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State Board of charities & corrections

Quarterly bulletin

January 1912.

J. Willard

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

ISSUED FROM

State Board of
Charities and Corrections
OF COLORADO

Containing information touching Institutions
under jurisdiction of the Board and matters
of interest connected with social welfare

Vol. 1

JANUARY, 1912

No. 2

The State Board of Charities and Corrections

OFFICE: ROOMS 35 AND 36, STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

MEMBERS.

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Bulletin No. 2

Issued by The State Board of Charities and
Corrections of Colorado

In issuing this Bulletin, we are again taking up the publication of a quarterly report, which we hope will prove of interest to all persons connected with state, county, municipal and private institutions, associations and individuals engaged in the care of such unfortunate and delinquent citizens as may either be committed to their charge or who seek the friendly ministrations of the philanthropies of the state; and to all others concerned in social welfare.

The Board is unpaid and non-partisan, and is composed of six members, whose duties are to visit and investigate existing conditions in institutions under their jurisdiction, and to report, suggest and recommend what is deemed for the best interest of all concerned. In short, it is an agency to oversee the charitable and correctional work of the state, counties and municipalities; to extend, if necessary, a protecting arm around its respective wards; and to make public its findings and recommendations.

The law further provides that "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

July 27/12

30 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."

Too little is known by the general public of the work of the Board and the institutions under its jurisdiction. While social questions are becoming more and more acute, there is still a great lack of interest in matters vital to the well-being of our state and society at large; and it is to acquaint our people with the many activities connected herewith that we are again taking up the publication of this Bulletin.

This issue will be devoted mainly to the work of the Board, and we hope to present, in the successive issues, matter relative to state and county institutions, and the various private philanthropies of the state.

As is stated in the law, this Board has the right of inspection at all times, and it is its duty to exercise such supervision as it deems wise. Visits are made without notice by the members of the Board and its officers, and carefully prepared reports of each inspection are presented to, and are considered and discussed by, the members at their meetings. It has been the pleasure of the Board and its officers to find, on the part of those in authority in the state, county, municipal and private institutions, a ready and willing response to any suggestions and recommendations made.

The effect of this co-operation will undoubtedly place Colorado institutions well to the fore, and aid her in maintaining her reputation as being progressive along social lines. While there are weak spots here and there, yet on the whole the state must be considered as being responsive to the call of the times.

Perhaps the most depressing feature of the work under the supervision of this Board is the county jail, the fault being with the system rather than those in charge, and it is to be hoped that some way will be devised whereby those who are serving sentence may be confined in institutions devoted entirely to reformatory work.

The jurisdiction of the Board extends to the following:

	Population June 30, 1911
State Home, Denver.....	213
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista.....	163
Industrial Workshop for Adult Blind, Denver.....	11
State Insane Asylum, Pueblo.....	1,136

	Population June 30, 1911
State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives (not yet completed), Arvada.....
State Penitentiary, Canon City.....	766
State Reformatory, Buena Vista.....	160
Industrial School for Girls, Morrison.....	103
Industrial School for Boys, Golden.....	393

and also to all prisons, jails, reformatories and reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, public and private retreats and asylums for the insane, and any such institutions which derive their support wholly or in part from state, county or municipal appropriations, and also all eleemosynary associations, societies and corporations operating and existing in Colorado.

During the last twelve months 218 visits were made to the several institutions under the jurisdiction of this Board. It is intended that these visits shall not be perfunctory, but made in the most careful and painstaking manner, and every effort is put forth to obtain information bearing upon the conduct and management of the institution. It is gratifying to record the fact that in most instances it seems to be the pleasure of those in charge to extend all possible courtesies to the visiting members. In addition to the visits should be mentioned innumerable calls made to the office by those connected with institutions, in many cases for advice and general information; and requests for the office force to afford such service as lies in its power. It is the aim of the Board to make this office a bureau of information.

Reports from institutions, associations and conferences from all over the United States, and from several foreign countries, are received annually, and are accessible to the public for reference.

CONFERENCES.

For the furtherance of philanthropic effort, and to bring into closer association those in control of both public and private institutions and to further arouse public interest, semi-annual conferences are held each spring and fall. These meetings have proven deeply interesting, and it is felt that the proceedings have been of material benefit in advancing the ideals and aims of all concerned in social service.

A cordial invitation to attend these conferences is extended to all, and programs will be mailed in advance, upon request.

LICENSES.

The law requires that all private eleemosynary societies, associations and corporations shall obtain a license or permit, without fee, renewable annually. Persons operating such institutions

without a license are liable to both fine and imprisonment. The licenses are granted, after the filing of a report, for the twelve months closing with June 30 of each year.

In considering the issuing of licenses, it should be borne in mind that it is the policy of the Board to discourage duplication. This fact should be noted by all intending to enter the activities of this field.

COUNTY VISITORS.

The aim of the act creating the Board of County Visitors is to augment the work of this Board. The act reads as follows:

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

Many of these boards are exceedingly efficient and are doing most excellent work, but it is to be regretted that so little interest is manifested by other of these boards throughout the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that county visitors may be awakened to the importance of this work.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Colorado has need to be proud of her state institutions. There is no niggardliness on the part of the state in their support. In this Bulletin we can do no more than give their population and general statistics. The next Bulletin will be devoted solely to the story of these institutions, and it will be interesting to every man and woman in Colorado. Meanwhile we can afford room in this number for no more than the following table:

MONTHLY CENSUS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

	Male	Female	Total	Paroled During Month
State Home (for children), Denver.....	153	95	248	3
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista.....	214	...	314	...
Industrial Workshop for Blind, Denver.....	10	3	13	...
State Insane Asylum, Pueblo.....	693	468	1,161	...
State Penitentiary, Canon City.....	755	16	771	18

	Male	Female	Total	Paroled During Month
State Reformatory, Buena Vista.....	122	...	122	31
Industrial School for Girls, Morrison.....	...	105	105	3
Industrial School for Boys, Golden.....	387	...	387	14
<hr/>				
Total in state institutions.....	2,334	687	3,021	

LEGISLATION.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections takes an active part in advancing all legislation pertaining to the betterment of social conditions.

STATISTICS.

This Board has no more important duty than that of obtaining statistics. To successfully cope with the conditions which bring about crime, insanity and poverty, it is necessary that the Board should be fully informed as to the nature and extent of the contributing causes. It is upon the figures and knowledge obtained of the actual conditions found to exist that suitable legislation can be based; hence the great need of a thorough and comprehensive survey of such public service as may be devoted to relief and correctional purposes.

Great care should be exercised by all who are called upon to furnish information of this nature; it is hoped that good judgment and caution will be exercised in the making out of such returns as may be required by this Board.

In order that the proper remedies may be applied to such social ills as may require correcting, it is imperative that full and complete data be required of and rendered by all from whom such facts and figures are expected. It is with this in view that the law penalizing delinquency in this respect, was enacted.

ALIENS.

The federal government, in a series of enactments, has provided for the control of the admission of immigrants, and for the deportation of those who may become public charges. This state has supplemented federal legislation by an act requiring the superintendents of public hospitals, poor farms, county hospitals, insane asylums, or other public institutions kept and supported for the care of persons who have become public charges, to make reports to the State Board of Charities and Corrections of all indigent persons who are committed to any such institutions, who may be subjects of foreign countries, and to require the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to make report thereof to the United States Bureau of Immigration.

All persons dependent upon and obtaining from the public such relief as is necessary for their maintenance are public charges under this act.

In view of the fact that a great many persons amenable to this law are supported at the expense of the public in many of the state, county and municipal institutions, it is very necessary that this statute be fully complied with by all concerned.

A complete canvass of all aliens who might possibly be liable to deportation under this act has been made during the last six months, the same including those receiving outdoor relief, and the data obtained have been duly presented to the Bureau of Immigration for consideration; but, so far as can be ascertained, there were no cases under this law.

FINANCES.

Among the many recommendations made to the Governor in the biennial report rendered by this Board is that of the matter of appropriations necessary for the maintenance and improvement of the eight state institutions now under the supervision of this Board. The Board, having first-hand information from the visitation and statistical reports, is in a position to make an impartial recommendation for each appropriation, having the welfare of the whole in view, and is thus enabled to deal fairly by each institution. The amounts appropriated for maintenance and improvements for the biennial period ending November 30, 1912, are as follows:

	Maintenance	Improvements, Etc.
State Home	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 2,700.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	75,000.00	2,500.00
Industrial Workshop for the Adult Blind.....	15,000.00	17,000.00
State Insane Asylum.....	160,000.00	81,500.00
State Penitentiary	225,000.00	12,000.00
State Reformatory	95,000.00	5,000.00
State Industrial School for Girls.....	35,000.00	1,000.00
State Industrial School for Boys.....	175,000.00
State Home and Training School for Mental De-		
fectives	30,000.00	87,000.00
Total	\$895,000.00	\$208,700.00

Making a total of \$1,103,700.00, as against \$1,084,650.00 appropriated for the biennial period closing with November 30, 1910. The appropriation for the Insane Asylum is supplemented by a state tax of a one-fifth mill levy.

PLANS FOR INSTITUTIONS.

The attention of those having to do with the planning and erection of all such institutions as come under the jurisdiction of this Board, including jails, county hospitals, county houses, etc., is called to that section of the law which requires that all plans shall be submitted to and approved by the State Board of Charities and Corrections before the same can be legally adopted by state, county or municipal authorities. This class of buildings should be so planned as to admit of their being built in units, thus enabling additions to be cheaply and expeditiously made. Such buildings as are erected for housing rather than confining should not be too expensively designed, as, in this day of rapid development, types of buildings soon become obsolete.

JUVENILE COURTS.

Reports covering the work of the Juvenile Courts have been received from all the counties in the state. The following figures show the volume of business transacted and the disposition of the same during the year ending June 30, 1911:

	Male	Female
Children brought before the court on petition filed.....	1,086	202
Children brought before the court for delinquency.....	888	36
Children brought before the court for dependency.....	204	101
Children found delinquent.....	639	123
Children found dependent.....	111	78
Delinquents sent to Industrial School for Boys.....	137	..
Delinquents sent to Industrial School for Girls.....	..	44
Dependents sent to State Home.....	76	54
Dependents adopted directly from court into private homes.....	38	27
Delinquents sent to other institutions.....	27	20
Delinquents placed on probation.....	378	38
Average number of delinquents on probation.....	252	37
Petitions filed for truancy.....	15	14
Truants placed on probation.....	10	14
Truants who violated conditions of probation.....	5	1
Truants sent to Industrial School.....	5	1
Juvenile delinquents having both parents living.....	401	58
Dependents having both parents living.....	75	35
Delinquents having both parents living, but separated.....	19	4
Dependents having both parents living, but separated.....	19	19
Dependents unknown by the court.....	8	5
Delinquents having only one parent living.....	311	44
Dependents having only one parent living.....	36	30

	Male	Female
Delinquents having both parents dead.....	16	8
Delinquent parents unknown to the court.....	49	4
Dependents having both parents dead.....	5	1
Adult cases for contributory delinquency.....	34	21
Adult cases for contributory dependency.....	10	3
Parents before the court for contributory delinquency.....	14	14
Parents before the court for contributory dependency.....	9	1
Parents found guilty of contributory delinquency.....	4	5
Parents found guilty of contributory dependency.....	7	3
Adults other than parents found guilty of contributory delinquency.....	9	6
Adults other than parents found guilty of contributory dependency.....	5	1
Disposition of adult cases: Sent to jail.....	14	2
Disposition of adult cases: Fined.....	11	3
Disposition of adult cases: Placed on probation.....	10	5

COUNTY FARMS AND HOSPITALS.

Twenty-six visits have been made to the county farms and hospitals of the following counties: Bent, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, El Paso, Fremont, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Otero, Pueblo, Teller, Weld.

The following figures touching the county farms and hospitals of the state are of interest:

There are in the state fifteen county farms, with a total of 1,872 acres, of which 687 acres are in cultivation. In the several buildings upon the farms there are 205 rooms and wards, with 473 beds. The total population of these institutions on June 30, 1911, was 354, of whom 299 were males and 55 females. There were 13 children, 18 adult blind, 47 insane and 23 feeble-minded persons. So far as could be ascertained, 57 were of foreign birth.

There are fourteen county hospitals in the state, with 231 rooms and wards, and 670 beds, with a total population on June 30, 1911, of 497, of whom 343 were males and 136 females. There were 11 children, 11 adult blind, 109 insane and 13 feeble-minded persons. Sixty-three of the above, so far as could be ascertained, were of foreign birth.

COST OF THE MAINTENANCE OF THE COUNTY INDIGENT AND OF THE INSANE NOT CARED FOR BY THE STATE.

The figures given in this report are for the twelve months closing with June 30, 1911, and cover every county in the state, except the County of La Plata, which so far has failed to make any return.

The total amount expended by the fifty-nine out of the sixty counties of the state (the county of La Plata not reporting) for the maintenance of the poor during the twelve months closing with June 30, 1911, was \$437,499.25.

Of the above amount, \$19,584.18, being slightly less than 4½ per cent, was returned to the counties from produce sold by the county farms, expense of maintenance reimbursed by relatives and friends, and from miscellaneous items.

Of the \$437,499.25, \$14,676.75, or 3.36 per cent, was paid to the superintendents and overseers of the poor for their services, and \$35,334.06, or nearly 8 per cent, was paid as salaries to the several county physicians.

Upon the fifteen county farms and homes of the state, \$80,626.01, or 18.43 per cent, was expended; while \$125,728.22, or nearly 20 per cent, was expended for the support of the fourteen county hospitals of the state, and \$182,134.21, or 41.64 per cent, was distributed in the way of outdoor relief.

COUNTY INSANE.

The returns received from the several counties of the state show that for the twelve months ending June 30, 1911, 280 persons were adjudged insane, of whom 233 were committed to the State Asylum. One hundred and nine were being cared for in the several county hospitals; and 47 cared for elsewhere. Fifty-four thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and seventy-nine cents was expended for the care of the 156 insane persons not provided for by the state. During this period, 62 feeble-minded persons were cared for either in county or in private institutions. The total returns from the county institutions show that 26 blind persons are being provided for.

The attention of those having to do with county farms is called to the necessity of having properly bound and ruled record books, with columns for data in relation to the name, age, birth-place, relatives or friends, when admitted, discharged, died, cause of death, etc. These books should be properly kept and open for inspection. At times these records are a source of valuable information to many citizens looking for missing relatives or friends.

COUNTY JAILS.

This state is exceedingly fortunate in that those who have to do with the immediate supervision of this class of institutions are of an intelligent and humane order, and keenly alive to the deficiencies of their respective institutions, which in general are badly planned and located. Many jails are too small and have outlived their usefulness.

Among the many well-planned and well-maintained jails may be mentioned those of Denver, El Paso, Fremont, Mesa, Otero, Pueblo, Prowers, San Juan and Teller Counties. The jail of Huerfano County is well kept and maintained, but is too small for the comfort of the inmates or the safety of those in charge. The officials of Las Animas County are greatly handicapped by reason of an antiquated, badly planned and equipped jail; this institution is detrimental to any scheme for the reformation or

discipline of the inmates, and should be replaced by a modern structure, fitted with a separate cell for each inmate, with plenty of light and ventilation. Minor improvements are necessary in many other jails of this class.

In order to minimize the opportunities to harbor vermin, and also to promote cleanliness, washable blankets should be used entirely.

In his recent report, the Attorney General of the United States recommends a federal investigation of jails. It is to be hoped that, if this investigation is made, Colorado will make a good showing. To do this, some uniformity in the appearance of these institutions is desirable. The interior, including cages and cells, should be painted or colored a light cream. No comforts or quilts should be in evidence. Ample light and ventilation should be secured, and a state of cleanliness and order should be manifest everywhere.

The building of basement jails should be discontinued as they are unhealthy and inconvenient. Their situation is such as to become an annoyance to the public by reason of proximity to the city or town thoroughfares. Complaints have reached this Board regarding remarks made by inmates of basement jails, addressed to passers-by.

POPULATION OF COUNTY JAILS.

Complete returns of the jail population of the state from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, have been received from the sixty counties of the state. The figures show a total population, month by month, of 5,726. A total of 3,377 men and 246 women were detained to serve sentences, and 1,974 men and 120 women were held pending trial. The average monthly population was 477 $\frac{1}{6}$, of whom 301 $\frac{11}{12}$ were serving sentence and 175 $\frac{1}{4}$ were awaiting trial. The highest number confined was in April, being 586, and the lowest number, being 346, in December; a difference of 239.

Population of county jails June 30, 1910.....	444
Population of Reformatory June 30, 1910.....	149
Population of Penitentiary June 30, 1910.....	711
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A total for 1910 of.....	1,304
Population of county jails June 30, 1911.....	487
Population of Reformatory June 30, 1911.....	160
Population of Penitentiary June 30, 1911.....	766
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A total for 1911 of.....	1,413

The above total shows an increase of 109 in the population of the several institutions mentioned on June 30, 1911. However, this does not necessarily mean a permanent increase for the year.

CITY AND TOWN JAILS.

The city and town jails of the state, with few exceptions, are not nearly as well kept as the county jails. The city jail at Trinidad is exceptionally well equipped and maintained, the women's quarters particularly being well lighted, ventilated and furnished with all necessary conveniences; while, on the contrary, the Pueblo city jail is probably the worst of its kind in the state, and is so constructed that it cannot be remodeled along any line conducive to the betterment of those confined therein.

PRIVATE CHARITIES.

The private charities of the state are well organized, and conduct their work according to the latest and most practical methods.

The work done by these institutions is that which has not been provided for by the state, county or municipal authorities. One characteristic of this work is that its efficiency is not interfered with or hampered by political changes or disturbances. For this reason, those having to do with the immediate management and conduct of these institutions are experts in their line and remain indefinitely, and are thus enabled to carry out a continuity of policy.

Colorado is to be commended upon the excellency of her private charities. They are well managed and maintained. Cleanliness prevails in all buildings used in this work, and the question of sanitation is carefully guarded; and, from the reports filed, there is every evidence that the lives and interests of those entrusted to their charge receive the greatest possible consideration, and that every dollar donated for their maintenance and equipment is carefully accounted for and judiciously expended.

The various institutions and associations having to do with dispensing temporary relief not only supply the needs of those applying, but also endeavor to inculcate in applicants a spirit of self-reliance and a desire to do for themselves.

Throughout the state there are 56 charitable or semi-charitable institutions and associations, and the annual reports, ending June 30, 1911, from the same give the following:

Seventeen child-caring institutions have received 2,742 children, 1,981 free; expenditures, \$121,597.83.

Three strictly charitable hospitals: 641 patients free; expenditures, \$138,533.16.

Children's Hospital, semi-charitable: 261 patients, 53 free; expenditures, \$16,400.21.

Visiting Society for the Aged: nearly 800 men and women over 65 years of age on list, all free; expenditures, \$2,066.33.

Old Ladies' Home: 67, one-third free, expenditures, \$12,114.94.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association: 344 free; expenditures, \$5,945.95.

Visiting Nurse Association: 1,021; expenditures, \$4,978.30.

Colorado Prison Association: 564 free, expenditures, \$5,994.68.

Three Refuge Homes for Women: 376, 212 free; expenditures, \$13,468.52.

Five Settlements: 64,999; expenditures, \$11,406.48.

Seven Charity Organizations: expenditures, \$26,687.30. (This does not include the amount appropriated by the United Charities of Denver to the private charities, which amounts to \$32,150.00.)

Three Salvation Army and Volunteers of America: 38,900 persons assisted; expenditures, \$35,831.04.

Three People's Missions and Working Men's Homes: 40,124 persons assisted; expenditures, \$11,126.30.

Free Dispensary: 1,778 free; expenditures, \$300.00.

Boys' Club: 350 free; expenditures, \$1,700.00.

Making a total expenditure of \$397,994.04.

From this amount, \$67,623.22 has been covered back from such fees and charges as could be collected, leaving a balance of \$329,948.09 to be secured by subscription, etc. The institutions belonging to the Charity Organization Society of Denver receive from that association about one-fourth of their revenue; and it should also be noted that the bulk of the income of the two Jewish hospitals for consumptives, amounting to \$135,862.14, is received from outside the state.

Mention should also be made of the fact that this Board visits and inspects all hospitals and sanatoria in the state, but only those of a charitable nature, as mentioned above, report to and are licensed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, the others coming directly under the control of the State Board of Health.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

Some two years ago this board began investigating advertisements appearing in the daily papers relative to the offering for adoption of children by unknown parties. This inquiry led to the investigation of the character of persons engaged in the business and occupation of midwifery and the conducting of confinement homes. The investigation was thorough, and covered every known person and place of this character in the city and state; and resulted in the Board of Health taking cognizance of the character, condition, practices and methods followed at these places. The advertisements offering children for adoption have ceased, and the confinement homes and their proprietors were required to conform with both the law and the regulations of the State Board of Health.

With the incoming of the present Board of Health, through the concerted action of the various boards interested, a still more

vigorous campaign was waged against the improper persons conducting these homes and the practices obtaining at these institutions.

This movement has been extended even to the prosecution of physicians working in connection with these homes, as well as those who have been detected in the performing of illegal operations in their general practice.

This agitation has resulted in driving out of business such persons as were unfit, both morally and otherwise, to have the care of the sick and unfortunate; and has cleared the atmosphere in respect to this most important question in this state.

THE PROBLEM OF THE INDIGENT TUBERCULAR IN THE HEALTH RESORT REGION.

No matter more deeply concerns public or private charities than that which deals with the advanced consumptive who feels that he must, or is persuaded to, leave home and friends to seek relief in climates especially adapted to the cure of tuberculosis, irrespective of the fact as to whether he may or may not have sufficient funds to properly care for himself during his absence from home.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections feels that the time has arrived when a positive stand should be taken upon this question, and has decided to publish the following circular, to be addressed to the clergy, physicians, fraternal and aid societies throughout the United States. Your aid is also solicited in this matter.

"While physicians are a unit in asserting that sunshine, pure, dry air, and existence in the open are valuable adjuncts in the treatment of tuberculosis, they are also of the opinion that too much emphasis has been placed on this one remedial agent, and unless other essentials for the proper care of the case have been previously provided—food, shelter and wholesome environment among friends and relatives, freedom from anxiety for the necessities of life—pure air is of no value whatever.

"The problem of caring for the indigent tubercular, the patient without means of support, whether in the incipient or advanced stage of the disease, has reached such tremendous proportions in Colorado that the State Board of Charities and Corrections has determined to carry on a campaign of education, and enlist the co-operation of physicians and all charitable organizations, fraternal and aid societies, to place before the public the facts, and to bring about a proper solution of this very vital subject.

"In justice to the patient, the erroneous impression that seems to exist in the East that in Denver and Colorado there are numerous public sanatoria where patients receive treatment, should be corrected. Such public institutions, as such, do not

exist. A proper understanding of the conditions obtaining in the health-resort region would deter many from leaving comfortable homes to be subjected to the deprivations awaiting them on coming to Colorado without the means necessary to provide the comforts and necessities of life. An incipient case rapidly becomes hopelessly incurable, and in the more advanced cases death soon ends their miserable existence.

"Another fallacy which creates false hopes in the minds of this unfortunate class is that employment may be secured which will enable the patient to pay his expenses. The fact of the matter is that the opportunity for securing employment is exceedingly meager, because employment of this nature is in great demand, is overcrowded and underpaid. Justice demands that every individual, society or community that sends away the poor consumptive should provide him the means wherewith to live, and guarantee that he does not become a public charge, a burden or danger to the community. If the consumptive leaves home on his own account, every city, county or state should be notified that he will be returned unless he be suitably provided for.

"Justice and every humane impulse demand that it be made known that while Colorado affords exceptional advantages to thousands of consumptives, Colorado, or any other health resort, as a last chance is a lost chance to the consumptive, whatever stage of the disease he may present, who leaves home without sufficient means to live without worrying or working for at least six months. Physicians who advise patients to come under these conditions are guilty of malpractice of the worst sort. It is criminal to send away the penniless, who of necessity must drag out his declining days in pitiable poverty and anguish of soul. A flagrant and irreparable wrong is perpetrated against the poor victim of the White Plague, and also against the community upon whose mercy he becomes a charge. An intelligent study of the situation can lead us to no other logical conclusion than that a persistence in sending tuberculous cases to Colorado with no means of support is no less than sentimentalism run wild and philanthropy perverted.

"The local charity organization of Denver reports appeals for help by 195 cases of tuberculous persons who were out of funds. What can they do? Many have parted with their all to obtain the means to reach the land of sunshine and health so widely advertised, with hope gone, health unrestored and all resources exhausted. Where can they go? The County Hospital is overcrowded, and has no provision for the care of convalescents. The only alternative has been the comfortless cot in the city jail, the park bench, or to end it all, which is of frequent occurrence. Common humanity demands that these cases remain at home, and the privilege of passing the closing hours with loved ones at the bedside is a consolation all the more precious to those for whom life offers nothing else.

"As Colorado is the paradise for consumptives who have sufficient means to give them the proper care, Colorado is also the purgatory of the homeless, penniless, workless consumptive; and every state in the Union should establish sanatoria wherein this otherwise hopeless class can be properly treated and cared for in their home states.

"We do not desire to minimize the wonderful health-giving resources of our beautiful state, but the dependent consumptive who comes to Colorado commits an irreparable wrong to himself and to society."

CONCLUSION.

Colorado is to be congratulated on the fact that so many of her citizens are taking an active interest in the social welfare of her people, both in dispensing temporary relief to those in want and in the laying of the foundation for the elimination of the causes which tend to degrade the physical and moral welfare of her men, women and children.

This has too long been considered merely a matter of sentiment; in reality, however, it is the most practical work ever devised by man. It strikes at the very root of mankind's religious and physical well-being. Business and social conditions are subordinated to influences arising from the want of morals or health. Society cannot take too great care of the individual. It is upon this unit that we rely for protection in the time of war, and for the means of greater material development in the time of peace.

Race-degeneracy has caused the downfall of great nations; a nation's strength is no greater than its weaker parts. It is to strengthen these weaker parts, to eliminate sin, vice and crime, that earnest people take such an active interest in matters pertaining to our abnormal or financially unfortunate citizens.

The tremendous financial burden borne by the public in caring for its unfortunate citizens has ever been a consideration by all concerned in philanthropic work. Knowing that about one-half of the money raised by state and county governments is expended for charitable and correctional purposes, philanthropic societies and persons are bending every energy toward establishing preventive agencies, and are advocating reforms in all matters touching the treatment of such as come under their care and observation.

An eminent alienist has said that 60 per cent of insanity is preventable; it has been asserted that, outside of industrial and other accidents, 95 per cent of the prevalent blindness could be avoided; a scientific treatment of lawbreakers would undoubtedly decrease the number committed to the state's prisons one-half. This decrease would mean the lessening of public taxes and the increase of the nation's efficiency.

It has been said that those who are interested in social questions do not magnify their work sufficiently. This is unquestion-

ably true. Its importance is not sufficiently appreciated, or the public would have long since given greater attention to the problems now being dealt with by the commonwealth or its private charities.

Co-operation by all concerned is greatly to be desired. Concerted action in dealing with all questions relating to man's religious (hence, moral) and social welfare is necessary to bring about the possible changes for humanity's happiness and efficiency.

Hoping that this pamphlet will aid in bring about a fellow-feeling in this work, we close with the following from the pen of Victor Hugo:

"So long as there shall exist, by reason of law and custom, a social condemnation which, in the face of civilization, artificially creates hells on earth, and complicates a destiny that is divine, with human fatality; so long as the three problems of the age—the degradation of man by poverty, the ruin of woman by starvation, and the dwarfing of childhood by physical and spiritual night—are not solved; so long as, in certain regions, social asphyxia shall be possible; in other words, and from a yet more extended point of view, so long as ignorance and misery remain on earth, books like this cannot be useless."

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JUL 24 1995

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