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Eighteenth Biennial Report

OF THE

Colorado State Penitentiary

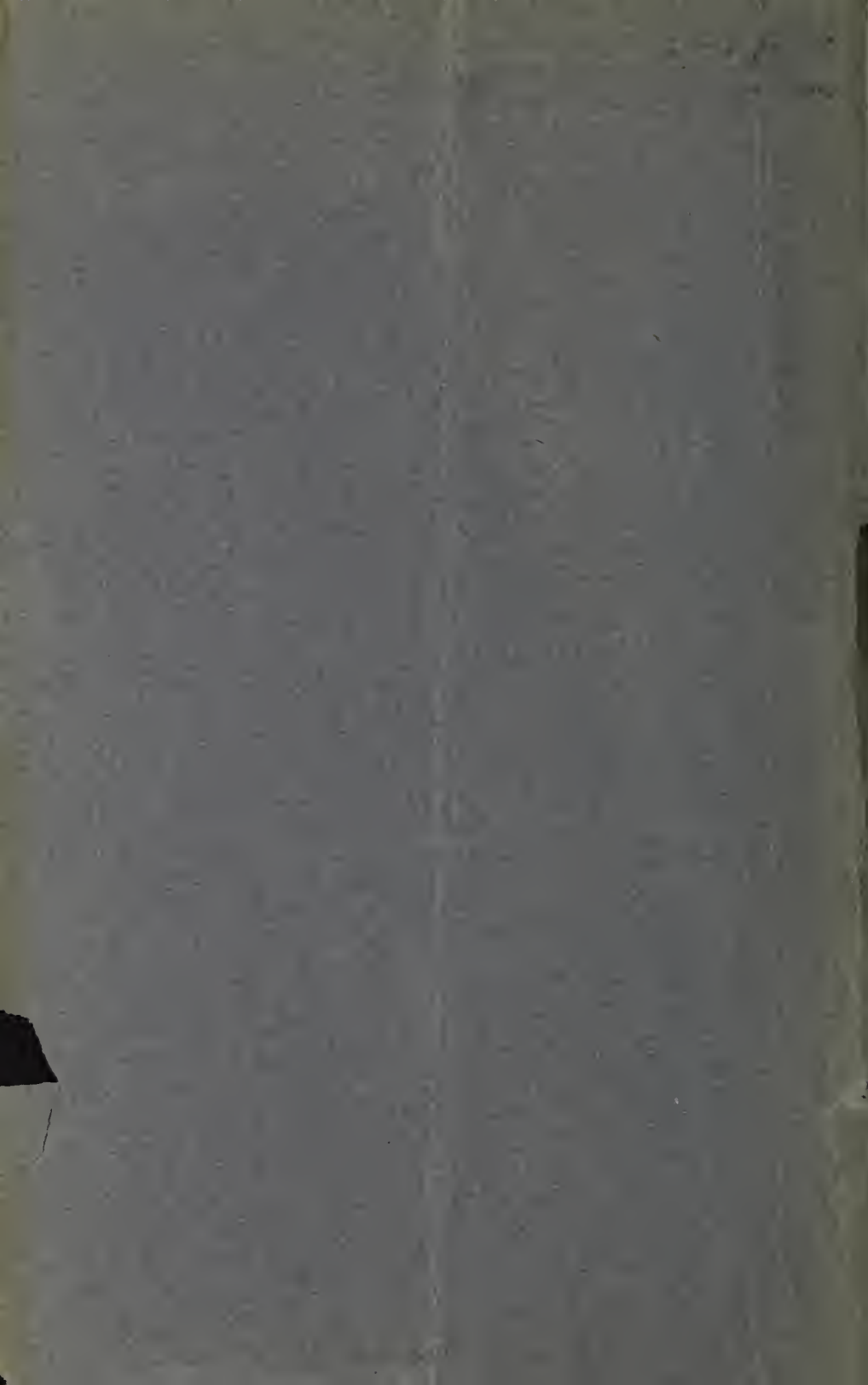
CANON CITY, COLORADO

For Term Ending November 30, 1912



DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1912

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PORTION OF THE NEW PENITENTIARY GARDENS, TWENTY ACRES IN ALL
These New Gardens Are on the Penitentiary Reservation, and Will Produce All the Vegetables for the Needs of the Institution

COMPLIMENTS OF

The Board of Commissioners

COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY



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OFFICERS

THOS. J. TYNAN.....Warden
ALLEN JAMESON.....Deputy Warden
F. E. CRAWFORD.....Chief Clerk
ELIZABETH KERST.....Matron
T. D. PALMER, M. D.....Physician
FRANK J. HELLMAN.....Mail Clerk
R. L. PETRIE.....Bookkeeper
J. G. BLAKE.....Chaplain
JAMES K. DYE.....Parole Officer

COMMISSIONERS

JOS. H. MAUPIN, Canon City.....President
JESSE HARRIS, Fort Collins.....President pro Tem.
HELEN L. GRENFELL, Denver.....Secretary

Commissioners' Report

OF THE

Colorado State Penitentiary

Canon City, Colorado, December 1, 1912.

To His Excellency,

JOHN F. SHAFROTH,
Governor of Colorado.

Sir: The report of the Colorado State Penitentiary for the biennial period ending November 30, 1912, is respectfully submitted for your consideration by the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners. Included are the reports of the warden, chief clerk, chaplain, matron, physician, parole officers, and steward, which together present clearly the activities, growth, and progress of the institution, and we commend them for your careful consideration.

The commissioners held twenty-one meetings at the institution during the period, and take pleasure in stating that there has been substantial progress in all departments. In the lines of farming and gardening a marked advance is shown, and especial attention is called to the attainment of the valuable tract of garden land, consisting of twenty acres near the prison, which without an appropriation has been cleared of stone, terraced, walled, and so developed that it is already a substantial source of revenue. In connection with the garden, an important improvement has been started in the shape of a greenhouse for the culture of necessary plants, so that an early supply may be assured without purchasing outside, as has heretofore been the custom. A new line of employment for long-term men is also gained.

The introduction of apple-drying has proved a saving, and we commend the warden's request for the purchase of an evaporator, so this industry may be extended.

The raising of swine and poultry in large numbers, and the experiment of fattening sheep, have been a marked success, and, in view of the fine showing made in connection with the various agricultural activities, we again urge the institution's need of a farm of 1,200 acres, to be purchased by the state, so that all of the profits derived might accrue to the prison and a greater amount of wholesome outdoor work be afforded the inmates.

The road-building done by the convicts in various counties of the state has added many miles to our highways; the work being of a superior order and in every way a credit to the insti-

tution. A marked improvement has been the conversion of the seven acres of land south of the penitentiary into a park, which has greatly added to the appearance of the locality.

Many improvements have been made in the lines of building and renovating. Especially important are the large horse-barn built from the design of one of the life-term inmates, and the cow-barn completed without any especial appropriation by utilizing otherwise waste material.

Important minor improvements are the conversion of the old hospital into dormitories, cement floors in place of old flagging, the re-roofing and painting of practically all the buildings, and the placing of skylights in the formerly dark, unwholesome Cell House No. 2.

The making of mattresses is a valuable addition to the prison activities, and each inmate is now provided with a good mattress at a trifling cost.

The excellent work done in the school and library, under the care of Chaplain Blake, has been a marked aid to the discipline of the prison, and we heartily approve of his request for an appropriation of \$1,000, to meet the necessary outlay for the purchase and renovation of books and supplies, this being the first time any such a request has been made for this department.

In consideration of the wants of the institution, as presented by Warden Tynan, and because of the rapidly increasing demands made through the marked growth of population in our state, we respectfully call the attention of your Excellency to the following recommendations for the appropriation desired from the next legislature:

Maintenance	\$245,000.00
Administration building.....	25,000.00
Parole officer's fund	8,000.00
General improvements.....	10,000.00
Special improvements in cell-houses.....	7,000.00
And appropriation for farm.	

The Board desires to commend Warden Tynan and his associates for the efficiency and honesty which they have shown in their care of the institution and its inmates.

Our especial thanks are due to your Excellency for the co-operation and support you have at all times extended to our Board, and the interest you have shown in the welfare of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. MAUPIN,
HELEN L. GRENFELL,
JESSE R. HARRIS,

Board of Penitentiary Commissioners.



NEW HORSE STABLES RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED
Seventy Feet Wide by 113 Feet Long. Made of Cut Stone and Cement

WARDEN'S REPORT.

Canon City, Colorado, November 30th, 1912.

To the Honorable Board of Penitentiary Commissioners,
Colorado State Penitentiary.

I beg to report that during the last biennial period of your administration of the Colorado State Penitentiary the institution has shown increased activity in every department. The convicts have been employed in outdoor work on the roads, ranches, gardens, quarries, and other departments of industry connected with the institution. They have been kept in a splendid state of health, and have been able to construct three times as much roadway as during the first biennial period of your administration. In other words, while the men have built fifty miles of roadway during the former period, they have constructed 157 miles during the latter period.

The men have been kept out of competition with free labor by keeping factories out of the penitentiary, and by doing work on the public roads which could not otherwise have been afforded. The parole officer's report will show that, as a result of this system, 80 per cent of the men going on parole are making good.

The figures below will show that the appropriation for the former biennial period, including the parole officer's fund, was \$263,000, and the appropriation for the past biennial period was only \$237,000, or \$26,000 less, and with only a \$6,000 appropriation for general improvements—owing to the fact that half of our improvement fund, along with our barn appropriation, was vetoed by the governor.

The institution has earned in cash \$33,144.24, and has earned toward its own maintenance, in ranch and garden products, \$21,017.23. With no appropriation for buildings, we have constructed two new buildings, and made improvements and repairs, to the value of \$76,320.36, and have done road-work to the labor value, above all expense to the counties, of \$223,479.56; so that, while our total appropriation was \$237,000, our total earnings in cash, labor, and improvements were \$353,961.39.

While our cash earnings fell a little short of those of the former biennial period, it can be accounted for from the fact that during the first year of the former period we had an immense sale for lime to one of the smelters, which has since closed down, and also for the reason that we have not as yet marketed any of our hay, and we have not marketed a great many of our fat hogs, which are now ready for sale. Had we done this, our earnings would have equaled those of the former period, even without

the business which we formerly did through the sale of lime. Considering these facts, I think it rather remarkable that our earnings have kept practically even with those of the former period.

Even with the additional expenditure of \$8,317.89 for increase in guards' salaries, and the additional cost of clothing, transportation, and money for paroled prisoners, and taking care of an average of forty-four more inmates than during the former period, we have on hand at the end of the period:

A cash balance, in convict earnings, of.....	\$4,776.50
In the library account.....	314.11
In the commission account.....	219.21
In the parole officer's fund.....	374.19

A total of.....	\$5,684.01
Besides having in good accounts.....	736.88

Had this additional expense not been incurred, our cash balance would have been larger than at the end of the previous period.

The daily average number of prisoners contained in the penitentiary was 768 during the past biennial period. The daily average for the former period was 724, making an increase of forty-four.

We have worked a daily average of 334 men on trust and honor during this period. Eliminating the female prisoners, the insane, the mentally and physically defective men in the institution, this will average better than 52 per cent of our total population.

We have worked 986 individual prisoners during these two years on the trusty list, which is 241 more than the number of individual prisoners worked on trust and honor during the former biennial period. During the past biennial period, with more individual prisoners working on the trusty list than in the former period, we have had only thirty-five escapes. We have recaptured and returned to the prison nineteen, and we have located in other prisons, and now awaiting return, four; making a total number of recaptured twenty-three; and our total loss for the two years was twelve. During the former biennial period, with fewer men on the trusty list, we lost from escape forty-one and recaptured thirty-one, with a total loss of ten. Our actual loss from escapes, considering the number of individual prisoners on the trusty list, during the former period, was $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and during the past period it was $1\frac{1}{5}$ per cent, which is far less than in the United States army or navy. Thus it will be seen that the number of escapes shows a small decrease in per cent. There were no escapes from the prison proper.



NEW DAIRY BARN, RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED
Size, 90 by 30 Feet

ROAD-WORK

Our largest item of labor performed by the convicts was, of course, the road-work. The prisoners have been employed in the construction of roads in Mesa, Fremont, Larimer, Weld, Boulder, Jefferson, El Paso, and Pueblo Counties. They have built 157 miles of good roadway, and a great deal of this has been blasted out of solid rock—that in Mesa County being the most difficult and heavy work ever attempted by our men.

Owing to the fact that it was impossible to get from the various counties the cost of material, such as cement, lumber, steel, corrugated culverts, powder, tools and supplies, other than actual labor, used in road- and bridge-building, we are enabled to give you only the labor cost to these different counties for the work of the men. This work has been done at an average cost to the different counties of 32 cents per day per man, and, as this cost includes Sundays and holidays, the cost of the labor of these men to the counties for the two years, or 731 days, would be \$36,725.44. We have worked twenty-one state teams, and the feed for these teams cost the counties \$20 per month per team, which would amount to \$10,080; making a total cost to the counties for labor of \$46,805.44. The average labor cost for the 157 miles was \$298.12 per mile.

It is hard to estimate the immense value of these roads, for the reason that the work in Mesa County alone would have cost, with free labor, not less than \$25,000 per mile, as the rock in places had to be blasted for seventy-five feet in order to get a proper road-bed. In this work it was necessary to drill holes twenty-five feet deep and to drill three depths before the road-bed was reached. So you can readily see the magnitude of this work. The work in Ute Pass, in El Paso County, was done through solid rock for six miles, all blasting. The work in Salt Canon and Parkdale Hill, in Fremont County, and Pingree Hill, Cherokee Hill, and Thompson Canon, in Larimer County, contained a great deal of blasting. This necessarily would have been very expensive work, had it been done with free labor, and the counties would have been forced to pay big salaries for drillers, blasters, powder men, masons, and cement-workers. Not counting what the contractor's profits might be, and not including any skilled labor, except blacksmiths, cement-workers, and masons, and estimating the cost of free labor at \$2 per day, by eliminating Sundays and holidays, we may count 132 men working 610 days at \$2 per day, which would give us a labor value of \$161,040. We have worked an average of twenty masons and cement-workers, which would have cost the counties \$5 per day, and would have amounted to \$61,000. We have averaged five blacksmiths, whose labor is estimated at \$4 per day, and this would have amounted to \$12,220. Estimating the value of twenty-one teams at \$2.50 per day per team for 610 days, it would amount to \$32,025. At a low figure, the value of the labor of these men and teams would be worth to

the counties \$266,285. Add to this a depreciation of state equipment, \$2,000, and the interest on state equipment, \$2,000, and you can see that this labor has been worth to the different counties \$270,285. The difference between what the free labor alone would have cost the public—namely, \$270,285—and what the labor of our men actually cost them, shows a labor profit of \$223,479.56. However, this labor did not compete with the free labor of the state, for the reason that the counties could not otherwise have afforded to do this work.

RANCHES AND GARDENS

On ranches at present under lease by the state we have worked an average of twenty-one men daily for the past two years, and in the penitentiary gardens we have worked daily an average of eleven men. On the half-crop rental basis from the ranches and from the products harvested from the gardens, we have produced for the state the following vegetables and products:

RAISED ON GARDENS AND RANCHES

Product	Value	Weight		Valuation
		Tons	Pounds	
Hay (alfalfa).....	\$12.00 per ton	578	.....	\$ 6,936.00
Oats.....	1.35 per cwt.	.....	29,400	396.90
Barley.....	1.35 per cwt.	.....	13,630	185.10
Wheat.....	1.55 per cwt.	.....	24,275	376.26
Straw.....	9.00 per ton	.....	30,435	136.96
Stock beets.....	5.00 per ton	500	.....	2,500.00
Onions.....	.01 per lb.	.....	127,930	1,279.30
Parsnips.....	.01 per lb.	.....	29,532	295.32
Radishes.....	.01 per lb.	.....	20,651	206.51
Carrots.....	.01 per lb.	.....	23,958	239.58
Rhubarb.....	.03 per lb.	.....	844	25.32
Turnips.....	.01 per lb.	.....	34,485	344.85
Spinach.....	.02 per lb.	.....	3,716	74.32
Lettuce.....	.01 per lb.	.....	10,815	108.15
Peas.....	.03 per lb.	.....	3,778	113.34
String-beans.....	.01 per lb.	.....	13,867	138.67
Squash.....	.01 per lb.	.....	9,989	99.89
Cucumbers.....	.01 per lb.	.....	8,989	89.89
Cabbage.....	.01 per lb.	.....	138,748	1,387.48
Celery.....	.02 per lb.	.....	23,123	462.46
Tomatoes.....	.03 per lb.	.....	7,182	215.46
Corn.....	1.35 per cwt.	.....	37,600	507.60



TYPICAL CONVICT ROAD CAMP. THIS ONE IS LOCATED AT UTE PASS.

RAISED ON GARDENS AND RANCHES—Continued

Product	Value	Weight		Valuation
		Tons	Pounds	
Dill.....	.05 per lb.		190	9.50
Parsley.....	.04 per lb.		194	7.84
Red pepper.....	.03 per lb.		2,472	84.16
Cauliflower.....	.01 per lb.		4,493	44.93
Pumpkins.....	.01 per lb.		20,793	207.93
Red table beets.....	.01 per lb.		20,611	206.11
Apples (culls)*.....			51,759	129.40
Cider (vinegar).....	10.00 per bbl.	80 bbls.		800.00
Ice from ice pond.....	3.00 per ton	750		2,250.00
Pickles.....	25.00 per bbl.	30 bbls.		750.00
Dried apples.....	.08 per lb.		3,100	248.00
String beans, pickled.....	.02 per lb.		2,000	40.00
Sauerkraut.....	.01 per lb.		12,000	120.00
Total.....				\$21,017.23

*Not included in apples used for cider.

Besides this, we have produced 1,244 pigs and hogs, and ten dairy cows raised on the prison ranches. Of course, a great many of these winter vegetables—hay, stock and sugar beets—are on hand at this time. However, placing a market value on what we have on hand, and what the institution has consumed during the last two years, and what we have sold, as per the above table, the value of the products of the gardens and ranches alone would amount to \$21,017.23.

We have sold during the past two years \$474.57 worth of apples, and have on hand in cold storage at this time 240 boxes.

The drying of fruit is a new departure with us, and I wish to say that what fruit we have dried has been done in a more or less crude manner, by having the apples sliced and dried in the sun on screen tables. Along this line, I would recommend that the institution erect or purchase a small evaporator which can be used from year to year, thereby drying all the apples we shall need for use of the institution.

NEW HORSE-STABLES

The last legislature granted us an appropriation of \$5,000 for the erection of new barns, on account of the dilapidated condition of our old stables. However, in cutting down the appropriation, Governor Shafroth vetoed this portion of our appropria-

tion bill; so we were forced to use maintenance or earnings for this work.

We have constructed a stable 130 feet long by seventy feet wide, two stories high, which will take care of sixty horses and mules. The foundation of this building extends sixteen feet under the ground and is six feet thick below the surface, three feet thick above the surface to the top of the first story, and two and one-half feet thick from the top of the first story to the roof. The building is made out of cut stone taken from our quarries, and contains a truss roof, which leaves the entire loft free from posts. In the loft of this barn can be stored about 200 tons of loose hay.

The floor of this barn is solid cement, with plank platforms for the horses and mules to stand on. These platforms can be removed, and the entire floor of the building can be flushed with the hose. It has a splendid drainage system, connected with the city sewer. It contains a watering-trough, harness-room, feed-room, and office; also two box stalls, stairway, toilet, etc. It is also connected with the prison light plant, obviating the use of lamps or anything that might be inflammable.

The upper floor contains three large doors—one at the east end and two on the north side. Through the construction of a road along the hillside back of the building, and with the aid of two small cement bridges, the teams from the ranches can drive on the upper floor and unload the hay inside the barn. This roadway is now under construction and will be completed in a short time. The other door in the end of the barn contains a pulley for the lifting of hay into the loft, when necessary.

This building is considered by experts to be one of the finest stable buildings in the western states, and cost us, in actual cash, \$4,048.59. While few private citizens would build as extensive a stable as this, yet, were they to do so, the contractor's estimate on this building is \$25,500, and I consider the estimate low.

This barn is located back of the penitentiary proper, in a very good location, and has enabled us to remove the old, unsanitary horse-stables from the front end of the prison yard, thereby improving the sanitation of the entire prison, besides being in a much more convenient location for the use of the institution.

NEW DAIRY BARN

When tearing down the old stable, we utilized a portion of the bricks and lumber therein to construct a modern dairy barn, ninety feet long by thirty feet wide, two stories high. This building is complete in all its details, containing a large loft, which will store large quantities of hay. Around this we have constructed, from waste stone from our quarries, a splendid stone corral. This barn will house thirty-five cows, and was a badly needed improvement, for the reason that heretofore our dairy had not had the proper attention or sanitation. As we are constantly



SIX-MULE TEAM AND ROAD PLOW WORKED BY CONVICTS

increasing the dairy from young Holsteins, which we have matured from calves, our need of a building of this kind has been most pressing.

Outside of the few shingles left over from the horse-stable, the entire cash expense connected with the construction of this building was less than \$20. Were the state forced to purchase the materials entering into the construction of this barn, and pay for its building, it could not possibly have been done for less than \$4,000.

NEW GARDEN

In my last biennial report to you I mentioned the fact that we had secured a water right for twenty acres of garden land, lying along Sand Creek on the penitentiary reservation, back of what is known as the "Hog Back," and asked for an appropriation to enable us to put this land in condition for the raising of vegetables for the institution. However, we secured no appropriation, but we went ahead with the improvement just the same. This land is rich, red, sandy loam, and, owing to the fact that it is well protected by the foothills, it is especially adapted to the raising of vegetables, and is very productive.

To give you an idea of the richness of this soil for the raising of garden stuff, I will state that, by keeping track of what was produced the first year on two-thirds of an acre under cultivation, we raised three separate and distinct crops by rotating. The first crop was spinach, which was worth \$85.50. After the spinach was harvested, string-beans were planted, producing \$300 worth; and after the beans were harvested, turnips were planted, and these were worth \$100; making a total of \$485.50 for this two-thirds of an acre for one season. One-tenth of an acre of cucumbers, which were marketed at 10 cents per dozen, brought \$66.10.

In the first year of this period we reclaimed about thirteen acres of this land, which was planted last spring and produced a rich harvest in vegetables. It was necessary to terrace the land and build a rock retaining-wall along the creek for the entire length of this property. We have been able to reclaim seven acres this fall, and now have the entire twenty acres in shape for planting again next spring.

These twenty acres are, perhaps, as fine a garden tract as could be found in the State of Colorado, and, while it has taken a tremendous amount of work with both teams and men to terrace it, build the walls, fence, pipe, and ditch it, yet it is now in a condition where it will produce more vegetables than the penitentiary will consume for all time to come. Expert gardeners have looked at this land and pronounced it the best garden tract in this vicinity.

It was necessary to construct 5,160 feet of wall to protect the land from the creek and in terracing the same. A woven-wire fence was run along the road for the entire length of this land,

or 160 rods, and a barbed-wire fence around the other side of it, 7,920 feet, and containing 200 posts. Sixteen hundred feet of one-inch iron pipe was also used to convey water to the different portions of the garden. The total cost in cash was \$434.67; yet this garden tract would be cheap at \$30,000, and can be sold readily for that price, as garden land adjoining it is worth \$2,500 per acre.

GREENHOUSE

With a portion of the money out of the earnings left over at the end of our biennial period, with your having given your permission to use a portion of this money in the construction of a greenhouse to operate in connection with the gardens, I will say that we will start immediately upon the construction of a greenhouse, seventy-five feet long by sixty feet wide, which will contain three compartments. This will enable us to mature our plants for the garden earlier than heretofore, for the reason that we can mature them by planting the seed in the greenhouse, giving them full growth before transplanting them to the gardens in the spring. This will give a longer season, and will enable us to increase the output of our gardens; and it will also save the state the cost of purchasing so many plants—such as celery, tomato, and many others. Another good that will come from this source, in my opinion, is the fact that we can interest a great many long-time prisoners in useful work of this kind inside of the greenhouse. This building will be constructed inside of the prison proper, and we can educate and work a great many of our long-time men in this useful work for the state. Not only will the greenhouse add to the earnings of the institution, but it will add much to its beauty.

NEW PARK

The seven acres of land owned by the state across the street from and south of the penitentiary have been filled in and leveled, and grass seed has been planted throughout the entire tract. About 100 young trees have been added during the last two years, which makes a very pretty park, and it will, in a few years, be one of the most attractive spots in the state. Near the east end of the park the men have constructed a large cement basin, fifty feet in diameter, and have put a fountain in this, which adds much to its beauty. An electrical apparatus has been placed in the fountain, so that, by making an electrical attachment, this can be converted into an electrical fountain, with very little additional expense.

This park, I am sure, is highly appreciated by the residents of Canon City, and will be a very useful piece of property for the state at any time in the future, when the state decides to put it into use for enlarging the prison proper. This park, with the cement curb, cement walks, and grass parking the entire length of the street in front of the penitentiary, makes the



SOME CONVICT-BUILT ROADS RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED. THESE ARE CONSIDERED BY EXPERTS TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ROADS IN THE WORLD

grounds around the prison very attractive. Clinging ivy has been planted all around the penitentiary walls and is now in its second year's growth, having reached nearly to the top of the wall. This has taken away a great deal of the harsh appearance from the walls on the outside, and leaves a green, pretty effect in the summer-time.

Our expenses, aside from a great deal of work with men and teams, in connection with this improvement, was \$271.80, including sufficient hose for watering the grass, etc. I might here mention the fact that the city of Canon City assisted in this work by furnishing grass seed, and part of the garden hose, which has been used in putting this entire tract in lawn grass. I will not place a value on this, as it is used as a public property at this time. However, the value to the citizens of Canon City, and as an improvement to the state, I would consider very great.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS

The prisoners have made cement steps, leading from the administration building to the main prison yards. The value of this improvement is \$150.

We have constructed a new retaining-wall, from near the administration building around to near Tower No. 8. This wall is about sixteen feet high, and is constructed from cut stone. This improvement alone is worth \$2,035, and there was no cash expended on this work, for the reason that our stone was taken from our own quarries, dressed by our own men, and the lime burned in our own lime-kilns.

We have also built a new retaining-wall extending from the icehouse to the cow-barn, ten feet high, about 300 feet long, and three feet thick. It was necessary to construct this wall in order to build the roadway leading to the second story of the stable, and also to facilitate quarry work and the work on our railroad leading from the quarry to the sidetrack. This improvement, on which we have made no cash outlay, is worth \$1,221.

It was necessary to do some repairing of the flues in the bakery. This improvement, together with some painting, cost in cash \$55.40, and the value of the same is \$95.40.

By eliminating the old barn from the prison yard proper, we found that we were enabled to close the south gate of the prison. We removed the iron gate, and it will be placed at the entrance to the yard surrounding the new stables. By walling up the said gate, we have been enabled to dispense with the services of one guard, thereby saving the institution \$70 per month. The old bull-pen at the south gate has been roofed over, a door has been put in, and it is now a room eighteen feet wide by fifty-two feet long. The cash expenditure, for the roofing of the building and placing the same into commission, was \$36.93. This improvement is worth \$235.

Tower No. 2, which was fastened to the side of the administration building, and which was too small and inconvenient, has been taken to the roof of the administration building. This tower is now six feet by six feet, and seven feet high, with a walk permitting the guard to circle the entire roof of the building. The material used in this improvement was \$31.80, while the value of the same is \$125.

The deputy warden's residence has been painted, and the front porch and roof repaired, which cost \$76.05, while the work was worth \$182.

The ceiling and sick wards of the hospital have been repainted, and the men have also constructed a medicine-chest for use in the hospital. The cost of these improvements was \$118.09, while they are worth \$200.

The old hospital, above the deputy warden's office, has been changed into three large dormitories, and the use of these dormitories has been most satisfactory to the management of the prison. The ceilings and walls in each of these rooms were repaired and painted, in order to free them from disease germs and to put them in a first-class condition for sleeping-quarters. This will house at least twenty-five to thirty men. This improvement cost, in cash, \$33.35, and is worth \$110.

The walls and ceiling of the prison barber-shop have been painted, at a cost of \$21.60. This improvement is worth \$45.

Owing to the fact that Cell-House No. 2 and Cell-House No. 3 are built so close together, leaving a dark side in No. 2, it was deemed necessary by your board to let in light from the roof, and, therefore, two skylights were put into the roof, each twenty feet long by five feet wide. The money cost of this was \$89.80, while the improvement is worth \$200.

We enlarged the hotbeds, replaced some of the sash, etc., at a cost of \$66.50. The value of this is \$125.

The loose wall, through which the irrigation ditch runs through the penitentiary grounds, has been repaired for several hundred feet with mortar, mixed with cement, in order that it might be a lasting improvement. This cost only for the cement, which was not more than \$15, and the value is \$250.

The warden's residence has been repainted; a new maple floor placed in the front hall, seven by fourteen feet; a new door added; a new refrigerator-house built, etc. The actual cost of these improvements was \$179.50, and they are worth \$298.

A new fence has been constructed between the warden's residence and the Soda Springs, thirty rods long, of woven wire. The cost of this was \$52.01, while the value is at least \$100.

The Soda Spring house has been painted, the paint having been furnished by the city. This improvement is worth \$20. The roofs have also been repaired, which we value at \$10. About



SOME CONVICT-BUILT ROADS RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED
These Are Considered by Experts to Be Equal to Any Roads in the World

1,500 feet of cement-work has been done around the Soda Spring houses, cement having been furnished by the city, owing to the fact that they are used by the public. This improvement is worth \$210, aside from the cement used.

Fifty dollars' worth of repair work has been done on the sidewalks in front of the prison.

Cell-House No. 4 has been repainted, including the painting of the cells, etc., and a new platform has been put in one corner of the building. This improvement cost \$40.62, and is worth \$100.

Cell-Houses Nos. 1 and 2 have been repainted, and Cell-Houses Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been refrescoed or calcimined. The total cost of these improvements, which were very badly needed and very much appreciated by the inmates, was \$462.85 in cash, and they are valued at \$1,025.

Owing to the fire which occurred in our laundry, one of the dryers was destroyed. A new dryer has been constructed out of the bricks taken from the old horse-stable, and this, along with the other improvements in the laundry, has cost \$59.98. The value of these improvements is worth at least \$200.

A new building has been erected near the hog-breeding pens, sixteen feet wide and thirty feet long, with stone walls and a shingle roof. The lumber and shingles were taken from the materials contained in the old horse-stable. This improvement is worth \$175.

The female department has been repainted throughout, at a cost of \$66.35. This improvement is considered to be worth \$125.

The old flagging left in Cell-House No. 2 has been removed, and a sanitary cement floor placed in each of the 150 cells in this building, with a twelve-inch cement base, running around the cell, in order that they may be flushed with water at any time, without danger of injuring the walls. In this cell-house the men laid 4,800 square feet of floor, which required 375 sacks of cement, and 800 square feet of base, which required twenty sacks of cement. The cost of the cement used in this work was \$205.40, and the improvement is worth \$896. The same work was done in Cell-House No. 1, while 124 cells were refloored with cement, the old flagging being taken out. In this work 310 sacks of cement were used, at a cost of \$161.20, and the improvement is worth \$709. Besides this, in Cell-House No. 3 a cement base, extending twelve inches above the floor, was run around the entire building, in order to keep the water from injuring the walls. We used twenty sacks of cement in this improvement, and the cost was \$10.40, while the value of the same is \$128.

At the poultry-yards a new brooder-house was constructed, sixteen feet wide, eighteen feet long, and eight feet high, with ten windows fourteen by eighteen inches, one panel door, and a tin roof. This brooder-house enables us to hatch young chickens

at all seasons, either winter or summer. This building is heated by installing an old boiler, and the heat is taken from the exhaust steam from our boiler-house, so the heating of this building costs us nothing. This has been a great help to us in the promotion of our poultry industry.

A new chicken-house, seventeen feet wide and thirty-two feet long, by ten feet high, containing three panel doors and eight windows, has been constructed of cut stone. This house has been divided into six compartments, with parking running from each, giving us six additional roomy compartments for chickens.

Besides this, we have constructed three colony-houses, containing two compartments each, which have been placed on a terrace below the chicken-house proper. We have put in parking for all of these houses, and now have parking space amounting to 27,696 square feet.

We have also roofed all the old buildings that were used for chickens. The total cost of these improvements in the poultry department, including fences, was \$331.97, and the value of this improvement is \$920. This estimate is very low, as the stone building alone could not be constructed, with free labor, for less than \$500.

We have placed in the prison dining-room fourteen new tables, sixteen feet long and sixteen inches wide, with nine seats at each table, allowing an increase in our seating capacity of the dining-room of 144. This enables us to feed all the inmates at one sitting, thereby saving the time of the officers in serving one meal instead of two. This improvement has been a great saving in labor to the institution on account of the time saved. The improvement cost \$458, and is worth at least \$700.

Owing to the fact that heretofore we have always used straw ticks in the cells, we devised a plan by which each prisoner could sleep on a mattress manufactured here at the prison. We had one man who understood mattress-making, and, by shipping in excelsior and other materials, we have manufactured in our own tailor-shop 790 mattresses, twenty-five of which were sold to the State Reformatory at Buena Vista. This gives each inmate an individual mattress, and has added much to the sanitation, and also to the comfort of the inmates. In the manufacturing of these mattresses we used the very best of material—heavy A. C. A. ticking; a better product than is ordinarily used in the manufacture of mattresses. Had we been forced to purchase these mattresses in the open market, we could not possibly have bought them for less than \$4 each; so this improvement is worth to us, in round numbers, \$1,503.51. I am informed by authorities on mattresses that they should wear six years, if kept in repair; so in the end they are cheaper for us than the straw ticks, and are much more serviceable and sanitary, to say nothing of the added comfort to the inmates.



SHEEP FEEDING AND FARMING ON PENITENTIARY RANCH

Out of the lumber left from tearing down the old horse-barn, we have constructed two wagon-sheds, which will hold all the rolling-stock of the institution and safely shelter it from storms. This improvement is worth at least \$100, and was badly needed, owing to the fact that your board purchased six new wagons, in addition to the wagons we had. These, as you know, were badly needed, and it is the advice of your board that they be carefully looked after. With the housing that has been made for these wagons, they should last the institution for a great many years.

For lack of repairs in past years, the roofs of the entire institution were in very bad condition, and the old eave-pipes were all decayed, disconnected, and rotted away. It became necessary, in order for us to preserve the buildings from the weather, to repair and place upon each building new corrugated-iron eave-pipes, down-spouts, etc. This work was done by the prisoners, and the materials used were as follows: 2,470½ feet of gutter, 1,891 feet of four-inch down-spouting, 167½ feet of six-inch down-spouting, 6,723 square feet of roofing, 288 feet of ridge roll, and 2,000 square feet of gutter. These materials were used on the following buildings: wash-house, bakery, dynamo-room, boiler-house, pump-house, Cell-Houses Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, female department, chapel, kitchen, and horse-barn.

Forty-two corrugated-iron feed-boxes were made, which fit inside the wooden boxes, and in this work 336 square feet of corrugated iron was used. Corrugated iron was used to cover all the corners of the posts in the stable proper, and in this work sixteen square feet was used.

By utilizing the knowledge of the tinmiths who are inmates, we have been able to manufacture at the prison 596 night buckets and water-pails, and other pails. These articles we have heretofore been forced to purchase at a high cost. The night buckets which we manufactured here are more serviceable and sanitary than those that we purchased. The actual cost of these buckets was about 26 cents each, while the buckets we have heretofore purchased cost us \$2.90 each. The above corrugated-iron work cost us for materials \$658.15, and this work would have cost, had we been forced to hire it done, \$3,090.96, not including saving on buckets. This puts the roofing, eaves, troughing, and spouting of these buildings in an absolutely first-class condition, and these repairs should last the institution for at least twenty years.

SWINE DEPARTMENT

During the past biennial period we have produced in our breeding-pens 1,244 hogs and pigs, for which we have had ready sale. We have sold a great many young pigs to farmers in different portions of the state. Young pigs, sold at weaning time, are profitable to the state, and we have been anxious to sell as many at this age as possible. We have purchased a number of thoroughbred, registered animals, and have improved the grade

of hogs from every standpoint. For the thoroughbreds, at weaning time, we receive as high as \$15 each; while for the common stock, at weaning time, we receive \$3 each. We have been enabled to increase our earnings by the introduction of thoroughbreds in our breeding-pens and by selling these to the farmers. We are doing a great deal toward the betterment of the swine business in the state. Our sales from the swine department for the last two years, in cash, have amounted to \$8,816.39, and we have on hand at this time 260 hogs, worth approximately \$2,500.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

This department has been one of the most satisfactory connected with the prison. By improving the breed and raising thoroughbred stock of White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and Plymouth Rocks, we have had a splendid increase in the production from our poultry-yards.

During the period we have sold 1,300 chickens, a great many of which were sold from the incubators. Besides, we have consumed 1,050 at the prison, and have on hand at this time about 868 fowls. We have sold 1,296 dozen eggs and have consumed 2,158 dozen, making a total of 3,454 dozen. We have also raised and disposed of eighty geese, and have raised 170 turkeys, about 100 of which are on hand at this time. In order to facilitate the handling of a larger amount of business from our poultry-yards, it has been necessary to make various improvements in buildings and parks, of which I have made mention when I took up the matter of improvements and repairs. Besides the eggs and chickens we have consumed at the prison, and also taking into consideration the increased number of fowls on hand, we have sold eggs and poultry to the amount of \$675.03. In teaching incubation and poultry-raising to the prisoners, we are meeting with great success, and we are teaching them knowledge of great value. The men all show great interest in the work.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Our dairy department contains thirteen cows, but we will add to this eight young cows during the winter months. We are maturing seven other calves, and these will be added to this department within the next two years. The eight young cows which will be added to the dairy during the coming winter are cows that have been raised from calves produced in our own dairy department and have been raised on the penitentiary ranches. With the new dairy barn, and the success we have had in raising cows from calves, we expect, within the next period, to bring our dairy up to the needed capacity. This will be at a very little expense to the state.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT

Last year the institution purchased 250 head of ewes, which cost us \$1.25 each, or a total of \$312.50. The freight on the same



SOME VIEWS OF CHICKENS, DUCKS AND TURKEYS; ALSO ONE DAY'S
EGG PRODUCTION IN THE PENITENTIARY POULTRY YARDS

amounted to \$35, and these sheep consumed in feed \$266.23, making a total cost of \$613.73. Of the 250, 125 produced lambs, which were salable at Easter time, and sold for \$391.50. The hides of these sheep sold for \$172.86. Eight thousand pounds of mutton was consumed at the prison, which was worth 8 cents per pound, or \$640; making a total return of \$1,204.36. This amount, less our original investment of \$613.73, leaves us a profit of \$590.63 in first-class mutton consumed at the prison.

This year we have purchased another carload of 300 sheep, at \$2 each, which are at present on pasture on our leased ranches. This departure has enabled us to feed a great deal of good, fat mutton at a very low cost, and, in my opinion, is one of the best moves we have made toward wholesome food for the inmates.

AMUSEMENTS AS A HELP TOWARD BETTER DISCIPLINE

The table regarding discipline will show a marked improvement in the number of reports against prisoners for the infraction of the rules. Along this line I wish to say that we have maintained the best discipline, in my belief, ever maintained in the institution. One feature which, I think, has contributed toward better discipline is the motion-picture shows at the institution, for the reason that it has helped the long-term and the life-term prisoners, whom we have not permitted to work as trusties. In other words, it has helped, at least, fifty per cent of our prisoners to maintain better discipline, as, of course, the trusty prisoners must maintain discipline to hold their trusty positions. These men, who are not trusties, being shut off from the world, and many of them having served long terms, have necessarily fallen behind the progress that is being made in the world outside. The films shown have been carefully selected along educational lines, with enough of the comic to render a great deal of enjoyment. Thus the men have been put in touch with events occurring in the world outside and in every-day life. It has been an education to them, and has been most thoroughly appreciated. It has also been a great help to them upon their discharge; for the world moves swiftly on the outside, and, in my opinion, these pictures keep the men abreast of the times. Our greatest help, however, is from the fact that the prisoners who violate the rules of the institution are not permitted to see the motion pictures for certain prescribed periods, and since the installation of the motion-picture machine, which was purchased by your board some months ago, we have found fewer infractions of the rules; so, as a move toward bettering the discipline, it has been worth while, with still a greater benefit to the men themselves. Of course, the men in the road camps find plenty of amusement during their leisure hours in baseball and fishing, and from phonographs and good reading.

During the past two years the following number of reports have been made:

HOW OFTEN REPORTED	Prisoners Reported	Total Reports
Not reported..... 1,250		
Reported once.....	143	143
Reported twice.....	40	80
Reported three times.....	13	39
Reported four times.....	6	24
Reported five times.....	2	10
Totals.....	204	296

With more prisoners in the institution, this shows a decrease of five in number of men reported, and 175 in number of reports altogether.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SAME

I should like to call attention to the crying need of a farm to be owned and operated by this institution. I think that our farm, garden, and live-stock operations have proved to you that, if we can receive such returns from leased land—and all of our land is leased, except the new garden mentioned above—on a half-crop rental basis, by having a large tract of, at least, 1,200 acres, somewhere within driving distance of the institution, which we could improve, and from which we could receive the entire crop, we would add immensely to the earnings of the institution. This would also give us an outlet, with useful employment, to a great many more of our inmates. This, with the road-work, would furnish outdoor work for our men, and, as the men show the greatest interest in the raising of poultry and live stock, and the work on the ranches, I believe it would be an immense saving, both to the institution and in the manhood of the inmates. For that reason I cannot urge upon you too strongly the great need of a large farm, in connection with this institution, and I strongly urge that you recommend to the governor and the legislature the immediate purchase of such a farm.

One of the ranches which we have under lease we will not release, owing to the fact that the land is not so productive as it should be, and it is my opinion that we can secure better land for lease. Another one of the ranches which we have had under lease for some years has been sold, and this we shall have to vacate by April 1.

Along this line I will state that arrangements have been made and permission granted by your board for the leasing of 320 acres of land in the Eagle Valley, on the Western Slope. My idea in leasing this land in this valley is that the oats raised on our leased land here were not sufficient for the need of the insti-



SOME VIEWS OF THE THOROUGHBREDS IN THE PENITENTIARY SWINE
DEPARTMENT

tution, and also that potatoes cannot be grown upon the ground which we have under lease. By leasing these 320 acres in the Eagle Valley, the institution will be able to raise, on a half-crop rental basis, all the potatoes and oats which we shall use. As it is necessary for us to ship these products in, I reason that we could just as well operate a ranch on the Western Slope as near Canon City. We, therefore, expect to farm an improved ranch, under the most favorable conditions, near the town of Eagle, and will take possession about March 1. While this ranch is several hundred miles from the prison, the freight rate from that point to Canon City is only 25 cents per hundred. This land will raise, at least, 200 sacks of potatoes or 100 bushels of oats to the acre, and both products raised in this locality are of the very best quality.

With the building of the hospital during the former biennial period, and the building of the horse-stables and dairy barn during the past period, along with the improvements and repairs made during the last four years, since I assumed charge of this institution, the prison is in splendid condition, so far as buildings are concerned—with one exception, and that is the administration building. The present administration building is old and obsolete, with insufficient vault-room to hold the records of the institution, and with poor equipment to carry on the business as it should be. We have our stone-cutters at work, and a great deal of stone has already been cut for the construction of a new administration building. This, from every standpoint, is the most-needed improvement at the prison. With an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purchase of materials—such as lumber, cement, steel, and other equipment—and furniture, we could construct, with the stone from our quarries and the lime from our lime kilns, a \$75,000 building. This could be built beside the present administration building and on the ground formerly occupied by the horse-stables. I would respectfully request that you use your best influence with the coming legislature to procure an appropriation for this purpose. I think it is little enough to ask in the way of buildings, when you consider that this institution is paying back to the state, in labor, such large returns, and when you consider that it is the only building that the institution is asking for at this time.

A three-story building could be constructed, with the executive offices of the institution on the first floor. The second floor could contain the prison library, telephone exchange, and the deputy warden's office. The top floor could contain fifteen or twenty rooms for sleeping-quarters for the guards, thereby enabling a great many of them to remain near the the prison during the night, adding to the safety of the institution during the hours of the night.

I would also recommend an appropriation of \$7,000 for the purpose of putting a steel toilet in each and every cell of the in-

stitution. This will add to the sanitation, cleanliness, discipline, and general good of the prison.

It was the opinion of your board, as well as myself, that a great many of the salaries of the institution were too small, owing to the fact that guards with families, earning only \$60 per month, were unable to live on their salaries. You, therefore, increased the salaries of nearly all of these employes, and this increase amounts to \$382.79 per month. This would make an increased expense of \$8,949.36 for the next two years.

During the past fourteen months all men going on parole, as well as on discharge, have been given clothes, transportation, and \$5 in money. This has cost \$4,216.10, or an average of \$301.13 per month. It has been necessary for us to go to this expense, for the reason that we had no special appropriation to carry this additional outlay, and it has been taken from the maintenance fund of the institution. For the next twenty-four months, at an average of \$301.13 per month, it will make an additional expense of \$7,227.12. However, I wish to state that, in the past, we have been able to secure half-rate transportation from the railroad companies for men going upon parole to points in the state. This has now been withdrawn, and during the coming two years we shall be forced to pay full fare to the different points in the state. For that reason, I would recommend, at least, a \$10,000 increase in appropriation to carry the expense of furnishing clothing, transportation, and money for men going on parole. I wish to make it emphatic that we cannot get along with less.

I would, therefore, recommend an increase in the maintenance appropriation of \$30,000 to carry the additional expense of increase in salaries, the expense of men going out on parole, and an eight-hour day for officers and guards.

A great many of the citizens of the state no doubt would be surprised to know that this institution is still working on a twelve-hour basis. I do not believe that officers and men working twelve hours can properly perform their duties, and, as there is a general tendency throughout the state to lower the working-hours of all classes of labor, I feel that we should have a great deal better service by a law which would give employes of this institution an eight-hour day. I find, upon investigation, that the wages paid at this institution, even since the increase, are not more than are paid to their officers by a great many institutions in other states which work them only eight hours per day. While this will increase the expense of maintaining the prison, yet I believe it would be of greater benefit to us. I fully believe that, even though the officers and men employed at this institution do not do hard, manual labor, the hours are too long, and I most heartily recommend that you use your influence toward the passage of an eight-hour law for the state institutions. To



NEW STREET AND SEVEN-ACRE PARK IN FRONT OF THE PENITENTIARY

carry this expense would necessitate an additional appropriation of, perhaps, \$10,000.

For the above reason, I would recommend the following appropriations for the coming biennial period:

Maintenance	\$255,000.00
Administration building	20,000.00
Parole officer	8,000.00
General improvements	10,000.00
Special improvements (in cell-houses) ..	7,000.00

Whatever is necessary to purchase a farm.

In conclusion, I wish to thank your board for the assistance you have given me in the work I have been endeavoring to do, and for the co-operation which you have given me along the progressive lines upon which the institution has been run.

To Governor Shafroth, also, I wish to return thanks for his loyalty to the institution, and for his sympathy and help in the work of the institution.

The Colorado Prison Association, headed by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Collett, has given the management of this institution its very best efforts toward helping paroled prisoners, and toward acquainting us with conditions regarding paroled prisoners with whom they come in contact, and toward helping along generally in the work. To them, also, I wish to extend my thanks.

I wish to thank the State Board of Pardons for the interest they have taken and for the number of visits they have made, at their own expense, to the institution, in the investigation of cases to come before their board.

To the members of the State Board of Charities and Correction, and to Mrs. James Williams, its president, I also wish to return thanks for their hearty support and co-operation, and for their willingness to assist in every way possible.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. TYNAN,

Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary.

November 30, 1912.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to present herewith, for your consideration and approval, the biennial report of the chief clerk's office of the Colorado State Penitentiary, together with tabulated statements and other data, for the two years ending November 30, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. CRAWFORD,
Chief Clerk.

TABLE NO. 1

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION

FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Appropriations for two years ending November 30th, 1912..		\$225,000.00
Vouchers issued March 3, 1911.....	\$ 26,238.71	
Vouchers issued April 15, 1911.....	8,728.91	
Vouchers issued May 11, 1911.....	9,144.50	
Vouchers issued June 23, 1911.....	11,380.72	
Vouchers issued July 7, 1911.....	8,944.36	
Vouchers issued August 9, 1911.....	13,966.78	
Vouchers issued September 9, 1911.....	9,265.64	
Vouchers issued October 10, 1911.....	8,748.40	
Vouchers issued November 17, 1911.....	9,960.25	
Vouchers issued December 11, 1911.....	9,896.71	
Vouchers issued January 13, 1912.....	18,051.65	
Vouchers issued February 16, 1912.....	10,440.42	
Vouchers issued April 1, 1912.....	17,120.43	
Vouchers issued May 3, 1912.....	11,682.75	
Vouchers issued June 7, 1912.....	11,558.85	
Vouchers issued July 7, 1912.....	14,113.04	
Vouchers issued August 16, 1912.....	10,377.82	
Vouchers issued October 9, 1912.....	15,380.06	
Total	\$225,000.00	\$225,000.00

TABLE NO. 2

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENT APPROPRIATION

FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Appropriation for two years ending November 30, 1912.		\$ 6,000.00
Vouchers issued May 11, 1911.....	\$ 351.24	
Vouchers issued June 23, 1911.....	296.67	
Vouchers issued July 7, 1911.....	20.65	
Vouchers issued August 9, 1911.....	96.20	
Vouchers issued September 9, 1911.....	209.24	
Vouchers issued October 10, 1911.....	375.91	
Vouchers issued November 17, 1911.....	1,428.50	
Vouchers issued December 11, 1911.....	1,265.26	
Vouchers issued January 13, 1912.....	884.55	
Vouchers issued February 16, 1912.....	1,002.61	
Vouchers issued May 3, 1912.....	51.45	
Vouchers issued June 7, 1912.....	14.55	
Vouchers issued November 16, 1912.....	3.17	
Total.....	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00

TABLE NO. 3

PAROLE OFFICER'S APPROPRIATION

Balance in fund December 1, 1910.		\$ 141.33
Appropriation for the two years ending November 30, 1912..		6,000.00
Transferred to State of Colorado March 1, 1911.....	\$ 141.33	
Vouchers issued March 3, 1911.....	630.30	
Vouchers issued April 15, 1911.....	266.45	
Vouchers issued May 11, 1911.....	153.75	
Vouchers issued June 23, 1911.....	277.30	
Vouchers issued July 7, 1911.....	145.10	
Vouchers issued August 9, 1911.....	210.20	
Vouchers issued September 9, 1911.....	193.75	
Vouchers issued October 10, 1911.....	184.75	
Vouchers issued November 17, 1911.....	451.46	
Vouchers issued December 11, 1911.....	146.35	
Vouchers issued January 13, 1912.....	169.30	
Vouchers issued February 16, 1912.....	180.55	
Vouchers issued April 1, 1912.....	411.00	
Vouchers issued May 3, 1912.....	235.45	
Vouchers issued June 7, 1912.....	334.40	
Vouchers issued July 7, 1912.....	241.25	
Vouchers issued August 16, 1912.....	273.95	
Vouchers issued October 9, 1912.....	465.90	
Vouchers issued November 16, 1912.....	310.05	
Vouchers issued December 9, 1912.....	343.55	
Balance in fund November 30, 1912.....	374.19	
Total.....	\$6,141.33	\$6,141.33

TABLE NO. 4

DENVER AND FORT COLLINS ROAD APPROPRIATION,
S. B. NO. 437

Appropriation.....		\$3,480.00
Vouchers issued January 9, 1911.....	\$3,462.73	
Balance in fund.....	17.27	
Total.....	\$3,480.00	\$3,480.00

NOTE.—This expenditure was made for equipment.

TABLE NO. 5

CASH EARNINGS
CONSTITUTING THE "CONVICT LABOR" FUND
FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Balance in fund December 1, 1910.....		\$12,887.90
Cash collected from sales of lime, stone, hogs, produce, lambs, etc.		33,144.24
Vouchers issued January 9, 1911.....	\$13,530.20	
Vouchers issued April 15, 1911.....	1,973.19	
Vouchers issued October 9, 1912.....	6,280.89	
Vouchers issued November 16, 1912.....	10,961.27	
Vouchers issued December 9, 1912.....	8,510.09	
Balance in fund November 30, 1912.....	4,776.50	
Total.....	\$46,032.14	\$46,032.14

TABLE NO. 6

CASH EARNINGS AND RECEIPTS

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

STATE FUNDS:		
Balance in fund December 1, 1910.....	\$12,887.90	
Guards' salaries (for service of guards).....	1,352.32	
Stationery and office expense (stamps sold).....	825.65	
Provisions.....	2,609.98	
Clothing and shoes.....	362.66	
Tobacco.....	15.10	
Ranches and gardens.....	2,450.12	
Forage and team expense.....	105.00	
Hogs and cows.....	8,816.39	
General expense account.....	1,116.39	
Lime kiln and quarry.....	7,734.23	
Stone yard and quarry.....	6,600.51	
Real estate account.....	340.00	
Poultry account.....	682.39	
Fuel and light account.....	46.00	
Beds and bedding.....	62.50	
Horse and vehicle account.....	25.00	
Total state cash.....		\$46,032.12
LIBRARY FUND:		
Balance on hand December 1, 1910.....	\$ 275.65	
Receipts—sale of visitors' tickets.....	2,268.81	
		2,544.46
COMMISSION ACCOUNT:		
Balance on hand December 1, 1910.....	\$ 185.08	
Receipts.....	659.10	
		844.18
PRISONERS' CASH:		
Balance on hand December 1, 1910.....	\$ 5,524.65	
Receipts.....	28,007.34	33,531.99
Total.....		\$82,952.77

TABLE NO. 6—Continued

CASH EARNINGS AND RECEIPTS

DISBURSEMENTS.

Convict labor fund (earnings).....	\$41,255.64	
Library fund.....	2,230.35	
Commission account.....	624.97	
Prisoners' cash.....	28,442.04	
Total.....		\$72,553.00

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand December 1, 1910 (all funds).....	\$18,873.28	
Total receipts (all funds).....	64,079.49	\$82,952.77
Total disbursements.....		72,553.00
CASH BALANCES:		
Convict labor fund (earnings).....	\$ 4,776.50	
Library fund.....	314.11	
Commission account.....	219.21	
Prisoners' cash.....	5,089.95	
Total cash balance (all funds).....	\$10,399.77	\$10,399.77

TABLE NO. 7

PRISONERS' CASH

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Cash on hand December 1, 1910.....		\$ 5,524.65
Received during the two years ending November 30, 1912.....		28,007.34
Disbursed during the two years ending November 30, 1912.....	\$28,442.04	
Balance on hand November 30, 1912.....	5,089.95	
Totals.....	\$33,531.99	\$33,531.99

NOTE.—Eleven hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents (\$1,155.55) of this balance is carried in the form of unpaid vouchers received in lieu of cash from the previous administration of April 7, 1909.

TABLE NO. 8
LIBRARY CASH

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Cash on hand December 1, 1910.....		\$ 275.65
Received during the two years ending November 30, 1912.....		2,268.81
Disbursed during the two years ending November 30, 1912....	\$ 2,230.35	
Balance on hand November 30, 1912.....	314.11	
Totals.....	\$ 2,544.46	\$ 2,544.46

TABLE NO. 9
COMMISSION ACCOUNT

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Cash on hand December 1, 1910.....		\$ 185.08
Received during the two years ending November 30, 1912.....		659.10
Disbursed during the two years ending November 30, 1912....	\$ 624.97	
Balance on hand November 30, 1912.....	219.21	
Totals.....	\$ 844.18	\$ 844.18

TABLE NO. 10
COST OF MAINTAINING PRISON PROPER

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Officers' salaries.....	\$ 26,945.26	
Guards' salaries.....	88,868.98	
Provisions.....	60,191.44	
Clothing and shoes.....	16,061.84	
Beds, bedding and towels.....	1,005.42	
Stationery and office expense.....	2,842.16	
Drugs and medicines.....	1,766.72	
Tobacco.....	2,436.87	
General expenses.....	15,345.06	
Fuel and lights.....	17,685.38	
Total.....		\$233,149.13

TABLE NO. 11

TOTAL COST OF MAINTAINING THE PENITENTIARY

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Maintaining the prison proper (see Table No. 10).....	\$233,149.13	
Ranches and gardens.....	2,887.69	
Ammunition.....	35.11	
Forage and team expense.....	5,404.11	
Discharged convicts.....	353.60	
Escaped convicts.....	2,567.00	
Paroled convicts.....	3,072.45	
Miscellaneous repairs.....	3,907.22	
Hogs and cows.....	3,555.54	
Commissioners' salary and expenses.....	808.72	
Physician's salary.....	2,400.00	
Chaplain's salary.....	2,000.00	
Lime kiln and quarries.....	2,516.26	
Stone yard and quarries.....	619.19	
Poultry account.....	1,270.53	
Horses and vehicles.....	1,313.59	
Furniture and fixtures.....	395.50	
Total.....		\$266,255.64
Less amount expended from the convict labor fund (see Table No. 6).....		41,255.64
Total cost to the state for all expenditures on account of maintaining the penitentiary.....		\$225,000.00

TABLE NO. 12

PER CAPITA EXPENSE FOR ORDINARY SUPPORT

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

	Expenditure for Two Yrs.	Expenditure Per Diem	Per Capita Per Diem
Officers' salaries.....	\$26,945.26	\$ 36.86	.048
Guards' salaries.....	88,868.98	121.57	.158
Provisions..... \$60,191.44			
On hand December 1, 1910..... 2,861.43			
<hr/> Total..... \$63,052.87			
Less amount on hand Nov. 30, 1912.... 2,992.60			
<hr/> 60,060.27	82.16	.107	
Clothing and shoes..... \$16,061.84			
On hand December 1, 1910..... 1,722.49			
<hr/> Total..... \$17,784.33			
Less amount on hand Nov. 30, 1912.... 2,122.68			
<hr/> 15,661.65	21.42	.028	
Miscellaneous items, including beds and bedding, stationery and office expense, drugs and medicines, tobacco, general expense, and fuel and lights....	41,081.61	56.20	.073
<hr/> Totals.....	\$232,617.77	\$ 318.21	\$0.414

TABLE NO. 13

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AVERAGES—ORDINARY SUP-
PORT

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Daily average number of prisoners.....		768
Total expenditure for ordinary support.....	\$237,733.05	
Less clothing and provisions on hand.....	5,115.28	
		\$232,617.77
Annual expenditure for ordinary support.....		116,308.88
Monthly expenditure for ordinary support.....		9,692.40
Daily expenditure for ordinary support.....		318.21
Per capita annual expenditure for ordinary support.....		151.44
Per capita monthly expenditure for ordinary support.....		12.62
Per capita daily expenditure for ordinary support.....		.414

TABLE NO. 14

PRODUCTS OF RANCHES AND GARDENS FOR USE AT
THE PRISON

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Product	Weight		Valuation
	Tons	Pounds	
Hay (alfalfa).....	578	.....	\$ 6,936.00
Oats.....		29,400	396.90
Barley.....		13,630	185.10
Wheat.....		24,295	376.26
Straw.....		30,435	136.96
Stock beets.....	500	.....	2,500.00
Onions.....		127,930	1,279.30
Parsnips.....		29,532	295.32
Radishes.....		20,651	206.51
Carrots.....		23,958	239.58
Rhubarb.....		844	25.32
Turnips.....		34,485	344.85
Spinach.....		3,716	74.32
Lettuce.....		10,815	108.15
Peas.....		3,778	113.34
String beans.....		13,867	138.67
Squash.....		9,989	99.89
Cucumbers.....		8,989	89.89
Cabbage.....		138,748	1,387.48
Celery.....		23,123	462.46
Tomatoes.....		7,182	215.46
Corn.....		37,600	507.60
Dill.....		190	9.50
Parsley.....		196	7.84
Red pepper.....		2,472	84.16
Cauliflower.....		4,493	44.93
Pumpkins.....		20,793	207.93
Red table beets.....		20,611	206.11
Apples (culls)*.....		51,759	129.40
Cider vinegar.....	80 bbls.	.....	800.00
Ice from ice pond.....	750 tons	.....	2,250.00
Totals.....			\$ 19,859.23

*Not included in apples used for cider.

TABLE NO. 15

PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

INCOMING		Number
Received from sentence of court.....		667
Escaped prisoners returned.....		19
Returned for violation of parole.....		32
Totals.....		718
OUTGOING		
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....		47
Released by order of court.....		10
*Pardoned.....		1
Paroled.....		604
Escaped.....		35
Died.....		19
Executed.....		1
Total.....		717
SUMMARY		
Prison population December 1, 1910.....		744
Incoming.....		718
Total.....		1,462
Outgoing.....		717
Prison population November 30, 1912.....		745

*State of Wyoming prisoner, pardoned by the Governor of Wyoming June 6, 1911.

TABLE NO. 16

COUNTY REPRESENTATION OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

COUNTY	No.	Per Cent.	COUNTY	No.	Per Cent.
Adams.....	5	.007	Logan.....	11	.017
Arapahoe.....	3	.005	Mesa.....	16	.024
Archuleta.....	1	.001	Mineral.....	1	.001
Boulder.....	9	.014	Montrose.....	2	.003
Bent.....	5	.007	Morgan.....	9	.014
Chaffee.....	25	.038	Montezuma.....	1	.001
Cheyenne.....	2	.003	Moffat.....	5	.007
Clear Creek.....	5	.007	Otero.....	18	.028
Conejos.....	5	.007	Ouray.....	2	.003
Costilla.....	1	.001	Pitkin.....	2	.003
Denver.....	163	.244	Prowers.....	5	.007
Douglas.....	5	.007	Pueblo.....	98	.147
Elbert.....	2	.003	Phillips.....	1	.001
El Paso.....	36	.054	Rio Blanco.....	1	.001
Fremont.....	24	.036	Rio Grande.....	5	.007
Garfield.....	18	.028	Routt.....	6	.009
Gilpin.....	2	.003	Saguache.....	3	.005
Gunnison.....	2	.003	Sedgwick.....	4	.006
Huerfano.....	29	.044	San Juan.....	3	.005
Jefferson.....	3	.005	San Miguel.....	2	.003
Jackson.....	4	.006	Summit.....	2	.003
Kiowa.....	4	.006	Teller.....	14	.021
Lake.....	7	.010	Washington.....	4	.006
La Plata.....	7	.010	Weld.....	27	.041
Larimer.....	10	.015	Yuma.....	6	.009
Las Animas.....	36	.054	State of Wyoming.....	3	.005
Lincoln.....	3	.005			
			Total.....	667	1.000

TABLE NO. 17

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

NATIVE BORN.

PLACE OF BIRTH	No.	PLACE OF BIRTH	No.
Arizona.....	2	Missouri.....	37
Alabama.....	6	Montana.....	3
Arkansas.....	5	Nebraska.....	17
California.....	14	New Jersey.....	2
Colorado.....	84	New Mexico.....	17
Connecticut.....	2	New York.....	34
District of Columbia.....	5	North Carolina.....	2
Florida.....	1	Ohio.....	22
Georgia.....	7	Oregon.....	2
Illinois.....	46	Oklahoma.....	8
Indiana.....	11	Pennsylvania.....	35
Iowa.....	25	South Carolina.....	1
Kansas.....	27	South Dakota.....	1
Kentucky.....	12	Tennessee.....	15
Louisiana.....	5	Texas.....	26
Maine.....	1	Virginia.....	8
Maryland.....	4	Washington.....	1
Massachusetts.....	10	West Virginia.....	3
Michigan.....	7	Wisconsin.....	11
Minnesota.....	9	Wyoming.....	2
Mississippi.....	2		
		Total.....	532

TABLE NO. 17—Continued

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

FOREIGN BORN.

PLACE OF BIRTH	No.	PLACE OF BIRTH	No.
Austria.....	13	Italy.....	18
Bulgaria.....	1	Japan.....	3
Canada.....	3	Mexico.....	36
Denmark.....	2	Róumania.....	1
England.....	12	Russia.....	3
France.....	2	Scotland.....	2
Germany.....	19	South Africa.....	2
Hawaii.....	1	Sweden.....	4
Hungary.....	1	Switzerland.....	1
Ireland.....	8	West Indies.....	3
		Total.....	135
Native born.....		532	
Foreign born.....		135	
Total.....		667	

TABLE NO. 18

OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

OCCUPATION	No.	OCCUPATION	No.
Accountants.....	3	Electricians.....	7
Ad writers.....	1	Engineers.....	12
Bell boys.....	1	Engravers.....	1
Bakers.....	3	Farmers.....	50
Barbers.....	9	Firemen.....	22
Bartenders.....	5	Florists.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	9	Gamblers.....	1
Boilermakers.....	3	Gardeners.....	3
Bridge builders.....	1	House cleaners.....	2
Brewers.....	1	Hod carriers.....	2
Bookkeepers.....	9	Horsemen.....	4
Bookbinders.....	1	Hotel keepers.....	1
Butlers.....	2	Hackmen.....	1
Brass workers.....	1	Hotel clerks.....	4
Bricklayers.....	1	Housewives.....	5
Bank clerks.....	1	Iron moulders.....	4
Butchers.....	3	Iron workers.....	5
Contractors.....	3	Interpreters.....	1
Civil engineers.....	1	Insurance agents.....	1
Constables.....	1	Laborers.....	126
Conductors.....	2	Lumbermen.....	1
Chemists.....	1	Laundrymen.....	1
Cowboys.....	5	Linemen.....	2
Carpenters.....	12	Locomotive engineers.....	2
China decorators.....	1	Liverymen.....	1
Chauffeurs.....	4	Machinists.....	6
Clerks.....	5	Machinists' helpers.....	4
Candy makers.....	1	Motormen.....	1
Cooks.....	31	Miners.....	42
Doormen.....	1	Musicians.....	7
Draughtsmen.....	2	Marble workers.....	1
Dishwashers.....	1	News boys.....	1
Druggists.....	1	Nurses.....	7
Dressmakers.....	3	No occupation.....	4

TABLE NO. 18—Continued.

OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS

OCCUPATION	No.	OCCUPATION	No.
Novelty workers.....	1	Stockmen.....	4
Opticians	1	Stonccutters	3
Painters	13	Stenographers	6
Photographers	2	Stock brokers	1
Physicians.....	1	Stewards	2
Plumbers.....	3	Tailors	10
Porters.....	10	Tool sharpeners	1
Printers.....	5	Teamsters	48
Railroad men.....	11	Telegraph operators	1
Ranchmen.....	30	Tinsmiths	1
Real estate agents.....	2	Undertakers	1
Reporters.....	1	Vocalists	2
Railroad claim agents.....	1	Waiters	9
Sailors.....	1	Watchmakers	1
Salesmen.....	8	Woodworkers	1
Saloon keepers.....	4	Wagonmakers	1
Stone masons.....	3	Well drillers	2
Sewing machine agents.....	1		
Shoemakers.....	7	Total.....	667
Steamfitters.....	5		

TABLE NO. 19

CRIMES CLASSIFIED

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Assault on female child under 16 years of age.....	1	Kidnapping.....	1
Assault to kill.....	8	Larceny.....	39
Arson.....	1	Larceny as bailee.....	3
Assault to murder.....	8	Larceny of bicycle.....	9
Assault to rape.....	5	Larceny of livestock.....	26
Assault to rob.....	8	Larceny from the person.....	13
Bigamy.....	2	Living on earnings of prostitute.....	1
Burglary.....	84	Murder.....	59
Burglary and larceny.....	100	Manslaughter.....	1
Bribery.....	1	Malicious mischief.....	1
Buggery.....	1	Non-support.....	3
Bank robbery.....	1	Ore stealing.....	1
Confidence game.....	13	Perjury.....	6
Conspiracy.....	2	Prostitution.....	1
Cheat.....	1	Pimp.....	1
Crime against nature.....	1	Passing and uttering counterfeit coins	1
Cohabiting with daughter.....	1	Rape.....	14
Dynamiting fish.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	8
Embezzlement.....	14	Robbery.....	27
False pretense.....	13	Robbery and larceny.....	1
Felonious assault.....	3	Rape and incest.....	1
Fictitious checks.....	14	Robbery with a weapon.....	1
Forged instruments.....	1	Robbery and grand larceny.....	7
Forgery.....	50	Robbery with a gun.....	1
Forgery and uttering.....	19	Selling mortgaged property.....	1
Fraud.....	2	Seduction under promise of marriage.	1
Grand larceny.....	60	Soliciting for a prostitute.....	1
Having burglar tools in possession....	1	Sodomy.....	2
Highway robbery.....	2	Uttering forged checks.....	1
Indecent liberties.....	8	Uttering.....	2
In building with intent to steal.....	2	Uttering forged instruments.....	1
		Voluntary manslaughter.....	4
		Total.....	667

TABLE NO. 20

SHOWING CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Assault to kill.....	8	Living on earnings of prostitute.....	1
Assault to murder.....	8	Murder.....	59
Assault to rape.....	5	Manslaughter.....	1
Assault on female child under 16 years of age.....	1	Non-support.....	3
Bigamy.....	2	Pimp.....	1
Buggery.....	1	Prostitution.....	1
Crime against nature.....	1	Rape and incest.....	1
Cohabiting with daughter.....	1	Rape.....	14
Felonious assault.....	3	Sodomy.....	2
Indecent liberties.....	8	Soliciting for prostitute.....	1
Kidnapping.....	1	Seduction under promise of marriage..	1
		Voluntary manslaughter.....	4
		Total.....	128

TABLE NO. 21

SHOWING CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Burglary.....	84	In building with intent to steal.....	2
Burglary and larceny.....	100	Larceny.....	39
Bank robbery.....	1	Larceny as bailee.....	3
Confidence game.....	13	Larceny of bicycle.....	9
Dynamiting fish.....	1	Larceny of livestock.....	26
Embezzlement.....	14	Malicious mischief.....	1
False pretense.....	13	Ore stealing.....	1
Fictitious checks.....	14	Passing and uttering counterfeit coins	1
Forged instruments.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	8
Forgery.....	50	Selling mortgaged property.....	1
Forgery and uttering.....	19	Uttering.....	2
Grand larceny.....	60	Uttering forged checks.....	1
Having burglar tools in possession....	1	Uttering forged instruments.....	1
		Total.....	466

TABLE NO. 22

SHOWING CRIMES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Arson.....	1	Larceny from the person.....	13
Assault to rob.....	8	Perjury.....	6
Bribery.....	1	Robbery.....	27
Conspiracy.....	2	Robbery and larceny.....	1
Cheat.....	1	Robbery with a weapon.....	1
Fraud.....	2	Robbery and grand larceny.....	7
Highway robbery.....	2	Robbery with a gun.....	1
		Total.....	73

SUMMARY.

Crimes against the person.....	128
Crimes against property.....	466
Crimes against person and property.....	73
Total.....	667

TABLE NO. 23

AGES OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30. 1912.

AGE	No.	AGE	No.
16.....	1	41.....	9
17.....	4	42.....	3
18.....	11	43.....	11
19.....	25	44.....	10
20.....	27	45.....	7
21.....	30	46.....	6
22.....	35	47.....	6
23.....	25	48.....	7
24.....	41	49.....	4
25.....	39	50.....	10
26.....	32	52.....	5
27.....	37	53.....	3
28.....	35	54.....	5
29.....	16	55.....	2
30.....	30	56.....	3
31.....	18	57.....	3
32.....	18	59.....	1
33.....	21	61.....	2
34.....	18	62.....	1
35.....	31	63.....	3
36.....	15	65.....	1
37.....	12	67.....	1
38.....	15	68.....	1
39.....	12	75.....	1
40.....	13	81.....	1
		Total.....	667

TABLE NO. 24

SENTENCE OF PRISONERS

RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

SENTENCE	Number
Twenty-nine days to thirty days.....	1
Eight months to one year and three months.....	1
Ten months to one year.....	1
Eleven months to one year.....	1
One year.....	2
One year and one day.....	1
One year to one year and one month.....	2
One year to one year and two months.....	2
One year to one year and three months.....	8
One year to one year and six months.....	46
One year to two years.....	73
One year to three years.....	26
One year to four years.....	4
One year to five years.....	11
One year to six years.....	1
One year to seven years.....	1
One year and two months to one year and six months.....	1
One year and three months to one year and six months.....	1
One year and two months to three years.....	1
One year and three months to two years.....	6
One year and three months to five years.....	1
One year and three months to seven years.....	1
One year and six months to two years.....	28
One year and six months to two years and six months.....	2
One year and six months to three years.....	15
One year and six months to four years.....	2
One year and six months to five years.....	9
One year and six months to six years.....	1
One year and six months to seven years.....	1
One year and eight months to two years.....	1

TABLE NO. 24—Continued.

SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

SENTENCE	Number
One year to two years and six months.....	1
Two years to two years and three months.....	1
Two years to two years and six months.....	4
Two years to three years.....	66
Two years to four years.....	25
Two years to five years.....	31
Two years to six years.....	3
Two years to seven years.....	2
Two years and six months to three years.....	3
Two years and six months to three years and six months.....	2
Two years and six months to four years.....	4
Two years and six months to five years.....	4
Two years and six months to six years.....	1
Three years to three years and six months.....	2
Three years to four years.....	17
Three years to five years.....	51
Three years to six years.....	13
Three years to seven years.....	2
Three years to ten years.....	4
Three years and three months to five years.....	1
Three years and six months to five years.....	1
Four years to five years.....	10
Four years to six years.....	19
Four years to seven years.....	2
Four years to eight years.....	1
Four years to ten years.....	2
Four years to fourteen years.....	1
Five years to six years.....	7
Five years to seven years.....	12
Five years to eight years.....	3
Five years to nine years.....	1
Five years to ten years.....	11

TABLE NO. 24—Continued.

SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

SENTENCE	Number
Five years to twenty years.....	1
Five years to seventy years.....	1
Five years to eighty years.....	1
Six years to seven years.....	5
Six years to eight years.....	3
Six years to ten years.....	4
Seven years and six months to eight years.....	2
Seven years and eleven months to eight years.....	1
Seven years to eight years.....	4
Seven years to nine years.....	2
Seven years to ten years.....	6
Seven years to fourteen years.....	1
Eight years to nine years.....	1
Eight years to twelve years.....	1
Nine years and six months to ten years.....	1
Nine years to ten years.....	4
Ten years to ten years and six months.....	1
Ten years to twelve years.....	4
Ten years to thirteen years.....	1
Ten years to fourteen years.....	4
Ten years to fifteen years.....	3
Ten years to eighteen years.....	1
Ten years to twenty years.....	3
Twelve years to fourteen years.....	1
Twelve years to fifteen years.....	3
Twelve years to twenty years.....	1
Fourteen years to sixteen years.....	1
Fourteen years to eighteen years.....	1
Fourteen years to twenty years.....	1
Fourteen years to twenty-two years.....	1
Fifteen years to eighteen years.....	1
Fifteen years to twenty years.....	1

TABLE NO. 24—Concluded.

SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

SENTENCE	Number
Eighteen years to twenty years.....	1
Eighteen years to twenty-five years.....	1
Eighteen years to thirty years.....	1
Twenty years to twenty-two years.....	1
Twenty years to twenty-five years.....	3
Twenty years to thirty years.....	2
Twenty years to forty years.....	1
Twenty-five years to thirty-five years.....	1
Thirty years to fifty years.....	1
Thirty-five years to fifty years.....	1
Thirty-five years to sixty years.....	1
Life.....	24
Death.....	5
Total.....	667

SUMMARY

Definite sentences.....	3	Death sentences.....	5
Life sentences.....	24	Indeterminate sentences.....	635
		Total.....	667

AVERAGE OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

Average minimum sentence, three years and three months.

Average maximum sentence, five years and seven months and two days.

TABLE NO. 25

SHOWING NUMBER OF TIMES INCARCERATED

PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Serving first term.....	478
Serving second term.....	140
Serving third term.....	32
Serving fourth term.....	10
Serving fifth term.....	6
Serving seventh term.....	1
Total.....	667

TABLE NO. 26

SHOWING DOMESTIC RELATIONS

PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Single.....	392
Married.....	225
Widowers.....	28
Divorced.....	22
Total.....	667

TABLE NO. 27

SHOWING HABITS OF LIFE

PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Use tobacco.....	600
Do not use tobacco.....	67
Total.....	667
Temperate.....	184
Intemperate.....	483
Total.....	667

TABLE NO. 28

SHOWING DEGREE OF EDUCATION

PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Read and write.....	618
Read, but cannot write.....	5
Neither read nor write.....	44
Total.....	667

TABLE NO. 29

SHOWING RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS

PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Protestant.....	384
Catholic.....	254
Jewish.....	2
Greek church.....	1
Buddhist.....	1
None.....	25
Total.....	667

TABLE NO. 30

ESCAPES

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

No.	NAME	RECEIVED	ESCAPED	WHERE EMPLOYED
7898	Devoe, C. R.....	Oct. 26, '10	Apr. 16, '11	Pueblo Road Camp
7783	Vickers, Cullen.....	June 11, '10	Apr. 19, '11	Pueblo Road Camp
7861	Rhyner, Roy.....	Sept. 24, '10	Apr. 19, '11	Pueblo Road Camp
8023	Stark, Ed.....	Mar. 10, '11	May 28, '11	Beaver Creek Road Camp
7288	Day, Curtis T.	Nov. 21, '08	June 5, '11	New State Garden
7565	Hollingsworth, Ross ..	Oct. 2, '09	June 5, '11	New State Garden
7183	Scott, L. A.....	July 1, '08	June 11, '11	Mt. Morrison Road Camp
7596	Bernard, Alva.....	Nov. 5, '09	June 11, '11	Mt. Morrison Road Camp
7937	Speckman, Paul.....	Dec. 2, '10	July 9, '11	Beaver Creek Road Camp
7794	Murrey, I. T.....	June 21, '10	July 25, '11	Limestone Quarry
6810	Martinez, Francisco....	May 23, '07	Aug. 9, '11	Cottonwood Road Camp
7068	Altenbiend, Carl.....	Mar. 5, '08	Aug. 20, '11	Mesa County Road Camp
7591	Cole, A. B.....	Oct. 27, '09	Sept. 16, '11	Mesa County Road Camp
7781	Blair, J. H.....	June 8, '10	Sept. 24, '11	Mesa County Road Camp
4649	Heiman, William.....	Nov. 30, '98	Oct. 4, '11	Mesa County Road Camp
8093	Callihan, H. E.....	May 30, '11	Oct. 26, '11	Mt. Morrison Road Camp
7872	French, Clinton.....	Oct. 5, '10	Nov. 16, '11	Pueblo Road Camp
7945	Munn, J. R.....	Dec. 15, '10	Jan. 15, '12	Larimer Co. Road Camp, No. 1
7576	Mattox, Joe.....	Oct. 13, '09	Jan. 15, '12	Larimer Co. Road Camp, No. 1
8035	Rice, J. T.....	Mar. 26, '11	Mar. 29, '12	Mesa County Road Camp
7745	McAdam, Marion.....	Apr. 24, '10	June 5, '12	Pueblo Road Camp
8074	Morgan, C. A.....	May 9, '11	June 5, '12	Pueblo County Road Camp
7650	Bennett, Jesse.....	Jan. 7, '10	June 13, '12	Beaver Creek Road Camp
7558	Martinez, Leandro.	Sept. 28, '09	June 16, '12	Beaver Creek Road Camp
6245	Trujillo, Lazaro.....	Feb. 2, '05	June 16, '12	Beaver Creek Road Camp
7598	Kremer, C. W.....	Nov. 9, '09	June 19, '12	Pueblo Road Camp
8037	Maldonado, Pedro	Mar. 29, '11	June 29, '12	Ranch No. 4
8090	Bergerio, Joe.....	May 28, '11	June 29, '12	Ranch No. 4
7792	Young, John.....	June 19, '10	July 4, '12	Hound Corral
8194	Wolf, John.....	Sept. 14, '11	Aug. 4, '12	Larimer Co. Road Camp No. 2
7555	Bernal, Jose.....	Sept. 25, '09	Aug. 6, '12	Mesa County Road Camp
7182	Colling, Fred.....	June 30, '08	Sept. 13, '12	Main Street, below West Gate
5240	Cain, Robert.....	Aug. 30, '01	Sept. 17, '12	New State Garden
8107	Mackley, J. L.....	June 6, '11	Oct. 31, '12	Canon City Street Gang
8354	Baldwin, Conley.....	Feb. 21, '12	Nov. 15, '12	New State Garden

TABLE NO. 31

ESCAPES RECAPTURED

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

No.	NAME	ESCAPED	RETURNED TO THE PRISON	WHERE CAPTURED
5775	Morales, Edward	June 20, '07	Jan. 11, '11	Salt Lake City, Utah
7074	Hummel, John	Oct. 25, '10	Apr. 20, '11	Assumption, Illinois
7783	Vickers, Cullen	Apr. 19, '11	Apr. 23, '11	Colorado Springs, Colo.
7861	Rhyner, Roy	Apr. 19, '11	Apr. 23, '11	Colorado Springs, Colo.
7288	Day, Curtis T.	June 5, '11	June 19, '11	Unable to pass guard line
7565	Hollingsworth, Ross...	June 5, '11	June 19, '11	Returned to prison starving
8023	Stark, Ed.	May 28, '11	June 28, '11	Salina, Kansas
6810	Martinez, Francisco...	Aug. 9, '11	Aug. 11, '11	Parkdale, Colorado
7937	Speckman, Paul	July 9, '11	Aug. 18, '11	Chicago, Illinois
4649	Heiman, William	Oct. 4, '11	Oct. 9, '11	Palisade, Colorado
7794	Murray, I. T.	July 25, '11	Oct. 10, '11	Seattle, Washington
7945	Munn, J. R.	Jan. 15, '12	Jan. 18, '12	Killed resisting arrest
7576	Mattox, Joe	Jan. 15, '12	Jan. 20, '12	Tie Siding, Wyoming
5950	Brinkman, Frank	Nov. 19, '05	Apr. 15, '12	Omaha, Nebraska
7598	Kremer, C. W.	June 19, '12	June 20, '12	Eight miles from Pinon, Colo.
6245	Trujillo, Lazaro	June 16, '12	June 30, '12	Trinidad, Colorado
8037	Maldonado, Pedro	June 29, '12	July 28, '12	Clayton, New Mexico
6395	Schrode, Harry	July 17, '07	Aug. 3, '12	Berkeley, California
7182	Colling, Fred	Sept. 13, '12	Sept. 15, '12	Florence, Colorado

ESCAPES LOCATED IN OTHER PRISONS

No.	NAME	ESCAPED	WHERE IMPRISONED
6723	Dunn, Frank	July 5, '07	Kansas State Penitentiary
5891	Cooper, E. H.	Aug. 18, '08	Massachusetts State Penitentiary
7872	French, Clinton	Nov. 16, '11	Arizona State Penitentiary
8074	Morgan, C. A.	June 5, '12	Teller County Jail, Cripple Creek, Colo.

TABLE NO. 32

SUMMARY OF ESCAPES SINCE PENITENTIARY WAS ESTABLISHED

WHERE PRISONERS HAVE BEEN GONE MORE THAN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Total number of escapes to December 1, 1910.....	225	
Total number recaptured to December 1, 1910.....	116	
Total number at large December 1, 1910.....	109	
Total escapes during two years ending November 30, 1912.....	35	
Total.....	144	
Recaptured during the two years ending November 30, 1912.....	19	
Located in other prisons.....	4	23
Total number at large December 1, 1912.....	121	
Total loss for two years ending November 30, 1912.....	12	

TABLE NO. 33

SHOWING NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED,
1870 TO 1912

Received two years ending November 30, 1872.....	48
Received two years ending November 30, 1874.....	53
Received two years ending November 30, 1876.....	107
Received two years ending November 30, 1878.....	141
Received two years ending November 30, 1880.....	199
Received two years ending November 30, 1882.....	287
Received two years ending November 30, 1884.....	290
Received two years ending November 30, 1886.....	307
Received two years ending November 30, 1888.....	404
Received two years ending November 30, 1890.....	565
Received two years ending November 30, 1892.....	709
Received two years ending November 30, 1894.....	514
Received two years ending November 30, 1896.....	537
Received two years ending November 30, 1898.....	490
Received two years ending November 30, 1900.....	390
Received two years ending November 30, 1902.....	549
Received two years ending November 30, 1904.....	590
Received two years ending November 30, 1906.....	497
Received two years ending November 30, 1908.....	614
Received two years ending November 30, 1910.....	643
Received two years ending November 30, 1912.....	667
Total number of prisoners received in forty-two years.....	8,601

TABLE NO. 34

ARTICLES ISSUED FROM THE TAILOR-SHOP

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

ARTICLES	No.	ARTICLES	No.
Top shirts, ticking.....	2,378	Blankets.....	179
Top shirts, drilling.....	19	Ammunition bags.....	4
Undershirts, canton flannel.....	2,000	Mattresses.....	720
Undershirts, drilling.....	74	Hats, ticking.....	460
Undershirts, citizens.....	118	Hats, straw.....	24
Drawers, canton flannel.....	2,196	Hats, discharge.....	408
Drawers, drilling.....	60	Shoe laces.....	1,311 doz.
Drawers, citizens.....	117	Towels, roller.....	142
Pants, blue.....	992	Towels, hand.....	2,364
Pants, olive duck, plain.....	705	Gloves, canton flannel.....	177 pair
Pants, olive duck, striped.....	635	Gloves, leather.....	197 pair
Pants, ticking.....	153	Mitts.....	198 pair
Shoes, brogans.....	1,690 pair	Suspenders.....	415
Shoes, discharge.....	269 pair	Socks.....	1,709 pair
Shoes, cloth.....	41 pair	Sheets.....	608
Shoes, canvas.....	19 pair	Sheets, hospital.....	54
Sneaks.....	70 pair	Thread, cotton.....	640 doz.
Half soles.....	3,389 pair	Discharge suits.....	220
Heels.....	3,581 pair	Discharge shirts.....	45
In-soles.....	441 pair	Discharge hats and caps.....	310
Out-soles.....	443 pair	Aprons, ticking.....	158
Counters.....	8 pair	Aprons, drilling.....	31
Harness leather.....	242 lbs.	Pillow ticks.....	116
Coats, blue.....	251	Pillow slips.....	103
Coats, olive duck.....	39	Night gowns, hospital.....	34
Cardigan jackets.....	159	Leaf tobacco.....	13,703 lbs.
Waiters' jackets.....	8	Sugar.....	2,020 lbs.
Overalls.....	8	Licorice.....	1,468 lbs.
Operating gowns.....	4	Undershirts, sheeting.....	49

TABLE NO. 35

DAILY COUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

DAYS	Dec. 1910	Jan. 1911	Feb. 1911	Mar. 1911	Apr. 1911	May 1911	June 1911	July 1911	Aug. 1911	Sept. 1911	Oct. 1911	Nov. 1911
1.....	744	738	747	739	742	741	750	766	770	753	767	766
2.....	745	737	746	738	743	740	748	766	770	752	766	764
3.....	747	736	746	739	743	739	751	765	767	752	765	763
4.....	747	737	746	740	743	741	752	763	768	753	764	764
5.....	747	737	744	741	742	740	750	765	767	751	763	764
6.....	749	734	744	740	744	743	755	764	767	751	763	763
7.....	749	732	744	741	745	742	753	765	766	751	763	764
8.....	749	734	743	741	745	739	755	763	764	752	761	764
9.....	746	733	741	740	748	741	754	766	763	752	764	764
10.....	741	732	741	742	746	743	752	761	763	753	766	765
11.....	742	734	740	746	747	743	752	763	763	753	768	766
12.....	743	736	739	745	742	743	750	760	764	753	771	766
13.....	742	734	738	745	743	740	746	762	764	753	772	763
14.....	742	734	738	744	741	741	746	760	764	756	772	763
15.....	743	737	739	745	742	742	749	760	761	757	774	763
16.....	742	735	738	742	741	744	750	762	761	758	773	762
17.....	740	738	737	743	740	742	751	762	760	761	772	761

18.....	740	738	740	742	741	741	741	753	763	759	761	769	761
19.....	740	738	738	739	741	741	741	755	763	759	761	772	763
20.....	740	736	737	739	738	738	742	754	762	758	761	770	763
21.....	740	735	738	740	738	742	742	756	763	759	762	770	765
22.....	739	737	737	742	738	742	742	757	765	759	762	770	766
23.....	739	736	737	742	742	742	743	760	766	757	762	770	765
24.....	739	737	736	740	742	742	746	763	766	757	764	770	769
25.....	738	740	738	740	742	742	747	764	764	755	770	773	771
26.....	737	741	738	742	743	743	748	765	766	754	772	771	772
27.....	737	741	737	741	741	741	748	767	767	753	773	771	771
28.....	737	740	736	741	741	741	750	767	766	754	773	771	769
29.....	739	744	.....	742	739	739	745	768	767	754	767	770	769
30.....	737	749	.....	742	739	739	747	766	768	753	765	769	768
31.....	738	745	.....	742	.....	.....	749	.....	771	753	.....	768	.....
Average.....	742	737	740	741	742	741	743	755	764	761	759	768	765

TABLE NO. 35—Concluded

DAILY COUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

DAYS	Dec. 1911	Jan. 1912	Feb. 1912	Mar. 1912	Apr. 1912	May 1912	June 1912	July 1912	Aug. 1912	Sept. 1912	Oct. 1912	Nov. 1912
1.....	770	771	769	793	797	797	801	804	809	795	784	756
2.....	768	770	771	792	797	798	802	806	808	792	783	756
3.....	770	769	772	792	796	801	801	805	808	791	783	758
4.....	767	765	774	790	797	800	802	802	811	791	781	758
5.....	768	765	774	789	796	800	804	800	809	789	778	757
6.....	767	764	773	790	793	798	803	799	808	787	778	756
7.....	770	765	777	791	799	796	803	801	807	787	777	754
8.....	770	762	776	790	799	796	802	803	805	787	776	753
9.....	770	762	778	790	801	795	802	804	803	785	775	751
10.....	769	762	776	798	799	795	803	806	802	782	775	750
11.....	769	762	776	800	799	796	801	808	800	782	771	748
12.....	768	763	778	800	799	803	801	808	801	784	771	748
13.....	768	763	778	800	798	803	802	808	799	784	772	749
14.....	766	761	777	800	798	802	801	809	799	783	771	748
15.....	769	758	775	800	800	802	807	809	799	784	770	747
16.....	769	758	775	802	799	802	807	813	798	786	771	746
17.....	769	760	776	802	798	804	807	815	798	784	773	747

18.....	771	759	776	801	801	804	809	813	798	782	772	747
19.....	770	759	778	801	799	804	808	815	801	782	774	747
20.....	770	758	784	800	798	804	808	817	800	785	772	747
21.....	773	759	787	800	798	806	808	816	799	784	770	753
22.....	774	757	789	801	798	805	811	814	799	785	769	751
23.....	776	757	793	801	797	806	810	814	798	785	767	750
24.....	776	758	792	804	800	806	810	810	797	784	761	752
25.....	775	760	792	801	800	805	808	812	798	785	762	750
26.....	775	761	793	801	800	806	807	812	797	785	761	750
27.....	775	762	792	802	799	803	803	812	795	785	761	750
28.....	775	766	792	801	808	799	803	812	794	782	756	749
29.....	773	769	794	800	804	798	806	810	794	786	757	748
30.....	772	769	.....	805	798	799	803	810	796	786	757	748
31.....	771	768	.....	805	.....	801	.....	810	796	.....	756	.....
Average.....	773	762	780	798	799	801	805	809	801	785	770	750

TABLE NO. 36

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

WHERE EMPLOYED	Days Worked	Number of Men Employed	Daily Average
Gardens.....	513	5,335	10
Sandstone quarry.....	570	23,940	42
Lime kiln.....	327	13,080	40
Limestone quarry.....	483	12,558	26
Spall gang.....	295	17,700	60
Stone shed.....	564	3,948	7
City street gang.....	377	4,352	11
Blacksmith shop.....	598	6,599	11
Carpenter shop.....	612	15,321	25
Paint shop.....	612	612	1
Tailor shop.....	612	8,474	13
Shoe shop.....	611	6,101	10
Laundry and bath house.....	731	10,234	14
Boiler house.....	731	14,897	20
Dynamo room.....	731	2,924	4
Pump house.....	731	2,924	4
Kitchen and dining room.....	731	28,515	39
Vegetable room.....	731	5,117	7
Bakery.....	731	4,384	6
Stables.....	731	11,685	16
Ranches.....	597	12,938	22
Storeroom.....	731	2,193	3
Colorado Springs, 8 Mile Park, Beaver Creek and Weld County road camps.....	621	22,510	36
Mesa County road camp.....	402	17,436	43
Pueblo road camp.....	609	14,953	24
Royal Gorge, Cottonwood and Loveland.....	392	9,060	23
Longmont, Morrison and Larimer County.....	594	18,327	30
Extra gangs and prison duty.....	731	82,649	113
Tobacco shop.....	612	1,223	2
		379,989	662

TABLE NO 36—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

	Number of Men Employed	Daily Average
Sick.....	8,782	12
Insane.....	7,280	10
Feeble minded.....	9,485	13
Cripples.....	2,903	4
Females.....	11,598	16
Reported and lying-in men.....	31,876	52
	71,924	107
Percentage of convicts employed..... 86.08		
Percentage of convicts unemployed..... 13.92		

TABLE NO. 37

SHOWING OFFENSES FOR WHICH PRISONERS HAVE
BEEN REPORTED, AND THE NUMBER THEREOF

DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Attempting to escape.....	6
Talking and laughing at the dining room table.....	13
Impudence and insolence to officers.....	12
Talking to one another from cell to cell.....	25
Agitating at road camps.....	5
Fighting with another prisoner.....	28
Infraction of rules at road camps.....	6
Refusing to fold arms.....	5
Indecent and obscene language to another prisoner.....	6
Return escapes.....	19
Having tobacco in yard and other forbidden places.....	4
Refusing to obey an officer.....	9
Disrespectful talk about an officer.....	3
Passing tobacco, etc., to the reported men.....	7

TABLE NO 37—Continued.

**SHOWING OFFENSES FOR WHICH PRISONERS HAVE
BEEN REPORTED, AND THE NUMBER THEREOF**

DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Wasting food at dining room table.....	9
Wasting food in cell houses.....	3
Visiting without permission.....	5
Looking up in gallery of chapel.....	8
Talking and laughing in chapel.....	2
Return for violation of parole.....	12
Disturbance and making noise in cell house.....	16
Having knife in possession.....	3
Attacking another prisoner with weapon.....	5
Talking in cell house.....	3
Refusing to work.....	5
Disturbance and general disorder in kitchen.....	4
Sending tobacco to female department.....	3
Females having tobacco.....	2
Females using indecent and abusive language.....	2
Threatening an officer.....	2
Laziness and neglect of duty.....	10
Stealing property of an officer.....	1
Stealing state provisions, supplies, etc.....	8
Stealing from another prisoner.....	3
Leaving place of work without permission.....	3
Destroying state property.....	2
Disfiguring walls of cell.....	6
Having cocaine in possession.....	2
Expectorating on cell house floor.....	1
Passing notes to another prisoner.....	3
Gambling.....	3
Females fighting.....	6
Females receiving notes from male prisoners.....	2
Passing notes to female prisoners.....	3
Filing bars of his cell.....	1
Writing obscene and profane notes.....	3
Attacking another prisoner (without weapon).....	3
Making unnecessary remarks about an escape.....	1
Snoking in forbidden places.....	3
Total.....	296

TABLE NO. 38

SHOWING PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED, AND NATURE
AND DURATION THEREOF

DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Duration	NATURE OF PUNISHMENT	Number Punished
1 day	In the cooler.....	1
2 days	In the cooler.....	7
3 days	In the cooler.....	21
4 days	In the cooler.....	28
5 days	In the cooler.....	25
6 days	In the cooler.....	10
7 days	In the cooler.....	4
8 days	In the cooler.....	6
10 days	In the cooler.....	9
Further notice	In the cooler.....	21
15 days	Loss of all privileges.....	5
20 days	Loss of all privileges.....	4
30 days	Loss of all privileges.....	60
40 days	Loss of all privileges.....	98
50 days	Loss of all privileges.....	5
60 days	Loss of all privileges.....	24
90 days	Loss of all privileges.....	36
90 days	Wearing ball and chain.....	38
90 days	Half of head shaved.....	39
10 days	Locked in cell on two meals per day.....	2
15 days	Locked in cell on two meals per day.....	2
20 days	Locked in cell on two meals per day.....	1
25 days	Locked in cell on two meals per day.....	3
30 days	Locked in cell on two meals per day.....	6
40 days	Locked in cell on two meals per day.....	2
90 days	Locked in cell on two meals per day.....	7
4 months	Loss of chapel privileges.....	1
3 months	Loss of chapel privileges.....	1
2 months	Loss of chapel privileges.....	8
	Taken off of trusty list on report.....	25

STEWARD'S REPORT

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: As steward of the Colorado State Penitentiary, I herewith submit my report for the biennial period ending November 30, 1912.

The food supply is one that has received most careful consideration. In spite of the ever-increasing cost of food-stuff, we have managed to keep the per capita down at a reasonable figure by using our own produce to a great extent. Aside from the regular produce of previous years, we have very successfully, during the past biennial period, dried great quantities of apples, thereby saving several hundred dollars in the buying of dried fruits.

We have also made vinegar enough for the prison supply. These two articles have been produced without a particle of expense to the state. Another great saving has been made by supplying our holiday meals with meat and eggs from the prison hog-pens, sheep ranch, and poultry yards.

The following report will show you the cost of feeding the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. KEEFE,
Steward.

STEWARD'S REPORT

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Provisions issued from the store room.....	\$27,157.55	
Meat issued from the butcher shop.....	22,414.34	
Potatoes issued from the root house.....	5,270.58	
Sundry vegetables.....	1,766.16	
Total.....		\$56,608.63
*Average daily count.....	621	
Average daily cost for food.....	77.44	
Average cost per capita.....	.12½	

*This does not include the prisoners employed at the different road camps.

MAIL CLERK'S REPORT

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of the mail department of the Colorado State Penitentiary for the two years ending November 30, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK HELLMAN,
Mail Clerk.

REPORT OF THE MAIL CLERK'S OFFICE

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

MONTH	Stamps Received	Letters Forwarded	Letters Received	Papers Received	Money Received
December 1910.....	3,580	3,283	3,692	3,040	\$ 1,008.96
January 1911.....	2,000	2,198	3,224	2,655	623.55
February 1911.....	2,436	1,864	2,674	2,465	450.91
March 1911.....	1,500	2,017	2,770	2,702	679.97
April 1911.....	2,306	1,837	2,956	2,635	763.45
May 1911.....	1,883	1,983	2,825	2,512	738.28
June 1911.....	1,370	1,746	2,741	2,432	571.82
July 1911.....	2,000	1,840	2,625	2,741	653.43
August 1911.....	1,950	1,779	2,746	2,504	601.65
September 1911.....	1,700	1,638	2,661	1,386	353.58
October 1911.....	1,635	1,831	2,727	2,546	870.73
November 1911.....	2,034	1,873	2,389	2,208	829.23
December 1911.....	2,610	2,473	3,153	2,556	1,077.82
January 1912.....	1,563	2,069	2,584	2,585	528.39
February 1912.....	2,031	1,760	1,955	3,160	639.97
March 1912.....	1,700	1,773	2,320	3,825	386.20
April 1912.....	1,899	1,813	2,580	3,590	490.00
May 1912.....	1,587	1,770	2,560	3,500	500.53
June 1912.....	1,750	1,787	2,425	3,920	524.77
July 1912.....	1,855	1,993	2,539	3,280	477.00
August 1912.....	1,854	1,787	2,651	3,470	707.97
September 1912.....	1,887	1,895	2,530	3,670	535.37
October 1912.....	1,754	1,724	2,600	4,200	400.82
November 1912.....	1,775	1,799	2,940	4,290	1,015.80
Total.....	46,659	46,532	65,037	71,872	\$ 15,430.20

127 two-cent stamps on hand December 1, 1912.

MATRON'S REPORT

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Female Department for the biennial period ending November 30, 1912:

In prison December 1, 1910.....	22	38
Received from sentence of court.....	12	
Paroled prisoners returned.....	1	
Received from the State of Wyoming prison.....	3	
Released by order of court.....	2	29
Discharged.....	1	
*Pardoned.....	1	
Died.....	3	
Paroled.....	22	29
In prison November 30, 1912.....		9

*State of Wyoming prisoner pardoned by the Governor of Wyoming.

The female prisoners of this prison are employed in all kinds of domestic science. They are being taught cooking, cleaning, laundry work, mending, darning, knitting, plain sewing, and many kinds of fancy work; and many have taken up crocheting and embroidery work, and are doing beautiful work, never having done such work before.

We had a nice garden last summer and raised plenty of vegetables for our own use, and any amount of watermelons and cantaloupes. The prisoners also have charge of the flower-beds and lawn. In fact, everything is being taught that is essential in helping the women make an honorable living for themselves, or excellent home- and housekeepers, and citizens that will be of credit to their respective communities.

Strict discipline is observed at all times, and when the state work is finished they have plenty of time to devote to study and recreation.

Respectfully submitted,
ELIZABETH KERST,
Matron.

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION

COUNTY	No.	Per Cent.	COUNTY	No.	Per Cent.
Denver.....	6	.40	La Plata.....	1	.06
Jefferson.....	1	.07	Pueblo.....	3	.20
Las Animas.....	1	.07	State of Wyoming.....	3	.20
			Totals.....	15	.100

NATIVITY

NATIVE BORN.

PLACE OF BIRTH	No.	PLACE OF BIRTH	No.
California.....	1	New York.....	1
Colorado.....	2	Oklahoma.....	1
Kentucky.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	2
Kansas.....	1	Alabama.....	1
Nebraska.....	1	Total.....	12

FOREIGN BORN.

PLACE OF BIRTH	No.	PLACE OF BIRTH	No.
England.....	1	Italy.....	2
		Total.....	3

SUMMARY.

Native born	12
Foreign born	3
Total	15

OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION	No.	OCCUPATION	No.
Cooks.....	2	Nurses.....	2
Dressmakers.....	3	No occupation.....	1
Housewives.....	5	Laundress.....	1
Hotel keepers.....	1		
		Total.....	15

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Arson.....	1	Murder.....	3
Burglary and larceny.....	1	Manslaughter.....	1
Forgery and uttering.....	1	Perjury.....	1
False pretenses.....	1	Passing, uttering and publishing coun-	
Grand larceny.....	3	terfeit coins.....	1
Larceny from the person.....	1	Voluntary manslaughter.....	1
		Total.....	15

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Murder.....	3	Voluntary manslaughter.....	1
Manslaughter.....	1		
		Total.....	5

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Burglary and larceny.....	1	Grand larceny.....	3
False pretenses.....	1	Passing, uttering and publishing coun-	
Forgery and uttering.....	1	terfeit coins.....	1
		Total.....	7

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY

CRIME	No.	CRIME	No.
Arson.....	1	Perjury.....	1
Larceny from the person.....	1	Total.....	3

RECAPITULATION.

Crimes against the person	5
Crimes against property	7
Crimes against persons and property	3
Total.....	15

AGES

AGE	No.	AGE	No.
20.....	1	29.....	1
23.....	1	35.....	1
24.....	1	36.....	2
25.....	2	39.....	1
26.....	2	40.....	1
28.....	1	45.....	1
		Total.....	15

SENTENCES

SENTENCE	No.	SENTENCE	No.
1 year and 1 day.....	1	4 years to 6 years.....	1
1 year to 2 years and 6 months.....	1	4 years to 10 years.....	1
1 year and 6 months to 2 years.....	4	5 years to 8 years.....	1
1 year and 8 months to 2 years.....	1	10 years to 18 years.....	1
2 years to 3 years.....	1	Life.....	2
2 years to 5 years.....	1		
		Total.....	15

SUMMARY	No.
Definite sentences.....	3
Indeterminate sentences.....	12
Total.....	15

AVERAGE OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

Average minimum sentence, 2 years 9 months and 1 day.

Average maximum sentence, 4 years 9 months and 22 days.

NUMBER OF TIMES INCARCERATED

Serving first term.....	11
Serving second term.....	4
Total.....	15

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Single.....	3
Married.....	8
Widows.....	3
Divorced.....	1
Total.....	15

HABITS OF LIFE

Use tobacco.....	2	Temperate.....	13
Do not use tobacco.....	13	Intemperate.....	2
Total.....	15	Total.....	15

DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Read and write.....	13
Read, but cannot write.....	None
Neither read nor write.....	2
Total.....	15

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS

Protestant.....	9
Catholic.....	6
Total.....	15

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I herewith present my biennial report as physician and surgeon of the Colorado State Penitentiary for the period ending November 31, 1912.

The data in regard to this department have been so tabulated as to be readily understood.

The health of the inmates of the prison has been remarkably good, which I attribute to the care taken in carrying out sanitary measures. All cells and cell-houses have been thoroughly renovated and painted, and all floors and corridors cemented, adding greatly to the general cleanliness. I am also thoroughly convinced, after careful observation, that the work on ranches and road gangs, in gardens, etc., contributes very greatly to the health of the men thus engaged, and I most heartily recommend the same.

I call your attention to the admirable arrangement and condition of the hospital, which has been so favorably commented upon by the visiting physicians, as well as officials and medical men of similar institutions. The entire building has recently been repainted, and daily efforts are made to maintain its thoroughly sanitary condition.

The fly—that foul carrier of disease—has been excluded by the placing of screens on all the doors and windows of the different buildings, and the vigorous wielding of the supplemental “fly-swatter” has almost entirely exterminated this vicious pest.

We have had but few cases of typhoid fever occurring, and these were contracted outside of the institution proper, either in the road camps, or gardens, or on the ranches.

I have made every effort to segregate the tubercular, and to allow them plenty of fresh air, sunshine, and good wholesome food, with gratifying results.

The harmless insane and the convalescent are all allowed, as heretofore, to exercise in the hospital grounds or inclosure, but are separated from the tubercular cases.

In conformity with section 4892, page 1167, of the Revised Statutes, I would respectfully recommend prompt compliance with the same by removal of certain insane convicts to the State Asylum, as our institution is not prepared to care properly for this class of inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

T. D. PALMER, M. D.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912

SPECIAL CASES.

Lumbago.....	7	Heart disease.....	1
Asthma.....	4	Popliteal aneurism.....	1
Tonsilitis.....	17	La grippe.....	25
Bilious attack.....	69	Diarrhoea.....	6
Cystitis.....	3	Lanced scrotum.....	2
Contused hip.....	1	Erysipelas.....	7
Septicemia.....	2	Melancholia.....	5
Acute indigestion.....	2	Sprained back.....	3
Pneumonia.....	5	Contused foot.....	5
Mastoid abscess, right side.....	5	Rheumatism.....	16
Conjunctivitis.....	9	Typhoid fever.....	4
Appendicitis.....	3	Morphia mania.....	10
Inflamed testicle.....	2	Chronic dyspepsia.....	14
Stomach trouble.....	5	Hemorrhoids.....	4
Knife wound, left wrist.....	2	Syphilis.....	8
Knife wound, abdomen.....	1	Fistula.....	5
Knife wound, left side face.....	1	Goiter.....	1
Gun shot wound, right forearm.....	2	Fractured leg.....	4
Gun shot wound, left forearm.....	1	Fractured arm.....	1
Gun shot wound, right jaw.....	1	Fractured great toe.....	1
Bullet removed from back.....	1	Fractured fingers.....	2
Palpitation of heart.....	2	Fractured maxilla.....	2
Apoplexy.....	3	Phimosis.....	2
Organic heart disease.....	1	Eczema.....	6
Sprains.....	6	Tape worm.....	4
Epilepsy.....	2	Necrosis of Inf. maxilla.....	2
Carcinoma.....	1	Burns.....	2
Lacerated hands and face, result of pre- mature powder explosion.....	2	Bubo.....	1
Removed middle turbinates.....	1	Removal of tonsils.....	1
Removed adenoma inferior eye lid....	1	Hemorrhage of lungs.....	5
		Tuberculosis.....	27

MINOR SURGERY.

Contused and lacerated head and face.....	94
Contused and lacerated hands and feet.....	158
Teeth extracted.....	248

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

The following special surgical operations have been performed during the two years ending November 30, 1912:

Mastoid abscess, right side.....	1	Appendicitis.....	1
Popliteal aneurism.....	1	Hemorrhoids.....	2
Fistula.....	4	Phimosis.....	2
Removal adenoma inferior eyelid.....	1	Removal middle turbinates.....	1
Removal tonsils.....	1		

TABLE SHOWING DAILY AVERAGE OF PRISONERS RECEIVING MEDICAL TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL AND CELLS

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

Month	Year	Hospital	Cell	Month	Year	Hospital	Cell
December.....	1910	232	628	December.....	1911	209	461
January.....	1911	288	706	January.....	1912	132	537
February.....	1911	237	597	February.....	1912	171	410
March.....	1911	267	1007	March.....	1912	271	537
April.....	1911	249	840	April.....	1912	201	458
May.....	1911	280	750	May.....	1912	194	447
June.....	1911	217	878	June.....	1912	232	329
July.....	1911	205	629	July.....	1912	277	362
August.....	1911	226	664	August.....	1912	279	380
September.....	1911	282	537	September.....	1912	328	344
October.....	1911	175	454	October.....	1912	324	378
November.....	1911	168	410	November.....	1912	254	247
Daily average treated in hospital.....						7.8	
Daily average treated in cells.....						17.7	
General daily average, patients attended.....							25.5

RECORD OF DEATHS

DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

No.	NAME	DATE OF DEATH	LENGTH OF TIME IN PRISON	CAUSE OF DEATH
6964	Quarrel	Jan. 10, 1911	3 yrs., 11 mos., 22 days	Septicemia, result of contused leg-wound
7140	McDonald	Feb. 5, 1911	2 yrs., 8 mos., 10 days	Pulmonary tuberculosis
7497	McDonald	Feb. 10, 1911	1 yr., 7 mos., 20 days	Pneumonia
6860	Freeman	Apr. 20, 1911	3 yrs., 8 mos., 17 days	Typhoid fever
8077	Taylor	June 13, 1911	30 days	Typhoid fever
7798	Menis	June 21, 1911	11 mos., 21 days	Syphilis
7431	Montoya	Aug. 15, 1911	2 yrs., 4 mos., 8 days	Carcinoma of stomach
7949	Murrell (female)	Oct. 10, 1911	9 mos., 18 days	Pneumonia
6556	Chambers	Jan. 19, 1912	3 yrs., 9 mos., 4 days	Hemorrhage of lungs
7828	Weymouth	Dec. 17, 1911	1 yr., 4 mos., 18 days	Pulmonary tuberculosis
7989	Harlan (female)	Jan. 7, 1912	1 yr., 22 days	Pulmonary tuberculosis
6471	Clarke	Apr. 10, 1912	6 yrs., 3 mos., 17 days	Organic heart trouble
8334	Arrelanos	Apr. 23, 1912	2 mos., 17 days	Pulmonary tuberculosis
8221	Miles	Apr. 30, 1912	6 mos., 28 days	Pulmonary tuberculosis
7391	Roper (female)	June 27, 1912	3 yrs., 2 mos., 23 days	Pneumonia
8205	Williams	Aug. 11, 1912	10 mos., 18 days	Morphine poisoning
8051	Wechter	Aug. 31, 1912	1 yr., 4 mos., 20 days	Executed by law
7446	Milano	Aug. 6, 1912	3 yrs., 3 mos., 17 days	Killed at road camp

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I herewith submit my biennial report as chaplain, custodian of the library, and superintendent of the prison school, for the period ending November 30, 1912.

The religious phase of prison work varies only slightly with the passing of the months, so that this report is largely a repetition of former ones. I hold the regular chapel Protestant service each Sabbath morning at 9:30 o'clock, except the first Sabbath in each month, when in the morning of that day, at 8:30 o'clock, the local parish priest, Father Lochschmidt, conducts Catholic service, and in the afternoon of the same Sabbath the members of the local Christian Science church hold services in the chapel. Father Lochschmidt is faithful in the discharge of his duties, and, in addition to this, he frequently visits prisoners of his religious faith in their cells, administering the last rites to the dying, and officiating at the funeral of any Catholic inmates.

The regular Protestant services are often varied by lectures and sermons by the ministers and professional men from different parts of this and other states; also, our musical friends from the city and elsewhere have frequently given us vocal and instrumental entertainments, which have been greatly appreciated.

We have purchased, during the past two years, new band instruments, new uniforms, music, etc., amounting to nearly \$700. This money was supplied by our admission fee, as it is the only fund which we have to provide anything for the library, band, and orchestra.

The band has been under the leadership of Russell Boles for a number of years past, and his indefatigable efforts have been rewarded by developing a musical organization that is second to very few in the state for its excellence in execution, and also the high-class music played.

The motion-picture machine purchased by the warden cost \$225, which amount was provided for by the library fund, and the wisdom of this purchase is seen in the interest displayed in the pictures by the inmates, and the pleasure and profit they have derived therefrom. We furnish three films every other week, which are carefully selected by dealers in the same in Denver.

I visit the hospital each morning, and also the prisoners in their cells, writing many letters for them, and am a sort of "go-between" between the inmates and the warden.

LIBRARY

The library is sustained by a per-capita admission fee of twenty-five cents received from visitors. During the past year the library has been completely reorganized on an entirely new and satisfactory basis. All books have been recatalogued, classified, and renumbered. We have installed a double-card system, which has proved to be the most successful ever used in our institution.

The percentage of the number of prisoners using books has considerably increased, and also the character of the books read shows so marked an improvement in the past two years that we are greatly encouraged at the result. Many prisoners in former years, who confined themselves almost entirely to fiction, are now taking the higher grade of standard literature—such as history, biography, science, etc.—from the library.

We have purchased a large number of additional books for the library, including fiction, books of reference, classics, and books on scientific and technological subjects. I have included a list of rules which have been pasted in the backs of all library books, which have proved to be a very helpful guide in the proper use of the books. The following is a copy of the rules.

“First: Prisoners are not allowed to pass this book to another cell or loan it to another prisoner.

Second: Prisoners will be allowed two weeks to read this book, and at the expiration of that time it must be returned to the library for exchange or renewal.

Third: No prisoner will be allowed more than one book at a time. Prisoners will be allowed, however, two books a week if desired.

Fourth: The turning down of leaves, marking with pencil or other instrument, tearing out fly-leaves, or in any way soiling or mutilating these books, is positively forbidden, and any prisoner violating this rule will be promptly punished and his library privileges taken from him for such time as may seem proper.

Fifth: Do not bend the backs of the books. It breaks the stitches and ruins the books.”

We have purchased twelve sectional bookcases to accommodate our increasing number of books, and will provide similar cases as the occasion requires, thus gradually supplanting the old, obsolete wall-shelfing. Tables, and other library furniture which adds to the convenience and appearance of the library, have also been provided.

Nearly, if not quite, half of the books in the library have been in use for a good many years, and are rapidly becoming worn and dilapidated, which will require a large outlay to replace them in order to keep up the standard and variety of the library. This will necessitate a larger expenditure than our

gate-fee fund will supply, and I would, therefore, most earnestly recommend the passage of a bill appropriating a thousand dollars for the thorough replenishing of the library and the purchase of new books.

I have distributed in the last biennial period nearly one hundred thousand magazines, etc., which have been sent to us from the city and other parts of the state. These have proven very helpful to the inmates. The following list shows periodicals which are sent to us regularly by persons interested in prison work:

NAME	No. of Copies
Christian Science Monitor.....	2,412
Christian Science Sentinel.....	432
Signs of the Times.....	288
Christian Advocate.....	348
Gospel Trumpet.....	576
Missionary Visitor.....	108
The New Way.....	1,660
Olive Branch.....	156
Catholic papers (miscellaneous).....	264
Gospel Messengers.....	252
Volunteer Gazette.....	592
German papers.....	816
Life Boat.....	186
Telescope.....	240
Miscellaneous papers and magazines.....	356
Total number of all papers distributed during the year.....	8,686

I wish to call your especial attention to the receipt of seven hundred very beautiful illuminated motto cards from the Gospel Trumpet Company in Anderson, Indiana, which were sent as a Christmas gift to the inmates, being a sufficient number to place a motto in each cell in the institution.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS TO THE PRISONERS

FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR, BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1, 1910,
AND ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1911.

CLASS	KIND	NUMBER VOLUMES
A	Fiction.....	12,991
B	Humorous.....	300
C	History.....	1,011
D	Biographical.....	507
E	Travel.....	823
F	Educational.....	541
G	Literature.....	1,203
H	Poetry.....	277
J	Miscellaneous.....	447
K	Juvenile.....	78
L	Magazines (bound).....	545
M	Religious.....	251
O	Encyclopedias.....	134
S	Books in foreign languages.....	440
T	Technical.....	758
Total.....		20,305

The following books are now in the Library, as shown by the catalogue, and said books consist of the following classes and of the following number of volumes:

CLASS	KIND	NUMBER VOLUMES
A	Fiction	1,806
B	Humorous	62
C	History	340
D	Biographical	321
E	Travels	176
F	Educational	272
G	Literature	232
H	Poetry	99
J	Miscellaneous	54
K	Juvenile	91
L	Magazines (bound)	181
M	Religious	366
O	Encyclopedias	121
S	Books in foreign languages	34
T	Technical	40
Total		4,195

BOOKBINDERY

Our Bookbinding Department has proven very helpful, and also a marked source of economy, enabling us to repair promptly worn books that otherwise would have been condemned and destroyed. The accompanying table will give you an idea of the work of this department:

Books repaired	4,645
Books rebound	860
Books recovered	1,567
Books condemned	450
Total	7,522
Medical books rebound for hospital	30
Band books rebound	14
School books rebound and recovered	16
Books bound for City Library (for which 12 cents per book was paid)	73
Medical books	15
Grand total	7,728

PRISON SCHOOL

I would call your especial attention to the prison school and the work it has accomplished. Every pupil for the two terms just closing has exhibited unusual interest in his studies, and the benefits derived by all have been very marked. While the school is held but one hour each day excepting Saturdays and Sundays, yet the pupils take their books, slates, etc., to their cells, studying their lessons there, thus improving every moment of their time; and the excellence of their recitations shows that the time thus employed for study has not been idly spent.

Nineteen teachers and assistants comprise our corps of instructors, all of whom are inmates of the institution; and I wish here to compliment the teachers in the interest they take in imparting instruction to their various classes.

Our school facilities are very limited, which makes it impossible to successfully instruct more than 130 or 135 pupils.

We have added an Italian class to the list of classes taught, and two inmates of the institution, who speak both Italian and English fluently, are teachers of the same. We have also a foreign class, taught by a German teacher, who has four nationalities in said class, and, as he is master of those four languages, he is proving very successful.

Our school certainly is a cosmopolitan one, and we have on our enrollment residents or descendants of all foreign countries, reaching as far as the Orient, as we have three Japanese students, who are indefatigable in their efforts to master the English language, and who show wonderful improvement in their studies.

During the first session of six months there was an average enrollment of 123, consisting of twelve teachers, 110 scholars, and one secretary. The school was divided into the following classes: Five, arithmetic; four, reading (English); one, reading (Spanish-English); one, grammar, and one, penmanship.

The average monthly percentage of attendance is seen in the following table:

MONTH	Enrollment	School Days	Total Days Present	Total Days Absent	Per Cent. of Attendance
October.....	107	6	640	8	98.76
November.....	116	21	2394	42	98.3
December.....	121	15	1665	32	93.34
January.....	124	17	1938	29	97.9
February.....	130	21	2520	44	98.25
March.....	118	22	2376	27	98.84

The average enrollment for the session was 123.

The average per cent. of attendance was 97.5.

School closed on March 28th, 1911, to be re-opened on October 10th, 1911, with an enrollment of 128 and divided as follows:

BRANCHES TAUGHT	No. Teachers	No. Classes
Elementary Arithmetic.....	3	3
Intermediate Arithmetic.....	2	2
Advanced Mathematics and Algebra.....	1	1
Reading, Spelling, etc. (Spanish, Mexican, etc.).....	2	1
Elementary Reading, Spelling.....	2	1
Primary Reading, Spelling.....	1	1
Grammar.....	1	1
Penmanship.....	1	1

This session of 6 months closed on March 29th, 1912. The following is a table of days taught, enrollment and attendance by months:

MONTH	Enrollment	School Days	Total Days Present	Total Days Absent	Per Cent. of Attendance
October.....	115	16	1780	39	97.8
November.....	137	16	1706	57	96.7
December.....	120	15	1640	43	93.8
January.....	124	17	2033	53	97.4
February.....	132	20	2273	55	97.6
March.....	120	20	2111	29	98.6

The average enrollment for term was 124.6.

The average per cent. of attendance was 96.9.

School was opened the following fall term, beginning October 24th, with an enrollment of 125, and divided as follows:

BRANCHES TAUGHT	No. Teachers	No. Classes
Elementary Arithmetic.....	4	2
Intermediate Arithmetic.....	2	1
Higher Arithmetic and Algebra.....	1	1
Reading (English), 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Readers.....	4	4
Reading (Spanish-English).....	3	1
Reading (Austrian-English).....	1	1
Reading (Italian-English).....	1	1
Grammar.....	1	1
Penmanship.....	1	1
History and Geography.....	1	1

The enrollment and attendance for October was as follows:

School Days	Average Daily Attendance	No. Days Taught	No. Days Absent	Per Cent. of Attendance
11	125	1375	13	99.78

The enrollment and attendance for November was as follows:

School Days	Average Daily Attendance	No. Days Taught	No. Days Absent	Per Cent. of Attendance
16	128	2078	18	99.13

Before concluding this report, I desire to express to you, Mr. Warden, my sincere thanks for your interest in, and willingness to aid in any manner, to render the work of the departments of which I have charge, more efficient, and also to the entire members of your official family for the uniform kindness and assistance which they have ever cheerfully rendered to make my work successful.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. BLAKE,
Chaplain.

STATE PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT

Hon. Thomas J. Tynan,
Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary,
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit to you my biennial report for the past two years, ending November 30, 1912. The following table shows the movements of the men and the conduct of the office for the entire term:

Prisoners on parole December 1, 1910.....	902
Prisoners paroled during the term ending November 30, 1912.....	603
Prisoners discharged from parole during the term.....	338
Deaths before expiration of parole.....	8
Returned for violation or parole.....	34
Convicted and committed for other crimes while on parole.....	48
Violations by not reporting according to rules.....	191

I am pleased to say that I have been successful in procuring employment for all the men who went out on parole, who had not been previously provided for. I am continuing my policy, as far as possible, in placing these men in positions where they will not be brought in contact with the evils of city life, as I believe this to be the best solution of the problem, and I know the effect upon the men who have thus been placed has been very satisfactory. I have called to see these men personally in a great many instances, and have encouraged them in their work, and assured them that the state has their welfare at heart and will extend every protection necessary, as long as their actions will warrant such protection. I am glad to note that there seems to be a decided improvement in their mode of living and in the habits of these men after they have left the institution, and in the major number of cases I believe their reformation has been effected, and they are becoming once more useful citizens to the state.

All outgoing men for the past fourteen months have been provided with a new suit of clothes, transportation to the point sent from, or its equivalent, and five dollars in money. This gives them a more respectable appearance, thereby increasing their self-respect and their chances for earning a livelihood.

I have traveled, during the two years just ending, approximately twenty thousand miles outside of the state, returning parole violators and escaped prisoners to the institution, and have been constantly on the road in the state, when not making the trips before mentioned. This constant traveling assures the

prisoners that there is a strict vigilance being kept on their actions, and I believe it is a great incentive for them to continue along the right line. This is also having its good effect on the prisoners that are about to be paroled, as they know they will be under close surveillance after leaving here.

A matter that I wish to bring to your attention is the amount of the appropriation for the next two years. You, no doubt, are familiar with the fact that, in all probability, some of the courtesies heretofore extended by the railroads of the state will be withdrawn, which will necessarily entail a larger expenditure of money for transportation. The number of paroled prisoners is increasing, and the duties of the parole officer are increasing correspondingly; and this will necessitate more trips throughout the state. I would suggest that you ask that this fund be raised from \$6,000 to \$8,000, as I believe this amount will be required to properly attend to the duties of this office for the next two years.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. K. DYE,
Parole Officer.

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