FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1909
1910

COLORADO STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Golden, Colorado

With compliments of

FRED L. PADDELFORD,

Superintendent.

JOSEPH DENNIS, JR., PRESIDENT

JOHN R. SCHERMERHORN, SECRETARY

FRANK G. MIRICK, MEMBER

SHOWING FLOWER BEDS AND LAWN

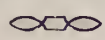
COLORADO
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PRESS
1910

THE MECHANICAL WORK ON THIS BOOK WAS DONE BY APPRENTICES WHOSE KNOWLEDGE OF THE TRADE WAS ACQUIRED IN THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF THIS INSTITUTION. ¶ IT IS A FAIR SAMPLE OF THE WORK DONE UNDER THE INSTRUCTION RECEIVED IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF MANUAL TRAINING. ¶ IT SHOWS THE EFFICIENCY OF THE INSTITUTION IN CONVERTING BOYS FROM HABITS OF IDLENESS OR VICE TO SELF-SUPPORT AND USEFULNESS.

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1909-1910

State Industrial School
For Boys



Golden, Colorado

COLOR SERGEANT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

BOARD OF CONTROL

JOSEPH DENNIS, JR., President ..... Golden
JOHN R. SCHERMERHORN, Secretary ..... Denver
FRANK G. MIRICK, Member ..... Pueblo

FRED L. PADDELFORD ..... Superintendent

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

CHARLES HUSCHER ..... Chief Clerk
MRS. M. A. SLINGERLAND ..... Matron
REV. E. E. WELLER ..... Chaplain and Teacher
DR. WALTER JOEL KING ..... Physician
SARA RYAN ..... Principal of Schools
J. B. NELSON ..... Teacher
EMMA KOENIG ..... Vocal Teacher, Pianist, and Common School Teacher
E. M. MATHEWS ..... Commander Company A and Extra Force
LOUIS LADNER ..... Commander Company B and Instructor in Gardening
DAVID J. KISER. Commander Company C and Instructor in Blacksmithing
JAMES C. DOUGALL. Commander Company D and Instructor in Shoemaking
JOSEPH C. TAYLOR... Commander Company E and Instructor of Masonry
H. E. MADISON... Commander Company F and Instructor in Floriculture
ADOLPH SCHOECH ..... Instructor in Animal Husbandry and Farming
C. M. DANFORD ..... Instructor of Printing
CURTIS MCCOMBS ..... Instructor of Band and Business Course
ALBERT RODGERS ..... Instructor of Tailoring
K. WARMUTH ..... Instructor in Woodworking
CHARLES F. WENSKE ..... Instructor of Baking
O. S. EDGAR ..... Instructor in Laundering
JOHN BROWN ..... In Charge of Teaming and Irrigating
GEORGE N. LOWE ..... Engineer and Machinist
THOMAS H. NOONAN ..... In Charge of Dining Rooms
LEO HOLLADAY ..... Captain of Night Force
FRANK WATERS ..... Nightwatchman Companies A and D
PATRICK SWEENEY ..... Nightwatchman Company B
J. W. RAKESTRAW ..... Nightwatchman Company F
ALBERT OWENS ..... Nightwatchman Company C
JULIA MAY BUCKMAN ..... Instructor in Culinary Department
MRS. ISA O. RODGERS ..... Matron Main Building and Chapel
MISS MARY WARREN ..... Matron Cottage B
MRS. E. M. MATHEWS ..... Matron Cottage F
MRS. MARY EDGAR ..... Matron Cottage C
MRS. E. E. WELLER ..... Matron Cottage G
WILLIAM M. REASONER ..... Colorado Springs Parole Officer
J. D. KING ..... Pueblo Parole Officer
CHAS. H. BATES ..... Denver Parole Officer

Members Board of Control and Superintendents

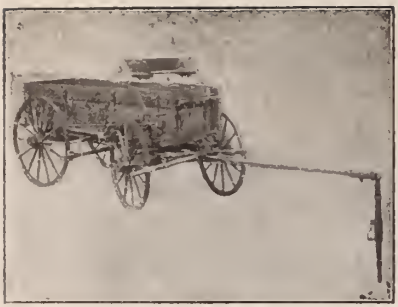
Lists of Members of the Board of Control and Superintendents since organization of the school, July 11, 1881:

MEMBERS BOARD OF CONTROL

Name	Residence	From	To
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
W. A. Smith	Denver	1897	1901
Chas. Landes	Pueblo	1897	1903
G. H. Kimball	Golden	1899	Died, 1903
H. E. Bell	Denver	1901	1901
J. R. Schermerhorn	Denver	1901	Now in office
Thos. J. Downen	Pueblo	1903	1909
Joseph Dennis, Jr.	Golden	1903	Now in office
Frank G. Mirick	Pueblo	1909	Now in office

SUPERINTENDENTS

Name	Residence	From	To
W. C. Sampson	Plainfield, Ind.	June 1, 1881	Apr. 15, 1889
D. R. Hatch	Golden	Apr. 15, 1889	July 1, 1893
R. W. Morris	Pueblo	July 1, 1893	Mar. 10, 1894
G. A. Garrard	Ft. Morgan	Apr. 4, 1894	Feb. 15, 1896
R. G. Smither	Denver	Feb. 15, 1896	Jan. 17, 1898
B. L. Olds	Denver	Mar. 1, 1898	May 21, 1901
F. G. Mirick	Pueblo	May 21, 1901	Jan. 20, 1902
W. W. Branson	Golden	Mar. 1, 1902	Aug. 21, 1902
Fred L. Paddelford	Industrial School	Aug. 21, 1902	Now in office



Showing Articles Made by Boys in Different Departments

Report of Board of Control

Golden, Colorado, November 30, 1910.

To the Hon. Katherine M. Cook, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Madam:

Complying with the law creating the Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Boys we respectfully submit this, the fifteenth biennial report of the Board. This report is for the two years beginning December 1, 1908 and ending November 30, 1910. The superintendent's report is included herein and made a part hereof.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Number of boys November 30, 1908	362
Received during term (new)	378
Paroles returned	61
	801

LEAVING DURING TERM

Discharged and sentence expired	59	
Paroled	348	
Pardoned (including Wyoming boys)	15	
Died	3	
Escaped	4	
Returned to court	7	436
Number remaining November 30, 1910		365

SUMMARY

There were in the school November 30, 1908	362
There are in the school November 30, 1910	365
The greatest number was in December, 1909	385
The smallest number was in February, 1909	327
Average number per day during term	355

The seventeenth General Assembly appropriated for the support and maintenance of the institution the sum of $140,000.00 and the cash receipts of the school.

The cash receipts amounted to $16,065.39, $7,694.02 of which was spent for land and permanent improvements, leaving $8,371.37 expended for maintenance and support.

There was also appropriated $20,000.00 for one cottage; $3,500.00 for boiler and addition to boiler house; $2,200.00 for addition to standpipe; $2,000.00 for sewer system; $1,600.00 for pump house and $1,100.00 for barn.

The lowest bid for erecting the cottage, omitting plumbing, electric wiring, steam heating system, and cement floor in basement was $19,994.00. The cottage was erected and the necessary work not included in contract price was secured with our cash fund and through the work of the school's own forces. The basement floor is the only part not completed. It will be finished this winter when it is too cold for the cement workers to work outside.

It was found that the old boilers were in such shape, when an expert began work on them, that the whole system must be overhauled to get good service before the new boiler should be connected. Accordingly new piping was installed so that the old boilers might be used for low pressure steam heating purposes and the best of those already in, and the new one, be used for power purposes. To get the new boiler in place it was necessary to enlarge the boiler room and coal shed. All this work—brick, cement, and carpenter—was performed by the school's forces. Only the gravel roof was done by contract parties.

The standpipe was extended from 35 to 75 feet high at a cost a little in excess of the appropriation. The excess was taken care of by the cash fund. The anchors and the addition to the base, also the painting, were all taken care of by our own workers.

The appropriation for sewer only covered price paid the city of Golden for perpetual right to run sewage through the city sewers without further cost to the school for repairs or extensions. The additional several hundred feet of large sewer tile necessary to make the connection were paid for out of the general fund and the work of laying all done by our workers. This is a splendid solution of the sewer problem that is so perplexing to many institutions.

The pump house has been constructed, all underground except the entrance, stairway, skylights, and ventilators. It is a marvel of workmanship and has all been done by our boys and one man paid to oversee the work.

The amount appropriated for a barn has been used in purchasing cement, a cement block machine, and doors and windows for a milking barn. Blocks are now being manufactured by our boys, under the supervision of an expert cement worker, and the barn will be erected when the blocks are finished. A shed was also erected out of this fund, such a place being necessary to house the cement block machine and the green blocks, thus adding a new industry to our institution.

Besides these improvements, for which special appropriations were made, many others have been secured. A retaining wall of Turkey creek stone has been laid in front of the chapel building; more than 10,000 square feet of square sidewalk have been laid; a fountain basin

has been constructed; 1,000 cherry trees have been set out; 43 acres of land have been purchased; twenty pure bred dual purpose milch cows have been bought.

RECEIPTS

Appropriation, maintenance	$140,003.32	
Appropriation, improvements	30,400.00	
Cash receipts	16,065.39	
Total amount available		$186,468.71

EXPENDITURES

Support, maintenance, current expenses	$144,715.59	
Buildings and other improvements	51,753.12	
Total		$186,468.71

NEEDS

For the next biennial term we will ask the legislature for appropriations as follows:

Maintenance	$155,000.00
Material for two cottages, $10,000 each	20,000.00
Water for irrigating	40,000.00
Manual training machinery	2,000.00
Library-school building	25,000.00

For maintenance includes all money needed for salaries, food, clothing, insurance, repairs, paroled boys, expense of departments, and general expense.

For $10,000.00 may be purchased cement, sand, lumber, hardware, plumbing material, electric lighting material, and piping for water and heat, and tile roof for a cottage which cost $22,500.00 to erect by contract. Our forces can erect such a cottage of cement blocks and do all the other work and thereby effect a great saving. We can erect one this year and one next.

This school has at present more than 300 acres of land that would make good orchards or garden tracts could water be obtained for it. With an appropriation of $40,000.00 the water could be obtained by purchasing a farm or farms carrying good water rights under the best ditch coming out of Clear Creek. In this way an abundance of water for irrigating could be constantly had and the water could be transferred to this side of the creek by constructing a ditch that would bring it onto the land. *The water could be brought over the foothills by going a few miles up the creek and besides the advantage of having the water for agricultural purposes, which is so much needed, power could be generated that would run all our machinery and thus entirely obviate the necessity of burning fuel several months of the year. Fuel would only be required for heating purposes in cold weather. Our forces could construct the ditch with only the expense of tools and some blasting material. With

* Since the above was written, further surveys have been made and it has been definitely ascertained that it will not be a feasible scheme to go far enough up the creek to get the water over the mountain high enough so that it maybe used for power purposes. To go far enough up the creek to get the water high enough to cover the land is a more simple proposition. Then we should investigate the feasibility of placing a dam across one of the many fine sites in the creek and thus secure power.

water upon this land it would immediately be worth $300.00 per acre instead of the $25.00 it cost.

Our shops have been poorly equipped in many instances with second-hand machinery. More machinery is needed in the machine shop, in the woodworking department, and a cylinder press is needed in the print shop. Some new sock machines are also needed. This machinery for the woodworking department will be of great assistance in preparing the woodwork of the cottage we propose to build.

As was said in the last report, "The State should provide a central school building so that we may prosecute school work under more favorable conditions."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The Board of Control will go before the legislature and ask that a Constitutional amendment necessary to place this school with the educational institutions of the State be submitted to the people at the earliest opportunity. With a one-fifth mill levy of taxes the school will be permanently provided for and that dignity will be assumed which such a good school should have. This State was a pioneer in the movement for better laws governing the handling of juvenile delinquents prior to their commitment to an institution, insisting that a child should not be branded as a criminal because he or she had made a mistake. The State should go further and make it impossible for any person to point to a youthful offender and say "there is a criminal" or "a convict." We are not in favor of any movement that would overlook delinquency, but we are in favor of a movement that would discourage hanging a millstone about the neck of a little child because the little child has erred a little more than another. And to have the "Reform school" thrown at a child that has been sent to this school to secure an education; some knowledge of a trade; or becasue the child would not attend the public school regularly, is a calamity greater than is generally accepted as a fact. This school never did have the misfortune to be named a reform school as did many similar schools in the East and South, but many well meaning, but thoughtless, people persist in calling it the "Reform school." Those states that made the mistake of calling their schools reform schools are changing the name or have already done so. Eliminating this undesirable stigma, that many times follows a course in a school like this one, any boy might well feel proud of the privilege to take advantage of the many special opportunities such a school affords. And why should additional handicaps be thrown before those already behind in the race for the common goal—an honorable place in literary standing and in ability to earn an honest and good living for self and family? It is an awful thing to blight the hopes and aspirations of a youth ready to manfully enter upon life's sterner duties, by dragging past delinquencies before him. It is contributing to juvenile delinquency to refer to a boy having been in the "Reform school" when the sovereign will of the State, through its lawmaking power, had in its wisdom named the school alluded to, the

State Industrial School. This continual nagging by playmates when one of our boys returns to his home and public school, and by some not playmates, has been the means of driving more than one boy to again seek the gang where he would not be sneered at. With the recognized semi-penal character of the school changed to that of a purely educational one, another great step in the right direction will have been credited to Colorado.

HEALTH

The health of the boys in this school has been generally good. With an average of 355 boys a great many days have passed when not a single boy needed medical attention, aside from a few chronic cases of minor importance. And while three deaths occurred, two caused by pneumonia, and one by chronic valvular disease of the heart, from which he was suffering when received, and several cases of a mild form of diphtheria have been recorded, not a single case of threatened typhoid, that dread of institutions, has appeared in several years.

DISCIPLINE

As good discipline as possible has been maintained under existing conditions. With better facilities for keeping the boys busy at their favorite work, varying with the temperament of the boy, and with better accommodations for housing the larger boys, much better results could be obtained, not only during the boys' stay here, but also after they leave the school and go to school or secure employment. A longer average stay with greatly increased facilities for teaching trades would enable us to turn out a larger percentage of successful workers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank the officers and employes for their faithful work and loyal service during the many hours of trying duties that each day demands.

The board desires to make public recognition of the services of superintendent Fred L. Paddelford, which have been highly efficient, businesslike, and conscientious, and which have added so largely to the present high standing of this institution.

We thank the governor, the members of the legislature, and the members of various boards, and all others who have been interested in the welfare of the school and of the boys under our care.

We ask all the citizens of the State to visit the institution and note the many improvements and innovations constantly being made and inaugurated for the betterment and for the most advanced methods in dealing with delinquent boys.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH DENNIS, JR., President.
JOHN R. SCHERMERHORN, Secretary.
FRANK G. MIRICK, Member.

SHOWING EXPENDITURES UNDER DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS

Salaries	$ 45,513.27
Stationery and Office supplies	1,040.64
Subsistence	36,426.79
Clothing	6,558.04
Shoes	4,601.99
Beds, Bedding and Towels	1,110.63
Hospital	378.50
General Expense	6,046.82
Discharged	379.15
Escapes	424.35
Furniture and Fixtures	921.21
Library and Amusements	503.99
Farm and Garden	815.53
Improvements and Land	11,353.12
Repairs	3,144.72
Fuel	13,540.35
Light and Water	837.65
Tools and Implements	751.89
Freight and Express	916.40
Insurance	2,008.47
Printing Office	935.68
School Supplies	785.28
Paroled Boys	550.75
Machinery and Repairs on Machinery	4,275.45
Manual Training	930.66
Live Stock and Feed	9,792.25
Blacksmith Shop	256.42
Laundry	1,105.77
Green House and Lawn	162.94
Total	$156,068.71

Appropriation, maintenance	$140,003.32	
Cash receipts	16,065.39	
Total		$156,068.71

SHOWING CASH RECEIPTS

Board of Boys	$ 10,954.13
Hogs sold	1,765.77
Cattle sold	1,247.00
Horses sold	1,121.45
From Denver Juvenile Court	330.00
Iron, rags, and hides	157.40
Hoist sold	125.00
Band	120.00
Souvenirs sold	51.70
Railroad Right of Way	50.00
Premiums	35.00
Subscription to Magazine	22.20
Miscellaneous	85.74
Total	$ 16,065.39

EXPENDITURES

Support, maintenance, and current expenses	$144,715.59
Land, buildings, and other improvements	41,753.12
Total	$186,468.71

RECEIPTS

Appropriation, maintenance	$140,003.32
Appropriation, improvements	30,400.00
Cash receipts	16,065.39
Total	$186,468.71

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

BARN FUND

Appropriation	$ 1,100.00
Vouchers drawn on barn fund, account improvements	1,100.00

PUMP HOUSE FUND

Appropriation	$ 1,600.00
Vouchers drawn on pump house fund, improvements	1,600.00

SEWER FUND

Appropriation	$ 2,000.00
Vouchers drawn on sewer fund, improvements	2,000.00

STANDPIPE FUND

Appropriation	$ 2,200.00
Vouchers drawn on standpipe fund, improvements	2,200.00

BOILER HOUSE FUND

Appropriation	$ 3,500.00
Vouchers drawn on boiler house fund, improvements	3,500.00

COTTAGE FUND

Appropriation	$20,000.00
Vouchers drawn on cottage fund, improvements	20,000.00

TOTAL

Appropriation for improvements	$30,400.00
Total vouchers drawn on improvement funds	30,400.00

VALUE OF WORK PERFORMED IN DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS

The following tables show what it would have cost to have hired part of the work of the school done during the biennial term and to have purchased such garden, orchard, and farm products as were produced and used. Besides the work done, upon which value is put, nearly as much more was done for practice in the various manual training departments. The value of work shown is for labor only, and does not include any material used. Value of kitchen, dining room, and janitor work and common labor upon the grounds would swell the total to $100,000.00.

Laundry department		$18,211.46
Farm and livestock—		
Earned by teams	$7,722.00	
Livestock sold	4,134.22	
Hay, beef, veal, milk, pork, eggs, poultry	3,086.50	14,942.72
Shoe, harness, and sock department		8,517.20
Garden and orchard		8,304.90
Tailoring department		8,230.98
Baking department		8,100.00
Mason department		5,195.15
Print shop		4,434.50
Plumbing, electrical work, steam fitting, and machine shop work		3,206 20
Woodworking department		2,230.10
Blacksmithing, painting, and plastering		1,786.49
Floral department		1,338.00
		$84,497.70

FRED L. PADDELFORD, SUPERINTENDENT

Superintendent's Report

Golden, Colorado, November 30, 1910.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Boys, Golden, Colorado.

Gentlemen: The fifteenth biennial report of the Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Boys, being the fifth prepared by me, is herewith presented to you.

This report is for the period beginning December 1, 1908 and ending November 30, 1910.

In the two years 378 new boys were received. During the preceding biennial term 418 were received.

We need more cottages and we need better equipment and more instructors. The boys we receive are boys who have not liked the public school very well and this school should be made so attractive, in its endeavor to impart knowledge and properly educate the boys, that they will experience pleasure in pursuing their various branches in the schoolroom and also in trying to learn something of a trade in the shops. When the school is properly equipped with buildings and with facilities and instructors needed we can then turn our attention more to the special needs of the individual than to the urgent general needs of the whole number. If a plant of this kind could be properly built when the school is established, then those boys who are among the first to be its charges, and those who come in from year to year, would have equal advantages and not be handicapped because of the engrossing attention the management must devote to provide for the necessities.

This school should have experts in every department; those experts should have proper facilities for assisting backward pupils in their endeavor to catch up with those pupils who have always had better advantages or who have taken better advantage of what opportunities had in common.

No other institution in the State has so varied a phase of mingled educational, semi-penal, and charitable character to deal with as has this one. We have boys who are in low grades in many instances, and besides helping them advance in school work, we try to get them at least started on some trade, while purely educational institutions of higher learning, supported by the State, have for students those who

have finished a high school course and those who are every way fitted to quickly grasp and take advantage of the splendid opportunities furnished for further advancement. We must clothe, feed, and exercise more restraint over our pupils, while purely educational institutions escape this expense.

At the purely penal institutions not so much expense is incurred in educational lines as is necessarily used in educating the young. While we maintain a perfect graded system of common school work with a principal and three other teachers, penal institutions usually get along with what teaching a chaplain may give. While grown prisoners may be handled with more firmness, little boys must have more attention, such as a mother would bestow upon her little child.

We wish to repeat what was said two years ago: "If this school could at once be fitted, at a large expense, maybe, for properly teaching all the trades we are attempting to teach, and more, then a much larger majority of our boys would go forth prepared and eager for work that would make them self-supporting citizens. It is not enough to say that children in public schools have no better advantages in the grades and that a premium should not be placed upon delinquency. Those who need no physician have no doctor bills to pay, nevertheless, those requiring assistance should have it commensurate with their needs."

During the last biennial term a great change has been wrought in the appearance of the school grounds. Substantial improvements have been made and many things for the betterment of our charges have been put into the daily routine of our work. Fewer boys on parole or discharged have been sent to other institutions than during the last term and while this may not mean more has been accomplished in the way of making good citizens than formerly, it certainly is gratifying to us. It is unfair, at least, to expect too much of a school of this character unless all needs are liberally supplied and sufficient room provided so that pupils may be kept, on an average, to permit teaching something thoroughly. To expect a boy to remain here but 11 months, the minimun time under our rules at present, and turn him out very much changed, is to expect the age of miracles to return. To receive a boy who has been 16 years at home and in the public school and before courts before coming to us and then expect us to make a radical change in his character in so short a time is folly. If he has failed to attend school regularly and is so far behind in his school work that he is ashamed to attend public school in the grade he must enter, how great a change may be made in his standing in one-half of 11 months? Boys attend school and work in departments alternate days 10 months in the year. If a boy wishes to become a printer, a tailor, a carpenter, an engineer, a baker, or follow any trade, how much of it may be taught him in the same time? To make a good scholar of a young man it is necessary for him to attend school all the time until he passes through the high school. To make a good mechanic it used to take

seven years of apprenticeship, and even now it requires four years of steady application to business for a high school student to pass through the splendid schools of higher learning in this or other states and go forth ready for life's work. To make a place of punishment of this school no further buildings or equipment are necessary, and if punishment were the end sought a shorter time might suffice in which to make a boy dread ever running the risk of returning, but the time has gone when punishment is the end sought, and all things tending thereto should be eliminated, and a school built up that would take a boy and keep him until he had thoroughly learned something. I have shown that the time needed is not measured by months, but by years.

Some boys do remain long enough to learn something well, but to do so it is necessary for the boy to make a poor record in deportment. Hence, to get good from the school a boy must be bad. A boy came to this school a few years ago, who was crippled and was in the third grade. After working in the print shop, and being in the band and pursuing school work two years he was paroled. He did not do well at home and had to be returned to this school, where he remained until nearly 21 years of age. When he went forth the second time he was the head boy in the print shop, the best musician in the band, and had passed to the 10th grade in school. Now he is earning $30.00 per week and is married and settled down. More than a score others working in the same line first learned to set type here.

A boy who had given trouble in Denver many years was at last sent to us. He entered our machine shop and remained a few years. Now he is a full-fledged machinist working for the largest concern employing men in Denver. Fifty others in the same line, now doing well, trace the beginning of their successful careers to our little shop.

A young man who is earning good wages in the tailoring business in Pueblo first began to use the needle in our shop. Fifty other tailors may be found who, in past years, worked here.

A ship carpenter, drawing a large salary in the U. S. navy, worked several years when a boy in our woodworking department. Many others who are drawing union wages first learned to handle tools a little here.

More than a score of bakers working in shops of Denver and other large cities got a start in their trade right here.

Many firemen have learned to fire boilers through work had at this school.

A young man running a harness shop in Colorado Springs learned to sew and make harness here. He also asked to remain an additional year that he might finish a course in band work. These, and many more, who remained long enough, went out and were gladly welcomed by employers and foremen looking for young men with actual knowledge of the work they wished to follow. But as I said before, I now repeat, it takes time and expense to make good workmen and good scholars.

Progress and Improvements

Some of the improvements made during this biennial term are here enumerated and some may be found under the heads of departments.

The erection of a fine cottage or company building for 60 of the smallest boys takes first place. An appropriation of $20,000.00 was made for this work, but it was insufficient to finish the cottage. The lowest bid for the construction, omitting plumbing, electric wiring, and steam heating system, was $19,996.00. The wiring, plumbing, and heating system were all paid for out of the cash fund.

The building is constructed of light colored brick with Turkey Creek sandstone for a foundation. It contains a basement with lavatory, shower baths, and toilet rooms. The basement is all one room and may be used for drill and playroom in bad weather.

On the first floor are three officers' living rooms and school or "family" room. On the second floor is a dormitory divided into four rooms or sections. On the third floor are four rooms used by officers. The four rooms thus secured and the four in the other new cottage similar to this one, are eight rooms that are as badly needed as any other improvement that could have been made. With a very few more officers' rooms all officers may be required to live upon the school premises and then all will be upon the same footing in every way. At present a few officers go home every night.

The boiler house has been remodeled and enlarged. The work of rearranging the piping so that the old boilers could be used for low pressure heating and the new one installed, together with the other comparatively new one, be used for power purposes, or the high pressure ones used for all purposes, and the installing of the new heater and pump for forcing water into the boilers and taking care of the returns from the heating system, was done with the boys' help, one man being employed to supervise the work. The addition to the coal shed and the making of the truss to carry the roof, were all done by the boys, with the exception of the gravel roof. The mason force laid the walls and put in the floor, while the carpenters constructed the wood portion.

The standpipe has been increased in height from 35 to 75 feet and in capacity from 80,500 to 172,500 gallons. The greater pressure secured and the larger capacity are additional safeguards against fire.

The pump house just finished completes the finest domestic water system that is to be found anywhere. The cement, sand, and iron needed were purchased with the appropriation and the work all done by our boys and one man.

The appropriation for the barn, $1,100.00, has been expended for a cement block machine, a shed to work in, and cement and sand to be used in the construction of blocks. We will begin erecting a cow barn as soon as the blocks are all ready. Some iron and other material were also purchased for use in the construction.

CHAPEL-DINING ROOM BUILDING SHOWING FOUNTAIN AND WALKS RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED

SHOWING WALKS RECENTLY LAID

From the cash receipts we have also been able to secure many improvements. Among them being:

Retaining wall in front of dining room-chapel building.

Ten thousand square feet of sidewalk laid at a cost of 4 cents per square foot for material.

Purchase of 20 pure bred dual purpose Short Horn cows, more especially for their milking qualities.

Erection of a fountain basin.

Purchase of 45 acres of land; eighteen acres being plow land, carrying some water rights.

Planting of more than 1,000 cherry trees.

Adding one more teacher to the corps of instructors in common school work.

Construction of an immense root cellar of cement.

Completing a cement bridge across the irrigating ditch on the garden road.

Purchasing enough sewer tile to make connections with the city sewer system.

Putting motor and shafting in tailor shop and connecting machines thereto.

Putting 100-inch mangle, collar and cuff ironer, and body ironer in the laundry.

Purchasing better motor for the woodworking department.

Placing drill press in the blacksmith shop.

And many minor improvements.

Needs

Two cottages should be erected. Three will be needed to take all the boys out of the old main building that is considered somewhat unsafe. If an appropriation of $10,000.00 for each cottage can be secured I am sure our own forces can construct one cottage each year of the term with material that may be purchased with the amount mentioned. This sum will purchase sufficient cement and sand to construct cement blocks for walls and for floors; lumber for woodwork; hardware; material for steam heating system, for plumbing, and for electric wiring; and tiling for roof.

This school ought to have at least 320 acres more farm land. We have that much land that would be available for agricultural purposes the minute water could be placed on it for irrigating. I have long desired to have the Board secure money and the authority for purchasing a large volume of water from the best ditch coming out of Clear creek, even if it became necessary to purchase a farm with the water. This water would be on the opposite side of Clear creek from the school premises, but if necessary the bill appropriating the money for its purchase could carry a clause legalizing transferring the water to this side

of the creek. Then our own forces could go far enough up the creek to take out a ditch that would come over the mountain west of the school and we would not only have the water high enough so that it could be conducted to all the school land, but it would, in its descent, furnish power for the school for all time. *This feature alone would be worth more than can easily be estimated. To entirely do away with our enormous coal bill during summer months, and to eliminate all fuel expense in winter except what would be needed for low pressure heating purposes, would many times more than pay interest on the investment every year. The school may have been located in the wrong place. It might have been placed upon one of the best farming square miles in the state, but it will probably remain in its present location many years. If it is moved to another location sometime the permanent improvements here sought would still be very greatly more valuable than the cost, because, whether used as a state institution or as a common farm, the increased valuation of the land, including the water rights and power facilities, would be a good investment.

Gentlemen, it is my firm belief that to secure this appropriation will do more for the future of the school than anything else that may now be done. I also believe that the hard work that the construction of the ditch will demand will be of great benefit to those large boys who need hard work to make better men and better muscle.

Why should this school's shops not be as well equipped as the manual training school in Denver? Or as well as those of other educational institutions in the state? Because a boy is a delinquent and truant are only additional reasons why he should be given every help possible in his endeavor to make up for lost time, or to prevent him still losing time. We need an appropriation for added equipment. In the woodworking department could be advantageously used saws, and many other machines, especially if we are permitted to do the carpenter work upon the cottages asked for. In the print shop should be placed a cylinder press. In the shoe shop should be placed modern knitting machines in place of the old style ones now in use. We ought to have equipment for a foundry. We need material for two more green houses, but with all the other work laid out we would hardly be able to erect these this term.

Common Schools

Never have the common branches been so well taught in this school as at present. The Denver course of study is followed, with the schools perfectly graded, and in only one instance, that of the first and second grades, is there more than one grade in a schoolroom at a time. This is made possible with only four teachers because the boys attend alternate days, giving each teacher two grades alternately. The principal teaches the ninth grade one day and the eighth the next; a man has charge of the 7th grade one day and the 6th next; the chaplain has the 5th one day and the

*For revised statement see page 3.

4th the next; the third is taught one day by a lady and the first and second grade boys are all with the same teacher the next day, and so on.

Attending school alternate days seems to be the ideal system for boys who learn to dislike school if confined in the schoolroom every day. The progress those make who have got behind in their studies in the public schools, when placed in the schoolroom alternate days, is in many cases marvelous. Since we have school steadily ten months of the year, and do not have any winter or summer vacation, and also have a little longer day than in public schools, our boys get almost as many hours in the schoolroom, attending alternate days, as do public school pupils attending every day. The alternate days out of the schoolroom, spent in some manual training or farming pursuit, also assist in preparing boys' minds for better receiving instruction.

The Print Shop

Our printing continues to be of high order, with an occasional improvement in methods and details.

A competent instructor gives his entire time to the work, teaching, assisting, and advising the boys constantly. This is in marked contrast to the instruction necessarily given in a shop where the commercial value of the output is the first consideration. The monthly Industrial School Magazine and the Daily Pickings are issued regularly. The former each month and the latter every day except Sundays and holidays. The daily is the second oldest institution daily paper in the world.

All the blanks, letterheads, and other printing necessary for the school, are printed in our shop. This shop should be given a cylinder press and a ruling machine. With these, and some facilities for doing binding, we could turn out the large books of record required by the school.

The instructor in this department now keeps a daily record of each boy's work, showing quantity, quality, and other details that are of benefit in determining a boy's standing and progress.

The opportunity afforded the boys for designing Sunday school lesson leaves, programs, etc., is something that cannot be had in an outside shop and it may be truly said that the boys who work in our print shop have a better chance to become good all-round printers than have any others in the State.

The print shop also affords a splendid opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of good literature, of spelling, punctuation and syllabification. I proof read the Daily Pickings and all other printed matter but the Monthly Magazine and the Sunday school lessons. This, together with the proof reading of the instructor, insures good spelling and the proper division of words where necessary.

Printed matter, not well proof read, has a tendency to make illiterate rather than to educate.

The Woodworking Department

The work of this department is of high order. More and more are we branching into more practical and more substantial work. Necessarily the very small boys must devote a great deal of time to whittling and kindred work, but the larger pupils and those farthest advanced, are making furniture, repairing buildings, constructing some new roofs, etc. The effort to manufacture some mission furniture is proving highly successful. The instructor is an expert in designing, constructing, and finishing furniture and has a varied experience in cabinet making and general carpenter work that makes him just the man for the position he holds.

If the legislature will grant us permission and appropriate the comparatively, small amounts necessary for the purchase of material for erecting two cottages, I am sure we can erect such buildings that will be very substantial, handsome, and economical. The carpenter work may be done by the present instructor and larger boys. Another man should be procured for assistant to the instructor and he could remain in the shop and have charge of the inside work.

Blacksmith Department

The boys who remain long enough in the blacksmith shop to become good blacksmith helpers have no difficulty in securing employment in city shops, while those who remain long enough to learn to do work of a general nature, have a trade that makes them self-supporting citizens and benefactors of others. No boy can serve an apprenticeship of three or four years in a blacksmith shop and not become better in every way for the experience. He learns that one in his calling can manufacture nearly every tool used in manufacturing any other tool or machine. He broadens in every way as his knowledge of his trade widens. He becomes a genius because of the ingenuity demanded in fashioning his various pieces of work and because of the necessity of his inventing methods for each piece of new work. While the general principles governing individual efforts in a class or department of his trade remain the same, the details to be worked out are ever varying.

In our shop all the blacksmith work needed at the institution is done. All the institution horses are shod. A farm wagon is turned out every year. Several articles needed about the institution are manufactured here. A home-made mop-stick that is better than may be purchased, because stronger, is turned out. A simple style of lawn rake is manufactured. Some new farm implements are made, and all repaired. Just now a large root cutter is being made for the barn force.

Besides doing the blacksmith work this department also does what painting is necessary and also considerable plastering, the instructor being competent to handle these branches of his work.

Garden

The garden and orchard department is the greatest source of profit in many ways that the institution has. Our apple orchard some years produces almost 1,000 bushels of apples while other years a frost, late in the spring, causes almost an entire loss of fruit. Last year, 1909, was a splendid one for apples. This year, 1910, there was not one apple in the orchard. Besides the large crop of 1909 we secured 700 bushels by picking apples on shares for the tenant of a large ranch near the school. The apples thus secured were somewhat defective, having been injured by hail, but many were fit for cooking and the others were made into cider.

We have sufficient level ground for garden purposes and it produces wonderful crops with the great amount of fertilizer that we place on it every year and because of the intense cultivation to which it is subjected. The only drawback is the lack of water some seasons. Our ditch is not one of the best ditches coming out of Clear creek and when water is short in the creek our water for irrigation is sometimes necessarily reduced in time of running. But the management of the ditch has so arranged matters with other ditch owners that by exchanging water at times, and in other ways working for the interests of its patrons, the best results possible have been obtained under existing conditions. If the water asked for in another part of this report may be obtained some of it can be used to supplement that already in use and thus we can have water all the year for the garden, orchard, and small fruit.

The hotbeds have been extended until it is possible to almost constantly have radishes, lettuce, and a few other similar products.

The garden force takes care of all the offal from our stables after it is delivered to the garden and also of all that may be hauled from Golden and elsewhere. This is all dumped into a natural reservoir in one corner of the garden and the sewage line is run into it enough to cause it to rot and become the very best fertilizer. It is better than commercial fertilizer and much more cheaply obtained.

During this term nearly 1,000 cherry trees and 100 plum trees have been planted. The cherry trees were planted on the hill back of the main building, ground formerly thought to be of little value having been broken and cleared of stones. The trees are at present watered by water pumped from our big well. When the water asked for in another portion of this report is available for irrigation purposes it will be high enough to water this orchard and every foot of the school's land. There are one hundred acres more that will make a good cherry orchard but that is good for nothing else. The cherry crop may be made to pay a handsome profit, as we have the boys to do the picking, the only costly part of producing cherries. Raspberries and blackberries have been set out in greater abundance. The strawberry tract will have to be changed to a more nearly level piece of ground to get the best results. Some dewberry plants have also been started. In the back part of this book

will be found a tabulated statement showing the amount of each article produced in the garden, together with its value.

The instructor of this department has been very successful in his work and during his vacations usually attends the Agricultural college to obtain what additional knowledge he may that will be of use to him in his work.

Bakery

The bakery was never in such a prosperous condition as at present. The instructor is an ambitious young man who delights in hard work and his products are pronounced the very best by all the boys and by the officers and others. A greater variety of articles, but no more expensive, is now being turned out than ever before. The different kinds of bread known to the trade are produced and the benefits over producing one kind are two-fold. In the first place the boys get the experience needed if they are to follow the trade and also the consumers get the variety which is the spice of life.

Instead of giving the boys gingerbread every Sunday evening cinnamon rolls and another variety of cake are alternately served, the gingerbread being served every third Sunday evening. Instead of having only common white bread every meal, Parker House Rolls and German split rolls and sandwich buns are occasionally served. For special occasions and occasionally for the officers' tables are manufactured such a variety of pastries as are produced in the very best shops in large cities. This work gives the boys an additional interest in their work and gives them such an all-round experience as can only be obtained where time is given to teaching rather than to securing commercial profit. During the past year several boys who had experience in this shop have been paroled, and without exception the large ones among them have secured positions in bakeries.

Culinary Department

A competent lady has charge of the cooking department and in the kitchen are produced all the meals for boys and officers. A bill of fare is adhered to in the preparation of the boys' meals except in the case of fruit and fresh vegetables that are used in greater abundance in their seasons. The cutting and handling of beeves and the handling of the milk used in the institution are also done in this department in the cooling room.

The work of preparing meals for 360 boys and more than 30 officers and instructors is a task that is ever recurring three times per day and one that demands close supervision and economical administration. It is economy to prepare food in a tempting way. Food that is relished is never wasted

A bill of fare used in preparing the boys' meals is printed on another page.

CONSTRUCTING PUMP HOUSE

BRICKLAYERS CONSTRUCTING ADDITION TO BOILER HOUSE

Mason and Cement Department

The work of this department is of a high character and shows for itself all about the institution. The instructor in this department served several years of apprenticeship at the stonemason's trade before beginning work for himself and has mastered the cement business in later years. Besides the work of the regular instructor another expert has been employed during the past summer to construct the pump house with the aid of what boys were necessary. The pump house is a marvel of workmanship that ought to stand the test of time for more than a thousand years.

Among the different pieces of work of this department may be mentioned the laying of more than 10,000 square feet of walk; the construction of retaining wall in front of the chapel building; construction of portions of tunnel for carrying water, steam, and other pipes and electric and other wiring; erecting addition to boiler house; setting new boiler; constructing wall for blacksmith shop; and a great deal of cement and other plastering as repairs. Also the present work being done, that of constructing cement blocks for the erection of a cow barn.

If the legislature will make the appropriation asked for to buy cement and other material for the construction of the cottages we can guarantee to put up a building of cement blocks that will stand as a monument to our industry and economy.

More and more as the years go by will cement construction be used in making permanent improvements, and its uses, while manifold at present, will extend into lines now little thought of. Those who learn the art of handling it well will have a trade that will furnish them employment at all times. The work being done at the school is made for permanent improvement and to give the boys working a thorough knowledge of how to use cement for various purposes. Fence posts of cement with a little steel reinforcing may be made at no greater cost than that of good cedar posts, and their life will be ten times as great as the wood posts.

Shoemaking and Harness Making

All of the shoes and harness used at the institution are made in our shoe department. Also all the repairing done. The character of our grounds, sand and gravel, wears the soles off the shoes so fast that the the shoemakers are kept pretty busy making and repairing. The socks are also manufactured in this department. The second-hand machines used in knitting the socks should be replaced with better and more modern ones.

The instructor of this department is a cutter of many years experience, having been head of the cutting department in a large Chicago concern several years. He can teach the boys how to handle the leather

with the minimum amount of waste and teach them how to distinguish the character of the leather. We wish to add the manufacture of suspenders to this department's work.

Laundry Department

The laundry department has been enlarged by using the old shower bath room for a drying room and by having a large 100-inch mangle, a collar and cuff ironer, and a body ironer installed. The old washers have also been practically rebuilt and made as good as new. This department, counting the cost of the work were it done for the school by outside laundries, earns more for the school than almost any other department. Since the large mangle was installed there has never been any delay in turning out such work as is needed so much and so often in an institution. Formerly, with the old antiquated and small mangle, it was impossible to get the boys' table linen and all the other work out as often as was needed. Now the table cloths may be changed every meal, if necessary, and they will be taken care of promptly by the laundry. This department is presided over by a splendid all-around laundryman who is also becoming a good all-around institution man. The laundry is another department where economy in the use of materials is noticeable and where extravagance would be more noticeable.

Tailoring Department

The tailors are about the busiest boys we have. All the making and mending of all kinds of clothing and linen are attended to in this shop. If the finances of this school would permit establishing a mending department under the supervision of a woman better results might be obtained all around. The tailor could then devote his time to teaching tailoring and give time now devoted to darning socks and mending and patching, to obtaining good fits and finishes.

The tailor is an up-to-date man and has introduced some improvements in the way of giving instruction with the trade journals and such technical terms as are used in the trade. The making of trousers can be taught thoroughly, but coat making is necessarily confined to the making of uniform garments.

This department, which has been behind for several months, has caught up with the trade and is placing some stock on the shelves.

The turning out of a rush order for 360 pairs of white duck trousers in a week's time was a noteworthy event in the shop's annals this year.

The sewing machines have all been connected to shafting and are all run with a motor.

A CAMPUS SCENE

CONSERVATORY

Greenhouse and Lawn

The florist's work continues to be a source of pleasure and interest to all. The abundance of flowers for dining rooms, schoolrooms, etc., has been of immense help in building up a better morale and love of beauty among the boys.

The lawn has been greatly extended during the present biennial term. This adds more to the beauty and comfort of the grounds than the casual observer may know. The site of the school, while ideal from a sanitary standpoint, is twice per year swept by winds almost approaching to the dignity of hurricanes. When these winds sweep across the grounds any sand or gravel that they traverse is picked up and hurled through the air to the great discomfort of people en passant and to the damage of painted outside work, etc. When the grounds, all but the drives, may be covered with sod much of this disadvantage will have been overcome. If the legislature will appropriate the money to purchase the water heretofore mentioned, then all portions of the grounds may be covered with grass and shrubbery, and a chain of little lakes may be constructed on the place.

The flower beds all about the grounds were never so good as they were this year, as is shown on the pictures given herewith. Among the flowers produced in large quantities in season may be mentioned chrysanthemums, roses, geraniums, pansies, fuschias, carnations, callas, nasturtiums, cosmos, etc.

Boiler House and Machine Shop

This department has a more varied round of duties and work than any other in the institution except the administrative.

The boilers, pumps, dynamos, engines, machinery, plumbing, steam heating system, electric wiring, and machine shop work are all cared for in this department.

A man capable of handling all parts of the work is in charge but his work so often takes him from the boiler house and machine shop that another man should be employed to remain in the machine shop and instruct a larger class there and also to look after the boys who have charge of the firing and of the engines when the engineer is out of the building. More boys wish to work in this department than in all others combined and our facilities are so limited that we can only permit the older of them to commence work. If we had a machine shop almost covering a whole block it could be filled with embryo engineers and machinists.

The boiler house was enlarged, as detailed elsewhere, and a new large boiler added to the battery of boilers. The piping above the boilers had to be rearranged so as to get good service, and a new heater was also installed, as well as a hot water pump. These take care of the re-

turns from the steam heating system as well as to heat other water before being forced into the boilers.

There is some pipe covering yet to be put on and considerable work to be done in repairing defective pipe work in the different lines, but the plant is in much better shape than for many years.

The engines and dynamos have both been overhauled and made to run smoothly. A larger dynamo ought to be purchased and used for running when it is necessary to have all lights on and also do pumping. The smaller ones could be used during the day time when a small load for power purposes is carried. If the appropriation is granted for the purpose of securing water for irrigating and power purposes it would be well to defer the purchase of a larger dynamo at present.

We had hoped to have a much better report to make regarding the cost of fuel for this term, but the expense has been almost exactly the same as last term. The installing of the new heater and the better care of the boilers has undoubtedly saved much fuel, but this was overcome by the increased cost. This increased cost has been due in a large measure to the strike in the northern fields, making it necessary to purchase some southern slack and much northern lump or mine run. Also more water has been pumped for irrigating garden, cherry orchard, lawns, etc. than during any other two preceding terms. This has required fuel. When the water shall have been obtained for irrigating and power purpose this great expense will almost be wiped out.

Farm and Livestock

The livestock department has grown by leaps and bounds until it is one of the very most important ones we have. It gives employment to a large number of boys and also affords a large source of income. Indeed, the money derived from the sale of livestock and that saved by using our own teams, is a large amount annually. The introduction of purebred livestock in the swine and cattle department has been a splendid investment in every way. Those boys who are assigned to this department are as much entitled to get what knowledge they can of the different types of livestock and the proper care to be given it as are the students at an agricultural college. Then the benefit to be had from having sleek animals about can not be well estimated but it is along the same line as that derived from having beautiful grounds and flowers. While it would entail considerable expenditure of money to begin, in the end an investment made in purebred draft mares would pay handsomely. There is a big demand for fine draft animals. Even our high grades have been sold at rather fancy figures. One three-year-old grade stallion was sold for $500.00. A four-year-old filly was sold for $410.00. A yearling was sold for $250.00. These would have brought from $1,000.00 to $3,000.00 each had they been purebred Percherons instead of grades.

A few years ago eight head of pure bred Shorthorn cows were purchased and again this term twenty of the very best dual purpose and milking Shorthorns were purchased that could be procured in the West. We now have almost eighty head on hand besides having sold more than fifty and butchered more than twenty. An expert handler of livestock has charge of this department and together with the necessary attention to be given the horses, cattle, and hogs, will devote more time to the chicken business hereafter and also will probably be given some fine sheep for his department.

The boys who look after the livestock are taught to be humane in its handling and the tameness of all the animals about the place attest the love the boys have for them. The knowledge of proper handling and feeding, and of the different breeds is an asset that will be of immense value to the boys later on and also to the State when the boys become producers themselves.

Business Course

The typewriting-shorthand-bookkeeping class was kept up to full quota last year and part of this year.

It has been conducted in a small basement room that is ill adapted for such work. If the school building could be erected a better room might be had for the class. The teacher of this class is also bandmaster. At three o'clock he dismisses the class in business course and takes the band for a one-hour period. Time is also given in the morning before school hours to band work.

Some boys have gone on with office work after their release from the school and have secured positions where they are becoming good stenographers. Two boys now here are capable of taking dictation and are really good, rapid, and careful typists. To be successful in this line of work honesty is at all times necessary and if a boy persists in acts of dishonesty and untruthfulness he might as well discontinue the work. No employer could use him in his business.

The Band

The band is managed by the teacher of the business course. He is an expert cornetist and plays with the boys in all appearances except sometimes when dress parade is given, no one appears on the grounds except the boys. The band has played in chapel, at dress parade, and in public. Several times some money was paid for the band's work, notably by the Golden Woodmen, by both local political organizations in the campaign, and by Golden Firemen. Very creditable music has been produced, and it must be remembered that it is a difficult matter to keep twenty of the same boys together long enough to get the best results.

Besides the band work very good orchestra work has been accomplished. The orchestra consists of the lady pianist, gentleman cornetist, gentleman violinist, and boys on the drums and bass horns. One boy also played second cornet, and one second violin. This music has added a great deal to the interest and enjoyment at the Sunday chapel exercises and at various times when entertainments have been given.

Music

Besides the music of the band and orchestra more time has been devoted to teaching singing than in former years. One of the teachers is a graduate of a conservatory of music and besides her regular work in the schoolroom she gives vocal lessons to the other grades as well as to teach solos and quartets, for singing in chapel exercises and at entertainments. The singing of our boys has been pronounced good by those competent to judge it.

One of the other ladies of our corps of workers has given some lessons on violin and piano to pupils whose parents have paid for the lessons. The lady gives the lessons when she has certain times off duty.

All of these opportunities mean much, in the aggregate, and we look forward to the time when more pupils may have the opportunity to learn to play some instrument. Music produced causes the producer to have better thoughts and better conduct and it assists in keeping all busy.

Dining Rooms

The dining rooms are now managed by a man. This is an improvement over having a lady in charge because the man can take the boys out to the garden or engage in other work when his regular work is done in the middle of the afternoon, instead of turning them over to the overcrowded outdoor departments.

For many years a division has been made in the dining rooms whereby those boys who had a perfect record the previous month were given tables apart from those who had been demerited, and were also given a little greater variety of food. Now a third dining room is used, in the basement, where those boys who received more demerits than merits the previous month are given seats. They have almost the same food as do the boys in the ordinary dining room, but no particular effort is made to make their dining room look attractive. They have no table cloths while those in the ordinary and roll of honor rooms have white table cloths and napkins constantly. Those in the basement dining room sit upon benches while those in the upper dining room have chairs with backs to them. If a boy does not care he remains in the lower dining room; if he does care he soon makes a better record and gets out.

The dining rooms are too much crowded. This may be overcome by erecting a one-story dining room for a portion of the boys, preferably the

DRESS PARADE

smaller ones, and have it connected with the central serving room by a corridor.

Unassigned Force

There are always a few boys who have not been assigned to regular work and a few who work ½ day in some department, who are thrown together to do extra work in the garden or to police the grounds. To have them in charge is one of the most difficult positions to fill about the institution. All the boys who are thrown out of employment for any reason, such as temporary illness of the instructor, etc., are turned over to the "extra force." The amount of work this force does in a year is surprising. When rush work is to be done in the garden, the extra force helps out. When the grounds are to be cleaned up the extra force does it. When it is too stormy to work outside, the extra force is augmented and the man in charge must have them in the gymnasium or in some schoolroom. When a ditch is to be dug or filled the extra force is on hand to do the work. If land is to be cleaned of stones the extra force goes bravely to work to help make two, or more, blades grow where but a stone lay before.

Military

Nothing a boy can do in the way of activity and keeping busy is of more benefit to him and to the State or country than his becoming a member of a military company. The obedience demanded and the necessity of continually observing the minutest details laid down for his guidance give him a training that will help him in any other of the walks of life. The constant physical training makes his carriage erect and his step strong and steady. It is constant daily exercise that makes the athlete and the physically strong. Games are good, but those developing all parts of the body are not engaged in every day as are the setting up exercises in military life. Work is better, but many pursuits do not develop all parts of the physical being. The constant, ever recurring daily exercise is bound to make a strong and steady man even out of a weak boy. Not only the muscles are made strong by the exercise, but the lungs, the heart, and other internal organs are benefited almost beyond belief.

We have a regular military organization officered by boys from major down to corporals. The company commanders give instructions in the school of the soldier, school of the company, and the manual of arms and I have charge of the battalion drill, but when dress parade is held all but the boy officers stand aside. The boys do remarkably well in all their military duties. The 15-year-old major handles the battalion like a veteran and all take an interest in the work. Our battalion won the fine

silk flag offered by the Denver Patriotic League for the "best drilled military organization in line" in the "safe and sane" Fourth of July parade in Denver this year. Dressed in cadet gray jackets and white trousers and all under arms, the six companies made a fine appearance.

Waterworks

No institution could have a cleaner or better supply of water for domestic use than has this school. The large well-reservoir, 40 by 100 feet, all enclosed by thick walls backed up with concrete and covered with concrete arches impervious to surface water, gives an abundance of the purest of underflow water from the mountains for this use. At times a million gallons of water may be pumped without exhausting the supply on hand. At other times not so much comes into the well, depending upon the season, but at all times, and especially in the summer, more than is necessary for domestic uses and for irrigating the lawns and grounds may be pumped.

The pump house, all of concrete and all under ground except the entrance and skylight, has been completed and a duplicate pumping plant is being installed, the pump and motor heretofore in use and a new pump and motor of larger capacity being placed side by side. This insures a plant in working order even if one motor or pump is out of commission for repairs.

The man in charge of the erection of the pump house, a competent judge, estimates that a fair bid for contract for finishing such a plant as we now have would be $80,000,00. The plant cost in actual outlay for material less than $4,000.00. The work has all been done by the boys and one man employed to superintend it.

Small-mesh screens will be placed on the ventilators and doors of the well and then not a mosquito or small fly may enter to pollute the water. The water, being filtered through miles of natural underground beds of sand and gravel, comes into the well as pure as that of a bubbling mountain spring. Nothing can be of more importance to an institution than to have pure water.

Parole Officers

The work of the local parole officers at Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver has been of great value in maintaining discipline among the paroled boys. Boys are visited at least twice per month and employment is found for those out of work. This close espionage keeps many boys from going back into an old rut that leads to destruction. The work of local parole officers is much more satisfactory than that of a state officer could be. The local man knows the conditions surrounding the boy and is in a position to be acquainted with all circumstances that are of benefit

in properly handling the situation. It has always been my belief that the county and juvenile courts should excercise an influence over our paroled boys the same as over other boys in their counties, and having the regular probation officers of these courts in large cities also work for the Industrial School brings about co-operation between the School and the courts and consequent additional safeguard and assistance for the boys.

The cost to the School for having parole officers in the three largest cities of the State is but $45.00 per month to the institution. The regular probation officers of the courts must go about their cities constantly and they can afford to give special attention to our paroled boys for a very small monthly salary. They make monthly reports to me, giving an account of their work and also of the standing and condition of the boys under their supervision.

Athletics

Many branches of athletics are encouraged and the contests engaged in are beneficial in many ways, not the least being the splendid general health aided thereby. The length of time devoted to play each day upon the grounds varies according to the length of the days. During the longest days the boys play long enough each evening to finish full nine-inning games of baseball. Those not engaged in playing ball may be playing upon the horizontal bars; upon the swings, or at various games they know or devise. Our equable temperature and pleasant days make it possible for the boys to be on the grounds part of nearly every day. Football—Rugby and Association—in their season, are played by many teams. Basketball is a favorite game for winter evenings.

The Industrial School has always had a strong baseball team. This year our team won 45 games and lost 10, giving an average of .818.

The first football eleven played good ball but were pitted against teams much heavier. They won one game and lost three. Many smaller boys' teams played scores of games among themselves.

The basketball teams invariably win a majority of the games played. This success, when contesting against boys of equal size in various games, is attributed, primarily, to the splendid training our boys are constantly undergoing. The regular habits and enforced exercise, and the plain food and absence of cigarettes, are sure to bring good results.

Religious Training

The training the boys receive in chapel from week to week is bound to have an elevating influence upon them. In the morning the chaplain gives the audience, boys from 8 to 19 years of age, just such a talk as he knows will be of benefit to them. The boys sing with a hearty good-will that bespeaks a measure of contentment and appreciation of their

surroundings that is encouraging. More attention is now being given to special singing by individuals and small groups of boys than formerly, and this gives pleasure and added interest in the meetings. The orchestra frequently renders pieces during the chapel exercises, and the full band sometimes plays. Taken in its entirety the chapel program could hardly be improved.

Sunday School is held in the afternoon. Three teachers, including the chaplain, have taught the protestant boys; the priest from Golden Church and two of our instructors teach the Catholic boys, and different ladies and gentlemen have come from Denver to give the Jewish boys instruction.

Looking Backward

We look backwards upon ten years of service at this school, eight years and more of that time in the capacity of superintendent, and think of the many permanent improvements and methods the Board of Control has sanctioned and authorized and we know that a steady and rapid course toward our ideals has been maintained, even if many years more may elapse before the complete fruition of plans for the betterment of the school are realized. We have seen a gymnasium built; a fine assembly room or chapel added to the school's advantages; a dining room, kitchen and bakery constructed; two large cottages for companies of boys built; the big well-reservoir and pump house constructed; a steel standpipe put up; a high flagpole erected; the sewage problem settled; the school's acreage increased from 58 to 519 acres; a large cherry orchard set out; military organization modernized; pure bred high grade livestock take the place of scrub stock; better grading of schools; poles taken from the grounds and wires placed in tunnels; much more machinery placed in the shops; a conservatory built and a florist employed and lawns greatly extended; parole officers employed in Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs; business course established; improved vocal culture; orchestra established; Catholic and Jewish boys given religious training in their faiths; more than 10,000 square feet of sidewalk laid; the making of cement blocks for building purposes added to the school's industries; cement bridges constructed; a large cement root cellar constructed; two companies established, one being colored boys' company; better lecture course and entertainments provided; greater variety of food provided for the boys.

Looking Forward

We look forward to the time, not far distant, when every citizen of Colorado will be as proud of this SCHOOL as he is of other great educational institutions in the state; to the time when facilities will be provided by the State for making educated citizens of her delinquents, commensurate with the great task the process requires; to the time when

every foot of land owned by the School will have been brought under cultivation, either for garden and farm products or for such fruit raising as may be profitably carried on; to the time when a library and reading room may be maintained and the boys permitted to visit them at will during certain hours; to the time when enough expert instructors may be employed to give every boy an opportunity to follow his chosen line of work that will prepare him for taking his place in the world more than a mere barnacle; and to the time when the whir of moving machinery and pursuit of literary attainments may be so blended that any temperament will get good therefrom.

Acknowledgments

I wish to here acknowledge the kind consideration with which the Board of Control, individually and collectively, have met such recommendations as have been made from time to time by me, and the splendid improvements and changes they have inaugurated and put into force. During the time of my incumbency as superintendent I know that all members of the Board of Control have labored unceasingly for the good of the School and the boys, and have been a united body for the upbuilding of the institution placed in their care. The present members of the Board, Joseph Dennis, Jr., John R. Schermerhorn, and Frank G. Mirick, and the member who last retired, General Thomas J. Downen, have constituted the Board during the last eight years, and to them cannot be given too much praise for the changes that have been wrought here in that time.

To Governor John F. Shafroth, who has given his support in very many ways necessary for the good of the School, we extend our thanks.

To Mrs. Ella Parish Williams, of the State Board of Charities and Correction, who has provided so many entertainments and who has helped in other ways, we are especially indebted.

To all the other members of the Board of Charities and Correction and to the many friends from various Women's Clubs and other organizations that have done what they could to help, we also wish to give assurance that we appreciate what they have done.

To the many individuals, ladies and gentlemen, who have come to us to entertain, instruct, or amuse, we give thanks.

To the members of the legislature and especially to the members from Jefferson county, Senator Carringer and Hon. B. F. Carver, we are grateful for support.

To those kind friends who have come to the Industrial School steadily for many weeks, or months, or years, to teach in the various denominations and creeds in Sunday School, we wish to here acknowledge our appreciation.

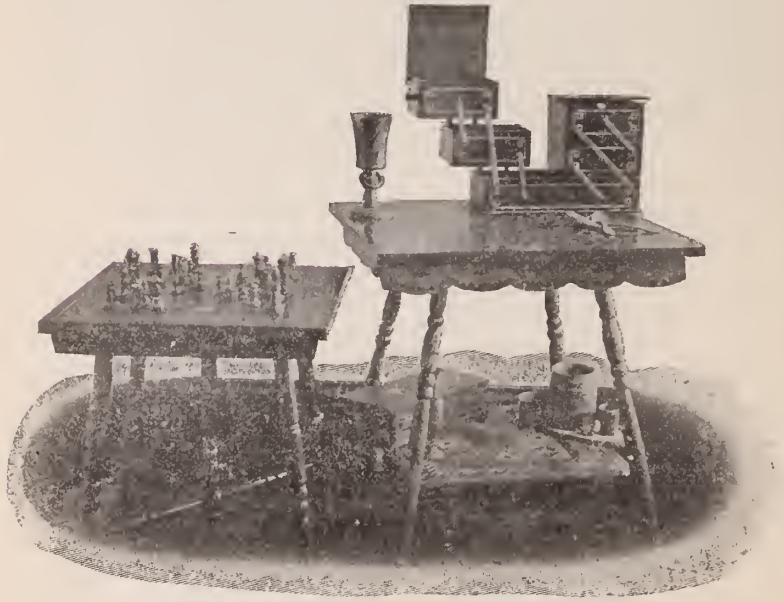
To the officers who have done nobly their trying work and to the boys,

who may sometimes be careless, but who are at all times loyal, thanks are extended.

And to the Supreme Ruler, who makes it possible for us to do what we can to help our fellow men, we here record our thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED L. PADDELFORD,
Superintendent.



Report of Principal of Schools

To Fred L. Paddelford, Superintendent.

Dear Sir: I herewith present to you my report as principal of schools for the two years ending November 30, 1910.

We follow the Denver course of study.

Our system of alternating school with shop work is an excellent one. It enables each teacher to have only one grade in class room each day and our pupils make just as rapid progress in their studies as pupils who attend school every day.

Music is taught in all the grades by a competent teacher. Boys are prepared for sacred solo and chorus work by the instructor in music,

Christmas Day, 1909, the boys of our schools presented a cantata to an appreciative audience. There were about thirty boys in the cast, all but four being from company C. They charmed all by their sweet, clear tones and natural acting. Our instructor in music deserves great credit for the success of this cantata.

Christmas Day, 1908, the larger boys presented a play. The play was written by one of the teachers and was based on the story of "The First Christmas Tree" as told by Van Dyke. The boys and teachers made all the costumes and stage settings. One of the visitors, a teacher of dramatic art, said our boys excelled her pupils. We consider this great praise as our boys represented kings, queens, knights, and angels.

If we had a large stage, scenery, dressing rooms, and stage settings we could furnish a great part of the entertainments.

Believing that skill in penmanship is an important factor in the business world we are paying particular attention to our classes in penmanship.

The pupils of the seventh and eighth grades have well organized literary societies. All boys love oratory and it is not difficult to get them to take part in debates on the social and political questions of the day.

On my visits to the class rooms I find the pupils attentive and responsive in class, and the teachers energetic and progressive.

Respectfully,

SARA RYAN.

Protestant Chaplain's Report

Golden, Colorado, November 30, 1910.

To Fred L. Paddelford, Superintendent.

Dear Sir: Services have been held regularly during the time of this report.

In the morning worship, the following order is observed, Hymn; Prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer in unison; Gloria Patri; Scripture Lesson, with a Psalm or other portion of Scripture read in concert; Hymn; Sermon; Prayer; Hymn; Benediction.

The sermon themes are suitable for boys and appeal to their patriotism, sense of honor and knowledge of the right. The boys are urged to be law abiding, honorable in conduct, truthful in speech, and to stand unflinchingly for the right.

In the afternoon the International Sunday School lesson is studied. The subject of the lesson, the Golden Text, and the Memory verses are learned and recited by the boys. During the year the life of Jesus has been studied. The victorious Christ has been presented to them to crown as the King of their lives. The immediate results are not always encouraging but the seed is sown in the full confidence that rich fruitage will result in the time of harvest.

I thank all those who have so willingly helped in these services.

Respectfully,

E. E. WELLER.

Catholic Chaplain's Report

To Fred L. Paddelford,
Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

Dear Sir: Having been visiting the State Industrial School since September, 1909, I herewith present my report as Catholic Priest of Golden.

On Sunday afternoons, with few exceptions, the boys received instruction, and about 35 boys made their first Holy Communion on July 3rd, 1910 in the Golden Church.

Thanking you for your kindness, as also the officers Miss S. Ryan and Mr. Warmuth who have assisted me during the year,

I remain respectfully yours,

FR. LEONARD HECKMANN, O. F. M.,
Golden, Colorado.

Physician's Report

Golden, Colorado, November 30, 1910.

To the Honorable Superintendent, Fred L. Paddelford:

Dear Sir: One epidemic of mumps and one of chicken pox occurred during the past biennial period. At present we are having several cases of diphtheria. There have been 15 quarantined with it so far, but all have gotten along nicely. Antitoxin was used twice on one boy; it was also used on the two attendants who were nursing him. The first three had diphtheria in the laryngeal form, the others have been the pharyngeal form.

After more than four years without a death, we lost three boys during the past eleven months. One of these had had Chronic Valvular Disease of the Heart for eleven or twelve years; one death was from Pneumonia; the third was due to Pleuro-pneumonia.

We have had no typhoid fever for over five years. In the spring of 1909 the sewer system of the school was connected with the city sewer of Golden. This, with our excellent water supply, should insure a continued large measure of health in the school.

A summary of the work of the Medical Department during the past two years is appended.

Date	Number of Visits	Aggregate Number Days in Hospital	Average Daily Number in Hospital	Prescriptions
Dec., 1908	7	189	6	204
Jan., 1909	13	191	6⅙	235
February	9	155	5½	173
March	6	128	4	173
April	6	75	2½	184
May	6	53	1¾	165
June	4	31	1	173
July	8	5	⅙	227
August	4	27	1	76
September	7	44	1½	23
October	8	64	2	32
November	16	75	2½	64
December	20	178	5¾	178
Jan., 1910	16	157	5	190
February	13	111	4	203
March	14	61	2	156
April	22	165	5½	246
May	16	187	6	228
June	38	209	7	349
July	8	161	5⅕	118
Aug.	8	103	3⅓	121
Sept.	30	308	10¼	583
Oct.	27	499	16	750
Nov.	25	236	8	495
Total	331	3412	4¾	5346

In addition to minor complaints such as boils, bruises, cut fingers, constipation, dressings, etc., attended to by the Hospital Steward, and

colds and numerous other slight indispositions, the following table shows the affections treated during the past two years:

Abcess opened, 9; Adenitis, 3; Adenoids, 11; Amputation of fingers, 2; Amputation of toes, 3; Antitoxin used, 4; Appendicitis, 3; Arthritis, 3; Ascites, 1; Acne, 7; Brace ordered, 4; Burn, 17; Cataract, 2; Catarrh, 7; Catheterized, 2; Chicken Pox, 25; Chloroform administered, 4; Chorea, 6; Chronic Valvular Disease, 2; Circumcision, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 8; Conjunctivitis, 35; Constipation, 13; Croup, 4; Culture for suspected diphtheria, 61; Cut, 43; Cystitis, 2; Diphtheria, 15; Dislocation of elbow, 1; Dislocation of radius, 1; Dog bite, 1; Eczema, 6; Endocarditis, 3; Enlarged tonsils, 17; Enlarged turbinate, 4; Enteralgia, 5; Entero colitis, 8; Enuresis, 24; Epilepsy, 3; Epistaxis, 3; Erysipelas, 3; Foreign body removed from ear, 9; Foreign body removed from eye, 9; Fracture at elbow, 2; Fracture of inferior maxillary, 1; Fracture of leg, 1; Fracture nose, 1; Fracture of ribs, 2; Frost bites, 3; Furuncle, 14; Glasses ordered 6; Gonorrhoea, 1; Haematemesis, 1, Haematuria, 1; Haemorrhoids, 6; Hayfever, 7; Hernia, 8; Herpes Zoster, 1; Icthyosis, 1; Inflamatory rheumatism, 6; Ingrowing toenail, 4; Itch, 1; Laryngitis, 5; Lordosis, 1; Malingery, 1; Nasal Polpi, 1; Nystagmus, 3; Odontalgia, 3; Orchitis, 7; Otalgia, 19; Otitis Media, 18; Paraphymosis, 1; Parotiditis, 42; Peritonitis, 1; Pharyngitis, 17; Phthiriasis, 2; Pleuro pneumonia, 2; Pneumonia, 4; Ptyalism, 7; Pyorrhoea Alveolaris, 9; Retention of urine, 3; Rheumatism, 14; Rhus tox poisoning, 3; Ringworm, 2; Rupture reduced, 2; Scrofula, 4; Sprain, 48; Stomatitis, 9; Stye, 6; Suspensory ordered, 6; Synovitis, 2; Syphilis, 2; Teeth pulled, 71; Threatened typhoid, 4; Tonsilitis, 59; Torticollis, 5; Truss ordered, 6; Ulcer of Cornea, 2; Ulcer of Stomach, 1; Undescended Testicle, 4; Urinary examination, 3; Urticaria, 5; Varicocele, 3; Verruca, 11; X-ray examination, 4.

Very respectfully submitted,

WALTER JOEL KING, M. D.

Report

Made by the Denver County Board of Visitors to the State Board of Charities and Correction.

To the State Board of Charities and Correction:

"A Committee from the Board of County Visitors visited the State Industrial School for Boys at Golden, on Tuesday, March 15th, and it consisted of Dr. Mary E. Bates, Mrs. Kerns, and Mr. R. H. Malone.

We spent about three hours going through the place and found it very clean and in fine order in every respect. We were told that there are 363 inmates. That Wyoming has 13 for whose board the State of Wyoming pays; that Colorado has 10 that they pay for; the U. S. government has one boy they pay for.

We understand that there was a law passed some years ago whereby the parents were to be made to pay the board of their children while in this institution. We believe it would be advantageous to the inmates and to the parents if the courts would enforce such payment.

1. We understand that one of the judges has been ordering the parents to pay from $8 to $15 a month. We understand that Denver has about 48% of the inmates and few of them pay.

2. If the parents of the inmates were compelled to pay something for their board, we believe it would make the parents more careful. It would be a punishment instead of a relief to the parent and provide enough more revenue to the institution to give it an opportunity to do even more than they now can.

3. We noticed that the boys were making shoes, harness, and clothes. If no other State Institution makes harness, why not have all harness used by the State made here instead of buying it elsewhere?

4. We urge the advisability of investigating the question of placing this school on the basis of an educational, rather than of a penal institution.

We cannot recommend too highly the cleanliness, character, and discipline of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

DR. MARY E. BATES, Chairman.

C. F. CLAY, Secretary.

Approved:

R. H. MALONE.

K. L. CLOWMINZER.

MILTON L. ANFENGER.

Tables Compiled From Records of the School

EXHIBIT A

Number in school at last report	362
Admitted (new)	378
Paroles returned	61
Number received during term	439
Total	801
Died	3
Discharged	59
Escaped	4
Pardoned (includes Wyoming boys)	25
Paroled	348
Number leaving institution during term	436
Total number remaining November 30, 1910	365
Average number per day during term	355

EXHIBIT B

Showing the movement of Population for the Term

	No. Boys first of month	Received now.	Paroles returned	Paroled	Discharged	Pardoned—Wyoming Boys	Returned to Court	Escaped	Died	No. Boys at end of month.
December, 1908	362	18	1	33	3	1	0	0	0	341
January, 1909	341	16	3	16	1	3	0	1	0	336
February, "	336	14	1	18	2	0	0	0	0	331
March, "	331	20	5	24	0	0	0	0	0	332
April, "	332	19	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	352
May, "	352	26	4	11	11	0	1	1	0	358
June, "	338	14	1	10	12	0	0	0	0	351
July, "	351	19	1	14	4	0	1	0	0	352
August, "	352	20	2	24	0	0	0	0	0	351
Sept., "	351	17	0	11	5	1	1	0	0	350
October, "	350	16	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	364
Nov., "	364	23	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	384
Dec., "	384	2	1	27	3	2	0	0	1	356
January, 1910	356	9	6	17	2	0	0	0	0	351
February, "	351	17	3	10	2	0	0	0	0	359
March, "	342	22	5	16	0	0	1	0	0	370
April, "	370	14	1	12	0	1	0	1	1	370
May, "	370	7	1	15	1	1	0	0	0	261
June, "	361	12	2	14	2	0	1	0	1	357
July, "	357	15	0	14	1	2	0	0	0	355
August, "	355	20	3	21	2	0	0	0	0	355
Sept., "	355	15	2	15	3	0	0	0	0	354
October, "	354	4	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	351
Nov., "	351	19	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	365
Totals		378	61	348	59	11	7	4	3	

EXHIBIT C

SHOWING FROM WHAT COUNTIES BOYS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED DURING TERM

Adams	1	La Plata	7
Arapahoe	6	Las Animas	5
Archuleta	1	Logan	2
Boulder	20	Mesa	2
Clear Creek	3	Montrose	7
Chaffee	2	Otero	7
Cheyenne	1	Ouray	2
Conejos	1	Pitkin	1
Custer	2	Pueblo	31
Delta	3	Rio Grande	1
Denver	158	San Juan	1
Eagle	1	Sedgwick	2
Elbert	2	Teller	18
El Paso	14	Weld	7
Fremont	7	U. S. Boys	1
Garfield	1	Yuma	1
Huerfano	6	Wyoming Boys	18
Jefferson	2	Boarders	16
Lake	12		
Larimer	6	Total	378

EXHIBIT D

SHOWING AGES OF BOYS WHEN RECEIVED

Seven years	1	Fifteen years	73
Eight years	7	Sixteen years	31
Nine years	13	Seventeen years	3
Ten years	35	Eighteen years	1
Eleven years	38	Nineteen years	1
Twelve years	47		
Thirteen years	57	Total	378
Fourteen years	71		

EXHIBIT E

Showing Social Condition of Boys Received

Both parents living	265	Boys who have been inmates of other institutions	78
Both parents dead	24	Boys who have not been inmates of other institutions	300
Mother dead	32	Total	378
Father dead	56		
Unknown	1	Boys who had used liquor	39
Total	378	Boys who had not used liquor	339
		Total	378
Have step-father	52		
Have step-mother	32	Boys who had used tobacco	159
Without step-parents	294	Boys who had not used tobacco	219
Total	378	Total	378
Were in 12th grade	1	Mother used liquor moderately	5
Were in 10th grade	2	Mother used liquor to excess	10
Were in 9th grade	3	Mother did not use intoxicants, or not known	363
Were in 8th grade	13	Total	378
Were in 7th grade	42		
Were in 6th grade	63	Father used liquor moderately	23
Were in 5th grade	68	Father used liquor to excess	57
Were in 4th grade	72	Father did not use intoxicants, or not known	298
Were in 3rd grade	67	Total	378
Were in 2nd grade	31		
Were in 1st grade	11	Protestant	259
Were never in school	5	Catholic	106
Total	378	Jewish	13
White	343	Total	378
Colored	35		
Total	378		

EXHIBIT F

Showing Nationality of Parents

American	311	Jewish	27
American Negro	65	Mexican	8
Austrian	12	Norwegian	2
Canadian	1	Polish	6
Danish	5	Scottish	15
English	27	Swedish	13

EXHIBIT F

(CONTINUED)

French	15	Slavonian	4
German	73	Spanish	3
Hungarian	2	Welsh	5
Indian	3	Not known	44
Irish	69		
Italian	45	Total	756
Swiss	1		

EXHIBIT G

SHOWING NATIVITY OF BOYS

Alabama	1	New Mexico	8
Arkansas	5	Nebraska	9
Austria Hungary	4	New York	7
California	2	New Jersey	1
Colorado	175	Oklahoma	8
Connecticut	1	Ohio	4
England	2	Pennsylvania	8
Georgia	5	Poland	1
Germany	3	Russia	3
Indian Territory	1	Rhode Island	1
Iowa	9	South Carolina	1
Illinois	16	South Dakota	2
Italy	7	Sweden	1
Indiana	5	Texas	10
Ireland	1	Tennessee	2
Kansas	18	Utah	2
Kentucky	5	Virginia	1
Louisiana	2	West Virginia	1
Massachusetts	2	Washington	2
Montana	1	Washington, D. C.	1
Mississippi	1	Wisconsin	2
Michigan	1	Wyoming	11
Maryland	1	Not known	4
Minnesota	2		
Missouri	18	Total	378

EXHIBIT H

SHOWING OCCUPATION BOYS WISHED TO FOLLOW

Actor	2	Machinist	32
Artist	2	Musician	10
Blacksmith	8	Merchant	3
Butcher	1	Mason	7
Barber	4	Office Man	1
Bookkeeper	2	Operator, Telegraph	1
Baker	9	Policeman	2
Boiler Maker	3	Plumber	7
Cook	5	Painter	1
Cowboy	3	Physician	1
Chemist	2	Pattern Maker	1
Carpenter	39	Printer	15
Cobbler	1	R. R. Engineer	1
Civil Engineer	3	Shoemaker	7
Clerk	2	Stenographer	5
Druggist	2	Teamster	2
Engineer	28	Tailor	5
Farmer	14	Electrician	31
Fireman	4	Lawyer	1
Janitor	1	No choice	109
Jeweler	1	Total	378

EXHIBIT I

SHOWING COLOR OF BOYS NOW HERE

White	322
Colored	43
Total	365

EXHIBIT J

SHOWING RELIGION OF BOYS NOW HERE

Protestant	243
Catholic	112
Jewish	10
Total	365

EXHIBIT K

Showing Work Performed in Mason Department

CEMENT WORK

Sidewalks, sq. ft.	10017
Floors—	
Co. A wash room, sq. ft.	480
Hot well, sq. ft.	84
Coal house, sq. ft.	864
Boiler house, sq. ft.	54
Co. B toilet room, sq. ft.	108
Pump house, sq. ft.	720
Total	2310
Plastering—Print Shop, sq. yd.	20
Steps—	
Dining room, sq. yd.	13
Gymnasium, sq. yd.	3
Print shop, sq. yd.	4
Pump house, sq. yd.	20
Total sq. yd.	40
Tunnels (heating, water, light)—	
New cottage, cu. ft.	108
Boiler house to quarters, cu. ft.	119
Co. C, cu. ft.	25
Administration, cu. ft.	41
Dining room, cu. ft.	20
Co. A wash room, cu. ft.	41
Total cu. ft.	354
Excavating for tunnels, cu. yd.	324
Cement building blocks	250
Cement partition, Co. B toilet room, sq. ft.	10
Cement roof, Co. B toilet room, sq. ft.	120
Sewer, 8 in. connection to city of Golden, ft.	2250
Excavating for same, cu. yd.	441
Sewer, 6 in. from hot well, ft.	130
Excavating for same, cu. yd.	36
Sewer, 6 in. Co. B toilet room, ft.	55
Excavating for same, cu. yd.	13
Sewer repaired, ft.	6
Excavating, cu. yd.	12

BRICK WORK

Toilet room, Co. B, pressed	3000
Coal house, common	38400
Boiler seat, common	27000
Boiler seats (repaired,) common	2000
Blacksmith shop (wall rebuilt,) common	4000
Fire box arches (repaired,)	750
Chimney—boiler house (repaired)	100
Chimney—Main bldg (repaired).	100
Chimney—Bakery (repaired)	75
Pavement—dining room	4400
Pavement—boiler hs. (repaired)	500
Tunnel—Administration bldg	15

STONE WORK

Ashler, retaining wall, pitch faced at dining room (perch)	26
Dressed water table, lin. ft.	203
Stone curbing, lin. ft.	150

CONCRETE BUILDINGS, ETC.

Pump house, 40 ft. x 18 ft. x 28 ft., arches, roof, stairway, skylights, and ventilating stacks, cu. yd.	300
Smooth finish cement plastering, sq. yd.	336
Walls at boys' closets	
4 29 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. x 8 in.	
1 36 ft. x 8 ft. x 8 in., cu. yd.	$23\frac{4}{27}$
Hot well at boiler house	
2 walls 12 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 7 in. x 12 in.	
2 walls 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 7 in. x 12 in.	
1 wall 14 ft. x 4 ft. x 8 in., cu. yd.	12
Excavating, cu. yd.	57
Dam and retaining walls in ditch for water power head, cu. yd.	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Concrete foundation for coal house, cu. yd.	50

EXHIBIT K

(CONTINUED)

Hopper, kitchen, cu. yd.	2	Shower bath Co. F, (sprays)	18
Gutter from flag pole to gate, lin. ft.	600	Heater for same,	1
Curbing, lin. ft.	422	Piping for same, ft.	350
Curb and gutter, lin. ft.	500	Sewer trap Co. B,	1
Hitching posts,	2	Water closets repaired,	8
Stucco coat, boiler house and coal house, sq. yd.	135	Water closets, (new) Co. B,	4
MISCELLANEOUS		Piping water closets, Co. B, ft.	160
Corrugated iron work shop, 52 ft. x 21 ft.	1	Steam and water pipes for boys' closets, ft.	270
Plastering (repairs), sq. yd.	50	Ventilation pipe,	1
Steam and water pipes Co. B	150	Bakery fire box repaired	1
Doorway cut, (laundry)	1	Radiators repaired,	22
Cooking outfit for stock beets made	1	Repairs Co. F floor, (cement) yd.	3
		Doorway—Co. B schoolroom	1
		Water pipe, (garden) ft.	250
		Excavating, cu. yd.	40

This work done by contract would have cost for labor only $5,165.15.

EXHIBIT L

SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT

Ankle braces, made	33	Straps, holdback, made	7
Ankle braces, repaired	5	Bayonets repaired	30
Arm braces, repaired	1	Belly bands repaired	11
Bags, mail, repaired	1	Belt keepers repaired	80
Brushes, repaired	3	Back bands repaired	4
Belts, military, repaired	3	Bats repaired	4
Baseball stockings made, (pair)	20	Breeching made	1
Belts, miscellaneous, made	3	Breeching repaired	15
Belts, miscellaneous, repaired	11	Bridles, riding, made	1
Braces, knee, made	1	Bridles, riding, repaired	15
Braces, shoulder, made	5	Bridles, crown, made	3
Braces, shoulder, repaired	4	Bridles, buggy, repaired	5
Bats wrapped	31	Bridles, team, repaired	5
Baseballs sewed	176	Belts, machinery, repaired	4
Baseballs re-covered	189	Blinds, repaired	1
Balls, basket, repaired	7	Breast straps repaired	3
Balls, foot, repaired	95	Chairs re-covered	2
Cuffs, leather, repaired	6	Collars repaired	13
Field glass case repaired	1	Collar pads, repaired	1
Gloves, baseball, repaired	83	Cornet cases repaired	2
Gloves, citizens', repaired	1	Dash boards repaired	1

EXHIBIT L

(CONTITUED)

Leggins repaired	1	Flag repaired	1
Masks, baseball, repaired	2	Guns repaired	15
Shoes, boys', made	1196	Halters made	10
Shoes, boys', repaired	3237	Halters repaired	14
Shoes, boys', heeled	5132	Harness, team, made	2
Shoes, boys', tipped	1835	Harness, team, repaired	2
Shoes, citizens', made	5	Harness, buggy, made	2
Shoes, citizens', repaired	480	Hand leathers made	14
Socks, made (doz. pair)	584½	Housings repaired	4
Slippers, house, made	36	Lines repaired	17
Slippers, house, repaired	13	Latigos repaired	2
Slippers, tennis, repaired	17	Reins made	1
Sandals, Artists', made	10	Reins repaired	16
Shoes, baseball repaired	44	Rugs repaired	2
Suspenders repaired	337	Reins, check, repaired	3
Trusses repaired	8	Saddle pads repaired	2
Visors, cap, made	1021	Scabbards made	4
Shoes half soled	5372	Scabbards repaired	22
Football bladders repaired	69	Scabbard hangers made	60
Shoes, football, repaired	11	Straps, holdback, made	5
Saddles, buggy, repaired	14	Straps, throatlatch, repaired	2
Straps, miscellaneous, repaired	1	Shaft loops repaired	2
Straps, breast, made	8	Straps, hip, repaired	2
Straps, hame, made	2	Trace carriers made	4
Straps, hitch, repaired	4	Trace pieces made	1
Straps, kicking, repaired	4	Tugs, hame, repaired	2
Straps, miscellaneous, made	17	Tugs repaired	44
Straps, pole, repaired	8	Tugs, shaft, made	2
Straps, spread, made	6	Tugs, shaft, repaired	3
Straps, lead, repaired	6	Whips repaired	1

At commercial rates this work was worth $8,517.20, omitting material.

EXHIBIT M

SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN WOODWORKING DEPARTMENT.

Arches made	26	Bread boards made	5
Axes sharpened	4	Bread boxes made	12
Boxes repaired	13	Benches made	5
Boxes made	50	Bread boards repaired	2
Benches repaired	4	Bats made	32
Book racks made	2	Blocks made	70

EXHIBIT M
(CONTINUED)

Brushes repaired	2	Drum sticks made	5
Book cases made	3	Door knobs repaired	3
Book cases repaired	4	Egg trays made	2
Brake blocks made	2	Flooring laid (feet)	1709
Broom holders made	1	Floats made	2
Barber chair repaired	1	Forms made	23
Bed rollers made	125	Flag pole made	1
Bread box cover made	1	Flush boxes made	1
Cord put in windows	51	Frames made	3
Crates made	8	Glass put in (panes)	595
Chairs repaired	354	Guns repaired	44
Curtains repaired	129	Gates repaired	1
Clothes frame repaired	1	Hammer handles made	39
Closets built	2	Handles assorted (made)	42
Coat stands made	1	Hinges put on doors	7
Commodes repaired	2	Head gates made	1
Curtain sticks made	16	Hinges repaired	2
Curtain poles made	1	Ironing boards made	2
Curtains made	63	Ice boxes repaired	2
Counters repaired	1	Knives sharpened	104
Clothes racks made	2	Keys made	4
Couches repaired	1	Kneelers made	1
Ceilings repaired	1	Knives repaired	2
Cabinets made	2	Lockers repaired	23
Comb cases repaired	5	Lasts repaired	5
Chairs made	2	Locks repaired	25
Closet seats made	6	Locker case made	1
Checkers made (sets)	3	Locks put on doors	2
Cement boards made	61	Level frame made	1
Comb cases made	1	Lamp stands made	2
Doors made	16	Lamps made	2
Doors repaired	36	Meat boards made	1
Door frames made	8	Moulds made	4
Drawers repaired	5	Moulds repaired	2
Door frames repaired	9	Mirrors repaired	2
Desks repaired	5	Mortar stands repaired	1
Door stops made	1	Moulding put up (feet)	20
Doors hung	12	Mixing boards made	1
Drawing boards made	2	Mortar boards made	1
Drying racks repaired	12	Mallets made	2
Dresser repaired	1	Mallets repaired	1
Drum stands made	1	Mops repaired	2
Door springs put on	1	Picture frames made	1

EXHIBIT M
(CONTINUED)

Partitions torn out	1	Step ladders repaired	6
Patch boards made	6	Seats repaired	37
Pulleys repaired	2	Screens repaired	95
Pulleys made	2	Stages put up	1
Planes sharpened	53	Saw table made	1
Partition boards made	12	Sieve repaired	1
Poles made	3	Shirt folder made	1
Picture frames repaired	4	Saw horse made	2
Pickets made	201	Sewing machines repaired	3
Paddles made	4	Stakes made	175
Potato masher made	1	Saw stand repaired	2
Platforms made	1	Sickles sharpened	16
Peels repaired	1	Stools made	1
Patterns made	4	Screen doors repaired	13
Paper roller made	1	Step ladders made	3
Poles repaired	1	Stands made	1
Parting boards made	2	Shears repaired	1
Plugs made	9	Straight edges repaired	1
Pegs made	6	Show cases made	2
Press stand repaired	1	Trays made	1
Press stands made	1	Troughs repaired	4
Rulers made	132	Tables repaired	35
Razors sharpened	1	Tables made	13
Reels made	2	Thresholds made	2
Rolling pins made	3	Towel boards made	1
Razors repaired	1	Towel racks made	3
Rockers made	1	Traps made	1
Racks made	1	Trestles made	2
Razor handles made	1	Trough covers made	2
Rakes repaired	4	Transoms made	1
Roofs put on	1	Ventilators repaired	1
Saws sharpened	16	Violin bow repaired	1
Shears sharpened	68	Violins repaired	1
Straight edges made	3	Windows repaired	70
Side boards repaired	1	Wedges made	54
Spools turned	3	Wooden spoons made	1
Shelves put up	52	Window frames made	10
Strips made	58	Window sills made	4
Screens made	5		

The value of the work enumerated above was $2,230.10. This work does not include that of the sloyd department which was for practice only.

EXHIBIT N

Showing Garden and Orchard Products

*Apples, bu.	913	Radishes, bunches	29373
Asparagus, bunches	2180	Spinach, lbs.	1613
Beans, gallons	2724	Squash, Hubbard	510
Beets, table, bu.	640	Squash, summer, lbs.	9165
Beets, stock, tons	264	Tomatoes, lbs.	9536
Corn, doz. ears	6976	Turnips, bu.	336
Cabbage, heads	4571	Sauerkraut, bbl.	19
Cauliflower, heads	1343	Rhubarb, bunches	19568
Carrots, bu.	516	Cherries, qts.	1486
Cucumbers, doz.	850	Currants, qts.	400
Lettuce, bunches	14410	Plums, bu.	65
Muskmelons	8176	Strawberries, qts.	430
Onions, bu.	461	Pickles, cucumber, bbl.	22
Onions, bunches	23983	Oats hay, tons	4
Peas, gallons	5029	Millet, tons	1
Parsnips, bu.	484	Corn fodder, tons	7
Pumpkins	2370		

*Includes several hundred bushels picked on shares.

At market price these products were worth $8,304.90.

EXHIBIT O

Showing Work Performed by the Blacksmith, Painting, and Plastering Departments

Beet cutter made	1	Singletrees made	14
Barn doors repaired	6	Singletrees ironed	14
Beds repaired	52	Stoves repaired	6
Brakes made	5	Steps repaired	12
Bread boxes repaired	6	Stools repaired	4
Benches repaired	10	Scrapers made	6
Benches made	16	Spokes put in	75
Bolsters made	6	Saws sharpened	32
Bolsters repaired	8	Shovels repaired	48
Bolts made	80	Tongue hounds made	8
Bolts threaded	110	Wagon tongues made	4
Braces for chimneys made	6	Tables repaired	6
Brake beams made	3	Trees set	37
Brake beams repaired	5	Tile laid	210
Bread peels made	3	Wagon boxes made	4
Bread peels repaired	4	Wagons repaired	24
Broom racks repaired	4	Wagons made	1
Buggies repaired	12	Lavatory troughs put up	5
Buggies painted	3	Water faucets put in	35

EXHIBIT O

(CONTINUED)

Chairs repaired	22	Water trough backs made	4
Chicken brooders made	4	Mop sticks made	8
Clevises made	12	Hoes made	16
Clevises repaired	8	Hoes repaired	90
Coupling poles made	14	Pitchforks repaired	48
Coupling poles repaired	6	Iron ladders made, ft.	75
Curtains made	24	Buckets repaired	50
Curtains repaired	10	Bails for buckets made	90
Clothes hooks put up	68	Dishwashing baskets repaired	25
Doors repaired	12	Laundry washers repaired	5
Doors hung	4	Laundry washer head made	1
Doubletrees made	8	Hammers made	8
Drills sharpened	44	Toilet room floors tiled	2
Drills made	12	Braces made for standpipe	8
Felloes put in	68	Extension concrete base for standpipe, cu. ft.	2001
Felloes made	12	Eagle pen made	1
Gates made	3	Bridle bits made	2
Gates repaired	5	Squares made	4
Grates put on windows	4	Shoe shop jacks repaired	10
Hinges made	24	Wheelbarrows made	3
Hayracks repaired	8	Wheelbarrows repaired	20
Horses shod	65	Trestles made	12
Hoops made	16	Bridges repaired	1
Harness repaired	12	Sickles repaired	21
Locks repaired	22	Sickles sharpened	40
Ladders made	9	Vise made	1
Ladders repaired	14	Chair irons made	500
Lockers repaired	12	Neck yokes made	2
Lockers painted	60	Neck yokes repaired	12
Locker legs put on	16	Scissors repaired	19
Mowers repaired	16	Band instruments repaired	12
Plows sharpened	24	Plastering, sq. yd.	700
Plows pointed	16	Interior painting and calcimining, sq. ft.	7146
Plow beams repaired	4	Windows painted	250
Picks sharpened	68	Exterior painting, walls, sq. ft.	1800
Rakes repaired	86	Roofs and standpipe painted, sq. ft.	17960
Sand boards made	3		
Scrapers repaired	6		
School desks repaired	13		
Wagon standards made	15		
Wagon standards ironed	12		

The labor that was put into this work was worth $1,786.49.

EXHIBIT P

Showing Work Performed in Print Shop

Absence Blanks	4700	Line Reports	25100
Book Labels	800	Laundry Lists	10250
Book Orders	1000	Library Catalogues—40 pages and cover	225
Bill Heads	600	Miscellaneous Blanks	30875
Biennial Reports—100 pages and cover	3000	Magazines—average 40 pages and cover	9600
Books repaired (stitched)	350	Note heads	19300
Books bound (13th Biennial Report)	1000	Pamphlets—4 to 16 pages	1580
Circular Letters	1650	Programs	13050
Cards, all kinds	14230	Punishment Blanks	1500
Demerit Blanks	77000	Reward Notices	13950
Department and School Reports	41000	Requisitions	6000
Daily Pickings	293000	Record Books for Girls' School	100
Envelopes, all kinds	42700	Sunday School Lessons	55015
General Orders	340	Specifications for Bids	1435
Insurance Schedules	230	Statistical Blotters	300
Letterheads	32800	Schedules	200

Some of the articles here enumerated required several impressions. The Magazine requires an average of more than ten impressions, depending upon the amount of color work used. Many of the other articles were two or more colors. The work listed above required more than one million impressions and at commercial rates was worth $4,434.50.

EXHIBIT Q

Showing Work Performed in Tailoring Department

Aprons made	407	Pillow cases repaired	1310
Aprons repaired	330	Pillow ticks made	165
Bed sacks made	110	Pillow ticks repaired	37
Bed sacks repaired	60	Shirts, over, made	1638
Caps made	794	Shirts, over, repaired	11550
Caps repaired	666	Shirts, under, made	517
Coats, uniform, made	638	Shirts, under, repaired	3900
Coats, uniform, repaired	2765	Sheets made	545
Coats, fatigue, made	700	Sheets repaired	3085
Coats, fatigue, repaired	901	Slippers, pairs, made	50
Suits, citizens, cleaned and pressed	220	Table cloths made	430
Drawers made	1079	Table cloths repaired	323
Drawers repaired	7675	Towels, roller, made	36
		Towels, individual, made	978

EXHIBIT Q

(CONTINUED)

Jackets, waiters, made	83	Trousers, uniform, made	1355
Jackets, waiters, repaired	65	Trousers, uniform, repaired	5709
Knee pads made	60	Trousers, fatigue, made	1104
Napkins made	1446	Trousers, fatigue, repaired	2940
Night shirts made	705	Trousers, duck, made	360
Night shirts repaired	6543	Spreads repaired	420
Socks, pairs, repaired	21950	Window shades hemmed	379
Pillow cases made	677		

At a fair price for this work the labor alone was worth $8,230.90.

EXHIBIT R

SHOWING WORK PERFORMED IN ENGINEERING AND MACHINE SHOP DEPARTMENT

Anchor bolts made	10	Electric irons repaired	12
Arc lights repaired	110	Electric pumps repaired	12
Arc lights installed	2	Electric lights repaired	22
Axes sharpened	5	Electric wires repaired	96
Bed springs repaired	6	Electric switches put in	10
Button rings made	75	Electric lights put in (new)	19
Belt hooks made	25	Engines babbited	8
Belt hooks repaired	4	Faucets repaired	31
Bolts made	70	Fuses put in	600
Brushes on motors repaired	28	Flush boxes repaired	20
Bath tubs repaired	22	Flues expanded	100
Boilers repaired	19	Flues put in (new)	72
Boilers re-set	2	Feed pumps repaired	2
Boilers cleaned	104	Flue cleaners repaired	18
Bath tub drains repaired	11	Filters repaired	1
Buckets repaired	39	Goal posts made	4
Boxes in pulleys repaired	3	Hoes repaired	18
Brushes for motors (new)	140	Hoes sharpened	24
Cleavers sharpened	14	Hydrants repaired	10
Carving tools made	4	Heaters repaired	12
Dish washers repaired	12	Instruments repaired	31
Dynamos repaired	11	Ice cream freezers repaired	1
Doors repaired	10	Irons attached	2
Drains repaired	30	Iron posts made	3
Dippers repaired	10	Jacks repaired	4
Drain traps put in	10	Knives sharpened	80
Drop lights put in	2	Kettles repaired	7
Engines repaired	11	Letter scales repaired	1

EXHIBIT R

(CONTINUED)

Lathes repaired	12	Shoe stretchers repaired	2
Lasts repaired	3	Steam traps repaired	17
Laundry machines repaired	10	Switches repaired	31
Milk pans repaired	12	Toilets repaired	36
Motors repaired	26	Toilets put in (new)	5
Motors connected	2	Tubs repaired	12
Pipes repaired	51	Tanks repaired	5
Pipes threaded	200	Telephones repaired	12
Paper cutters repaired	6	Urns repaired	18
Printing presses repaired	4	Unions repaired	42
Pumps repaired	12	Valves packed	48
Pitchers repaired	12	Valves put in (new)	41
Radiators repaired	21	Vegetable peelers repaired	4
Radiators connected	6	Wash basin drains repaired	2
Refrigerators repaired	1	Water faucets repaired	61
Steam valves repaired	43	Whistles repaired	2
Sewers repaired	16	Wiring new building	1
Shears sharpened	22	Water connections new building	1
Springs soldered	2	Re-arranged piping and set boiler, heater, and feed pump at boiler house.	
Springs made	12		
Steamers repaired	12		
Steam pipe put in, ft.	250	Wired and put in piping at pump house.	
Sinks repaired	12		
Sock machines repaired	2		

The labor expended in this work was worth $3,206.20.

EXHIBIT S

SHOWING PART OF THE CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS PRODUCED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FLORICULTURE

Cut Chrysanthemums	2000	Pansies	200
Bush Chrysanthemums	400	Acaranthus	200
Cut Roses	1000	Dahlias	100
Cut Calla Lilies	200	Agaratum	200
Geranium plants	2000	Begonias	200
Coleus	2000	Asters	1000
Heliotrope	200	Cosmos	600
Cannas	200	Zinnia	200
Verbenas	500	Radishes for tables	9000

The value of the flowers, plants and vegetables listed above $1,338.00.

EXHIBIT T

Showing Work Performed in Laundry

Aprons	15301	Sheets	41700
Bed spreads	11052	Shirts	41000
Bed ticks	14000	Dress shirts	700
Belts	125	Sideboard covers	165
Blankets	3000	Socks, pairs	50000
Chemise	580	Stand covers	700
Coats and jumpers	5520	Stockings, pairs	600
Coats pressed	2000	Table cloths	14000
Collars	4000	Trousers	3200
Corset covers	700	Trousers pressed	600
Cuffs (pairs)	125	Tea towels	18550
Curtains	720	Undershirts	32000
Drawers	22648	Skirts, under	700
Dresses	225	Jackets	73
Handkerchiefs	5684	Waiters' jackets	3562
Night dresses	400	Napkins	192000
Night shirts	40000	Waists	732
Overalls	11000	White pants	1000
Pillow cases	35000	Shirts starched	3120
Pillow ticks	1200		

To have hired this work done in a city laundry at regular rates would have cost $18,211.46.

EXHIBIT U

Showing Products of Farm and Livestock Used by Industrial School

Alfalfa, tons	137	Milk, gal.	9873
Rough fodder, tons	20	Eggs, doz.	596
Beef, lbs.	2000	Poultry, lbs.	500

These products were worth $3,086.50.

EXHIBIT V

Showing Livestock Sold

Colts	2	Pigs and hogs	84
Calves and young cattle	10	Colts	3

This livestock was sold for $4,134.22.

EXHIBIT W

Showing Number Livestock on Hand

Horses	10	Hogs and pigs	47
Colts	2	Chickens	250
Cows, bulls, and calves	80		

This livestock is worth $11,275.00, the cattle and hogs being all pure-bred.

WINTER MENU

	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Sunday	Coffee Bread Butter Pancakes Maple Syrup Gravy	Mashed Potatoes Bread Brown Gravy Roast Beef Pickles Lima Beans	Tea Bread Butter Bologna Cake Peaches
Monday	Coffee Bread Butter Jelly Potatoes Gravy	Bread Barley Soup Parsnips Boiled Beef Beets	Tea Bread Butter Stew Apples
Tuesday	Coffee Bread Butter Vienna Sausage Potatoes Gravy	Bread Vegetable Soup Pork and Beans Sauer Kraut Carrots	Syrup Bread Tea Pears Stew Fried Potatoes
Wednesday	Bread Fried Liver Onions Boiled Beef Pickles	Coffee Bread Soup Potatoes Gravy	Tea Bread Butter Stew Apples
Thursday	Coffee Pork Sausage Bread Potatoes Gravy	Bread Peas Soup Boiled Cabbage Roast Beef	Tea Bread Butter Apricots Stew
Friday	Coffee Codfish Balls Bread Syrup Potatoes	Bread Soup Pork and Beans Sauer Kraut Pickled Beets	Milk Corn Bread Bread Butter Stew Prunes
Saturday	Coffee Bread Oatmeal & Milk Bacon or Ham Gravy Potatoes	Bread Soup Boiled Beets Macaroni Hominy	Tea Bread Butter Rice with Raisins Stew

SUMMER MENU

	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Sunday	Coffee Bread Butter Oatmeal Milk Gravy Eggs	Bread Mashed Potatoes Brown Gravy Roast Beef Green Onions Lima Beans Strawberries	Tea Bread Butter Cheese Cake Peaches
Monday	Coffee Bread Butter Jelly Potatoes Gravy	Bread Barley Soup Lettuce Boiled Beef New Beets	Tea Bread Butter Stew Apples Radishes
Tuesday	Coffee Bread Syrup Vienna Sausage Potatoes Gravy	Bread Vegetable Soup Pork and Beans Green Onions Spinach	Milk Bread Butter Stew Pears Fried Potatoes
Wednesday	Coffee Fried Liver Bread Potatoes Gravy	Bread Soup Roast Beef Onions New Peas	Tea Bread Butter Apricots Stew
Thursday	Coffee Eggs Bread Potatoes Gravy	Bread Soup Roast Beef Hominy Lettuce	Milk Bread Butter Corn Meal Mush Apples
Friday	Coffee Codfish Balls Bread Syrup Potatoes	Bread Soup Pork and Beans New Beets Radishes	Milk Corn Bread Butter Bread Stew Raspberries
Saturday	Coffee Bread Oatmeal & Milk Bacon or Ham Gravy Potatoes	Bread Soup Boiled Beef Cabbage Lettuce	Tea Bread Butter Macaroni Rice with Raisins

EXHIBIT X

Showing Schedule of Service Calls

FORENOON CALLS

First call for reveille	5:30
Reveille	5:40
Drill	5:50 to 6:10
Kitchen and dining room boys	6:10
Breakfast	6:30 to 7:00
Detail for work and manual training classes	7:00
Detail for school and pass-out	8:15
Recess	10:00 to 10:10
Recall from work and school	11:30
Kitchen and dining room boys	11:40
Dinner	12:00 to 12:30

AFTERNOON CALLS

Detail for work, school, and manual training classes	1:00
Recess	2:45 to 2:55
Recall from work and school	4:15
Drill	4:25 to 4:55
Kitchen and dining room boys	5:05
Supper	5:30 to 6:00
Night men repair to dormitories	7:45
Retiring to dormitories	8:00

SUNDAY CALLS—FORENOON

First call for reveille	6:30
Reveille	6:40
Kitchen and dining room boys	7:00
Breakfast	7:20 to 7:50
First call for inspection	10:00
Chapel services	10:30

AFTERNOON

Kitchen and dining-room boys	12:00
Dinner	12:30 to 1:00
First call for Sunday school	2:00
Sunday school (assemble at chapel)	2:30
Kitchen and dining-room boys	4:40
Supper	5:00 to 5:30

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 11 of the same year.

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

Two electric lines and one railroad connect Golden with Denver. The Colorado & Southern, and Denver City Tramway leave passengers at their depots in Golden, and the Denver & Intermountain cars stop at the Industrial School station, which is only a few blocks distant from the school.

The school grounds consist of 519 acres, about seventy of which are under an irrigation ditch. All the vegetables used by the school, except potatoes, are raised. A large quantity of apples, cherries, plums, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, etc. are produced.

Hay enough to winter all the institution livestock is usually raised.

The buildings are as follows:

Administration building—a two-story white pressed brick structure, 40 x 60 feet, with basement. It is heated with steam, and has hot and cold water connections. In it are the Board of Control's room, library, superintendent's and chief clerk's offices, and superintendent's quarters. The basement is used for school rooms for stenography class.

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, woodworking department of manual training, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop and one company's wash room. On the second floor are the tailor shop, family rooms of companies, A, D, and E, and store and clothing rooms.

On the third floor are dormitories for 100 boys.

One of the most useful buildings is one of buff pressed brick, the main part 40 x 70 and two stories in height, with an addition aggregating 20 x 128 feet, one-story high, with an eight foot basement under the entire structure. The first floor of the two-story part is used for the boys' dining room. On the first floor of the one story part are the kitchen, bakery, serving room, and officers' dining room. The second floor of the main building is used for an assembly room. This room has bowled floor, gallery, opera chairs capable of seating as many as this school will contain for many years to come, and is in every way fitted to furnish a place for chapel exercises, entertainments, lectures, etc. The building has a tile roof, is heated by steam, and lighted by electricity. In the basement are rooms used in connection with kitchen and bakery departments in which is located a large ice box. The store room is also located in the basement of the building as is also an overflow dining room.

On the south side of the campus are three cottages, F, B, and C; B

and C are red pressed brick, two stories, with basement 33 x 73 feet. They have hot and cold water and are heated by steam. In the basement are the boys' wash rooms and store rooms. On the ground floor are school rooms, company officers' living rooms, etc. The entire upper floors are used as dormitories. Cottage F was finished three years ago. It is much like cottages B and C except it is of light-colored brick and has tile roof. On the third floor are four officers' rooms. The dormitory is different from the old cottages, being cut up into four sections with hall through the center.

On the east side of the campus is cottage G, erected during this biennial term. It is almost an exact counterpart of cottage F.

The building known as officer's quarters is a two-story brick structure 32 x 40 feet, with eight living rooms and basement.

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 eight beds, a large hall, nurses' room, and bath rooms.

The detention hospital is a one-story brick building 20 x 30 feet. The ward contains four beds, but is large enough to hold eight.

The boiler house or power house is a one-story brick, including three annexes, one containing an electric light and power plant. One is used as a machine shop, the other as a coal house.

The boys' water closet is a one-story brick 16 x 36 feet, divided into three compartments with brick floors.

The print shop building is a red brick, one-story bigh, 20 x 40 feet, is heated by steam and has water connections.

The gymnasium building is a two-story pressed brick structure 40 x 60 feet, with basement. The basement is well lighted and heated and has a cement floor. It is used as a play room.

In addition to the buildings mentioned there is a frame, iron covered barn, 36 x 50 feet, one and one-half stories high; also numerous outbuildings. The buildings generally are in good condition.

There are 5 arc lights distributed about the grounds. All the wires and pipes are in tunnels and conduits.