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TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1899 and 1900

Colorado State
Industrial School

GOLDEN, COLO

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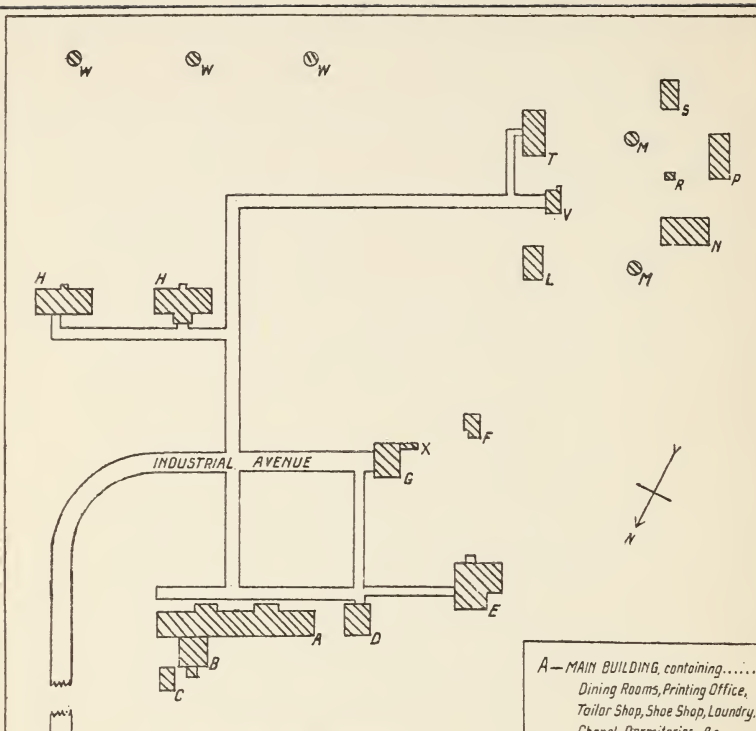
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1900:
PRESS OF STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
GOLDEN, COLO.



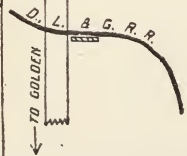
MAP OF CAMPUS

COLORADO

State Industrial School

GOLDEN
COLO.

- A—MAIN BUILDING, containing.....
Dining Rooms, Printing Office,
Tailor Shop, Shoe Shop, Laundry,
Chapel, Dormitories, &c.
- B—Kitchen and Bakery.
- C—Ice House and Cold Storage.
- D—Officers' Quarters.
- E—Boiler House.
- F—Carpenter Shop and Hose House.
- G—Administration Building and
Superintendent's Quarters.
- H—Cottages, B and C, containing School
Rooms, Dormitories, &c.
- L—Manual Training Building.
- M—Water Tanks.
- N—Barn.
- P—Carriage House and Shed.
- R—Tall House.
- S—Hen House.
- T—Hospital.
- V—Boys' Water Closets.
- W—Summer Houses.
- X—Conservatory.



The workmanship on this book was performed by a class of apprentices under 17 years of age. It is an honest reflection of the character of work performed in the several departments of industrial training, and we believe it demonstrates in a practical manner that boys may be rescued from the thraldom of idleness and taught to follow a career of usefulness

COMPLIMENTS OF

BARNARD L. OLDS,

SUPERINTENDENT.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT



of the **COLORADO STATE
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL** at
Golden, Colorado ❧ ❧ ❧



**Eighteen-Hundred and Ninety-
Nine and Nineteen Hundred**

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C

List of Superintendents and members of the Board of Control since organization of the school, July 11, 1881:

MEMBERS BOARD OF CONTROL

Name	Residence	From	To
J. F. GARDNER	Frankstown	1881	1885
S. W. FISHER	Golden	1881	1882
A. L. EMIGH	Fort Collins	1881	1882
W. B. OSBORN	Loveland	1882	1885
W. G. SMITH	Golden	1882	1887
M. N. MEGRUE	Pueblo	1885	1893
A. L. EMIGH	Fort Collins	1885	1889
J. C. HUMMEL	Denver	1887	1893
J. M. MORRIS	Golden	1889	1893
B. F. WILLIAMS	Denver	1893	1895
W. J. JACKSON	Pueblo	1893	1894
JOSEPH MANN	Golden	1893	1895
MRS. E. G. CURTIS	Canon City	1894	1897
C. P. HOYT	Golden	1895	1897
C. W. LAKE	Golden	1895	1899
CHAS. LANDES	Pueblo	1897	Now in office
W. A. SMITH	Denver	1897	Now in office
G. H. KIMBALL	Golden	1899	Now in office

SUPERINTENDENTS

Name	Residence	From	To
W. C. SAMPSON	Plainfield, Ind.	June 1, 1881	April 15, 1889...
D. R. HATCH	Golden	April 15, 1889...	July 1, 1893.....
R. W. MORRIS	Pueblo	July 1, 1893.....	March 10, 1894..
G. A. GARARD	Ft. Morgan	April 4, 1894.....	Feb. 15, 1896....
R. G. SMITHER	Denver	Feb. 15, 1896....	Jan. 17, 1898....
B. L. OLDS	Denver	March 1, 1898...	Now in office...

Administration and Personnel



Board of Control

- HON. W. A. SMITH, President Denver, Colo.
HON. CHAS. LANDES, Secretary Pueblo, Colo.
HON. GEORGE H. KIMBALL Golden, Colo.

BARNARD L. OLDS,
Superintendent.

FRANK G. MIRICK,
Assistant Superintendent.

MRS. B. L. OLDS,
Matron.

- JACOB SHARPS Commander Co. A and Farmer
F. L. PADDELFORD Commander Co. B and Teacher
A. F. ATCHISON Commander Co. C and Shoemaker
ROBERT HARRIS Commander Co. D and Carpenter
F. J. SMITH Printing Instructor
E. E. WELLER Chaplain and Teacher
CHAS. HUSCHER Instructor in Writing and Manual Training
ALEX MCDERMID Tailor
R. W. GOLDSWORTHY Chief Engineer
H. W. ROBB General Police and Corral Master
R. R. FISK Clerk and Band Instructor
F. O. BAKER Nightwatchman
L. CARL SMITH Hospital Steward
O. E. BAKER Launderer
J. D. MCPIKE Baker
MRS. E. E. WELLER Teacher and Matron Cottage C
MISS SADIE RYAN Matron Dining Rooms
MRS. M. A. SLINGERLAND Matron Culinary Department

W. W. BRANSON, M. D.
Physician.

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REPORT of the Colorado STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

GOLDEN, COLO., November 30, 1900.

TO THE HON. HELEN L. GRENFELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

MADAM: The Board of Control of the State Industrial School, as required by law, respectfully submit the following report, covering the transactions of the institution for the two years ending November 30, 1900, and present, herewith, the reports of the superintendent, chaplain and physician, in detail:

Movement of Population

Number of inmates November 30, 1898.....	118
Received during term.....	200
	318
Total.....	318

Leaving During Term

Expiration of sentence.....	5
Apprenticed and paroled.....	114
Escaped.....	4
Pardoned.....	1
Discharged.....	9
Returned to court.....	3
	136
Total number remaining November 30, 1900...	182

Summary

There were in school November 30, 1898.....	118
There are in school November 30, 1900.....	182
The greatest number was on November 26, 1900.....	182
The smallest number was on December 17, 1898.....	117
Average number per day during the term.....	144
Average number during last six months of term.....	164

The Twelfth General Assembly appropriated for the support and maintenance of this institution, for the two years, the cash receipts and \$60,000.00. They also appropriated, for improvements and repairs, \$10,000.00, of which sum the auditor of state has issued warrants only to the amount of \$8,886.35.

Notwithstanding this shortage in the expected receipts, and the largely increased population as shown by the above tables, we have, by very careful and economical management, been able to greatly improve the general condition of the institution. We now have a complete system of steam heating, having done away with all stoves. A modern steam-cooking plant has been placed in our kitchen. We have a modern and up-to-date steam laundry; washers, extractor and mangle; also an electric light and power plant of our own, which will be completed and in use by the time the Legislature meets. And, last but not least, we have a modern bath house, fitted up with shower bath attachments, having both hot and cold water under the control of the operator. All of which, together with many other improvements, will more fully appear by reference to the report of our superintendent.

Below will be found a tabulated statement of the receipts and expenditures for the biennial term:

Receipts

Appropriation, maintenance.....	\$60,000 00
Appropriation, repairs and improvements.....	10,000 00
Cash earnings.....	3,808 16
Total.....	\$73,808 16

Expenditures

Support, maintenance and current expenses.....	\$63,475 83
Permanent improvements.....	9,218 68
Total.....	\$72,694 51
Balance unavailable.....	\$1,113 65

Many other improvements are badly needed, but are delayed on account of lack of funds.

On account of the great increase of population, more money will be required for support and maintenance, and additional buildings are needed. Our dormitories, school rooms, dining rooms, manual training department and chapel, are all overcrowded. More room must be had immediately, and we are, therefore, compelled to ask for the following:

For the general support and maintenance of the institution for the next two years, our cash receipts and \$85,000.00.

For dining room, kitchen and chapel, complete in one building; chapel on the second floor; kitchen, dining rooms, cold storage and ice plant on the first floor, \$12,000.00.

For one cottage, complete with dormitory, school room, etc., \$8,500.00

For steel water stand pipe, to give adequate fire protection and water supply, (the old tank being rotted out and ready to fall), \$2,500.00.

For contagious ward at hospital so as to properly isolate cases of scarlet fever, small-pox, etc., \$1,000.00.

For an additional well, as our present wells are not able to supply sufficient water but part of the season, \$500.00.

For manual training machinery and tools, \$2,000.00.

For gymnasium apparatus, as we now have nothing of the kind in the school, \$500.00.

Recapitulation

General maintenance.....	\$85,000 00
Dining rooms and chapel.....	12,000 00
One cottage.....	8,500 00
Steel stand pipe.....	2,500 00
Hospital ward.....	1,000 00
New well.....	500 00
Manual training machinery.....	2,000 00
Gymnasium apparatus.....	500 00
Total.....	<u>\$112,000 00</u>

The above are only our most pressing needs and we urge that appropriations be made fully covering the same.



Health

The exceptionally good health of the inmates of this institution for the past two years, is a subject of general congratulation. This is, in a great measure, due to the excellent sanitary condition in which the school has been kept. The physician's report shows no deaths—in fact there have been none since April 30, 1895.



Discipline

At no time during the history of the institution has discipline been maintained with as little punishment as at the present time—greatly due to the impartial and humane manner in which the officers have

deported themselves. When punishment has been imposed, it has been in a manner to show the inmate that the object of the punishment was for his reformation rather than for his humiliation or injury.



Conclusion

The Board desires to make public recognition of the services of Superintendent Barnard L. Olds for his intelligent, energetic and progressive management of this institution. Mrs. B. L. Olds, our worthy matron, has ably seconded his efforts, and is also entitled to words of praise. Mr. Frank G. Mirick, our assistant superintendent, has heartily co-operated with the superintendent and the result of this is shown in the excellent condition of the institution.

In conclusion, the Board of Control most cordially invites all persons interested in the work of this institution, especially the judges of the different county courts and the members of the Legislature, to visit it, at any and all times, and to inspect its workings.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. SMITH, President.

CHARLES LANDES, Secretary.

G. H. KIMBALL.





Administration Building



Superintendent's Report



GOLDEN, COLO., Nov. 30, 1900.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF CONTROL:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith my second biennial report, covering the period from November 30, 1898, to December 1, 1900.

The present biennial term has been an extraordinary one in many respects. November 30, 1898, we closed the preceding term with 118 boys, and there being no immediate prospect of increased numbers, the Legislature was asked for a maintenance appropriation of \$60,000.00, which they granted. We early saw, however, that rigid economy would be necessary to close the term without a deficiency. The truancy law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, has added, and in the future will add greatly to our numbers.

The institution has the confidence of the courts, as evidenced by increased commitments and by letters received from judges, who take occasion to praise the work being done here for the boys from their districts.

The Legislature also appropriated \$10,000.00 for needed repairs and improvements. Of this sum only \$8,886.35 has been available on account of lack of funds in the state treasury.

Many improvements have been made, some of which are enumerated below, viz.:

An electric plant has been purchased, with engine, dynamo and necessary fixtures complete. It is of sufficient capacity to abundantly light all the buildings and grounds and to provide power for additional requirements. This plant will furnish power to run the laundry machinery and electric power pumps. An electric power triplex pump has also been purchased, with a capacity of 6,000 gallons per hour.

This will displace the old, expensively operated steam pumps, furnishing a greater supply of water at a greatly reduced cost, and will be much more conveniently and expeditiously operated in case of fire.

A complete steam-laundry plant has been added, with washers, extractor and mangle, electric power for same being furnished by the power and lighting plant.

Our heating plant is now complete. All the buildings being heated by steam.

The nineteen stoves, which for many years endangered life as well as property, are no longer in use.

Much work has been done in rearranging the old steam-heating system, which was never satisfactory. The exhaust steam from the engine driving the dynamo is utilized in the heating system, and a corresponding saving of fuel is the result.

A complete steam-cooking plant, consisting of steam kettles, roaster, steam table, etc., has been installed in the kitchen and is giving splendid satisfaction.

A new 80-horse power steel boiler has been purchased, the old boilers being in a very unsatisfactory condition and of insufficient capacity.

An addition of fifteen feet has been made to the brick chimney at the boiler house and we are now burning ordinary slack instead of lump coal as heretofore.

A new brick, one-story addition, 26 x 44, has been built to the boiler house. This furnishes ample room for the electric light and power plant, and also a room especially designed for use as an electrical training department.

The old cement vats, that for years were the only bathing facilities in use by the boys, have been displaced and are now a relic of the past. A new central bath room has been fitted up of sufficient capacity to easily accommodate an entire company.

This room is provided with shower douches, with hot and cold water supply under control of the operator.

Adjoining is a large dressing-room and a locker-room containing lockers for each company, in which the tailor places the clean clothing, and from which on the day following the soiled clothing is removed by the laundryman.

The sewer system has been partially reconstructed and put in first-class sanitary condition.



Industrial Avenue

A new root cellar has been excavated in a convenient hillside, walled up and covered, thus making a dry, frost-proof cellar, that easily holds eighty tons of vegetables for the use of the school.

Many of the buildings have been thoroughly repaired, painted and new floors laid.

The two cottages and the officers' quarters building have been newly carpeted, interiors painted, new furniture purchased and generally put in first-class condition.

Iron roofs have been placed on several of the buildings, replacing shingles, and all roofs have been repainted. All the buildings now have iron roofs, thus the risk of fire is greatly lessened.

Cottage B dormitory has been newly furnished with sixty white enamelled, all metal beds, with steel woven-wire mattresses. The school room in this cottage has also received twenty new modern desks and seats, and the remaining old desks have been thoroughly repaired, varnished and made as good as new. The school room of cottage C has been entirely fitted with new desks and seats.

Many important improvements have been made in our printing office:

A new 13 x 19 Gally Universal press has been installed; power for same will be furnished by an electric motor.

A 22½ paper cutter and a stapler, together with new and modern type, have been added.

The printing of this report will evidence the excellent quality of the work taught in this department.

We also printed the "Proceedings of the Industrial School Section of the Conference of Charities and Corrections" which was held at Topeka, Kan., in May last.

Words of praise for this work have been received from many of the newspaper and professional men of our own and other states.

January 1, 1900, the old "Industrial School Record" was changed to magazine form, and in name to the "Industrial School Magazine." It is published monthly and easily ranks with the best institution papers published in the United States.

A brass band of twelve pieces has been organized and placed under the direction of a competent instructor. This is a valuable addition to the school, a source of benefit to the boys and a pleasure to all.

Several hundred feet of new walks of vitrified brick have been laid and many other improvements, too numerous to mention, have been completed.

Pressing Needs

Our needs are many and pressing, and I cannot do better than repeat the opening paragraph with which my last biennial report began this subject:

“The paramount need of this institution is more money for maintenance. Under prevailing conditions, boys are often paroled long before permanent reformation has been accomplished. In many of the best institutions, the average period of detention is three years and more, while with us the average time that a boy remains is less than one and one-half years. Too short by far to secure change of thought and habit, and to overcome the evil effect of bad associations, supplemented in many instances by an utter lack of proper home training. Many of our boys never had a home, and it is folly to expect lasting improvement in so short a period of time. Sufficient funds should be supplied so that the Board of Control may feel warranted in keeping the boys here until their reform is reasonably assured.”

Two years of added experience and observation confirm and emphasize my belief in the absolute correctness of these statements and conclusions.

The present biennial term has witnessed an increase in population from 118, at the beginning, to 182, the present number. A proportionate increase in the sum to be appropriated for maintenance must be made and an additional appropriation should be made to provide for the care of the anticipated increase in population, which will probably reach 225 or 250 by the end of 1902. In my judgment not less than \$85,000.00, with cash receipts, should be appropriated for maintenance for the next biennial term. To appropriate less will be to sadly cripple the institution in the quality of its work.

We greatly need a substantial, two-story building properly designed, to contain on the ground floor, officers' and boys' dining rooms, kitchens, cold storage rooms, etc., and on the second floor a well-lighted and well-ventilated hall, suitably arranged for use as a chapel on Sundays, for religious services, and for entertainments, concerts, lectures, etc., on week-day evenings.

The old dining rooms are low, dark, poorly ventilated and altogether too small for present requirements. The room now used for chapel purposes is overcrowded. Every Sunday numbers cannot obtain entrance. The ceilings are very low and there are no arrangements by which it can be ventilated, and it is altogether unsuitable for Sunday religious services or week-evening entertainments.

Our cottages and dormitories are crowded beyond their designed capacity and all sanitary limitations. We should have, immediately, a new cottage arranged for fifty boys with school room, dormitory, etc.



Garden Lane

With the erection of the above buildings, the rooms now used for kitchen, dining rooms, chapel, etc., in the main building would be vacated and the entire building henceforth devoted to industrial purposes, thus providing space badly needed in all departments.

We have a very complete hospital with ten beds, but no contagion ward in connection therewith, or place where scarlet fever, small-pox or diphtheria cases can be cared for. Our recent experience with small-pox has taught us the imperative necessity of an isolation ward for contagious diseases.

The old wooden water tank is very badly rotted and ready to fall at any time. To replace it in wood would cost nearly, or quite, \$1,000.00. In my judgment it would be vastly better economy to replace it with a large steel stand pipe. This would last for all time and being of larger capacity and greater elevation, would very greatly improve our fire protection service.

The wells now in use are not of sufficient capacity to supply the needs of the institution in dry weather, and as they are pumped dry, day after day, you will readily see that in case of fire we would shortly be without water. We therefore urge that an appropriation be requested for a new and larger well.

New beds and bedding are greatly needed; also new walks and fences. Many general repairs will also be required.

We also need more officers and employes. Every similar institution within my knowledge and observation, which is doing an equal amount of work, have from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more employes and officers than we have, in proportion to the number of inmates. With more teachers and instructors we can make better progress.



Day Schools

Our schools are very badly crowded and the work performed is, therefore, unsatisfactory. At present we have but two school rooms, with one teacher in each.

Thirty-five of the lowest grade boys attend school all day, every day, the remainder of the school (with the exception of a few well-advanced pupils) attend school all day every alternate day. The schools are in session five days of each week, except during July and August, when all have a vacation.

With the erection of the buildings requested elsewhere in this re-

port, we will have sufficient room for one or more greatly needed additional schools. At present we cannot teach beyond the sixth grade as taught in our public schools. New charts, books and maps are also needed.

Our schools are under the care of competent teachers, who are required to pass the regular teachers' examination of the public schools.

School hours are from 8:30 to 11:30 a. m., and from 12:50 to 4:30 p. m. Writing classes are held each evening from 4:10 to 5:00 and from 6:10 to 7:10. We have no classes in book-keeping; these should be added.



Trades Instruction

Work is an important factor, if indeed it is not the greatest of human agencies, by which mankind may be kept in paths of rectitude. As inmates leave this institution they should go equipped with the best obtainable weapons for the successful fighting of life's battles; thus may they avoid failure with its following train of idleness, tramp life and crime.

A great need of this institution, is more and better facilities for industrial training and the teaching of useful occupations. In connection with our new engine house we have arranged a convenient room in which to organize a department of electrical and mechanical training. Certain lathes, benches and tools will be required. Electricity is the coming motive power of the present age, and we desire to have a class of bright, intelligent boys constantly under instruction in this branch of mechanics. Our blacksmith shop is inadequately supplied with tools to be of good service as a place of instruction. We should have six new forges with anvils and tools complete.

The carpenter shop also needs new tools and more room. This latter want will be supplied by removal to the manual training building when that department is transferred to the main building. When this change occurs, more boys can be taught the carpentering trade. We respectfully request sufficient funds to properly equip these departments.

A number of the boys are given an opportunity to acquire a limited knowledge of tailoring, shoemaking, laundering, printing and the care of steam boilers, of live stock, farming and gardening. The time is too short to give a thorough knowledge of these trades, but it is sufficient to enable them to do the work of the institution. making all the



Tailor Shop



Manual Training

shoes and clothing, doing the baking and printing, and after they leave the school, to assist them in obtaining employment at moderate wages.

The doing of the necessary work of the institution is a very important part of a boy's life here, yet not its most vital part.



Manual Training

Manual training as a reforming agency, is no longer a new and untried experiment. It is in the front rank of all means used to this end. Our public schools are defective in that they do not introduce this training in some of its various branches while the child is yet in the rudimentary studies. It is a great mistake to leave this important part of a common-sense education until the pupil has advanced to the high-school grade. It should come into the curriculum as early as the third grade for the reason that a great majority of scholars leave school before passing the sixth grade, and such teaching must begin early or the opportunity will be lost. Instead of narrowing a child's education to simply text book instruction, it should be broadened to a preparation for the meeting of life's experiences. The hand, the eye, the judgment, the power of observation; in brief, the whole nature should be developed industrially as well as mentally. If this policy be carried out, I am convinced that many children will remain in regular attendance at school, who, under existing conditions, become truants or worse, and are necessarily committed to the care of this and similar institutions. We aim to teach here, the first principles of mechanical and free-hand drawing; of measurements (feet, inches and fractions of an inch), of squares, cubes, cylindrical and irregular shapes; of straight, level and uneven surfaces; also the first principles of cutting, leveling and sizing, to given dimensions and lines, of objects in both wood and iron. We also teach the names of different kinds of wood and metal. The prime purpose in this training is educational, and not to make a mechanic of the boy, to stimulate his entire being, teach him self-control and its score of kindred virtues; secondarily, the technical knowledge gained will in many ways be helpful to him in after life.

Our present manual training building is altogether too small for our needs, but with the removal of the dining rooms and chapel to new quarters, sufficient room will be at our disposal to properly care for this department. We need new tools and machinery, turning lathes, saws, drills, etc.

With the installation of our electric light and power plant, power can be readily supplied for all necessary requirements. Tools should be purchased for work in both wood and iron. We desire to call attention to the excellent work of this department with the limited facilities at our disposal. The boys take great interest and their work will compare favorably with that done in the city schools by pupils of more advanced ages. The following table will give an idea of the work for the two years:

Number of different boys receiving instruction	147
Average age of boys, years.....	14½
Average attendance each month.....	49
Average number of months each boy has attended.....	7¼
Average attendance at each three-hour lesson	15

One hundred and forty-three models are being used and about one hundred and fifty additional models for the whittling class. Carving has been undertaken during the last four months, and excellent progress is being made in this line.



Musical Training

No class of people in all the world love music better than our boys. Any day or evening they will gladly come together in chapel for a song service. Under the care of our general matron many songs have been learned and the boys are quite proficient in their singing of religious, patriotic and popular songs. Their singing of religious songs in the chapel during regular services on Sunday is inspiring. If music, vocal and instrumental, could be taught regularly, as one of our departments of education, it would be of great benefit. To do this would require a teacher whose entire time could be devoted to the work. The charm of music is a wonderful educator of the finer sensibilities, and is everywhere recognized as an important feature in reformatory work.



Band Instruction

In August last we secured the services of a competent instructor and organized a band of twelve pieces. The boys have taken hold splendidly and now play a number of selections in a very creditable manner. Their rapid progress under unfavorable conditions is a flattering indication of what may be accomplished when all the requirements are properly met.



Parade Grounds

The band is of great assistance at our evening entertainments. During the winter, regular practice will be kept up and we anticipate that by next summer, the band will be a great attraction and pleasure, as well as being an important factor in our dress parades and out-door gatherings.

The experience gained in this department, will greatly assist the boys in securing profitable employment, when they go out from the institution.

Several new and additional instruments are needed, for which I trust funds may be provided.



Military Drill

The school is divided into four companies; each in charge of an officer who is called the "Company Commander." Six non-commissioned officers are assigned to each company. Having no guns we are limited to setting-up exercises and to company and battalion evolutions. Arrangements are now under way for the manufacture, in our trade schools, of sufficient imitation or cadet guns, of wood with iron fittings, to equip the entire school. When these are completed, the full manual of arms will be taught as prescribed in the United States regulations.



Gymnasium

Nearly all institutions of this character have a gymnasium, more or less elaborate in its equipment, in which the inmates are required or allowed to take prescribed exercise.

We have nothing whatever in this line. If the funds were provided, we could fit up a room, at a comparatively small cost, for this purpose. It would be a lasting benefit as well as a pleasure and would aid in maintaining discipline. We need turning poles, parallel bars, chest pulley weights and other inexpensive athletic apparatus.

Boys, like young animals, are full of life and activity, which if not given an outlet or escape in a safe direction, will likely find an unsafe one. They come to us lacking in physical development, not erect in form, stoop-shouldered and flat-chested. They should have properly directed physical training. Many have morbid tendencies, being victims of their own self-indulgence. These need the stimulus of vigorous bodily exercise, to assist them in recovering a normal tone of body and mind.

Recreation and Amusement

Realizing that every normal boy must have his fun "in season or out of season" we aim to provide abundant time in which, released from labor and study, each inmate may "holler," laugh and play to his heart's content. Colorado's pleasant weather and abundant sunshine permit of much of this diversion in the open air, but for stormy and cold weather we are, in this direction, but poorly furnished. A proper fund should be set apart to procure necessary games, checkers, chess, etc., for indoors and to liberally furnish balls, bats and necessary apparatus for out-of-door sports. Expense must also necessarily be incurred in providing lectures, concerts, etc., for week-evening entertainments. One evening each week, all come together in the chapel, to hear some good lecturer on a popular topic, or to spend a pleasant evening in listening to songs, recitations and plays. Frequently the entire program is furnished by the boys.

A stereopticon, with proper slides, would be a wonderful addition to our entertainment bureau and of great advantage as a means of imparting information in an attractive manner.



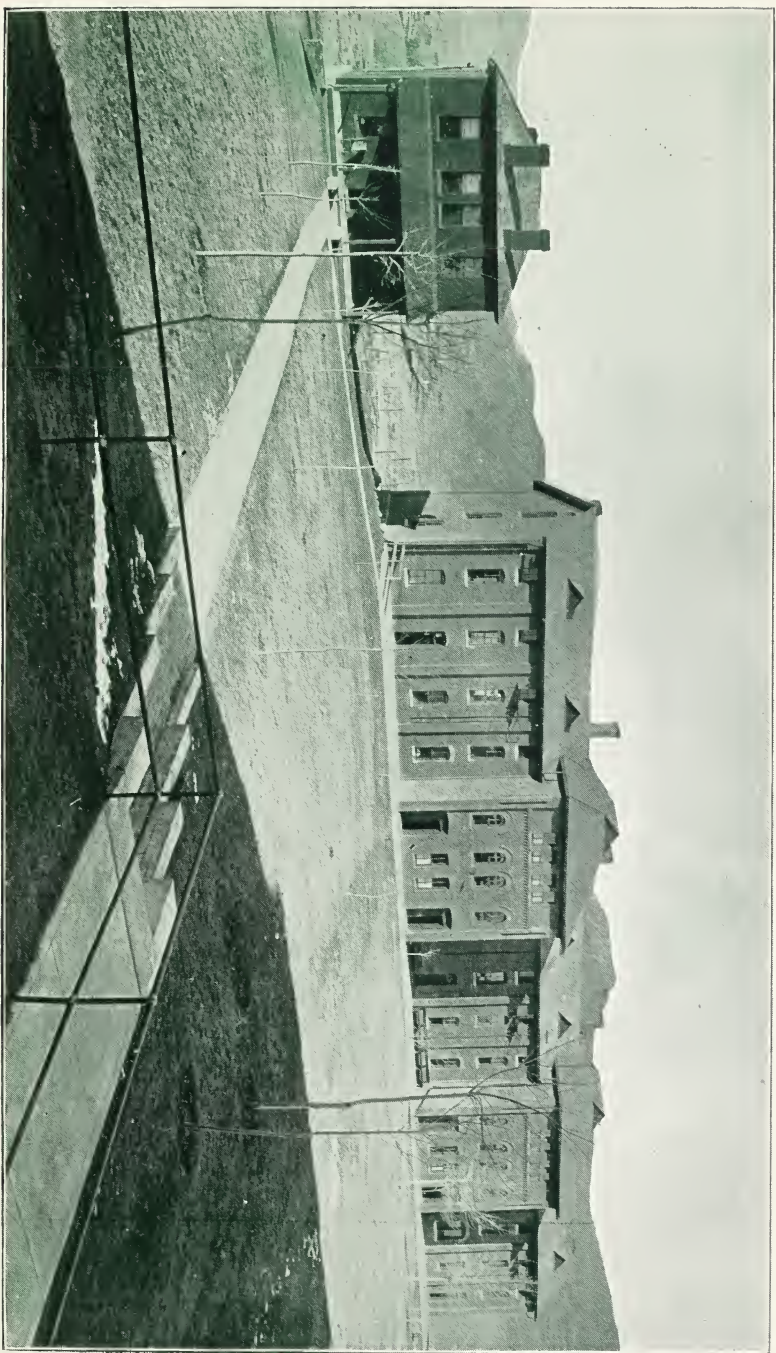
Library and Reading

A small addition has been made during the term to our collection of books, but even now it can hardly be dignified by the name of library. There are too few books, and many of these are not at all adapted to the purposes of an institution of this character.

At least three-fourths of the boys are great readers and it is of prime importance that they be provided with good, wholesome and instructive reading, as it broadens the intellect and cultivates a taste for the higher things of life.

When I see the splendid collections of books, in other similar institutions, I covet for some of our people of means, the great privilege of supplying this need, by presenting us with sufficient funds to purchase a library, to be called by such name as they may choose, thus enjoying the satisfaction of knowing that a portion of their wealth, at least, is placed where it will earn 100 per cent. and more, long after they are through with life's cares and responsibilities.

We also need subscriptions to several copies of such papers as the Youth's Companion, Success, many of the magazines and other good literature. The demand is also great for old numbers of the same class of reading matter.



Main Building

Character Building

Character building is the great aim of all our labor; the desired end for which money is spent so liberally.

Building of character is of vastly greater importance than the building of an institution. A correct public sentiment and a good feeling among the inmates, are pre-requisites to the accomplishment of this end. The saving of man is the greatest and grandest work given to men. To reach the ideal standard costs money. Would it pay if it was your boy? Can the state afford to neglect this duty by refusing to pay the price? The responsibility resting upon the executive head of an institution of this character is simply overwhelming. Much that seems hopeful proves of little value. The work must be done conscientiously, but the results must be left to Him who makes no mistakes.



Religious Teaching

In July, 1899, the Board of Control secured the services of a resident chaplain; his report appears elsewhere. Preaching services are held each Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Sunday-school classes are taught at 2:30 p. m., at which the regular international lessons are used, followed by a condensed review of the lesson by the chaplain or superintendent. Ladies from Golden assist each Sunday as teachers.

More than a year since, an organization called the Christian Volunteers, was formed. It holds brief services each Sunday evening, in the chapel, the attendance to which is purely voluntary. This service has become very interesting and is of great benefit to the boys. The attendance will average from 40 to 60 per cent. of the entire school. The exercises consist of scripture recitations, informal conversations, recounting of difficulties, expressions of desires and intentions, interspersed with the singing of gospel songs.

Grace is said in the dining rooms before each meal and prayer at retiring.



Truancy Commitments

The Legislature of 1899 enacted a compulsory education or truancy law. By its terms children in districts of the first and second class, between the ages of 8 and 14, are required to attend school not less than twenty weeks in each year. Any such children, together with children between the ages of 14 and 16 who cannot read or write the

English language, and who habitually absent themselves from school, or who, attending school, are incorrigible, vicious or immoral in conduct, or who habitually wander about the streets and public places during school hours, having no business or lawful occupation, are deemed juvenile disorderly persons. Any complaints under this law come before the county courts of the various counties and if such child, so complained of, is a juvenile disorderly person within the meaning of this act, he or she will be committed to a children's home or boys' or girls' industrial school, the age of the child being taken into account, not to be detained, however, beyond the age of 16 years.

To this date we have received 19 boys under this law. Several of these, I am told, were sent as "truants," although they had committed various offenses and could have been convicted as criminals, as other boys who are sent to us. In some cases this was done to spare the feelings of the boys' friends and relatives. In my opinion it is just as well thus, for in any case it is not for the purpose of punishment, that a boy is sent here, but rather that he may be properly cared for and taught the "rightness" of things. Had we special parental, or truancy schools, many boys would, doubtless, be sent to them under similar conditions. Our "truancy" boys, average neither better nor worse, than the other boys.

Under present conditions, I see no reason why "truant" boys may not be as well cared for in this institution, as in any specially provided parental or truancy school. Such schools should, in any event, be located in the country, so that neither bars nor walls may be required to detain the inmates.



Previous Homes

Many of our boys come from very poor homes. Homes broken by death, by sin and by disease. Many from homes made unhappy by ill assorted second marriages, and from homes where the struggle for the daily necessities of life is constant, grinding and at times unendurable.

These unfortunates are as deserving of proper education, care and industrial training, as are any of those who have been born and reared under more auspicious circumstances. An authority has said "parental neglect may be assigned for the presence of boys in the reform school, in fully 90 per cent. of the cases, the other 10 per cent. being accounted for by a criminal environment." I am a firm believer that



Cottages B and C

environment is more prolific of crime than heredity, although this also has an influence on many lives. The state sadly neglects her duty to these unfortunate youths, if she fails to care for and teach them to be self-respecting and respectable members of society and fit them for self-support as wage-earners. If the state disregards this duty, hundreds of poor boys will continue in their course of lawlessness and crime, thus filling our reformatories and penitentiaries and becoming a constant menace to society and a continued expense to the commonwealth.



Merit System

In August, 1898, the following merit and demerit system was designed and put into successful operation, viz.:

Each boy at entrance is given the Twelfth badge. To be entitled to parole, he must pass from the Eleventh, Tenth, and so on up to the First badge, and obtain the First and Second Honor badges, the latter to be held clear for the entire month.

For each clear day he is entitled to 5 merits. Demerits are charged against inmates according to schedule.

To advance a badge in any month, he must have to his credit, after all demerits are deducted, not less than the following merits, viz.:

Until the Sixth badge is obtained, 90 merits are required each month.

From the Sixth to the Fifth badge, 100 merits.

From the Fifth to the Fourth badge, 110 merits.

From the Fourth to the Third badge, 120 merits.

From the Third to the Second badge, 130 merits.

From the Second to the First badge, 140 merits.

From the First to the First Honor badge, a perfect month.

From the First Honor to the Second Honor badge, a perfect month.

When a boy has held his Second Honor badge clear the entire month, he is granted a leave of absence by the Board of Control, for four months, provided a suitable home is ready for him; if good conduct and steady habits are maintained, this leave of absence is renewed for one year or longer, in the pleasure of the Board.

You will notice that the last three months must be perfectly clear. Our marks include lessons, deportment, work, untidyness and all sorts of objectionable conduct. Boys can and do get their parole in 14 months. We teach our boys the value of a community of interest, that each boy is dependent to a degree on those about him, and it is therefore to

his advantage in the school as well as out of it, to use all proper means within his power, to hinder wrong-doing as well as to assist in its detection.

In connection with this system, we have a "Roll of Honor" dining room, for the exclusive use of such boys as gain a perfect month—they being entitled to the privileges of this room for the succeeding month. Conversation at meals, special food and better service, are some of the benefits thus enjoyed. The system is a success, and is a wonderful aid and incentive to good conduct and a means by which the number of corporal punishments is greatly reduced.



Paroles

Boys are now paroled on recommendation of the superintendent, after having gained, by good conduct, the required honor badge or grade, but not until the fact is established that they have a good home to which they can go or that a suitable place has been found for them. Home is the natural and best place for a boy, provided it is moral and in all particulars respectable. Sometimes we are compelled to object to homes, on account of evil environment. We can expect little from a boy's future, if he is returned to a home, such as some come from, being located, as they are, amid vile surroundings and evil associations. How to purify, these morally pestilential districts, of our cities and larger towns, is indeed the problem of the twentieth century.



Parole Agents

Thus far in the administration of the affairs of this institution, no arrangements have ever been made, by which any requisite care has been exercised over boys after their parole.

Under our present parole system, boys are required to write to us monthly, giving a review of their conduct since their previous letter, stating whether they are attending school, or if not at school, where they are at work. These reports are altogether unsatisfactory, and often unreliable.

In 1895 the state of Minnesota made provision for the appointment of a "State Agent." The purposes of the agency was "to provide well regulated and congenial homes for the inmates who had earned their paroles and to supervise them in those homes, making sure, if possible,



School Room



Dormitory

that they are receiving the sort of treatment that will seal their reformation." In the report of 1899 these words appear. "The agency continues to give satisfaction." The report further says: "We are satisfied that it would be a wise economy to put the principles of the agency into operation earlier in the lives of some of these inmates." Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan and other states have similar laws and systems. A section of the report of the trustees of the Massachusetts Industrial School, reads as follows:

"The three visitors connected with the school are doing excellent work among probationers. Indeed the trustees believe that this work of carrying on the work of the school in behalf of boys in their own homes, or in places, is the most important advance in reformatory methods which has been made in recent years. Without some such system of visiting, the break between the restraint of the institution and the freedom of the world is too sudden. In the institution the boys are subject to a strict routine and to the support and stimulus of constant direction and companionship; and many of those who do best under such conditions are the first to fail when they must choose and act for themselves, amid the distractions and temptations of the world. The excellent tact of the visitors in following up sharply the boys who need to feel the school's discipline, and leaving room for freedom and initiative in those who are capable of acting for themselves, relieves the system of any of the dangers which may have been anticipated. There are recorded 1,573 visits by the visitors, and 107 by individual trustees, to outside boys, and 216 homes and places have been investigated and reported upon. The sum of \$1,198.00 has been collected in behalf of 41 probationers and placed to their credit in the bank, to be held for them until they become of age.

Is it not folly to expect that these boys, who have been with us but a few months, can, with impunity, be returned to their homes, located as they often are, amid pernicious environments? A large percentage of them, left thus utterly without supervision on the part of any authorized agent or officer, will relapse into old ways and habits.

A constant but discreet supervision should be maintained over each boy, until he reaches his majority or is discharged. His school conduct, where and for whom he works, the hours and company that he keeps, the places that he visits, these all should be noted and made a matter of inquiry and record.

For misconduct, he should be promptly returned to the school by the agent, not re-arrested and re-sentenced with added fees thus charged the county or state. The effect of this supervision would be beyond computation in its helpful influence upon the boys themselves, keeping many from lapsing into crime and incidentally a great economy of funds.

The appointment of such an officer should be made absolutely without partisan bias and he should be a person of spotless integrity and firm character; one who can neither be bought nor bullied. It should

also be his duty, as far as possible, to investigate all cases where juveniles are charged with crime and advise with the court as to their disposition. Clothed with proper authority as a probation officer, he should receive from the courts such juveniles, as they may think wise to continue on suspended sentence or probation; keeping a constant supervision of such probationers and making return to the court of their condition, or person, as the case may require. I firmly believe, that such an officer, would more than save the cost of the office and expenses, to say nothing of the vastly greater saving of these lives, that otherwise would likely be lost to society and the state, and by filling penal institutions, become a charge upon the commonwealth.

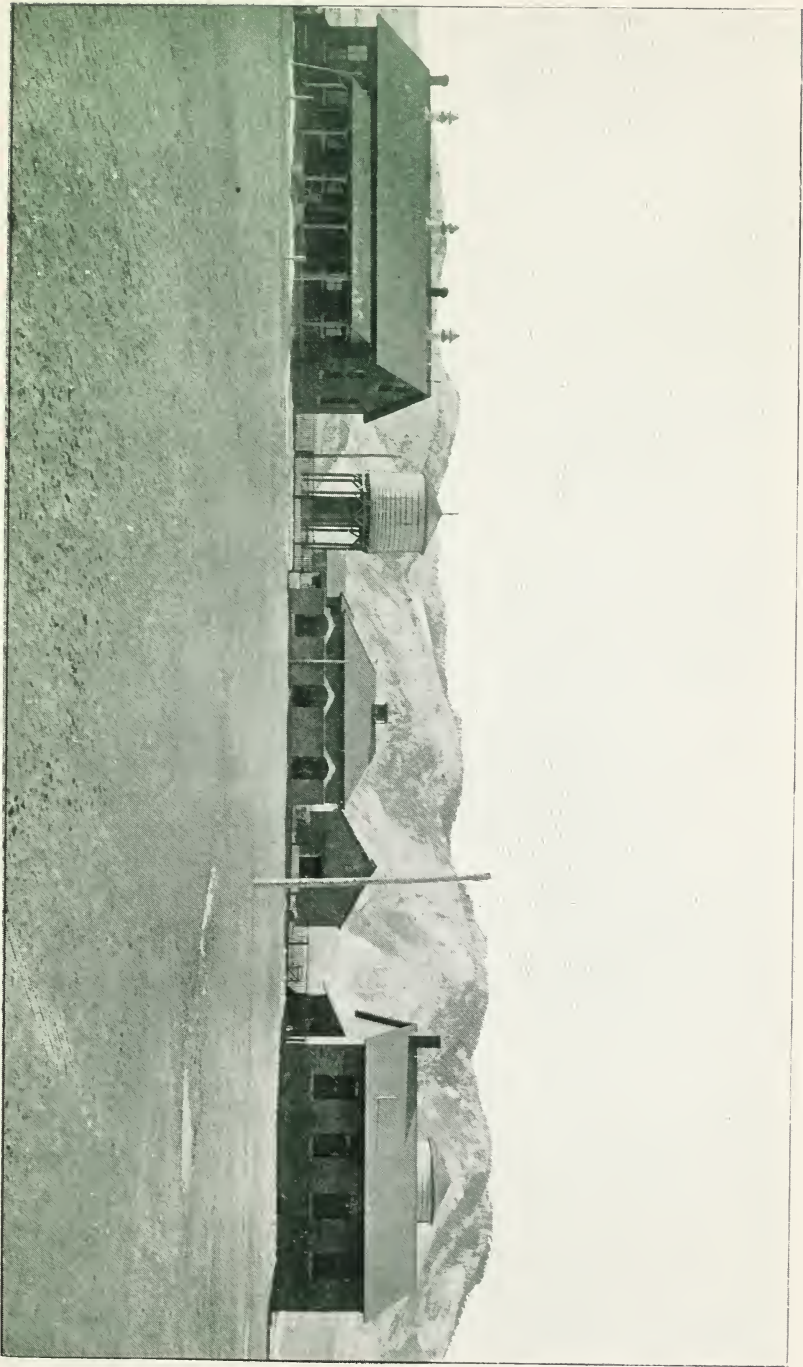


Discipline and Punishment

This is not a jail, in any sense of the word, nor a place to which boys are to be sent for punishment for offenses committed. Our mission is purely one of reformation. A prime essential, is the maintenance of a strict, yet kind and parental discipline. We contend that the nearer approach we are able to make, under the changed conditions, to a firm and kindly parental home training, the better for all concerned.

We have absolutely no walls, cells or lock-ups. Our desire is to efface from the minds of all who enter, the thought that this is in any sense a prison. Therefore we have no prison surroundings. Visitors often express surprise at the seeming lack of restraint with which inmates move about the institution and grounds. By thus trusting the boys, we assist in the cultivation of a spirit of honor and trustworthiness, and as a result, there are few escapes—our net loss being but four for the entire biennial term.

Many good people affect to believe, that by some legerdemain or secret art, boys who for years have been forming habits of idleness and vice, may, by an instantaneous process, be transformed into orderly and industry-loving boys. We have not learned this secret. The process is slow; step by step, and with many backward falls, is the height attained. As a last resort, corporal punishment is used; the less the better, but at times it is absolutely necessary. All cases requiring corporal punishment are reported the superintendent, by him investigated, and it is never administered except by his authority and in the presence of the superintendent or his assistant, but never by them.



Hospital

Barns, Etc.

Manual Training

Health of Inmates

The health of the school is excellent and there has been very little sickness during the term. We challenge any institution or community to produce a company of boys in better flesh and spirits, or with smoother, rosier cheeks.

No serious sickness has occurred since my last report. In August, 1899, while excavating for a root cellar, a portion of the roof caved in, causing two severe injuries, viz., the breaking of a boy's leg and injuring the spine of another boy. This latter boy is still with us and is slowly progressing, we trust, to ultimate and complete recovery. The former boy has entirely recovered and has been paroled to his mother.

During the summer of 1900 we had four cases of scarlet fever and thirteen cases of so-called small-pox, (by some called "Kangaroo small-pox" or "Cuban chicken-pox"). If small-pox at all, it was of a very mild form. The boy having it most severely was sick in bed but three days. Very rigid quarantine measures were adopted and the disease was soon stamped out. A peculiar feature of the disease was, that those who had recently been vaccinated, were the greatest sufferers.

An experienced physician, is employed by the Board of Control, at a stated salary. He visits the school regularly semi-weekly, with additional visits as required. His report appears elsewhere.



Hospital

Our hospital is in excellent condition, and finely adapted to its purpose. It contains a general ward with 10 beds and all necessary conveniences. It is under the care of a medical student as hospital steward. Daily reports are made to the superintendent on blanks printed for the purpose, of all cases of sickness and their condition. This report is made a part of our permanent files.

No provision exists for the isolation and care of those suffering from contagious diseases and a suitable ward for that purpose, as already mentioned, should be immediately provided and equipped.



Acknowledgements

My sincere and heart-felt thanks are herewith tendered:

To Mrs. J. H. Brown and Miss Hattie Mencimer for valuable and continued assistance rendered in our Sunday school. Regardless of

storm or heat, they have faithfully visited and taught their classes Sunday after Sunday.

To Mrs. J. H. Brown and the Flower Mission of Golden for the beautiful bouquets that came to each one of our boys every Sunday during the summer.

To the able ladies and gentlemen, who at our week-evening gatherings, have instructed and entertained us with lectures, songs and plays. We greatly appreciate their kindness and desire that they "come again."

To the Denver Public Library, for a generous donation of partly worn books.

To many individuals, who have sent us large numbers of magazines and papers.

To the newspapers, judges, officials, both state and county, and the many kind friends, who have expressed sympathy with us in our discouragements and wonderfully cheered us with their kind words of encouragement. These all have been helps and "bright places by the wayside."

In conclusion, I desire to express, to each member of the Board of Control, my appreciation of your deep personal interest in the welfare of the school and of your uniform courtesy and kindness to me as your trusted servant and co-laborer; for your confidence as manifested in the enlarged powers conferred upon me; for the loyal support given me, asking only that each officer be competent and faithful, and lastly for your unlimited patience and kindness to me and mine, as individuals.

In reviewing the work of the past two years, we are painfully cognizant of the fact that it falls far below our hopes and plans. Yet, great advancement has been made. May we not, therefore, take courage and press forward?

To Assistant Superintendent Frank G. Mirick, who has so faithfully and loyally performed the arduous duties of his office; whose books and records have always been complete and accurate, and whose cheerful and prompt assistance and advice have been of great value in bringing the institution to its present standard, I desire to express my hearty thanks.

To the officers and employes, one and all, who have, at all seasons and under all circumstances, rendered such prompt and valuable aid, and to the boys who, often under trying circumstances and difficulties, have stood by me so loyally, rendering prompt and cheerful obedience,

thus making possible the success that has crowned our efforts, to you all, I tender my good will and hearty appreciation.

In all our ways, we desire to acknowledge Him, who rules over all, that He may direct our paths.

With gratitude to God for His abundant mercies, I close this report.

Respectfully submitted,

BARNARD L. OLDS,

Superintendent.



Physician's Report



GOLDEN, COLO., November 30, 1900.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to herewith submit the following report: The duties of physician have consisted in regular visits to the school, and in a general sanitary supervision of the grounds and buildings.

Epidemics of scarlet fever and small-pox have broken out during the past two years, and they caused considerable anxiety, owing to the crowded condition of the school, and the lack of proper hospital facilities to take care of an epidemic of contagious disease. Owing to the prompt quarantine measures, and the hearty co-operation of all the officers in enforcing the same, severe epidemics were avoided. The number of scarlet fever cases was limited to four, that of small-pox to thirteen.

I would recommend that a suitable building be erected for the proper isolation and care of contagious diseases.

There has been a number of cases of minor importance that I have not tabulated. The following is a list of diseases treated since August 1, 1899:

Arthritis, 4; burns, 2; cystitis, 2; croup, 1; conjunctivitis, 3; fractures, 5; gonorrhoea, 1; hemorrhoids, 1; dislocations, 2; hernia, 2; ivy-poisoning, 5; la-grippe, 14; nephritis, 2; pterygium, 1; small-pox, 13; suppurating ear, 3; tonsillitis, 27; trachoma, 3; incontinence of urine, 4; phimosis, 2.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER W. BRANSON,

Physician to the School.

Chaplain's Report



GOLDEN, COLO., November 30, 1900.

TO BARNARD L. OLDS, SUPERINTENDENT:

DEAR SIR: It has been my privilege to serve as chaplain of the State Industrial School, during sixteen months of the time covered by this report. The work was new, and I entered upon it as a learner. My experiences have been varied and almost as numerous as the boy himself. In reviewing the work, it is impossible to measure the results. It has not been without its bright hopes and sad disappointments.

The following Sunday services have been held with but few interruptions: The morning chapel service, the afternoon Sunday school and the evening Volunteers' meeting; attendance upon the latter being optional.

The Volunteers' service has been unusually well attended. The boys are encouraged to take part by reciting or reading a verse of scripture; to tell their difficulties and temptations; to speak of their victories and defeats, and to make known their purposes while at the school and after parole.

The usual religious and national holidays have been observed, with special programs and the individual's duty to God and the state dwelt upon.

I have tried to emphasize the simple gospel of faith, work, and right living in my talks to the boys; urging them to be manly, faithful in all their work and in living union with God, and thus lay a sure foundation upon which to build a successful life.

Respectfully,

E. E. WELLER,

Chaplain.

The following tabulated statement, is compiled from the records of this institution, for the period intervening between November 30, 1898, and December 1, 1900:

EXHIBIT A.

Number in school at last report	118
Admitted (new)	163
Paroles returned	37
Number received during the term	200
Total	318
Discharged	9
Paroled	114
Escaped	4
Returned to court	3
Sentence expired	5
Pardoned	1
Number leaving institution during term	136
Total number remaining November 30, 1900	182
Average number per day during term	144
Average number during last six months of term	164



EXHIBIT B.

SHOWING FROM WHAT COUNTIES BOYS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Arapahoe	63	Larimer	3
Bent	1	Mesa	3
Boulder	2	Montrose	1
Clear Creek	1	Otero	3
Chaffee	5	Ouray	2
Delta	2	Pueblo	14
El Paso	14	Pitkin	1
Fremont	1	Teller	3
Gilpin	1	Weld	14
Garfield	1	Arizona (boarder)	1
Jefferson	4	Wyoming (boarder)	2
Logan	1		
Lake	18	Total	163
Las Animas	2		



EXHIBIT C.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

American	104	Mexico	1
Austria	2	Poland	1
Canada	2	Russia	2
England	5	Scotland	2
Germany	13	Sweden	2
Hungary	1	Wales	1
Ireland	15		
Italy	12	Total	163

EXHIBIT D.
SHOWING NATIVITY OF BOYS.

Colorado	67	Tennessee	7
Georgia	1	Utah	3
Illinois	8	Wyoming	1
Indiana	2	Canada	1
Iowa	5	England	1
Kansas	11	Germany	1
Missouri	16	Italy	2
Michigan	3	Ireland	1
New York	7	Mexico	1
Nebraska	12	Russia	1
Nevada	1	Scotland	2
New Mexico	1		
Ohio	1	Total	163
Pennsylvania	7		



EXHIBIT E.
SHOWING AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

Nine years	1	Fifteen years	42
Ten years	5	Sixteen years	19
Eleven years	15	Seventeen years	2
Twelve years	22		
Thirteen years	24	Total	163
Fourteen years	33		



EXHIBIT F.
SHOWING OFFENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Assault	4	Malicious mischief	4
Arson	2	Obstructing trains	5
Burglary	38	Rape	1
Embezzlement	2	Robbery	2
False Pretense	1	Truancy	19
Forgery	1		
Incorrigible	4	Total	163
Larceny	80		



EXHIBIT G.
SHOWING LENGTH OF SENTENCES.

† Five years	1	Minority	143
* Until sixteen years of age	19	Total	163

† United States ward. * Boys sentenced under the truancy act.

EXHIBIT H.
SHOWING NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED EACH MONTH.

December 1898.....	7	January 1900.....	8
January 1899.....	5	February ".....	7
February ".....	3	March ".....	10
March ".....	8	April ".....	8
April ".....	10	May ".....	7
May ".....	9	June ".....	2
June ".....	10	July ".....	5
July ".....	4	August ".....	2
August ".....	2	September ".....	6
September ".....	14	October ".....	14
October ".....	4	November ".....	5
November ".....	8		
December ".....	5	Total.....	163

EXHIBIT I.
SHOWING SOCIAL CONDITION OF BOYS RECEIVED.

Both parents living.....	109	Parents who have no property.....	116
Both parents dead.....	14	Total.....	163
One parent living.....	39		
Unknown.....	1	Boys who have been inmates of other institutions.....	16
Total.....	163	Boys who have never been in- mates of other institutions....	147
		Total.....	163
Both step-parents.....	2		
Step-father.....	8	Boys who have been arrested before.....	89
Step-mother.....	4	Boys who have never been ar- rested before.....	74
Without step-parents.....	149	Total.....	163
Total.....	163		
Parents who own property....	47		

EXHIBIT J.
SHOWING SCHOLARSHIP WHEN RECEIVED.

First grade.....	9	Seventh grade.....	7
Second grade.....	17	Eighth grade.....	4
Third grade.....	36	Ninth grade.....	1
Fourth grade.....	48	No schooling.....	5
Fifth grade.....	30		
Sixth grade.....	6	Total.....	163

EXHIBIT K.
SHOWING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist.....	8	Presbyterian.....	5
Congregationalist.....	2	Seven-Day Adventists.....	1
Catholic.....	39	Unitarian.....	2
Christian.....	2	No Religion.....	87
Jewish.....	5		
Methodist.....	10	Total.....	163
Mormon.....	2		

EXHIBIT L.

SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Aprons made	117	Pillow cases made.....	267
Aprons repaired	132	Pillow cases repaired	307
Bed sacks made	72	Pillow ticks repaired	73
Bed sacks repaired	277	Shirts made, over.....	756
Bed clothing repaired	578	Shirts repaired, over	5,574
Caps made, uniform.....	201	Shirts made, under.....	377
Caps repaired, uniform.....	281	Shirts repaired, under.....	1,906
Coats made, uniform.....	341	Sheets made.....	651
Coats repaired, uniform	315	Sheets repaired.....	579
Coats made, fatigue	249	Trousers made, uniform	535
Coats repaired, fatigue.....	244	Trousers repaired, uniform. 1,321	
Drawers made	493	Trousers made, fatigue.....	580
Drawers repaired	2,392	Trousers repaired, fatigue..	6,255
Jackets made, waiters'	66	Towels made, roller	85
Jackets repaired, waiters'..	114	Towels repaired, roller.....	125
Napkins made	225	Table cloths made.....	46
Napkins repaired	41	Table cloths repaired	82
Pairs of stockings repaired. 9,623		Window shades hemmed....	91



EXHIBIT M.

SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN CARPENTER DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and roofs painted	12	Root cellar built.....	1
Cupboards repaired	43	Roofs laid (on tank)	1
Chairs repaired	328	Squares of iron roof laid ...	94
Cow stalls built	3	Screens, doors and windows	
Depot placed at crossing	1	made	64
Engine house built	1	Screens, doors and windows	
Feet of flooring laid	6,632	repaired	208
Floors repaired.....	27	Stools made	9
Feet of lumber used in mis-		Stools repaired	9
cellaneous work	8,750	Sashes repaired	42
Irrigation flumes repaired..	4	Tables made	25
Ladders made.....	2	Tables repaired	82
Ladders repaired.....	38	Window and door frames	
Lockers made	6	made	58
Making and erecting shelv-		Window and door frames re-	
ing	6	paired	113
Meat refrigerator built	1	Wagon house built.....	1
Panes of glass put in	493		



EXHIBIT N.

SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN SHOE SHOP.

Boys' shoes made.....	1,068	Harness repaired.....	76
Boys' shoes repaired	3,571	Halters repaired	23
Bass drum repaired	1	Officers' shoes made.....	2
Bridles repaired.....	10	Officers' shoes repaired	54
Foot-ball covers made	2	Suspenders repaired	339
Gloves repaired.....	9	Saddles repaired	2
Hat visors made	82	Slippers made.....	3

EXHIBIT O.

SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN BLACKSMITHING AND
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS.

Anchor bolts made.....	7	Stoves, ranges, etc., repaired	28
Boilers repaired.....	1	Steam pipes repaired (feet)	1,020
Cooking utensils repaired	128	Steam heaters repaired.....	1
Closets repaired.....	74	Service pipe repaired (feet)	197
Farm implements repaired..	18	Service pipe laid.....	460
Flues repaired.....	96	Steam pipe laid (feet).....	800
Grates put in boilers.....	10	Steam traps re-set.....	6
Hydrants repaired.....	47	Steam traps repaired.....	4
Hand bowls put in.....	1	Steam utensils placed.....	4
Iron beds made.....	9	Sewers repaired.....	2
Laundry machinery repai'd	5	Stove poker made.....	6
Locks repaired.....	6	Tubs and buckets repaired	256
Machinery repaired.....	3	Wagons repaired.....	38
Miscellaneous repairs.....	37	Water mains repaired (feet).	566
Meat choppers made.....	1	Water pipe laid (feet).....	400
Pumps repaired.....	13	Water coolers repaired.....	5
Radiators repaired.....	32	Water heaters made.....	1
Rubber hose repaired (feet)	492	Water plugs put in.....	15
Scrapers, shovels, picks and hoes repaired.....	160	Water plugs repaired.....	15



EXHIBIT P.

SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Bill heads.....	2,050	Proposal blanks.....	375
Blanks, assorted.....	9,880	Reports, assorted.....	55,450
Cards, assorted.....	2,800	Roll of honor cards.....	400
Circulars.....	2,100	Reprint of the Fifth Bien- nial Report.....	20
Envelopes.....	12,500	Reward notices.....	1,000
Eighth Biennial Report.....	700	School magazines.....	11,300
Labels.....	275	Songs.....	3,925
Letter heads.....	13,900	Sunday-school lessons.....	17,930
Laundry lists.....	300	70-page book.....	250
Note heads.....	9,150		
Orders.....	2,405		



EXHIBIT Q.

SHOWING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PUT UP FOR USE OF SCHOOL.

Blackberries, quarts of.....	460	Pickled cucumbers, barrels of	15
Cherries, quarts of.....	8	Quinces, quarts of.....	8
Currants, quarts of.....	50	Raspberries, quarts of.....	275
Catsup, quarts of.....	55	Rhubarb, quarts of.....	250
Grapes, quarts of.....	75	Strawberries, quarts of.....	388
Jellies, all sorts, quarts of	198	Sourkrout, barrels of.....	12
Plums, quarts of.....	35	Tomatoes, quarts of.....	600

EXHIBIT R.

SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

Aprons	697	Waists, child's, starched ..	174
Bed spreads	820	Aprons, waiters'	4,614
Blankets	97	Bed spreads	3,357
Drawers	1,113	Blankets	1,046
Dresses	116	Bed ticks	496
Handkerchiefs	2,982	Coats, jumpers	787
Jackets	654	Curtains	48
Napkins	4,630	Drawers, cotton flannel	8,863
Night dresses	215	Night shirts, hospital	102
Night shirts	312	Overalls	7,981
Stockings, pairs of	686	Pillow cases	13,904
Socks, pairs of	1,383	Pillow ticks	485
Shirts	858	Socks, pairs of boys'	25,507
Sheets	2,341	Shirts (under)	8,938
Slips	2,506	Shirts (over)	13,996
Table Cloths	818	Sheets	14,045
Towels	5,133	Trousers	717
Under-vests	117	Towels (roller)	4,518
Under-skirts, starched	178	Table cloths	2,892
Under-skirts	119	Napkins	30,377
Under-shirts	937	Jackets, waiters'	2,287
Waists, starched	260		



EXHIBIT S.

SHOWING FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC., PRODUCED ON FARM.

Alfalfa, tons of	175	Radishes, bunches of	9,341
Asparagus, bunches of	695	Spinach, pounds of	3,240
Beans, gallons of	380	Squash, pounds of	4,200
Beets, bushels of	178	Salsify, pounds of	1,800
Beets, stock, tons of	90	Turnips, bushels of	249
Corn, dozen ears of	2,219	Tomatoes, pounds of	1,695
Cabbage, heads of	3,409	Water melons	2,623
Cauliflowr, heads of	515	Rhubarb, bunches of	2,621
Carrots, bushels of	282	Okra, bushels of	6
Cucumbers, bushels of	345	Apples, bushels of	202
Lettuce, bunches of	7,800	Currants, quarts of	78
Musk-melons	3,557	Blackberries, quarts of	2,059
Onions, bushels of	365	Plums, bushels of	5
Onions, bunches of table	5,817	Grapes, pounds of	1,995
Peas, gallons of	1,146	Raspberries, quarts of	1,423
Parsnips, bushels of	200	Strawberries, quarts of	3,091
Pumpkins	212	Cherries, quarts of	120
Peppers, dozens of	11		



EXHIBIT T.

SHOWING NUMBER OF HEAD OF STOCK, FOWLS, ETC.

Cows, Bulls and Calves	28	Horses	7
Chickens	87	Hogs and pigs	32

EXHIBIT U.

SHOWING MILK, BUTTER, EGGS, PORK AND VEAL PRODUCED ON FARM.

Beef, pounds of	1,050	Milk, gallons of	15,706
Butter, pounds of	2,054	Pork, pounds of	135
Eggs, dozens of	389	Veal, pounds of	482



EXHIBIT V.

SHOWING CASH RECEIPTS.

Board	\$3,393.72	Shade trees	4.00
Pasturing stock	104.40	Shoes repaired	5.84
Rebate on mower	2.50	Sale of cloth	11.95
Subscription to Magazine	7.25	Sale of hides	2.50
Sale of live stock	205.50	Sale of leather	4.00
Sale of old stoves	43.00		
Sale of old junk	23.50	Total	\$3,808.16



EXHIBIT W.

SHOWING EXPENDITURES UNDER THE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS.

Beds, bedding and towels \$	529.05	Light	1,764.23
Clothing	2,514.26	Laundry	283.59
Discharged inmates	276.65	Manual training	168.14
Escaped inmates	555.65	Printing office	529.11
Furniture and fixtures	1,408.85	Repairs	2,312.25
Farm and garden	2,773.38	School supplies	267.51
Fuel	3,449.58	Salaries	28,450.09
Freight and express	593.14	Stationery and expenses of office	276.71
General expense	3,493.00	Subsistence	10,993.82
Hospital	105.45	Shoes	2,207.63
Hogs	15.00	Tools and implements	186.42
Improvements	9,218.68		
Insurance	297.52	Total	\$72,694.51
Library	25.00		



Recapitulation

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, maintenance	\$70,000.00
Cash receipts	3,808.16
Total	\$73,808.16

EXPENDITURES.

Vouchers issued, maintenance fund	\$68,886.35
Vouchers issued, cash fund	3,808.16
	\$72,694.51
Balance appropriation unavailable on account state's revenue, \$1,113.65	

Description of Buildings and Grounds

The State Industrial School was established by the Third Legislature in the year 1881, and was formally opened for inmates July 11th of the same year.

It is located one mile south of the town of Golden, and 14 miles west of the city of Denver.

Two railroads connect Golden with Denver, the Colorado Southern, which leaves passenger at its depot in Golden, and the Denver, Lakewood & Golden, whose trains stop on request, at the Industrial School station, which is only a few rods distant from the institution.

The school grounds consist of 57 and $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, about 35 of which are under the Golden Ditch and Flume Co.'s ditch, and constitute the garden, in which are raised nearly all the vegetables consumed by the school, except potatoes. Quite a large part of the garden is set out to fruit, from which we gather quantities of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, plums and apples.

Several acres are in alfalfa, from which three cuttings are taken annually, sufficient to winter all the institution live stock. For pasturage, 300 acres of land adjoining the school on the south, are leased.

The buildings are as follows: Administration building—a square two-story white pressed-brick structure 40 x 50 feet, with basement. It is heated by steam, and has hot and cold water connections. In it are the Board of Control's room, library, superintendent's and assistant superintendent's offices, and superintendent's quarters. The basement is used as a store room for subsistence stores and clothing.

The main building is about 30 x 200 feet, two and one-half stories high and built of red brick. It is heated by steam throughout. On the ground floor are the shoe shop, laundry, boys' serving and dining rooms, boys' bath and wash rooms, officers' dining room, kitchen and bakery; on the second floor are the tailor shop, school room, printing office, chapel, and family room of Co. A; on the third floor are dormitories of Co. A, also store and clothing rooms. In the rear of this building are the root cellars, ice house, etc.

On the south side of the campus are the two cottages, B and C; these are built of red pressed brick, both two stories, with basement 33 x 73 feet square. They have hot and cold water and are heated by

steam. In the basements are the boys' wash rooms and store rooms. On the ground floor are the school rooms, company officers' living rooms, etc. The entire upper floors are occupied as dormitories.

The hospital is a one-story brick building; 30 x 60 feet, with hot and cold water, heated by steam. There is one ward containing ten beds, a large hall, nurse's rooms and bath rooms.

The boiler or power house is a one-story brick 60 x 85 feet, including three annexes, one containing the electric light and power plant and electric training department. One is used as a blacksmith shop, the other as a coal house.

There are three boilers, two being of 50-horse power each, the other 80-horse power; from these steam is furnished to run the electric light and power plant and to heat all the buildings, and in addition to furnish power to run the electric power pumps that supply water to all buildings and for fire protection, to run the laundry, and to supply the kitchen with steam for steam tables, kettles, etc.

The boys' water closet is a one-story brick, 18 x 36 feet, divided into three compartments with brick floors. It is furnished with first-class sanitary appliances, heated by steam and connected with water and sewer systems.

The manual training building is a red brick, one story high, 24 x 40 feet, is heated by steam and has water connections.

The carpenter shop is a red brick building 15 x 20 feet, one and one-half stories high, and is heated by steam. The hose house adjoins this building.

In addition to the buildings mentioned there is a frame, iron-covered barn, 36 x 54 feet, one and one-half stories high; also numerous out-buildings. The buildings generally are in excellent condition.

The supply of water is obtained from two large wells, which are located in the garden. From these wells water is forced, by an electric pumping plant, through mains up to the two large water tanks, from whence it is distributed to the grounds and buildings.

The buildings and campus are lighted by electricity.

