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Quarterly bulletin
April 1912.

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May 1912*

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. I

APRIL, 1912

No. 3

The State Board of Charities and Corrections

OFFICE: ROOMS 35 AND 36, STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

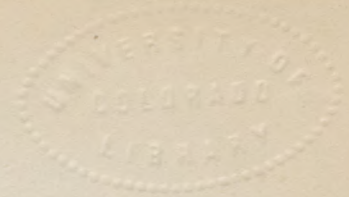
MEMBERS.

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MR. WILLIAM THOMAS, Secretary.	

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Bulletin No. 3

Issued by The State Board of Charities and
Corrections of Colorado

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Board desires to announce the spring session of the semi-annual Conference of Charities and Corrections, which is to be held in the Senate chamber, State Capitol Building, Denver, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, May 14, 1912. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all interested and to the public at large.

The afternoon session, commencing at two o'clock, will deal with questions relating to county hospitals, county farms and jails. The evening session will hear a general report of the Southwestern Tuberculosis Conference recently held at Waco, Texas.

The question of organizing a state conference of charities and corrections will also be taken up at this time. It is hoped to organize a state conference whose management and officers are not confined to the membership of this Board.

While these conferences are instructive and inspiring, they are also valuable from an economic point of view, as many subjects presented deal with large expenditures by both private and public institutions. Many helpful suggestions are made and experiences related. The exchange of ideas, and the personal touch with those engaged and interested in social work, are of inestimable value and cannot but leave their mark upon the policies governing the administration and management of institutions.

TO THE HEADS OF INSTITUTIONS.

It is unquestionably true that public servants in all departments should be conservators of the physical and general welfare of the people they serve, and that efficiency of public service should be measured by the success achieved in this direction.

In days gone by solicitude for the preservation of property loomed too large in the official mind, and too little effort was directed toward the better care of the body and mind.

The word "disease" means just what it expresses—*dis-ease*, and to a normal-minded person it certainly should appear passing strange that greater efforts are not directed toward the elimina-

July 27/12

tion of all that tends to bring discomfort, sickness and death, and their attendant expense.

Your co-operation in the fight begun by the State Board of Health against the fly pest is earnestly requested. The fly is one of the most dangerous creatures on earth; he is the best and most active advance agent of pestilence we have. As an officer you can do much in the way of banishing the fly from premises under your control, thus setting a good example to citizens in your vicinity.

That we can successfully cope with the fly in this state has been demonstrated by Mr. Thomas J. Tynan, warden of the penitentiary, who burned over twenty gunny sacks full of them last summer. They were caught by means of what is known as the "Efner Fly Trap," which is an inexpensive circular affair constructed mainly of wire screen. A mixture of vinegar and sugar is used for bait. The warden had these traps placed wherever stock was kept, and was successful in his attempt to do away with this noxious pest.

You, because of your position, are in duty bound to act as a soldier of the common good, and as such you should lead in the fight for the destruction of this unnecessary pest—the resurrection and reincarnation of our dirt and carelessness.

Please see to it that you have installed in and about your institution effective and sufficient traps to destroy this dangerous enemy of human life.

INSTITUTIONS.

In this Bulletin is given a short account of the several institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, which are as follows:

- The State Home, Denver.
 - The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista.
 - The Industrial Workshop for the Blind, Denver.
 - The Insane Asylum, Pueblo.
 - The Home and Training School for Mental Defectives, Arvada.
 - The Penitentiary, Canon City.
 - The Reformatory, Buena Vista.
 - The Industrial School for Girls, Morrison.
 - The Industrial School for Boys, Golden.
 - The Home and Training School for Mental Defectives has not yet received patients, so is not included in the following figures.
- The population of the eight institutions now receiving persons was 2,645 on July 1, 1910—men, 2,074; women, 571. At the close of the twelve months ending with June 30, 1911, these institutions contained 2,939 persons, 2,278 being men and 661 women; being 314 more than at the first of the period. The daily average was 2,862.29, 2,217.37 being men and 644.93 women.
- During this period there were received 1,742 persons, 1,423 being men and 319 women. There were discharged or died during

the year 1,417, of whom 1,211 were men and 206 women. There were received 325 more than were discharged.

To care for the above, an average of 330.16 persons were employed, 236.50 being men and 93.66 women.

From the above figures it would appear that there is one for each 279.5 persons of our population in our state institutions.

The total cost of maintenance for the twelve months closing with June 30, 1911, was \$587,949.87, the same being divided as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	\$189,568.85
Clothing	36,225.64
Subsistence	148,907.89
Ordinary repairs	11,577.74
* Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	136,669.75
<hr/>	
Total for maintenance.....	\$522,949.87
There was expended for land, new buildings, etc.....	\$45,300.73
For permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	19,052.39
<hr/>	
Total	\$64,353.12

Making a grand total of \$587,302.99 expended by these institutions for the year ending June 30, 1911.

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
<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	\$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.

* This item includes everything not otherwise provided for; e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

BOARDS OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Boards of Control of the state institutions are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The members of these boards serve without compensation, receiving only the actual expenses incurred. They have financial control and supervision of the institutions, and all but two appoint the superintendents.

These boards have evinced an earnest desire to in every way advance the welfare of the institutions under their charge, and have shown a warm personal interest in the patients and inmates, devoting much time and thought to the work in hand.

During the last twelve years there has been an increase of over 260,000 in the population of the state, a great many being new settlers who have not yet improved their holdings sufficiently to add materially to the state's revenue, but who have nevertheless contributed their percentage to the inmates of the several institutions. The Boards of Control have had to contend with this very serious problem, as appropriations must be measured by the income from assessed valuations, and not by the number of persons demanding admittance.

The boards, wardens and superintendents have demonstrated their ability to prudently deal with the finances apportioned to their use, and the public may feel assured that no expenditures are made except for articles and services absolutely necessary. A uniform system of bookkeeping has been installed in the institutions, and the books are frequently examined and checked up by the Public Accountant.

The superintendents and wardens have immediate supervision over their institutions, and have proven themselves well qualified to deal with the intricate problems arising in the management of their affairs, and in many instances have taken the lead in shaping new and more rational policies in dealing with the charges of the state.

IN MEMORIAM.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mrs. Marion Rudgers Hutton, superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls, who died on January 29, 1912.

Mrs. Hutton, then Miss Rudgers, entered upon her duties as superintendent August 27, 1906, when the school was the scene of much disorder and the cause of a great deal of unpleasant publicity, and, through her able and conscientious management, enforcement of proper disciplinary methods, and her broad sympathy and understanding of the girls, has brought about a marvelous change in the administration of this institution.

Her loss has been a great blow to both the school and the people of the state, and will be personally felt by the many whom she has helped to a better expression of their womanhood.

THE STATE HOME.

2305 South Washington Street, Denver.

This institution, established pursuant to an act approved April 10, 1895, is a clearing-house for such children as have been found by the County and Juvenile Courts of the state to be dependent, neglected, maltreated, or kept in evil environment. In short, it takes charge of such children as would, by reason of parentage and environment, grow up lacking education, self-respect, and the ideals necessary for their better development and success; and also such as are deprived of one or more parents.

The children are placed in the Home through no fault of their own, the causes being in a great many instances desertion or evil environment. Any child under sixteen may be committed by the Juvenile and County Courts.

A day school and kindergarten are maintained, under supervision of the public-school system of the city of Denver. Those entering the high-school grades attend the South Denver High School.

Domestic science and sewing receive great attention. The girls who graduate from this institution are prepared for efficient service in all branches of practical household duties. The boys who are able perform work upon the farm.

The management, realizing that the primary object of the Home is the placing-out of children, makes every effort to comply with the requirements of the act relating to this matter. A full and complete record is kept of the admission, and all subsequent details relating to the children's welfare and disposal. Great care is taken in finding suitable homes for the children. The personality of the applicants is considered; the environments and future possibilities are weighed.

The average child remains in the institution about a year before it is placed. During this period it receives instruction in obedience, cleanliness and tidy habits, fitting it to take its place in the family.

During the twelve months ending November 30, 1911, 136 children were received. During the same period 103 were placed out (indentured or adopted), 9 were declared self-supporting, 29 were placed out on trial, 5 were returned to parents (parents on trial), 5 were returned to the counties from which they came, and 30 were returned to parents.

Of those admitted during the year 1911, 15 are orphans, 31 half-orphans; both parents living, 86; foundlings, 4; total, 136. Deserted by father, 25; deserted by mother, 13; deserted by both parents—legitimate, 13, illegitimate, 25; evil environment, 23.

The percentage of children who do not reach the standard sought by the institution is very small, and this Home aids in saving to the state a large number who, under the ordinary social conditions of days gone by, would drift into sin, vice and crime,

and become a menace to society at large. After-supervision is maintained until the age of eighteen years.

The Home, located in the southern portion of the city, is beautifully situated upon a tract of forty acres, of which thirty-three are under cultivation. There are seven cottages, besides the barns and other buildings. Every effort is made to make the surroundings homelike and to preserve the individuality of the child.

Expenditures for the twelve months ending June 30, 1911:

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$12,252.04
2. Clothing	3,905.30
3. Subsistence	14,254.19
4. Ordinary repairs	1,614.49
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expense.....	9,835.13
<hr/>	
Total.	\$41,861.15

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Mrs. Sarah L. Curtis.	Mrs. J. B. Hunter.
Mrs. Dora E. Reynolds.	Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes.
Rev. E. J. Wilcox.	
All of Denver.	

SUPERINTENDENT.

H. W. Cowan.

Notes on the above items of expenditure: The same apply to all the items of expenditure contained in this Bulletin. This form was adopted by the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and is used herein in order that the report may conform with similar reports in other states.

1. "Salaries and wages" include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. "Clothing" includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the Institution.
4. "Ordinary repairs" include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for; e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Monte Vista, Colorado.

As originally established under the act approved March 15, 1889, the object of this institution was the care and treatment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Union armies between the 12th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of April, 1865, and those dependent upon them, who have been bona fide residents of this state for at least one year next preceding their application for admission to such home. In 1899 this portion of the act was amended so as to include those who served in the regular or voluntary army or navy in the war with Spain; and again amended in 1911 to include Confederate soldiers who have been honorably discharged, and providing for the admission of the wives of the soldiers or sailors residing at the Home.

This Home is beautifully located, three miles east of the town of Monte Vista, on land donated by citizens of Monte Vista and vicinity, consisting of an eighty-acre tract used for farming, and forty acres upon which the buildings stand, a portion being covered by a lake and a garden tract of ten acres.

The buildings consist of the commander's residence, an administration building, a hospital, two dormitory buildings, a chapel, a commissary building, which contains also the kitchen and dining-room, all of stone; and several smaller buildings. The water supply comes from artesian wells, and a good sewer system has been installed.

Surrounded by velvety lawns, brilliant flower borders and stately trees, this institution presents a most pleasing and home-like appearance. Much freedom is allowed the inmates. Some of the men work on the place, and receive from twelve to twenty-five dollars per month for their services. The law provides that in the employment of help preference must be given to the old soldiers.

The government of the Home is placed in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. These serve for four years without compensation, except actual expenses incurred in the transaction of business, by and under the direction of the Board of Commissioners.

The commander of the Grand Army of Colorado and Wyoming, when a citizen and resident of this state, shall be ex officio a member of this board. The commissioners are required to give a bond of \$5,000. Meetings of the board are held quarterly at the Home. Present members of the commission are:

	O. S. Storrs, Denver, President.
John Ewing, Del Norte.	Dexter T. Sapp, Gunnison, ex officio.
John R. Hurd, Pueblo.	T. J. Foote, Commander.

The last legislature made the following appropriation:

For maintenance	\$87,000.00
For cottages for couples.....	15,000.00
For root cellar	2,500.00
Total.....	\$92,500.00

In addition to the above, the Home receives from the federal government \$100 per annum from each man.

The capacity of the Home is 243. Present number, 206. Average cost per capita, \$16.12 per month.

The sanitary conditions are excellent; the food abundant, of good quality and well prepared.

Each veteran is allowed \$25 for clothing, and a tailor and shoemaker on the premises attend to keeping the clothing in good repair. All supplies of this nature are purchased in large quantities and furnished the men at cost. Each man draws his pension and disposes of it as he desires.

The discipline, on the whole, has been good. During the last biennial period but two were discharged for misconduct.

Divine services are held in the chapel every Sunday, and during the week picture shows and other entertainments are frequent.

In the way of improvements, the two old water tanks have been replaced by a new steel one holding 12,000 gallons, at a cost of \$2,142, and a frame cottage has been erected for the cook, costing \$480. The buildings have all recently been painted, both inside and out.

A saloon near the Home, which has caused the management much annoyance, has recently been closed and the building destroyed. The result of this action was very satisfactory, and there is much less drunkenness than ever before.

The commander studies the personal comfort of each inmate, the hospital receiving special consideration. Any negligence on the part of the nurses receives his immediate attention, and a repetition of the offense usually results in the discharge of the delinquent.

The hospital report shows a marked improvement in the health of the members who are so unfortunate as to require hospital care. Seventy-two beds are kept in good condition, and the sick are properly attended. Veterans admitted in the future will be, in the main, hospital cases, and an increase in the hospital force will soon be necessary. As the members of the Home become less able to perform the many duties assigned to them, outside help, at a larger salary, must be secured. This will increase the expense of maintenance. The physician of the Home is ever ready to attend to the physical welfare of the veterans, without regard to convenience or time. Nothing is left undone to promote the happiness of those quartered at this institution, and all the little comforts and requirements of advancing age are carefully considered and provided.

A spiritual adviser is called whenever desired by the sick veterans, and in cases of final illness; and when they pass away, the same religious services are held as would be conducted in their own homes, in addition to the regular rites of the Grand Army. The Seventeenth General Assembly appropriated \$3,000 for a monument to be erected in the Home cemetery. The present administration has contracted for the same, and it will be dedicated on the coming Memorial Day. It is a source of satisfaction to the veteran to know that a small flag will wave perpetually over his grave.

The general management of this institution meets with the approval of the federal government, by which it is regularly inspected:

Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1911:

Salaries and wages.....	\$17,832.02
Clothing	1,757.48
Subsistence	14,575.74
Ordinary repairs	2,340.14
Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	6,682.35
Total.....	\$43,187.73

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

Denver, Colorado.

This institution was created by virtue of an act approved April 8, 1907.

The law provides that "the workshop shall be open for the labor of all blind men and women, who shall have been citizens of the State of Colorado for the last three years, and over the age of twenty-one years, who can give satisfactory references as to character."

From the beginning, appropriations for the maintenance of this institution have been limited. No provision is made for meeting the expenses of beginners, or those who are unable to earn enough to meet their living expenses. The deficiency must be borne by the individuals, their friends, or by the county from which they came.

For the present biennial period no funds for improvements or for the purchase of much-needed equipment, and but a portion of the moneys appropriated for the up-keep of the institution, have become available. Since December 1, 1910, about \$4,500 of the \$15,000 allowed this workshop has become available. Naturally this condition has limited the number of persons admitted, of whom there are now fourteen—four women and ten men.

Of those now present, six became blind through disease, six through industrial accidents, one from malpractice, and one from causes unknown. Seven are residents of Denver County, the remainder coming from the outside.

Broom-making is the only industry engaged in, an average of 2,412 brooms per month being made. These are sold upon the market, at wholesale and retail.

An inexperienced person, upon entering, works three months for nothing, three months for 25 cents per day, three months for 50 cents per day, and three months for 75 per day. Thereafter 33 1-3 per cent above the union scale of wages is paid.

The increase of 33 1-3 per cent is allowed for the reason that a blind person cannot perform his work as rapidly as a seeing person.

The women are employed at sorting the broom corn, and receive from 75 cents to \$1 a day for their services.

For the twelve months ending with November 30, 1911, the average daily wage paid in the institution was \$1.13. The largest individual average was \$2.07 per day. The largest amount re-

ceived for a month's work was \$60.12, while the largest average monthly pay received during the above period was \$42.77.

The institution is not as well equipped as the ordinary broom factory, and owing to this fact the cost of production is increased; and, again, the article manufactured by the blind does not present the finished appearance of the machine-made broom, which lowers the price received below that obtained for standard brooms.

Much needs to be done to put this workshop on a sound footing and to enable the management to lower the per capita cost. A suitable building, with modern equipment, should be erected. When this is done, the output can be materially increased, with little additional expense.

The Census Bureau has not issued its final report upon the number and condition of the blind in Colorado, but from what has been ascertained it is believed there are at least eight hundred so afflicted in this state.

During the twelve months ending with June 30, 1911, \$5,871.12 was paid out in salaries, wages and other expenses, including material and rent.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

B. M. Webster, Denver.

E. P. Gallup, Denver.

T. A. Tuttrup, Denver.

SUPERINTENDENT.

J. A. Claudon.

THE COLORADO STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

Pueblo, Colorado.

Up to the time of the passage of an act establishing the Colorado Insane Asylum, approved February 8, 1879, the counties cared for their insane at any suitable institution within or without the state, the law at that time providing for the reimbursement by the state for moneys so expended.

The buildings are pleasantly situated upon a site of about eighty acres. Lawns well covered with shade trees enhance the beauty of the surroundings, and contribute greatly to the comfort and pleasure of the patients, who are kept in the open air as much as possible, since nothing so much conduces to the recovery of curable cases as diversion, freedom and open air. The patients are humored and amused as much as possible, a building having been erected for the purpose. Weekly dances are indulged in, and music in the wards, by phonographs and other instruments, cards and games occupy their time. Chapel exercises are held each Sunday, and these services are enjoyed by all who are able and wish to attend. Besides such outdoor and indoor occupations as can be followed, the inmates have manufactured the mattresses required by the asylum.

In eleven years the number of inmates increased from 400 to nearly 1,200, the increase being greater than in any of the charitable or penal institutions of the state. The growth in population

as well as the increasing ratio of insanity accounts for this growing number of inmates.

Congregate buildings were constructed in the beginning, but for some time the cottage system has been adopted, and recently the cottages have been constructed as nearly fireproof as possible.

From the first the asylum has been pushed for room. At present the buildings cover a large portion of the grounds and, with the space occupied by the stock and gardens, leave but little room for the cultivation of vegetables, etc. A farm of at least 500 acres is sadly needed. Upon this a system of colonization could be followed, and the chronic cases taken care of away from the main institution, which should be reserved for new cases. Foodstuffs for the inmates and fodder for the institution stock could also be raised, which would afford a large saving to the state.

While it has been hoped that the Home and Training School for Mental Defectives would relieve this institution of many of its feeble-minded and epileptic patients, the waiting list of insane has been so great as to warrant the request for more cottages, a hydro-therapeutic building, and a sufficient appropriation to enable the institution to accommodate those who may apply or may be committed by the County Courts at the first stages of mental trouble, so that they may receive scientific and proper treatment. This would undoubtedly be the means of restoring a large number to their normal condition, thereby preventing chronic cases and a continued expenditure of public funds.

On June 30, 1911, there were at least 156 persons on the waiting list and not provided for by the state. Denver County alone averages a monthly population of ninety-five or over insane persons, all cared for as humanely as possible, but not afforded the scientific treatment, classification, segregation and housing that their malady should receive and that an establishment for the purpose could supply. During the twelve months ending with June 30, 1911, \$54,907.79 was expended by the several counties for the maintenance of insane persons not at the state asylum.

On July 1, 1910, there were 518 men and 372 women, or a total of 890 patients, at the institution. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1911, there were received 281 men and 128 women; total, 409. There were discharged or died 123 men and 40 women; total, 163. The daily average attendance was 652 men and 431 women; total, 1,083. There remained 676 men and 460 women; total, 1,136.

The average number of officers and employes was 101—59 and 42 women.

Upon the staff of the superintendent are four medical assistants—two men and two women; the latter having charge of the cottages and dormitories assigned to their sex.

Expenditures for year ending June 30, 1911:

Salaries and wages	\$ 47,229.77
Clothing	10,492.66
Subsistence	55,768.25
Ordinary repairs	2,324.01
Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	40,548.53
Total.....	\$156,363.22
New buildings, land, etc.....	\$30,678.96
Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	13,664.02
	44,342.98
Grand total.....	\$200,706.20

BOARD OF LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

A. T. Stewart, President, Pueblo.

Louis Hough, M. D., Denver. J. W. Finkbinder, D. D., Colorado Springs.

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

THE STATE HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Arvada, Colorado.

This institution, which is about ten miles northwest of Denver, can be reached by tramway service and by the Clear Creek Division of the Colorado & Southern Railroad. The site, consisting of 310 acres, has been carefully selected, with a view as well to aesthetic as to material advantages. The land is well irrigated and will provide outdoor employment for the inmates, and at the same time reduce the expense of maintenance of the establishment.

May 5, 1909, the law creating the Home was approved. It provides that the general arrangement and construction of the buildings shall be what is known as the "cottage plan," which allows of the classification and segregation of the inmates. Only the administration building has been completed, and it will be used as the superintendent's residence, and for dormitory and school purposes for the present population, which, until the erection of the cottages, will be limited to about eighty patients. As the proposed cottages are built, the inmates will be transferred to them, the temporary partitions in the administration building will be removed, and the workshops thrown open for use. The boys and girls will have workshops located in the opposite wings of the main building.

The opening of this institution will close an existing gap in the state's many agencies for the well-being and conservation of the people. Its purpose is told in the following language contained in the act: "The essential object of such a school and home shall be the mental, moral and physical education and training of

feeble-minded and the treatment and care of persons so mentally defective as to be incompetent to take care of themselves and their property." The act further provides that "there shall be admitted * * * feeble-minded persons incapable of receiving instruction in the public schools also epileptics and feeble-minded adults who are unable to care for themselves and their property; provided that the applicant or his legal guardian shall be a bona fide resident of Colorado. When the parents of feeble-minded persons are able to pay the whole or any part of the maintenance it shall be required of them. The County Courts are authorized and empowered to determine as to the qualifications of the persons admitted."

The control is vested in a board of three commissioners, appointed by the Governor, who shall serve without compensation, their terms of office to be six years. A superintendent will direct the medical, educational and other interests of the institution, and have general management over its affairs.

It is expected that the Home and Training School will open to receive a limited number of patients on May 1 next. At the present time the great need is more cottages to provide for the proper classification and separation of the inmates, and it is to be hoped that the next General Assembly will deal liberally in this respect.

The last legislature appropriated \$60,000 to pay for improvements and water owned by the former lessees of the land; for the construction of a wing to the administration building; for furnishing said building and erecting a cottage. Twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for building a water and heating plant, \$2,000 for finishing the third floor of the administration building, and \$30,000 for maintenance. As the moneys became available the improvements were pushed, but so far funds for the cottage have not been forthcoming.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Thomas F. Daly Denver, President.

Charles D. Griffith, Denver.

B. Frank Lowell, Colorado Springs.

SUPERINTENDENT.

A. P. Busey, M. D.

THE COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY.

Canon City, Colorado.

This prison, so far as the records show, was the first of the Colorado institutions to be established. An act was passed to locate a site and establish a penitentiary for the Territory of Colorado, approved January 7, 1868, the expense of building it being borne by the United States. It was situated on twenty-five acres of land donated by Anson Rudd, and Mark A. Shaffenberg, United States marshal of the Territory of Colorado, was placed in charge of the institution.

The original building was opened for the reception of convicts June 1, 1871. It consisted of forty-two cells. In April, 1874, it was turned over to the territory by the federal authorities. This was before the railroad reached Canon City.

Governor McCook, in his message of January 13, 1872, to the Territorial Council, mentions the fact that there were twenty-one persons kept by the warden under contract at \$7 per week each. He also states that he issued eight pardons in all, three of which were to persons in the penitentiary convicted of larceny. His message further states that the expense of maintaining the institution during the two years 1872 and 1873 was \$28,981. This presents quite a contrast to the appropriation for the years 1911 and 1912, which is \$225,000 for maintenance and \$12,000 for improvements.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 57,214.38
Clothing	8,036.88
Subsistence	29,901.67
Ordinary repairs	1,249.33
Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	26,621.12
Total.....	\$123,023.38
Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	746.25
Grand total.....	\$123,769.63

July 1, 1910, there were 691 men and 23 women, making a total of 714 persons, confined within the institution. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1911, there were received 341 men and 13 women, making a total of 354. There were discharged or died 285 men and 17 women, making a total of 302, which is 52 more received than discharged. There were confined on June 30, 1911, 747 men and 19 women, making a total of 766. The daily average for that period was 719 men and 21 women, making a total daily average of 740. The average number of officers and employes was 62 men and 2 women, making a total of 64.

The prisoners are, as far as possible, made to work, part of them indoors, but the greater portion out of doors upon the prison farms, stone-quarrying and building highways in different portions of the state, and erecting stone and cement and other buildings in and about the prison. Stripes have been abolished, and each inmate has a cell to himself, this latter being an important step in the betterment of the individual.

During the biennial period ending with November 30, 1910, fifty miles of road were built in a rough country, entailing much heavy rock work, at a total expense of \$56,700. The same work, if performed under contract, would have cost over \$200,000. Aside from the pecuniary consideration is the inestimable benefit derived by those who perform this out-of-door labor, which brings health

and self-respect to the men long considered social outcasts. This enables them, when they are paroled in a rugged condition of health, with bronzed faces and hardened hands, to more readily obtain employment from people who look askance at the prison palor, soft hands and dogged appearance of men confined long within the walls of a penal institution. If further proof of this were needed, it is found in the fact that the percentage of ex-prisoners returning to ways of crime has been decreased in an extraordinary degree.

Only men who have been placed upon the honor roll for good conduct and trustworthiness are permitted to do this work. They take their oath of honor to make no efforts to escape, as no guards are employed to watch the various camps or work. The privilege of joining the road gang is eagerly sought, as ten days in each thirty days' work performed are remitted from the sentence of this class of prisoners. At the present time there are camps in operation in Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo and El Paso Counties, employing 161 men. Four hundred men are on the trusty list, performing their daily tasks without the supervision of armed guards.

An excellent school is maintained, at which the average attendance during the month of February was 97. There are fifteen classes in this school, and an especial effort is made to teach the English language to the foreign-speaking prisoners.

Last summer 509 acres of rented land were worked, while twenty acres of excellent garden land upon the penitentiary site have been put in shape for cultivation. An endeavor is made to raise all the farm produce required for the prison. The general health of the inmates has been good.

This state has an indeterminate-sentence act, sentence being fixed for not less than a minimum nor more than a maximum term; the prisoner being eligible to parole at the expiration of the minimum, providing his conduct has been good. After being paroled, supervision is exercised over him for a stated period, governed by the length of the maximum sentence. This institution is following more and more the lines of a first-class reformatory. Great strides have been made in the direction of reformation in the character of the inmates and in the upbuilding of the physical condition of the men who come into it from evil environments. Many are cured of bad habits, among which are the drug and liquor habits.

Under the present policy it will not be long before this institution will reach the standard set by Governor Elbert in his message to the Territorial Council of Colorado, January 6, 1874, which, among other things, contains the following:

"While the law of imprisonment has for its primary object the protection of society, by the restraint of the prisoner from further violations of law, and his punishment, that others may be deterred from like crimes, the advance of civilization and the teachings of humanity are fast introducing into the prison systems of enlightened nations a discipline looking to the reform of the

prisoner, and his ultimate restoration to society a penitent and better man. The possibility of rescuing prisons from their character as 'colleges for crime,' and making them schools of reform, has for the last half a century interested the statesmanship as well as the philanthropy of all civilized nations, not so much as a matter of sympathy with the criminal; but as a problem affecting the highest interests of society. At first received by the public with discouraging incredulity, the proposition has steadily gained in public estimation, as practical efforts in that direction from year to year have yielded results, which, if not all that were desired or hoped for, are of sufficient importance to encourage the effort and invite the care of the state. Whatever features you may be able to introduce into your prison discipline, looking to the reformation of criminals, will be in harmony with the advanced spirit of the age, and run parallel with the best interests of society and the state."

BOARD OF PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS.

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Thomas J. Tynan.

THE COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY.

Buena Vista, Colorado.

Generally speaking, reformatories, as we know them, are a product of American ideas, and, in speaking of them, Mr. Z. R. Brockaway, for many years superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, says:

"The American reformatory prison system is based on the principle of protection in the place of punishment, the principle of the indeterminate sentence instead of the usual time sentence, and on the purpose of rehabilitation of offenders rather than their restraint by intimidation * * * Efficiency of the reformatory procedure depends on the completeness of its mechanism, which should be composed of means and motives; on the force, balance and skill with which the means and motives are brought to bear upon the mass, the groups and the individual prisoners; and not a little on the pervading tone of the reformatory establishment."

It has been further said that "it is a matter of public duty not only to bring the youthful criminal to account and restrain and punish him, but to afford him every opportunity to rehabilitate himself as a citizen. To attain these desirable ends, there must be favorable conditions, adequate means and proper methods."

As a condition to successful work in moral regeneration, the physical welfare of the young man in reformatories is regarded of first importance; and the methods of promoting the health of these young men are such as are suggested by the highest authorities—as employment, rest, medical treatment, diet, exercise and complete sanitation.

It is held fundamental that the reformatory inmate, before being restored to society, should have acquired the necessary skill and the habit of industry to render him self-supporting, and to inculcate in him a spirit of self-reliance.

From the want of sufficient appropriations, it is to be regretted that the Colorado State Reformatory has never measured up to the American standard for such an institution. Never during its existence have the boards of commissioners or the wardens thereof been in position to place it on a proper footing. Cell accommodations have been limited, and for a long period two prisoners were placed in one cell—a most pernicious practice. Recently, however, this has been remedied, and there is but one occupant in a cell. This change has necessitated a shortening of the term of service on the part of the inmates, as those coming in must be provided for. The time required of those sentenced has been reduced to about seven months, which is far too short for carrying out the requirements above mentioned.

The attitude of the state toward this institution should be changed. Ample cell room should be provided. Such industrial training as would be of practical service should be made a part of the work of the institution. A farm of not less than 1,200 acres should be acquired, where general crops may be raised and an agricultural course followed, with opportunities to engage in practical irrigation. In short, the warden should have at hand all that is necessary in the work of the regeneration of those who come under his charge. As it now is, he is seriously handicapped, and thus the original intention and purpose of the institution has been defeated, and it is a reformatory in name only.

Notwithstanding the limitations imposed on the management of this institution, much is done in stock-raising, and the cultivation of the hardier grains and root vegetables; concrete construction, wherever possible, is followed; a great deal of work has been done on the public highways; and a day school has been maintained.

Every endeavor is made toward strengthening the moral and physical well-being of those who are committed here.

Only one parole officer is allowed for the State Penitentiary and State Reformatory. The work of both institutions would be greatly enhanced if the force of parole officers were increased. While this may mean a larger appropriation, it would undoubtedly mean a decrease in the expense of dealing a second time with offenders who are too weak to withstand temptation, or are incapable of securing employment through their own efforts.

On July 1, 1910, there were 147 inmates present. To this number 308 were added during the twelve months ending June 30, 1911; 295 were discharged and paroled; leaving 160 within the walls at the close of the period. The average daily attendance was 147.26, and the average number of officers and employes during the year was 20.83.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$18,811.14
Clothing	4,378.47
Subsistence.	8,077.98
Ordinary repairs	1,500.00
Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	21,328.46
Total.....	\$54,096.05
New buildings	5,049.05
Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	1,600.00
Grand total.....	\$60,745.10

BOARD OF REFORMATORY COMMISSIONERS.

Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell.

Mr. Joseph H. Maupin.

Mr. Jesse Harris.

WARDEN.

Felix O'Neill.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Morrison, Colorado.

This institution was created by virtue of an act approved April 4, 1887, and is located about fourteen miles southwest of Denver, near Morrison, Colorado.

The school consists of an executive building, a schoolhouse with an assembly hall, and four independent, homelike cottages, situated upon a charming site of forty acres, all under cultivation.

Lack of parental control is the chief cause of the errors which have brought the girls to the school. The great majority of them have little idea of home comforts, or a proper sense of personal cleanliness and appearance.

Those in control of the school have bent every energy toward making of it, as far as possible, a home where latent domestic talents and virtues may be brought out. Everything is done that will tend to awaken the better instincts and aspirations of the girls, and to produce healthy, normal women. An effort is made to preserve the atmosphere and surroundings of childhood, rather than to hasten the ideals and ambitions of maturity, and it is a great pleasure to witness the charm of unaffected girlhood manifest here. Inasmuch as a majority of the girls are married within twelve months after their discharge, this fact must appeal to those with whom they come in contact.

The pupils attend school half of each day, and have classes in sewing, dressmaking, cooking, and gardening and outdoor work.

The training in the cooking class covers a period of four months, with two sessions of three hours each school day. The girls take great interest in this work, and learn to prepare and serve meals very creditably. The Pratt Institute system is used

in the sewing classes. This gives forty models, teaching as many stitches and methods of work. Each girl is later taught to use the sewing-machine and to make plain garments, and is then promoted to the dressmaking department, where garments are made for the entire school. Here the girls learn to cut and fit, as well as to do fine machine work. They are also taught hemstitching, embroidery and other needlework.

During the gardening season much is done in irrigating and caring for the growing plants, and keeping up the lawns and flower beds, this work being healthful, and at the same time stimulating a love of nature and an appreciation of the results of industry.

Report cards, giving the averages for the month, and the deportment in school and cottages, are sent to the parents, and have done wonders toward promoting hard study.

Instruction in physical culture is given during the summer, and the evenings are devoted to basket- and volley-ball, and an effort is made to stimulate the idea of recreation and play, which has evidently formed no part of the pleasure of the past lives of these children.

A fine stringed orchestra has been organized, and has proved a source of great pleasure to the students, and an incentive to the better conduct and discipline of the school.

Religious exercises are a marked feature of the school, representatives of different denominations conducting the services.

If a girl is willing to adapt herself to the simple rules governing the school, she becomes eligible to parole in about eighteen months. Great care is exercised in selecting homes for the paroled girls, that they may see the better side of home life. They remain on parole a year, during which they are visited twice a month and a close watch is kept over them. For their services they receive three dollars a week, which is increased in proportion as their efficiency is demonstrated. In some cases it is necessary to keep girls longer at the school, and they may be kept until they are twenty-one years of age.

On June 30, 1910, there were 88 girls at the institution; 61 were received from that date to June 30, 1911; 46 were discharged or paroled during that time, and the number remaining July 1, 1911, was 103. The daily average attendance was 103. Average number of officers and employes during the year, 20.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$10,495.74
Clothing	1,942.64
Subsistence	4,460.39
Ordinary repairs	1,132.18
Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	10,544.62
Total.....	\$28,575.57

New buildings	\$ 8,430.52
Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	1,168.82
	<hr/> 9,599.36
Grand total.....	<hr/> \$38,174.91

BOARD OF CONTROL.

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Mrs. F. J. Chamberlain.

Mrs. John Arkins.

Mr. Edward C. Stimson.

Mrs. George Gano.

All of Denver.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss Elizabeth Purcell, Morrison.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Golden, Colorado.

The first biennial report of this school, issued in 1882, defines its purposes as follows:

"The great object of the school is the reformation of the youth of the state who have become unmanageable at home and disorderly abroad, who without fixed purpose constantly drift from bad to worse, until it becomes necessary to place them under a stronger government where their habits of disobedience and sin can be corrected and the children saved from a life of wickedness and folly."

At its inception this institution accommodated both boys and girls. The property consisted of five acres of rough and broken land, with one building providing for the care of forty pupils. It was opened July 16, 1881, the first three pupils coming from Custer County. Of the first 80 persons received, 27 did not know the alphabet, 52 could not write, and 50 knew nothing about arithmetic.

The school is now located on the site formerly occupied by the State School of Mines. It owns 519 acres of land, 70 acres of which are provided with water and cultivated, affording much outdoor work. This advantage would be increased if more water for irrigating were obtained.

Inasmuch as the pupils of this school are kept under close supervision and not allowed to waste their time in harmful diversions, and there are no vacations, the grade work is considerably in advance of the public day schools.

During their stay the pupils are enabled to realize the uplifting influence of discipline and rightly directed industry, which brings with it happiness and comfort.

The students remain about seventeen months, which does not give sufficient time to round out a boy's training as desired by those in charge; but the school is crowded, and room must be made for those incoming; hence the necessity of early paroling. Boys are paroled for sixteen months, and report by letter each month.

After-supervision is carefully maintained, though a larger force is needed to do this as thoroughly as it should be done.

The average boy does well in the world after being discharged, and there is every reason to believe that his stay here makes largely for his moral and physical betterment.

The general health in the institution has been excellent. There has been but one death in two years, and this a case of tuberculosis.

The pupils are assigned to work in printing, woodworking, gardening, mason and cement work, shoe- and harness-making, tailoring, florist's work, boiler and machine work, farming and handling live stock, beside indoor work in the bakery, laundry and culinary departments.

More cottages are needed. On July 1, 1910, there were 362 inmates. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1911, 215 were received, 195 discharged, and 382 remained. At the end of the period there was an average attendance of 367.10. Average number of officers: men, 25 2-3; women, 8 2-3; total, 34 1-3.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$23,907.70	
Clothing.	5,712.21	
Subsistence.	18,606.74	
Ordinary repairs	1,417.59	
Office, domestic and outdoor expense.....	20,327.41	
Total		\$69,971.65
New buildings, land, etc.....	\$ 1,142.20	
Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	1,873.30	
		3,015.50
Grand total.....		\$72,987.15

BOARD OF CONTROL.

John R. Schermerhorn, Denver. Frank G. Mirick, Pueblo.
Samuel A. Cunningham, Golden.

SUPERINTENDENT.

F. L. Paddleford, Golden.

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