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— OF THE —

BOARD OF CONTROL

— OF THE —

State Industrial School,

— AT —

GOLDEN, COLORADO,

— TO THE —

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

FOR THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894

PRINTED BY
THE CLASS IN PRINTING
STATE IND. SCHOOL

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SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF THE—

BOARD OF CONTROL

—OF THE—

State Industrial School,

—AT—

GOLDEN, COLORADO,

—TO THE—

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

FOR THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894.

* * * * *

PRINTED BY
THE CLASS IN PRINTING
STATE IND. SCHOOL.

Board of Control.

PRESIDENT:
HON. B. F. WILLIAMS,
OF DENVER.

SECRETARY:
HON. JOSEPH MANN,
OF GOLDEN.

MRS. EMMA G. CURTIS,
OF CANON CITY.

Officers.

SUPERINTENDENT :
G. A. GARARD.

ASS'T SUPERINTENDENT :
H. H. SWEETLAND.

PHYSICIAN :
J. P. KELLY.

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E. M. MATHEWS.

SECOND OFFICER :
LESLIE B. WEST.

THIRD OFFICER :
LEWIS H. HALL.

FOURTH OFFICER :
J. C. WORKING.

SHOE-MAKER :
A. BARRON.

ENGINEER :
J. W. HANLON.

FARMER :
JACOB SHARPS.

FORCEMAN :
F. W. BEAMER.

MATRON :
MRS. G. A. GARARD.

NIGHTWATCH :
CHAS. BATES.

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS :
MRS. LEWIS H. HALL.

TEACHER :
MISS LISA OSTERHOLM.

TAILORESS :
MISS JENNIE NORRIS.

KITCHEN :
MRS. HARRIET RIZER.

LAUNDRY :
MISS MARGARET J. McCARTHY.

BAKERY :
MRS. ROSE BARRON.

DINING ROOM :
MISS LOU WILLIAMS.

HOSPITAL :
MRS. MAGGIE BABCOCK.

COTTAGE MATRON :
MRS. MARY WORKING.

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JASON WHITACRE.

FRED RICE.

JOHN PULLEY.

LESLIE B. WEST, Instructor.

Seventh Biennial Report

of the

Board of Control.

To the Hon. John F. Murray, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The Board of Control of the State Industrial School respectfully submit this, their seventh biennial report for the two years commencing January 1, 1893, and ending December 31, 1894.

The Ninth General Assembly appropriated for the general support and maintenance of this Institution the sum of \$75,000 with the cash receipts of the Institution for the two years.

They also appropriated \$12,500 for a new cottage. The accompanying tables show the expenditure of moneys thus appropriated. With the \$12,500 we have erected a cottage of brick, with iron roof, 38x73 feet, two stories high, with full basement, in which we have Company C, composed of forty boys. Of the sum appropriated we turn back into the State Treasury the sum of \$1,487.54. We also had an appropriation of \$1,000 for the erection of a hospital building. We have erected a hospital building, size 26x42 feet one story high, which is well furnished for all needful purposes.

We also had an appropriation for \$1,500 for a cabinet and black-smith shop. We have attached the black-smith shop to the boiler-house for purposes of safety, economy and convenience, and isolated the cabinet shop in order to promote safety in regard to fire.

We also had an appropriation of \$2,000 for the provision and application of steam heat; steam heat has been put into five buildings.

We had an appropriation of \$400 for iron fencing; this appropriation was inadequate, but we made it provide what fence it would, being about five hundred feet.

The loss by fire of the administration building occurred in February, 1893, and the State Legislature appropriated what money might be realized upon the insurance thereof to erect another administration building. From said insurance we received the sum of \$5,750, less the expenses of collection, and have erected a handsome and substantial building therewith.

We received an appropriation of \$800 for furniture, and \$150 for library, both of which funds have been expended for the purpose intended.

There being a great and pressing need of a boiler-house, kitchen, and bakery, we erected those buildings, employing our own labor to the greatest possible extent. These buildings are good and substantial and admirably answer the purposes for which they were built. Attached to the boiler-house we erected a smoke-stack fifty-five feet in height, the same being a great gain in utility and safety over the sheet-iron flue formerly employed.

Although many needed improvements have been made during the last two years, there are others very necessary, to which we respectfully invite your attention.

1. We need an electric plant, which plant would save us an out-lay of about \$90 per month, which sum we now pay for indifferent lighting.

2. Our laundry is in need of improved and modern

machinery; we have at present only the most antiquated and inadequate implements; we need \$500 for the improvement thereof.

3. Some of our buildings are still heated with stoves, which we consider dangerous in the highest degree. We ask for \$2,000 for the extension of steam heat to these buildings.

4. Our barns are dilapidated frame structures, no longer safe against either fire or wind. We ask for \$2,000 with which to erect a brick barn and stables.

5. Our fencing being totally inadequate to protect the premises from the depredations of trespassing stock, we ask for \$1,000 for the erection and completion of a substantial fence around the premises.

6. We are of the opinion that the erection of cottages for our other families is a very important matter. We therefore ask for \$12,000 for the purpose of erecting one.

7. As conditions now promise we believe that at least \$75,000 will be necessary for the maintenance of this Institution for the next two years; we therefore ask your honorable body to grant that amount.

The Superintendent's, Physician's, and Book-keeper's reports are attached.

Respectfully Submitted,

B. F. WILLIAMS, President.

JOSEPH MANN, Secretary.

EMMA G. CURTIS.

Superintendent's Report.

GOLDEN, COLO., NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

To the Hon. Board of Control:

Since January 1, 1893, three Superintendents have had charge of this Institution: D. R. Hatch, from January 1, 1893, to July 1, 1893. R. W. Morris, from July 1, 1893, to March 10, 1894. And the present incumbent from April 5, 1894, to the present time. W. M. Tudor was in charge as Acting Superintendent from March 10, 1894, to April 5, 1894. As there are many matters of interest that are not of record, I may be excused for not making a more detailed and exhaustive report.

Appended are such tables as can be prepared from reliable data.

A large amount of work in the way of valuable and permanent improvements was done under the supervision of Mr. Hatch and Mr. Morris. 325,000 brick were made in 1893, all of which were used in permanent improvements upon the premises.

Since April 1, 1893, besides regular routine work, we have done a considerable amount of road work, completed a system of water-works, built a brick cabinet-shop 30x60 feet, built a brick blacksmith-shop 20x39 feet, made 140,000 brick, besides other improvements.

It seems to be the impression of some people that our boys are a set of idlers, such is not the case. Suppose that you have six boys of your own, from ten to eighteen years of age and that you have them make and mend their

clothes and shoes, do all of the house-work of every kind, take care of the hogs, horses, and cows, raise a good garden for the family, make hay for the stock, make permanent improvements on the place, keep up repairs, and be in school half the day—now you have superintended the work, and can say how nearly the boys have been idle. Many of our boys are diligent, industrious, and painstaking; some of them, of course, like some grown people, are indolent and indifferent. It takes a long and persistent course of discipline to eradicate habits of idleness whose roots extend back through generations. We strive to have our boys form habits of industry and economy.

THE OLD LAW AND THE NEW.

Until July 5, 1893, Justices of the Peace as well as County and District Courts, committed boys to this school. Such commitments were for terms varying from nine months to three years.

Under the present law only District and County Courts can commit, and all commitments are for minority. This change in the law was made upon the recommendation of Superintendent Hatch, and was a long stride in the right direction.

I suggest, however, that the age for commitment be changed from eight to sixteen years instead of from ten to sixteen, as at present. I would give more for the two years from eight to ten than for any four subsequent years for the purpose of molding character.

It will be evident on first thought, that the immediate effect of the new law would be to greatly reduce the number of inmates. Such has been the case. While this is the immediate effect of the law, the ultimate effect will evidently be to increase the population of the school, as those who come under the present law are committed for from five to eleven years. It is estimated that according to the present movement of population the attendance will

within a year be as great or larger than it was when the present law came into effect.

* Under the old law when any justice of the peace could, by summary proceedings, commit a boy to this school, many hasty and ill-advised commitments were made, and in no case were they for long enough to effectually change or shape the character of the average bad boy. Such boy, for example, after staying here for, perhaps, a year, goes back to the streets of Denver to his old haunts and associates and he must be stronger than most men if he does not shortly fall back into his old habits. This Institution is under the present law the guardian of all boys committed to it until they attain their majority. This is as it should be. In order to make this guardianship effective, some way should be provided for some officer of the school to look after paroled inmates.

MERIT SYSTEM.

In July of this year the Board of Control on the recommendation of the Superintendent adopted a merit system based upon the allowance of double time for good conduct. It enables a boy to cut his sentence half in two by diligence and good conduct. It shows him that it pays to do right and that every stroke in the right direction is a substantial benefit to him. A complete record of all misdemeanors is kept in permanent form so that at a glance a boy's whole course of conduct for the entire time that he has been here can be seen. The following is the list of the elements of demerit:

Disobedience.....	2.	Profanity.....	5.
Disorder.....	1.	Quarrelling.....	2.
Destruction.....	5.	Talk.....	1.
Falsehood.....	3.	Theft.....	7.
Fighting.....	4.	Threatening.....	2.
Insolent.....	2.	Tobacco.....	4.
Lazy.....	2.	Vulgarity.....	2.
Out of Place.....	2.	Wastefulness.....	2.
Poor Work.....	3.	Scheming.....	50.

Running away takes off all credits. Every good day counts two. Five demerits takes off one day of credit.

The Board has wisely declared its intention to adhere to this system except in especially meritorious cases or extreme emergency.

THE IDEAL

of the Superintendent for this institution is that it shall be a GOOD HOME and a GOOD SCHOOL for OUR BOYS. These boys by reason of heredity and unfortunate environment should enlist our most active interest and sympathy. They are away from mother, father, sister, brother, home; possibly have never known either, in fact. Now, what is our duty to them? To be mother, father, sister, brother, teacher, friend to them. This is practical paternalism. This is the spirit of the new dispensation. This is the way. This is the only way. It is the modern, the progressive, the humane, the Christian way. It is not my way; it is not your way; it is God's way.

A person who cannot enter heartily into the spirit of this New Dispensation is not in my judgment a fit person for an officer in a school of this kind. One without a living humanity within cannot beget it in others. It is one thing to herd a lot of boys and drive them to do a given amount of work; it is quite another thing to lead and guide the same boys along the highway to a noble manhood. In law we stand in loco parentis to these boys; let us see that we do so in fact. With all this paternal kindness, however, there must be firmness and even severity if necessary—but justice always.

The objection is raised that all this costs money. It does. But shall we not save the boys even if it does cost money? What is a man worth in gold coin of the present standard of value? What is the expense of a criminal from his youth up to the gallows, to the public and to the individual? What would be the expense of these boys

at large with their vicious habits and tendencies? We all grant that there is some good in every boy; is it not wise economy to spend money to develop that good, rather than to have him prey upon society and spend more, much more, to prosecute and imprison him. Older schools that have been working on this humane basis estimate that at least 75 per cent. of their boys become useful, law-abiding citizens.

If the object of sending boys here were punishment, there is no need of this institution. There are the Reformatory and the Penitentiary, both of which are better equipped for that purpose than is this school. I do not regard these boys, or any boys under the age of sixteen years, as criminals. To treat boys as criminals and confine them in jails with hardened criminals is barbarous. With a wise and humane management here, much can be done to check the contagion of crime, and make men of those who would otherwise be criminals. There is no danger of any boy having to stay here longer than is for his good, though he be sentenced for minority, but the friendly hand of this Institution will be over him until he reaches his majority.

No judge would hesitate to commit a boy to this school rather than to send him to jail, if he felt that the only object sought here is the boys good — his development physically, mentally and morally. The only excuse or reason that there is for the existence of this Institution is that it may thus form, reform and transform these boys, from what they are when they come, to a higher, better and nobler state.

MANUAL TRAINING.

It seems to be generally held by those competent to express an opinion upon the subject that Intelligent Activity with a correct moral basis is the key to success in this work. Indeed intelligent activity with a proper moral basis is not a bad measure of manhood. The trouble with

most of our boys is that they have been left idle amid vicious surroundings. For this state we substitute healthful surroundings and industry.

It is a notorious and lamentable fact that there is, practically, no place in this country for a boy to learn a trade systematically and well. He may pick one up in a bungling way of some bungler, who has picked it up of some one who has picked it up, and so on back to the landing of the Mayflower. Most of our skilled labor that is really well done is done by foreigners. A good authority says: "Out of \$23,000,000 paid annually to mechanics in the building trades of New York City less than \$6,000,000 goes to those who are American born. In other words, \$17,000,000 of this American money goes to foreigners, and yet 3,000,000 Americans are walking our streets to-day vainly asking for work. The son of the average American, after a common school education, learns to draw some, sing a little, and may reach the high school and get a smattering of Latin; the son of the Emperor of Germany learns a trade." No European nation is so backward to-day as we in the matter of manual training and trade teaching. We are profuse, even extravagant, in the expenditure of the public money for decorative, classical and professional instruction; but we have not even risen to the dignity of being stingy with the great useful arts that are the basis of human comfort; we simply ignore them. I believe that every county should have a central manual training school. This need not necessitate an increased expenditure of public money. Now the time of the most expensive instructor is usually largely occupied with teaching a few girls and one boy how to make a living by butchering a dead language. We are trying to do better than this. We have a tailor shop, shoe shop, carpenter shop and printing office in operation, besides a large garden. Our boys do all the work of every kind about the institution. They make brick and do much of the work

upon all permanent improvements made upon the premises.

SLOYD.

We now have completed and in operation a department of Sloyd wherein are instructed daily about twenty boys. Miss Lisa Osterholm, who is an expert in this line of work, is in charge of this department and is doing excellent work.

We have just completed a blacksmith-shop with two forges.

It is the desire of the management to develop the trades here as rapidly as possible so that every boy who goes out henceforth shall be expert in some line of useful employment, and will be an industrious, useful and self-respecting citizen, not only not ashamed of his connection with this school, but may look back and bless the day when he was sent here. In the organization of this department we are greatly indebted to Prof. B. B. Wheeler, Principal of the Fort Morgan, Colo., Schools.

OUR FRIENDS.

We appreciate deeply the kindly interest and sympathy manifested by very many good citizens of Denver and the State at large in the School and its management during our administration. Probably no other State Institution has so many visitors as this. While this may be due in part to its proximity to our Metropolis still we attribute the fact in the main to the interest felt in our boys. Although we have no chaplain and no money with which to provide one, we have an excellent sabbath-school. The good church people of Golden have taken a great interest in our boys. Rev. Mrs. Beach's interest in the boys never flags. She is with us every Sabbath when at home and never fails to receive a cordial welcome from all.

Rev. Frank Lonsdale as Superintendent of our Sabbath-

school with the help of his able assistants has raised it from a mechanical to a spiritual plane, and the boy's singing from the realm of noise to the realm of music. Hon. W. H. Whitehead, Miss Johnson and Mrs. J. H. Brown have been his assistants in this noble work. The Golden Flower Mission has frequently furnished bouquets for the boys and officers.

OUR NEEDS.

The fence about our premises is so poor that we are constantly annoyed by trespassing stock. We should have \$1,000 with which to build a neat and substantial fence about the place.

Our stables are old and of a temporary nature and liable to be blown down at any time.

We need a barn and can build a good brick and stone bank barn for \$2,000.

We wash after the fashion of our grandmothers and ought to have \$500 with which to fit up a laundry and thus save a vast amount of drudgery.

Our main building, in the third story of which from sixty to eighty boys sleep, is heated with stoves. This is expensive and dangerous. \$2,000 would fit it up with a steam-heating apparatus.

We get our light from the Golden electric plant at an expense of about \$90.00 per month. \$2,000 will build and equip a plant of our own.

Despite changes and improvements recently made, the City of Golden has declared our present system of local sewerage a nuisance. In order to have an effective and safe system our sewage will have to reach Clear Creek. This would cost about \$3,000.

We think these requests moderate and in the interest of economy.

ESTIMATE FOR NEXT TWO YEARS.

Maintenance	\$75,000 00
Sewage system.....	3,000 00

Electric light plant.....	2,000 00
New barn.....	2,000 00
Extension of steam heat.....	2,000 00
For new fence.....	1,000 00
Laundry plant.....	500 00
For insurance.....	500 00
Library and amusements.....	400 00
Total	\$86,400 00

Respectfully submitted this first day of Nov., 1894.

G. A. GARARD,
Superintendent.

SUPPLEMENT.

On Nov. 1, 1894, there were to our credit on the books of the State Auditor the following amounts:

Maintenance.....	\$11,354 59
Construction.....	2,781 08
Shops.....	1,129 24
Insurance.....	508 13
Insurance Cash.....	24 00
Furnishing.....	606 40
Heating.....	368 18
Library.....	252 95
Hospital.....	25 00
Total	\$17,049 57

If no more warrants are issued by the State Auditor on any of these funds there will necessarily be outstanding at the end of this Biennial Period about \$13,000 in vouchers issued by our Board on these several funds. What the outcome of pending litigation will be we are unable to predict; but if warrants are not issued on these vouchers an appropriation should be made to cover its deficiency.

In no case have our expenditures exceeded our appropriations and more than \$4,000 is turned back into the State Treasury.

These vouchers were issued with full expectation that warrants would be issued therefore. These bills are

owing mostly to our merchants who have furnished us with the necessaries of life and to our employes for their labor. From the time when the present Superintendent took charge of the Institution, it would have been impossible to have run the School for the remainder of the Biennial Period, without almost the entire balance then in the maintenance fund.

Respectfully Submitted,

G. A. GARARD,

Superintendent.

Physician's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Control:

In accordance with the request of the Superintendent I beg leave to submit the following report, covering the work accomplished by the Medical Department during the past two years.

One hundred and seventy-nine (179) cases have been treated in the hospital. Several cases of a chronic character have been cared for without confining them to the hospital. There was but one death. The above figures are suggestive of the amount of good work done for poor and suffering humanity by this Department. I desire to record my convictions that some method must be adopted by which, as occasion requires, and without long delays, the contagious sick may be safely isolated. A consideration of the wants of the Medical Department brings me to the question of adequate building facilities. The want of these is conspicuously illustrated by the unavoidable utilization of unsuitable rooms. I must therefore renew in the most energetic manner my earnest recommendation that immediate steps be taken to provide this department with an additional building.

In concluding this my seventh biennial report, I feel justified in expressing my general satisfaction at the

present good sanitary condition of the school. I am especially indebted to Mrs. Garard and Mrs. Babcock for most valuable assistance in this work.

Respectfully Submitted,

JOHN P. KELLY,

Physician to School.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

Showing number of inmates received each month from November 10, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.

Received.		Received.	
Nov., 1892.....	16	Dec., 1893.....	2
Dec., ".....	13	Jan., 1894.....	2
Jan., 1893.....	4	Feb., ".....	3
Feb., ".....	12	Mar., ".....	11
Mar., ".....	10	April, ".....	3
April, ".....	3	May, ".....	3
May, ".....	12	June, ".....	7
June, ".....	11	July, ".....	2
July, ".....	4	Aug., ".....	5
Aug., ".....	4	Sept., ".....	3
Sept., ".....	5	Oct., ".....	2
Oct., ".....	5		
Nov., ".....	5	Total.....	147

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

Showing length of sentences:

Nine months.....	7	Five years.....	1
One year.....	18	Six years.....	1
One year and three mo.....	1	Seven years and six mo.....	1
Two years.....	10	Minority.....	61
Two years and five mo.....	1	Boarders.....	3
Two years and six mo.....	1		
Three years.....	41	Total.....	147
Four years and seven mo.....	1		

EXHIBIT NO. 3.

Showing from what counties children have been sent:

Arapahoe.....	40	Las Animas.....	2
Bent.....	1	Mesa.....	3
Boulder.....	7	Mineral.....	1
Chaffee.....	4	Montezuma.....	3
Clear Creek.....	2	Montrose.....	2

EXHIBIT NO. 3—Continued.

Conejos.....	3	Otero.....	10
El Paso.....	9	Pitkin.....	3
Fremont.....	3	Pueblo.....	17
Garfield.....	2	San Miguel.....	1
Gilpin.....	1	Weld.....	4
Huerfano.....	1	Wyoming.....	1
Jefferson.....	5	Boarders.....	3
Lake.....	12		
La Plata.....	5	Total.....	147
Larimer.....	2		

EXHIBIT NO. 4.

Showing ages when received:

Eight years.....	3	Fourteen years.....	24
Nine ".....	3	Fifteen ".....	22
Ten ".....	9	Sixteen ".....	22
Eleven ".....	16		
Twelve ".....	28	Total.....	147
Thirteen".....	20		

EXHIBIT NO. 5.

Showing nativity of children:

California.....	3	Tennessee.....	1
Colorado.....	39	Texas.....	2
Dakota.....	1	Utah.....	4
Indiana.....	1	Washington.....	1
Indian Territory.....	1	Wyoming.....	1
Illinois.....	4	Denmark.....	1
Iowa.....	4	England.....	1
Kansas.....	15	Germany.....	1
Kentucky.....	2	Ireland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	2	Italy.....	4
Michigan.....	2	Mexico.....	1
Minnesota.....	2	Scotland.....	1
Missouri.....	14	South Wales.....	1
Nebraska.....	3	Sweden.....	1
Nevada.....	1	Wales.....	1
New Jersey.....	2	Unknown.....	15
New York.....	9		
Ohio.....	1	Total.....	147
Pennsylvania.....	4		

EXHIBIT NO. 6.

Showing nativity of parents:

	Both parents native.	One parent native.
United States	29	49
England		4
Ireland	3	3
Sweden	1	
Wales	1	2
Denmark	1	
Italy	1	3
Scotland	1	2
Germany		2
Unknown		45
Total		147

EXHIBIT NO. 7.

Both parents living	67
One parent living	64
Both parents dead	10
Unknown	6
Total	147
Parents who have property	50
Parents who have no real estate	97
Total	147
Parents separated	9
Boys who had been inmates of other institutions	4
Boys who had been arrested before	50

EXHIBIT NO. 8.

Number in school at last report	156
Number received during two years	147
Whole number in school during the two years	303
Total number leaving the institution	276
Discharged	266
Escaped	9
Died	1
Boarders	6
Number in Institution Nov. 1, 1894	127

EXHIBIT NO. 9.

Offences for which committed:

Arson.....	2
Assault.....	6
Burglary.....	15
Carrying weapons.....	1
Disturbing peace.....	2
Forgery.....	3
False pretences.....	1
Incorrigible.....	18
Larceny.....	29
Petty larceny.....	28
Grand larceny.....	12
Malicious mischief.....	7
Vagrancy.....	19
No offence.....	1
Boarders.....	3
Total.....	147

EXHIBIT NO. 10.

Showing work done in shoe shop from Oct. 23, '93 to Nov. 8, '94.

Boys shoes made.....	582 pairs.
Boys shoes repaired.....	1,040 pairs.
Citizen shoes repaired.....	69 pairs.
Harness repaired.....	44
Suspenders repaired.....	127 pairs.
Tinware repaired.....	44
No account kept prior to Oct. 23, 1893.	

EXHIBIT NO. 11.

Showing work done in tailor shop 1893 and 1894:

Uniform coats.....	322	Sheets.....	117
Uniform pants.....	408	Pillow slips.....	57
Uniform caps.....	365	Pillow ticks.....	43
Overalls.....	1,181	Bed ticks.....	17
Flannel shirts.....	393	Bed spreads.....	18
Hickory shirts.....	339	Roller towels.....	57
Under shirts.....	327	Window shades hemmed.....	52
Drawers.....	400	Napkins hemmed.....	96
Citizen suits.....	28	Table cloths.....	7
Rugby suits.....	13	Canvas cover for hay.....	1
Ticking uniform suits.....	6	Canvas cover for brick-kiln....	1

EXHIBIT NO. 11—Continued.

Blouse waists	5	Machine covers.....	3
Waiter's jackets.....	68	Flags.....	4
Aprons	196	Sewed library catalogues.....	535
Total list of articles repaired.....		13,273.	

EXHIBIT NO. 12.

Showing fruit etc. put up:

Currants.....	60 quarts.
Rhubarb.....	116 "
Tomatoes.....	251 "
Strawberry preserve.....	38 "
Blackberry	65 "
Plum	8 "
Crab apple	6 "
Tomato	23 "
Ketchup.....	33 "
Pickle tomato.....	60 "
Jellies.....	115 glasses.
Pickle cucumber.....	6 bbl.
Sauerkraut.....	5 bbl.
No record kept of 1893.	

EXHIBIT NO 13

Showing farm products for 1893 and 1894:

Alfalfa.....	50 tons.
Asparagus.....	2,400 bunches.
Beans.....	1,600 gallons.
Beets.....	270 bushels.
Blackberries	90 gallons.
Cabbage.....	6,000 heads.
Carrots	210 bushels.
Corn.....	2,000 dozen.
Cucumbers.....	150 bushels.
Currants	75 gallons.
Grapes.....	18 bushels.
Muskellons.....	2,800
Watermellons	2,000
Onions, green.....	4,000 bunches.
Onions, dry.....	500 bushels.
Oyster plant.....	43 bushels.
Pumpkins.....	8 tons.
Radishes.....	4,000 bunches.
Raspberries.....	250 gallons.

EXHIBIT NO. 13—Continued.

Spinach.....	2,000 pounds.
Squash.....	2 tons.
Strawberries.....	12,000 quarts.
Tomatoes.....	4,000 pounds.
Turnips.....	150 bushels.
Parsnips.....	300 bushels.

STOCK.

Hogs, shoats and pigs.....	195
Calves.....	20

EXHIBIT NO. 14.

List of salaries paid:

Superintendent.....	\$1,320 per year.
Three family officers, each.....	720 "
One family officer.....	480 "
Book-keeper.....	720 "
Engineer.....	840 "
Foreman of shoe shop.....	480 "
Farmer.....	600 "
Foreman.....	600 "
Night-watch.....	540 "
Matron.....	480 "
Tailoress.....	480 "
Baker.....	420 "
Four ladies in charge of departments, each.....	360 "
Teacher.....	480 "
Teacher of Sloyd.....	360 "
Matron of Cottage.....	240 "
Physician.....	500 "

EXHIBIT NO. 15.

Cash receipts Nov. 15, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894.

Board.....	\$2,282 35
Sales of hogs and pigs.....	146 85
Shoe-shop sales and repairs.....	44 75
Advertisements in Record.....	50 95
Subscription to Record.....	23 00
Pasturage.....	26 75
Hides and rags.....	52 50
Expense, John Calderwood.....	12 35
Custer County Warrant.....	39 00
Sale of bull.....	11 25
Sale of calves.....	10 00
Received insurance.....	55 00

EXHIBIT NO. 15--Continued.

Received returned premium.....	42 75
Received fixing road.....	2 00
Received old brass.....	3 25
Received vegetables.....	25
Total.....	\$2,803 00

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions.....	\$ 14,673 62
House furnishing.....	5,002 65
Clothing.....	6,867 16
Repairs and improvements.....	29,273 04
Farm.....	2,772 19
Fuel and light.....	5,526 88
Tools and implements.....	1,015 16
Office expense and printing.....	2,024 34
Police expense.....	995 29
Salaries.....	24,611 35
School requisites.....	735 97
Insurance.....	1,009 87
Hospital.....	967 28
Funeral expense.....	38 65
Voucher Returned.....	424 15
Total.....	\$ 95,937 60

MAINTENANCE.

Total of vouchers issued.....	\$ 70,356 25
Appropriation.....	\$ 75,000 00

INSURANCE CASH FUND.

Total of vouchers issued.....	\$ 5,652 67
Amount deposited with State Treasurer.....	\$ 5,676 67

CABINET AND BLACKSMITH-SHOP FUND.

Total of vouchers issued.....	\$ 1,465 52
Appropriation.....	\$ 1,500 00

FURNITURE FUND.

Total of vouchers issued.....	\$ 800 00
Appropriation.....	\$ 800 00
Voucher returned.....	424 15

COTTAGE FUND.

Total of vouchers issued.....	\$ 10,812 46
Appropriation.....	\$ 12,500 00

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

SCHOOL APPARATUS FUND.		
Total of vouchers issued.....	\$	65 43
Appropriation.....	\$ 150 00	
LIBRARY FUND.		
Total of vouchers issued.....	\$	95 39
Appropriation.....	\$ 150 00	
FENCE FUND.		
Total of vouchers issued.....	\$	400 00
Appropriation.....	\$ 400 00	
HOSPITAL FUND.		
Total of vouchers issued.....	\$	1,000 00
Appropriation.....	\$ 1,000 00	
STEAM HEAT FUND.		
Total of vouchers issued.....	\$	1,991 82
Appropriation.....	\$ 2,000 00	
INSURANCE FUND.		
Total of vouchers issued.....	\$	1,009 87
Appropriation.....	\$ 1,500 00	
CASH FUND.		
Total of vouchers issued.....	\$	2,286 79
Amount credited by State Treasurer.....	\$ 2,825 58	
Amount received from state funds.....	\$	95,936 20
Unsettled balance.....		1 40
		<hr/>
Amount expended for sundries.....	\$ 95,937 60	
Total amount appropriated.....	\$ 95,000 00	
Total amount deposited with State Treasurer...	8,502 25	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 103,502 25	
Amount received.....	\$	95,937 60
Balance.....		7,564 65
		<hr/>
		\$ 103,502 25



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