons of persons whose welfare can better be looked after, and society can better be protected, by keeping them outside the jail or prison. This can best be accomplished under the advice, direction and assistance of one appointed especially to look after the welfare and interests of persons accused of crime, particularly if those persons are without the necessary means to procure competent legal assistance. Whatever objections may be urged against providing a public defender to represent in court those charged with crime, one thing is plainly evident—the appointment of such an officer would at once do away with the disreputable practices now followed by unscrupulous attorneys, both in obtaining by questionable methods clients among inmates of the jails, and in the methods of conducting their cases. Unfortunately, jail officials are not always blameless. They not only have knowledge of the iniquity of the system, but they wilfully permit its practices and tolerate the abuse.

#### CITY AND TOWN JAILS

During the period, thirty-nine city and town jails have been inspected. Of these, twenty-three were situated in city and town halls, nine being in basements, eleven were in buildings of frame, brick and stone or concrete, three were in the basements of brick or stone court houses and two were in the city firehose buildings.

Twenty-seven of the jails contained no prisoners at the time of inspection.

During the two years, four new jails have been built, all of which are an improvement over the places previously in use.

Those held in these places contribute largely to the county

farms and insane asylum, as the average inmate is either an inebriate, a user of noxious drugs, or a prostitute—the county jail being a feeder for the state penal institutions.

The problem of bettering the condition of the city and town jail is still unsolved, the short terms of the officers having much to do with their unsatisfactory condition.

#### PRIVATE CHARITIES

For several years this Board has required reports from the private charities of the State, covering the principal items of receipts and disbursements, also the movement of their respective populations.

During this biennial period, the form of report has been remodeled so as to show more fully the sources of income and items of disbursements. The table herewith shows in detail these sources.

The table covering disbursements is divided into four divisions as follows:

##### First—Executive Expense—

Salaries and wages.

Rent.

Fuel, light and water.

Office expense, telephone and printing.

Repairs to buildings and improvements.

Traveling expense of officers and solicitors.

Taxes.

Interest.

Repaid loans of the society.

And any other items properly coming under this head.

##### Second—Material Relief—

Provisions and all food supplies.

Household supplies.

All clothing and shoes.

Laundry.

Drugs and medical supplies.

Funerals.

Loans to indigents.

Transportation of indigents, etc.

##### Third—Capital Expenditures—

Building and improvements.

Furniture and fixtures, etc.

##### Fourth—Relief Service—

Salaries of nurses or charity workers.

The amount collected during the biennium, together with a balance of \$62,651.86 from the last period, totals \$1,605,990.08, as against \$1,025,097.63 collected during the last biennial period, and \$828,166.57 collected during the two years ending with June, 1912.

An important item of the marked increase during the last two years is the \$219,751.16 on hand for the erection of the new Children's Hospital, now nearing completion.

The reports filed show that the fifty-eight private charities licensed by this Board received for their support for the twelve months ending with June 30, 1915, the sum of \$616,251.81, which, with balances amounting to \$62,651.86, totals \$678,903.67.

The first amount mentioned was raised from twenty-five separate sources, viz.:

Cash on hand July 1st, 1914.....	\$ 62,651.86
Subscriptions .....	291,671.64
Cash donations .....	46,294.51
Membership fees .....	10,270.75
Aid society .....	3,697.99
Entertainments .....	8,371.06
Farm sales .....	578.95
Articles sold on benefit days.....	9,333.45
Denver Federation of Charity and Philanthropy.....	28,726.98
Interest on funds and investments.....	16,767.76
Bequests .....	24,654.61
Money borrowed .....	15,771.57
Persons aided .....	69,034.16
Earnings .....	48,349.89
Repaid .....	8,561.30
Benevolences .....	74.63
Donations for specific families.....	2,479.63
Miscellaneous sales, industrial work, etc. ....	15,113.67
City governments .....	735.00
County governments .....	2,755.68
Jewish Social Service .....	3,279.91
Picnic .....	230.00
Central organization .....	660.86
Outstanding bills .....	150.00
Sale of live stock.....	145.00
Miscellaneous .....	4,924.54
Deficit .....	3,618.27
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$678,903.67</b>

Of the amount received, there was expended for

Executive expense .....	\$297,063.50
Material relief .....	211,500.51
Capital expenditures .....	63,390.28
Relief service .....	4,160.20
Money advanced .....	112.20
To institutions by Denver Federation for Charity and Philanthropy .....	28,726.98
Miscellaneous .....	877.19
	<hr/>
	\$605,830.86
Leaving a balance of.....	73,072.81
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$678,903.67</b>

Of the \$616,251.81 raised from the various sources mentioned, \$227,608.04 was raised outside of the State of Colorado, principally for the support of the two national hospitals for consumptives. The sum of \$180,974.05 (less \$28,726.98 distributed by the Denver Federation of Charity and Philanthropy which has been counted twice in cases of money supplied to institutions whose reports are included herein) was collected locally; the remaining \$197,248.77 represents earnings—moneys paid in by those aided, sales, etc.

Besides the giving of a large quantity of wearing apparel, shoes, etc., 25,442 people received relief of one kind or another while the Boys' Club and Social Settlements cared for 2,350 children.

#### ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

Detailed returns from the charities licensed by this Board for the twelve months ending with June 30, 1915, show that the eight Associated Charities and similar relief agencies expended \$51,994.15 in relieving the necessities of 4,364 families consisting of 14,223 individuals, of whom 5,722 were under 16 years of age. Of these, 155 were deserted mothers with children, 513 were widows with children, and in 585 cases, tuberculosis was the contributing cause of dependency.

#### BOYS' CLUB

The one Boys' Club cared for the nurture and promotion of the mental and physical well-being of 350 young boys, at an expense of \$1,737.19.

#### CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS

The thirteen child caring institutions on June 30, 1915, housed 455 boys and 902 girls, total, 1,357. The number cared for during the year was 2,371. Of these, the keep of 189 was fully paid, 869 were partly paying and 1,313 were wholly supported by the institutions. One hundred and seventeen were non-residents, 131 were placed out in families and seventeen died—a very small proportion. Total expenditures, \$151,643.23.

#### CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The one children's hospital—a semi-charitable institution—on June 30, 1915, cared for thirty-two children. During the preceding twelve months, 568 were received in all, of whom 473 were fully paying, sixty-two partly paying and twenty-eight were received free. Total expense, \$15,644.18.

#### COAL GUILD

The one coal guild distributed 200 tons of coal to about 400 families at an expense of \$814.76.

#### DENVER FEDERATION FOR CHARITY AND PHILANTHROPY

The federation during the period distributed \$28,726.98 among twenty-one of the licensed charities reporting to this Board, whose activities are enumerated herein, which with office and other expenses, etc., expended \$33,372.23.

## HOMES FOR THE AGED AND BLIND

The five homes for the aged and blind contained twenty-four men and seventy-eight women on June 30, 1915. During the preceding twelve months the institutions cared for 147 people in all; of these, thirty-three were paying, forty-one partly paying and seventy-three were kept free of expense to themselves. The total expense of maintaining these homes was \$22,446.94.

## HOSPITALS FOR CONSUMPTIVES

The 6 hospitals receiving free patients for treatment of the tuberculous, on June 30, 1915, were caring for 255 men and 98 women. During the 12 months ending with the above period, 1,002 patients were received, of whom 81 were paying, 44 partly paying, and 877 admitted free. The expense entailed in conducting these institutions for the year was \$236,898.55.

## HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION

This association gave 3,887 days of hospital care to 278 patients at a total cost of \$5,375.88.

## NEEDLEWORK GUILD

This association made, collected, and distributed among 36 institutions and 826 private cases, 7,980 new garments; the total expenditure being \$76.68.

## PRISON ASSOCIATION

During the period, this association assisted 444 applicants and referred 109 to other societies, making in all 553 cases considered. Among other things, 3,276 meals were given, 1,446 lodgings were provided, and employment was found for 240. The total expenditure was \$5,301.69.

## REFUGE HOMES FOR GIRLS

The population of the three refuge homes for girls, on June 30, 1915, was 135. A total of 421 were provided with shelter and care during the period, of whom 73 paid their expenses in full, 81 in part, and 367 were given care free. There were 21 deaths (all infants) and 22 children were placed out. Seventeen of those admitted were non-residents of the State. Total expense, \$16,860.77.

## SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS

The four social settlements had enrolled on June 30, 1915, 639 boys and 364 girls—total, 1,003. The total enrollment for the year was 10,641; all of this number, excepting 703, paid the required 5 cents per day for their care. The total expense of maintaining these settlements was \$10,776.77.

## RELIGIOUS RELIEF AGENCIES

Among other things, the 8 religious agencies furnished 10,908 beds and 13,048 meals to homeless men; also took care of, in other ways, 4,119 persons and found employment for 669, at an expense of \$36,229.33.

## VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION

The two visiting nurse associations aided 2,191 persons at an expense of \$10,779.77.

## MISCELLANEOUS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

Two associations doing philanthropic work in a limited way found work for 145 persons, gave 300 meals, provided transportation for 33 persons, besides making donations of coal and new clothing, all at an expense of \$1,268.07.

During the 12 months ending with June 30, 1916, \$928,544.22 was collected by the several charities of the State, which, with the corrected balance of \$71,615.05, placed to the credit of these institutions the sum of \$1,000,159.27 for use during the year.

The \$928,544.22 was raised from 24 different sources, to-wit:

Subscriptions .....	\$516,434.43
Cash donations .....	53,872.24
Membership fees .....	14,046.78
Aid society .....	6,494.31
Entertainments .....	8,012.53
Articles sold on benefit days .....	12,427.07
Denver Federation for Charity and Philanthropy .....	23,559.25
Interest on funds and investments .....	20,861.13
Bequests .....	86,210.04
Money borrowed .....	20,459.04
Persons aided .....	78,870.58
Earnings .....	44,057.92
Outsiders for individual cases .....	3,607.63
Cities .....	860.00
Counties .....	3,030.74
Transfer .....	3,309.22
National Association .....	1,529.26
Bond .....	1,000.00
Board .....	391.35
Merchandise, etc., sold .....	1,537.85
Lodging houses and industrial work .....	19,922.77
Miscellaneous .....	5,452.12
Deficit .....	2,597.91
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$928,544.22</b>

Of the amount received there was expended for—

Executive expense .....	\$ 355,792.61
Material relief .....	233,274.08
Capital expenditures .....	88,301.75
Relief service .....	13,026.69
By Denver Federation .....	26,921.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 717,316.38
Leaving a balance of .....	282,842.89
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,000,159.27</b>

Of the \$928,544.22 raised from the various sources mentioned, \$278,209.48 was raised outside of the State, principally for the support of the two National hospitals for consumptives and the Eben-Ezer Mery Institute, also for the care of the tuberculous.

The sum of \$484,593.14 (less \$23,559.25, distributed by the Denver Federation of Charity and Philanthropy, counted twice in

cases of money supplied institutions whose reports are included herein) was collected locally; the remaining \$165,741.60 represents earnings—moneys paid by those aided, sales, etc.

Besides the giving of wearing apparel, etc., 25,836 persons received relief in one form or another, while the Boys' Club and settlements cared for 2,600 children.

Detailed returns from the 60 charitable and philanthropic agencies and institutions licensed by this Board show the following for the 12 months ending with June 30, 1916:

#### ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

The 8 associated charities or similar relief agencies expended \$30,223.33 in relieving the necessities of 8,291 individuals who composed 2,236 families. Of these families, 237 were deserted by the fathers, 319 heads of families were widows, and 390 were tuberculous cases. Many homeless men were cared for, all at an expense of \$30,223.33.

#### BOYS' CLUB

This institution cared for the mental and physical well-being of about 200 boys during the year, at an expense of \$1,814.34.

#### CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

The 13 child-caring institutions, on June 30, 1916, housed 433 boys and 772 girls, total 1,205, as against a total of 1,357 for the corresponding period ending with 1915, 1,314 in 1914, and 1,402 in 1913.

The number cared for during the year was 2,220, as against 2,371 in 1915, 2,223 in 1914, and 2,999 in 1913. Of the 2,220, the keep of 236 was fully paid, the keep of 721 partly paid, and 1,263 were maintained free of charge. Eighty were non-residents, 97 were placed out in families, and 14 died. Expenditures, \$200,273.33.

#### CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

This is a semi-charitable institution, at which, on June 30, 1916, 32 children were receiving care. During the 12 months, 746 were received, of whom 646 were paying, 48 partly paying, and 52 were received free. Cost of maintenance, \$33,701.75.

#### COAL GUILD

This Society distributed over 300 tons of coal among the poor, at an expense of \$1,877.66.

#### DENVER FEDERATION OF CHARITY AND PHILANTHROPY

The Federation distributed \$26,921.25 among 22 of the Denver charitable societies and institutions, which with other expenses, expended \$37,864.20.

#### HOMES FOR THE AGED AND BLIND

The five homes for the aged and blind contained 34 men and 90 women on June 30, 1916. During the year these institutions cared for 137 people in all; of these, 31 were paying, 44 partly paying, and 62 were kept free of expense to themselves. The total expense of maintenance was \$25,526.30.

## HOSPITALS FOR CONSUMPTIVES

The six hospitals receiving free patients for the treatment of tuberculosis, on June 30, 1916, were caring for 282 men and 111 women.

During the period, 1,070 patients were received, of whom 118 were paying, 32 partly paying, and 920 were admitted free. Ninety-four deaths occurred in the institutions during the year. The total expense in conducting these institutions for the year was \$274,910.80.

## HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION

This association gave 3,857 days of hospital care to 217 persons at a total cost of \$5,395.92.

## NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA

(Denver Branch)

The association made or collected 8,225 new garments and distributed the same to 1,383 individuals, and 39 institutions. The total expenditure in money was \$80.30.

## REFUGE HOMES FOR GIRLS

The population of the three refuge homes for girls on June 30, 1916, was 127. During the period a total of 411 were provided with shelter and care, of whom 82 paid their expenses in full, 39 in part, and 290 were given care free. There were 31 deaths (all infants) and 24 children were placed out. Seventeen of those admitted were non-residents of the State. The total expense was \$19,661.59.

## RELIGIOUS RELIEF AGENCIES

The ten religious agencies doing relief and other social work, among other things, cared for 168 convalescents, supplied 16,653 meals for children, gave medical attention to 823, found employment for over 5,000 men, women and boys, aided over 60 families by supplying rent, groceries, fuel and clothing, besides giving 3,608 meals and providing 10,505 beds over night to homeless men—all at an expense of \$49,977.54.

## PRISON ASSOCIATION

During the period, this association assisted 250 individual prisoners and referred 44 to other societies. Besides clothing and shoes, the association provided 769 meals and lodgings for 72; employment was secured for 135 and transportation obtained for 26. Twenty-four families were provided with either groceries, rent, fuel, tools, Christmas dinners, or money loaned.

A propaganda covering the State has been carried on by the association in relation to the rehabilitation of the law-breaker, and also in relation to the conditions surrounding the treatment of those charged with crime. The total expenditure of the association was \$6,848.15.



## SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS AND DAY NURSERIES

The four Social Settlements and Day Nurseries had enrolled on June 30, 1916, 703. The total enrollment for the year was 11,160, all of whom paid 5 cents per day except in nursery care--for which the charges are higher. During the year, 72 places were found for mothers, all at an expense of \$14,018.90.

## VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS

The two visiting nurse associations aided 3,797 persons, of whom 207 were tuberculous. Eight hundred and eighty-two quarts of milk, 222 quarts of buttermilk, 24 dozen eggs and other materials were distributed, all at a cost of \$13,624.69.

## MISCELLANEOUS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

Among other things, the four associations coming under this head visited a large number of sick in the public and private institutions and other places, and also distributed flowers to them.

On July 1, 1916, 26 families were under their care; during the preceding twelve months a total of 40 families, having a total of 152 children, received assistance. Twenty of these were assisted for the first time; five families belonged to widowed mothers and three were deserted by their fathers.

Three hundred dollars' worth of groceries, 135 garments, 25 pairs of shoes, 11 suits of clothes, 11½ tons of coal, 70 Thanksgiving and 78 Christmas dinners were distributed.

Medical attention and medicine were provided for twelve and transportation for fifteen, while 72 homeless men were provided with 166 meals and 57 beds, over night—all at an expense of \$1,527.54.

Increased devotion and extension of usefulness have been the marked characteristics of the work of the private philanthropies of the State during the two years ending with June 30, 1916.

Early in the period, at the suggestion of the agencies concerned, a survey was made of the charities embracing the Denver Federation of Charity and Philanthropy; several eleemosynary and other institutions, not affiliated with the federation, also availed themselves of the advantages of the survey, making 25 in all.

Among other things, it was found by those conducting the survey "That an open-mindedness, with an expressed desire for suggestions and frank comments, characterized the attitude of the managers and trustees (of the several agencies) during the survey. This attitude bodes well for the future of private philanthropy in Denver."

In relation to the financial side of the philanthropies mentioned, the report contains the following: "To say here that in general a little money is made to go a very great way is entirely consistent with later suggestions as to ways of making money and energy go even further."

In times past, criticism has been directed to the cost of operating private charities, it being intimated that too little of the amounts collected went to the items of material relief themselves; or, in other words, the beneficiaries received too small a proportion of the amounts donated, which have been estimated to be as low as 20 per cent of the whole. An analysis of the financial reports of the private charities of the State of Colorado does not warrant any such assumption, so far as our charities are concerned. The public should not forget that an important item of the overhead charges in the operation of private charities is the expense entailed in collecting subscriptions.

The people of Colorado are generous to a degree. It is observable, however, that it is easier to obtain funds for establishing new enterprises than to secure liberal financial assistance for the successful continuance of existing agencies, the great majority of which have been found tried and true.

Much has been done by the State Board of Charities and Corrections and the charity survey committee towards securing a uniform system of accounting. This Board for many years past has exacted from all private charities of the State a uniform annual report, and each year has shown a decided improvement in the financial methods of these associations. A general adoption of a fixed fiscal period would do much to facilitate a general system of accounting, and give us more accurate details of the work performed.

This is an era of inquiry and on every hand there are people who challenge every step of human progress. The efficiency of an institution can only be measured by proving its necessity and a wise expenditure of its funds in furthering the purposes of the organization—hence those contributing to its support should be fully advised as to its activities and financial methods.

#### SOME NEEDS

A standing legislative committee on social welfare should be created.

It is obvious that no question should receive more consideration than that of unemployment. It is high time this matter should receive legislative consideration.

There should be some public supervision over children's boarding homes.

The problem of intelligently dealing with the indigent poor would be greatly simplified in Colorado by the enactment of a well-considered settlement law.

An act granting judges liberal discretionary powers to place adults on probation is greatly needed, and a separate parole officer for the reformatory should be provided. With prohibition, the close supervision of paroled prisoners is a greater necessity than ever.

In the larger cities of the State the want of legal aid dispensaries is particularly noticeable.

As before recommended, there should be some legislative action taken in regard to the conveyance of women prisoners to the penitentiary, the abolition of the fee system, and providing for the submission of all plans of such buildings as come under the jurisdiction of this Board for approval before the same can be adopted by the State, county or municipal authorities.

One great need here as elsewhere is for more voluntary public service from those having the leisure and the means to devote to social work. Much statistical and other investigation impossible to obtain under present conditions could be secured to assist in furthering constructive social welfare work by several governmental agencies of the State, counties and municipalities.

#### THE OFFICE

Your secretary still continues to act as secretary of the Board of Pardons, and, as heretofore, the clerical work of this Board is performed by an employee of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Since the creation of the Board the law governing the expenditures of the State departments has been amended, and all expenses incurred are checked by the public examiner and published in the report of the auditing board, hence a detailed report of the expenditures is omitted.

#### FINANCES

Five hundred dollars per annum were allowed for the contingent and incidental expenses of the Board, and were expended as follows:

Printing .....	\$ 172.10
Stationery .....	400.79
Postage .....	189.50
Telephone and telegraph.....	40.24
Miscellaneous .....	41.00
Transferred by Auditing Board.....	100.00
Balance .....	56.37
	<hr/>
	\$1,000.00

All of the \$750 allowed for traveling expenses were used.

For the last eighteen months of the biennial period the office force has been limited to three—the secretary and two assistants.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM THOMAS,

Secretary.

## DIRECTORY

### OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS

	Number of Inmates June 30, 1916
State Home, Denver.....	238
Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, Monte Vista.....	156
Industrial Workshop for the Blind, Denver.....	18
Colorado State Insane Asylum, Pueblo.....	1,189
State Home & Training School for Mental Defectives, Ridge.....	82
Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City.....	774
Colorado State Reformatory, Buena Vista.....	97
State Industrial School for Girls, Morrison.....	116
State Industrial School for Boys, Golden.....	279

In 62 counties of the State, the county public relief of the indigent is dispensed and supervised by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, who is ex-officio superintendent of the poor; in the City and County of Denver, by the Commission of Charities and Corrections.

#### COUNTY HOSPITALS

County	Location	Number of Beds	Number of Patients
Clear Creek .....	Empire .....	7	6
Custer .....	Silver Cliff .....	3	4
Denver .....	Denver .....	500	364
Steel Hospital .....	Denver .....		96
Gunnison .....	Gunnison .....	4	4
Lake .....	Leadville .....	34	28
Montrose .....	Montrose .....	15	8
Park .....	Fairplay .....	8	7
Summit .....	Breckenridge .....	10	3
Teller .....	Cripple Creek .....	34	26

#### COUNTY FARMS

County	Location	Number of Beds	Number of Patients
Bent .....	Las Animas .....	3	2
Boulder .....	Boulder .....	18 (single)	20
Chaffee .....	Salida .....	16	12
Denver .....	Denver .....	175	175
Delta .....	Delta .....	4	4
Eagle .....	Gypsum .....	5	5
El Paso .....	Colorado Springs .....	50	42
Fremont .....	Canon City .....	44	43
Garfield .....	Glenwood Springs .....	19	19
Gunnison .....	Gunnison .....	3	3
Jefferson .....	Golden .....	17	17
La Plata .....	Durango .....	8	8
Larimer .....	Fort Collins .....	40	32
Logan .....	Atwood .....	1	1
Otero .....	La Junta .....	12	2
Ouray .....	Ouray .....	7	7
Pueblo .....	Pueblo .....	120	103
Weld .....	Greeley .....	36	28

PRIVATE, SEMI-PRIVATE AND CHARITABLE  
HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, ETC.

## ARAPAHOE COUNTY

	Capacity
Littleton Hospital, Littleton.....	10
The Molkery, Englewood .....	10
Swedish National Sanatorium, Englewood .....	38

## ALAMOSA COUNTY

	Capacity
Alamosa Hospital, Alamosa.....	10
San Luis Valley Hospital, Alamosa.....	12

## BOULDER COUNTY

	Capacity
Boulder-Colorado Sanatorium, Boulder.....	100
Boulder Tubercular Sanatorium, Boulder.....	25
State University Hospital, Boulder.....	25
Longmont Hospital Association, Longmont.....	17

## CHAFFEE COUNTY

	Capacity
Denver & Rio Grande Hospital, Salida.....	50
Red Cross Hospital, Salida.....	100

## CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

	Capacity
St. Joseph's Hospital, Georgetown.....	25

## DENVER COUNTY

	Capacity
Agnes Memorial Sanatorium, Sixth and Quebec Street.....	250
Children's Hospital, 19th and Downing Sts. ....	45
Gatlin Institute, 1425 Cleveland Place.....	12
Healthatorium, 1274 Marion Street.....	15
Keeley Institute, Eighteenth and Curtis Streets.....	20
Mrs. Lare's Sanatorium, 4673 Vallejo Street.....	30
Locke Hospital, 1345 Glenarm Place.....	21
McKay Sanatorium, 2839 East Colfax Avenue.....	12
Mercy Hospital, 1619 Milwaukee Street.....	115
Mt. Airy Sanatorium, Twelfth and Clermont Streets.....	20
National Jewish Hospital, East Colfax and Jackson.....	130
Oakes Home, 2825 West Thirty-second Avenue.....	150
Park Avenue Hospital, Park Avenue and Humboldt Street.....	30
St. Anthony's Hospital, West Colfax Avenue.....	200
St. Joseph's Hospital, Eighteenth and Humboldt Street.....	175
St. Luke's Hospital, Nineteenth and Pearl Street.....	130
Sunlight Sanatorium, 2727 West Thirty-third Avenue.....	26

## EL PASO COUNTY

	Capacity
Bethel Hospital, Colorado Springs.....	50
Cragmore Sanatorium, Colorado Springs.....	30
Electro-Thermatorium, Colorado Springs.....	11
Glockner Sanatorium, Colorado Springs.....	130
Modern Woodman Sanatorium, Colorado Springs.....	180
Montcalm Sanatorium, Manitou.....	50
Red Crags Sanatorium, Manitou.....	10
Star Ranch, Colorado Springs.....	50
St. Francis Hospital, Colorado Springs.....	250
Sunnyrest Sanatorium, Colorado Springs.....	30
Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs.....	170

## FREMONT COUNTY

	Capacity
Private Hospital, Dr. Goodloe, Canon City.....	10
Private Hospital, Dr. Graves, Canon City.....	19

## GARFIELD COUNTY

	Capacity
Glenwood Springs Sanatorium, Glenwood Springs.....	40
Rifle Sanatorium, Rifle.....	14

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

	Capacity
Brotherly Relief Colony, Edgewater.....	60
Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Edgewater.....	100
Lutheran Sanatorium, Wheatridge.....	26
Sands House, Lakewood.....	8

## LAKE COUNTY

	Capacity
St. Luke's Hospital, Leadville.....	50
St. Vincent's Hospital, Leadville.....	40

## LA PLATA COUNTY

	Capacity
Mercy Hospital, Durango.....	40
Private Hospital, Dr. Ochsner, Durango.....	12

## LARIMER COUNTY

	Capacity
Fort Collins Hospital, Fort Collins.....	26
Private Hospital, Dr. Sutherland, Loveland.....	27

## LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

	Capacity
Aguilar Hospital, Aguilar.....	10
Gatlin Institute, Trinidad.....	8
San Raphael Hospital, Trinidad.....	140

## MESA COUNTY

	Capacity
Fairlawn Hospital, Grand Junction.....	13
St. Mary's Hospital, Grand Junction.....	25

## MONTROSE COUNTY

	Capacity
Riverside Sanatorium, Montrose.....	10

## MORGAN COUNTY

	Capacity
Brush Sanatorium, Brush.....	10
Eben-Ezer Mercy Institute.....	30

## OTERO COUNTY

	Capacity
City Hospital, La Junta.....	20
La Junta Hospital, A., T. & S. F., La Junta.....	45
Mennonite Sanatorium, La Junta.....	55
Polluck Hospital, Rocky Ford.....	8
Valley Hospital, La Junta.....	10

## OURAY COUNTY

	Capacity
St. Joseph's Hospital, Ouray.....	20

## PITKIN COUNTY

	Capacity
Citizens Hospital, Aspen.....	18

## PUEBLO COUNTY

	Capacity
Clark's Mineral Springs, Pueblo.....	100
Fairmont Hospital .....	
Minnequa Hospital .....	210
Pueblo General Hospital.....	
Pueblo Sanitarium .....	
St. Mary's Hospital.....	150
Southern Colorado Hospital.....	30
Woodcroft Hospital .....	125

## PROWERS COUNTY

	Capacity
Dr. Friend's Sanatorium, Lamar.....	24
Lamar Hospital .....	8

## RIO BLANCO COUNTY

	Capacity
Meeker Hospital .....	

## RIO GRANDE COUNTY

	Capacity
St. Joseph's Hospital, Del Norte.....	25

## ROUTT COUNTY

	Capacity
Yampa Hospital, Yampa.....	25
Steamboat Springs Hospital.....	

## SAN JUAN COUNTY

	Capacity
Miners' Union Hospital, Silverton.....	28

## SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

	Capacity
Telluride Hospital, Telluride.....	25

## SUMMIT COUNTY

	Capacity
County Hospital, Breckenridge (also used for private patients).....	16

## TELLER COUNTY

	Capacity
Red Cross Hospital.....	
Emergency Hospital, Victor.....	10
St. Nicholas Hospital, Cripple Creek.....	22

## WELD COUNTY

	Capacity
Windsor Hospital, New Windsor.....	10

## BOULDER COUNTY

## ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

Boulder.

(Incorporated 1913)

Dr. Frank O. Burdick.....President  
 Miss Mae MacLean.....Secretary  
 To assist all worthy poor and distressed persons of Boulder.  
 to provide them with employment and to render other judicious aid.

## CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

## ADULT BLIND HOME

1316 Bannock Street, Denver

George W. Olinger.....President  
 R. M. Crain.....Secretary  
 Mrs. E. L. McIntosh.....Matron  
 To maintain a home for the adult blind of Denver and to as-  
 sist any blind person.

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

64 West Alameda Avenue, Denver

(Incorporated 1903)

Mrs. W. M. Byers.....President  
 Miss Julia Hudson.....Secretary  
 A. R. Mitchell.....Superintendent  
 To afford a home for orphan and half-orphan boys. To build  
 character and to make useful, self-supporting citizens.

## CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Nineteenth and Downing Streets, Denver

(Incorporated 1910)

Mrs. James C. Burger.....President  
 Mrs. Norman Read.....Secretary  
 Mrs. Oca Cushman.....Matron  
 To furnish medical and surgical aid to sick and crippled chil-  
 dren under 16 years of age.

## CHURCH CONVALESCENT HOME ASSOCIATION

201 West First Avenue, Denver

(Incorporated 1914)

Mrs. Vincent R. Jones.....President  
 Miss Carrie Clinton.....Secretary  
 Mrs. Ida M. Warren.....Matron  
 To care for convalescent women and girls from the county  
 and free wards of all hospitals in Denver, and provide suitable  
 employment, encourage and promote industry.



CLIFTON TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
Eighth Avenue and Oncida Street, Denver  
(Incorporated 1900)

Rev. H. Martyn Hart.....President  
Rev. A. C. Peck.....Secretary  
Miss M. Boggs.....Matron  
Religious, educational and industrial training of young girls.

COLORADO CHRISTIAN HOME  
4325 West Twenty-ninth Avenue, Denver

Mrs. N. M. Self.....President  
Miss Eva Showalter.....Matron  
To aid homeless children.

COLORADO COTTAGE HOME  
427 Fairfax Avenue, Denver  
(Incorporated 1885)

Mrs. F. I. Smith.....President  
Mrs. Mellic Eames.....Secretary  
Mrs. M. F. Young.....Matron  
To shelter and care for betrayed girls before and during confinement.

COLORADO PRISON ASSOCIATION  
State Capitol  
(Incorporated 1905)

E. R. Harper.....President  
Mrs. Lucy Harrington.....Secretary  
W. E. Collett.....Executive Secretary  
To aid discharged and paroled prisoners and their families;  
to conduct preventive and educational work for the betterment of  
prison conditions.

DENVER COAL GUILD  
(Incorporated 1911)

Mrs. Richard Tatlow, Jr.....President  
Mrs. Ella S. Herrick.....Secretary  
To send one-half ton of coal to poor families at request of our  
members.

DENVER FEDERATION FOR CHARITY AND PHILANTHROPY  
251 Coronado Building  
(Incorporated 1914)

Jesse M. Wheelock.....President  
W. F. R. Mills.....Secretary  
Centralized effort to effect economies in administration of sub-  
scribed funds and assist members in administration methods.

DENVER ORPHANS' HOME  
Colfax and Albion Streets, Denver

Mrs. Leonora Bosworth.....	President
Mrs. Maude F. Downs.....	Secretary
Mrs. Carrie S. Hnbbell.....	Matron

To administer the affairs of a home for the care, relief and protection of needy children.

DENVER SHELTERING HOME FOR JEWISH CHILDREN  
Nineteenth and Julian Streets, Denver  
(Incorporated 1909)

Mrs. J. N. Lorber.....	President
Max Schayer .....	Secretary
Mrs. King .....	Matron

Care of dependent children.

EPWORTH MISSION  
Thirty-first and Lawrence Streets, Denver

H. E. Johnson.....	President
P. R. Naylor.....	Secretary
Rev. A. N. Chapman.....	Superintendent

To serve as a center of the physical, social and intellectual and spiritual life of the community and to further development along these lines.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME  
4191 West Colfax Avenue, Denver  
(Incorporated 1899)

Mrs. A. M. Donaldson.....	President
Mrs. J. A. Wright.....	Secretary
Mrs. Helen Cotten.....	Matron

Girl saving.

FLOWER GIRLS' ASSOCIATION  
531 Fifteenth Street, Denver

Mrs. A. S. Carter.....	President
Miss Elizabeth McDowell.....	Secretary

To secure flowers and distribute them among the sick and needy of the city, and to bring sunshine and happiness into the lives of those in want and distress.

FRANCES WILLARD ASSOCIATION  
919 Larimer Street, Denver  
(Incorporated 1904)

Mrs. Ida Taylor.....	President
Mrs. E. M. Craise.....	Superintendent

Material relief, social betterment, and Christian and temperance education.

## GLOBEVILLE SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB

4414 Logan Street, Edgewater

(Incorporated 1909)

Dr. Eleanor Lawney.....President

Mrs. A. G. Dawson.....Secretary

Mrs. Mary Hardeman.....Superintendent

Day nursery during school year for children whose mothers are obliged to be away from home during the day.

## THE HOME LEAGUE

1024 East Eighteenth Avenue, Denver

(Incorporated October 2, 1915)

Lottie B. Peak.....President

Paul R. Peek.....Secretary

Lydia Meeker.....Treasurer

To assist in the keeping together of indigent families and to give parents and children in its care practical training.

## HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION

1440 Curtis Street, Denver

Oscar D. Cass.....President

Archibald A. Lee.....Secretary

To care for all deserving cases of the sensitive sick poor needing hospital service that is possible under the fund.

## HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

Louisiana Avenue and Colorado Boulevard, Denver

(Incorporated 1885)

Sister M. Emiliana.....President and Superintendent

Sister M. St. Euphemia.....Secretary

Reformation of wayward girls beyond parents' control, and care of orphaned or destitute little girls.

## ITALIAN MISSION

West Thirty-sixth and Lipan Streets, Denver

Wm. D. Downs.....President

Frank McDonough.....Secretary

Rev. F. P. Sulmonetti.....Superintendent

To seek and to save that which was lost.

## JEWISH AID SOCIETY

1206 Fifteenth Street, Denver

Mr. J. J. Jaffa.....President

Mr. Nathan Rothschild.....Secretary

Mrs. Ray David.....Superintendent

To relieve poverty and extend social service.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY  
 Thirty-eighth and Quitman Streets, Denver  
 (Incorporated 1874)

Mrs. Frank Keezer.....	President
Mrs. Dewey C. Bailey.....	Secretary
Mrs. Emma Wilcox.....	Matron
To provide a home for old ladies over 65 years of age.	

LENNOX HOME

Federal Boulevard and West Thirty-seventh Avenue, Denver  
 (Incorporated 1900)

Rev. H. Martyn Hart.....	President
Rev. A. C. Peck.....	Secretary
Miss C. E. Jenkins.....	Matron
Christian training and education of children of both sexes.	

MOUNT ST. VINCENT'S HOME

Highland Station  
 (Incorporated 1892)

Sister Theodosia.....	President and Superintendent
Sister M. Zoe.....	Secretary
To care for poor, neglected boys; also infants.	

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL  
 3800 East Colfax Avenue, Denver

Mr. Samuel Grabfelder.....	President
Mrs. S. Pisko.....	Secretary
Dr. Moses Collins.....	Superintendent
Treatment of indigent consumptives.	

NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA  
 (Incorporated 1896)

Mrs. Jarvis Richards.....	President
Miss Anna McNamara.....	Secretary
To collect new garments and distribute them to hospitals, homes, and other charities.	

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE  
 966 Galapago Street, Denver  
 (Incorporated 1903)

Mrs. E. S. Kassler.....	President
Miss Luella Corbin.....	Secretary
Mrs. Bowdish.....	Matron
Day nursery provides mother's care to children whose mothers are bread winners.	

QUEEN OF HEAVEN ORPHANAGE  
 4825 Federal Boulevard, Denver

Mother Candida Santagostino.....	Superior
Caring for orphans, half-orphans, and destitute children.	

SALVATION ARMY INDUSTRIAL HOME  
1414 Larimer Street, Denver  
(Incorporated 1899)

Evangeline Booth ..... President  
Thomas Estill ..... Secretary  
Major J. E. Atkins ..... Manager  
Temporary relief and employment for homeless and needy  
men; to aid them in becoming self-supporting.

SANDS HOUSE  
Lakewood  
(Incorporated 1915)

Mrs. J. J. Flint ..... President  
Miss Elinor Wright ..... Secretary  
Mrs. E. E. Marsh ..... Matron  
To maintain a home for destitute tuberculous women.

SOCIAL CENTER AND DAY NURSERY  
2748 Lawrence Street, Denver  
(Incorporated 1911)

Mrs. E. J. Yetter ..... President  
Mrs. Frank Wadleigh ..... Secretary  
Mrs. Margaret Grabill ..... Matron  
Caring for children of working women during working hours  
and carrying on social settlement work.

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU  
1731 Arapahoe Street, Denver  
(Incorporated 1915)

Halsted L. Ritter ..... President  
Mrs. Anna G. Williams ..... General Secretary  
Relief and family rehabilitation.

ST. CLARA'S ORPHANAGE  
3800 West Twenty-ninth Avenue, Denver  
(Incorporated 1907)

Sister M. Clara ..... President  
Sister M. Helena ..... Secretary  
Taking care of orphans, needy and destitute children.

SUNSHINE RESCUE MISSION  
1822 Larimer Street, Denver  
(Incorporated 1912)

H. W. Moore ..... President  
H. R. Sadler ..... Secretary  
Jim Goodheart ..... Superintendent  
For the re-establishment and reconstruction of lives of broken  
humanity; furnishing employment; re-uniting homes and preach-  
ing the Gospel.

TABERNACLE FREE DISPENSARY  
 Twentieth and Lawrence Streets, Denver  
 (Incorporated 1884)

E. H. Steinhardt.....Superintendent  
 Free medical attendance.

TOLSTOI GUILD  
 1033 Humboldt Street, Denver

Mrs. H. A. Fynn .....President  
 Mrs. H. W. Danforth.....Secretary  
 Immediate relief to any worthy poor; food, fuel, clothing,  
 rent, medicine, taxes, care of sick.

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION  
 535-36 Temple Court Building, Denver  
 (Incorporated, 1902)

Mrs. W. V. Hodges.....President  
 Mrs. Walter Best .....Secretary  
 To give to the poor and needy and those of moderate means  
 the best home nursing under existing conditions.

VISITING SOCIETY FOR THE AGED  
 403 Downing Street, Denver  
 (Incorporated 1909)

Mrs. James Williams.....President  
 Mrs. Charles K. Phillips.....Secretary  
 To afford and maintain a shelter for worthy aged married  
 couples and individuals.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA  
 1651 Larimer Street, Denver  
 (Incorporated 1896)

Ballington Booth.....President  
 J. W. Merrill.....Secretary  
 Colonel A. C. Wright.....Superintendent  
 Religious and charitable work.

WORKINGMEN'S CATHOLIC MISSION  
 1600 Market Street, Denver

Rev. G. J. Burke.....President  
 Emil Gleiber.....Secretary  
 C. W. McCormick.....Superintendent  
 To secure work and old clothing for unemployed men, also  
 funds, food or meals in very needy cases.

## EL PASO COUNTY

## ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

415 Hagerman Building, Colorado Springs

Eugene P. Shove.....	President
Dr. Mary Noble.....	Secretary
Justin L. Hills.....	Agent

To provide adequate relief for those in need; to develop the applicant's resources for self-help and to promote social betterment.

## BOYS' CLUB ASSOCIATION

605 South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs  
(Incorporated 1896)

Mrs. Frank Cotten.....	President
Mrs. Victor Hungerford.....	Secretary
Fred Organ.....	Superintendent

To care for, nurture and promote the moral, mental and physical well-being of boys.

## DAY NURSERY

822 South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs  
(Incorporated 1898)

Mrs. F. M. P. Taylor.....	President
Miss Sarah Warren.....	Secretary
Mrs. Klingensmith .....	Matron

To assist working men and women in care and education of their children. Work entirely non-sectarian.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION  
Colorado Springs

N. Leipheimer .....	President
M. Greenberg .....	Secretary

Care of all cases of need.

## SALVATION ARMY

124 East Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs

Gideon Whaley.....	Manager
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Religious and charitable work.

SUNNYREST SANATORIUM  
Colorado Springs  
(Incorporated 1911)

Mrs. Asa T. Jones.....	President
Sister Ida Tobschall.....	Superintendent

To provide care for indigent and semi-indigent, who have tuberculosis in the early stages.

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION  
Colorado Springs  
(Incorporated 1912)

Mrs. John G. Shields.....	President
Mrs. Leonard Curtis .....	Secretary
Miss Olive Chapman.....	Supervisor

To benefit those otherwise unable to secure trained nursing in time of illness; to teach the proper care of the sick and to promote cleanliness.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

BROTHERLY RELIEF COLONY  
6000 West Colfax Avenue, Edgewater  
(Incorporated 1910)

Mrs. Job Cooper.....	President
Mrs. Fred W. Herbert.....	Secretary
Mr. Timothy Hurley.....	Superintendent

To furnish a refuge for destitute consumptives and provide for them medical attendance, good food and sanitary conditions.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVES' RELIEF SOCIETY  
412 Wyoming Building  
Denver

Dr. Philip Hillkowitz.....	President
Dr. C. D. Spivak.....	Secretary
Dr. M. I. Marshak.....	Superintendent

To care for and treat indigent tuberculous patients in all stages of the disease, irrespective of creed or nationality, free.

LARIMER COUNTY

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES  
Fort Collins, Colorado

T. H. Robertson.....	President
E. S. Bumstead.....	Secretary

To assist worthy and distressed persons in such ways as are deemed best.

MORGAN COUNTY

EBEN-EZER MERCY INSTITUTE  
Brush, Colorado

Rev. G. B. Christiansen.....	President
Rev. J. Madsen.....	Secretary and Superintendent

To conduct a sanatorium for tuberculous patients, a home for old people, a small general hospital, also to train Christian men and women for such work.



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 OTERO COUNTY
 

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 ASSOCIATED BOARD OF CHARITIES  
 Rocky Ford, Colorado

Mrs. F. W. Welland.....President  
 Miss Josie Avery.....Secretary  
 To help the sick or needy regardless of race or creed.

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 PUEBLO COUNTY
 

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 BUREAU OF CHARITIES AND SOCIAL SERVICE  
 Pueblo, Colorado  
 (Incorporated 1916)

Rev. Thomas Casady.....President  
 Father John Schimpf.....Secretary  
 Anna E. Watson.....Superintendent  
 Relief and family rehabilitation.

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 LINCOLN HOME  
 Pueblo, Colorado

Mrs. Ben Bridgeford.....President  
 Altha L. Brandon.....Secretary  
 Mrs. J. W. Jordan.....Matron  
 To care for dependent colored old folks and children.

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 McCLELLAND ORPHANAGE  
 Pueblo, Colorado  
 (Incorporated 1905)

W. L. Hartman.....President  
 Rev. O. K. Maynard.....Secretary  
 Anna Burgess.....Matron  
 The care of homeless and orphan children.

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 PUEBLO SETTLEMENT HOUSE ASSOCIATION  
 Pueblo, Colorado  
 (Incorporated April 14, 1915)

J. E. Creel.....President  
 Miss Lelia Raff.....Secretary  
 Milo L. Whittaker.....Superintendent  
 To train the youth of the City into ways of better citizenship.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESCUE AND PROTECTIVE LEAGUE  
Pueblo, Colorado.

Jessie B. Denney.....President  
 Florenee G. Lee.....Secretary  
 William K. Lee.....Superintendent  
 Care, protection and reclamation of erring and unfortunate  
 girls.

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SALVATION ARMY  
 224 West Second Street  
 Pueblo, Colorado

Captain Edward Clark.....Manager  
 Religious and charitable work.

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SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE  
 Pueblo, Colorado

Ven. Mother Mary Casimira.....President  
 Sister Mary Ludgera.....Secretary  
 Ven. Sister Mary Gertrude.....Superintendent  
 The care of orphans, of destitute and homeless children.

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WOODCROFT HOSPITAL  
 Pueblo, Colorado

Hubert Work, M. D.....Superintendent  
 To care for, treat and train the insane and mentally deficient.

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WELD COUNTY

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ASSOCIATED RELIEF

Mrs. Josephine Cheeseman.....President  
 Miss Van Dyne.....Secretary  
 To relieve cases of want, to find employment for the idle, and  
 to concentrate the activities of the various charitable agencies.

## A BILL

FOR

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS TO APPROVE THE PLANS AND SUPERVISE THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE PUBLIC CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE AND OF THE COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES THEREIN.

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

Sec. 1. The State Board of Charities and Corrections shall examine the plans and specifications of all buildings hereafter to be built for any public charitable and correctional institution of the State and of the counties and municipalities therein, including prisons, jails, reformatories, reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, public retreats, poor houses, work houses, municipal lodging houses and other of such institutions, and shall approve the same when they are such as in its judgment are adapted for the purposes for which they are designed. No such building shall be constructed until the plans and specifications therefor have been so approved: Provided, That hereafter no plans shall be approved for basement jails or basement detention houses of any kind.

Sec. 2. Immediately prior to the occupancy of any such building, the said Board shall inspect, either as a board or by committee thereof, or by its Secretary, the equipment and service for protection against fire, the water supply for domestic and fire purposes, the interior furnishings for color scheme and sanitary adaptations, and the drainage, plumbing, heating and ventilating systems thereof. For the purpose herein specified, said Board may, by resolution duly adopted and recorded, engage the services of an expert to report and make such recommendations as he may deem necessary in the premises.

In the event of any deficiency or defect in any such building or structure, under the foregoing provisions, it shall be the duty of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to immediately notify the responsible authorities, in sufficient detail, of the extent and character of the equipment necessary in the premises and to direct that the requisite work be done. Such responsible authorities shall finish such required work within six months or such additional time as said Board may deem reasonable, and no such building shall be occupied for any of its purposes, without the consent of said Board, until it has been fully approved under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. Any person or officer of the State and of the counties and municipalities therein, having charge or control of any of the public charitable and correctional institutions within their respective jurisdictions, who violates, or causes to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of five dollars per day for each day in default, to be recovered in the name of the State upon relation of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, in any court having competent jurisdiction, such penalty when recovered to be paid to the State Treasurer and become a part of the General Fund.













