The Twenty Third Biennial Report

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
GOLDEN, COLO.
1925-1926

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In Memoriam

Fred L. Paddelford, Superintendent from August 1902 to December 31, 1924. Died at his ranch near Genesse Park March 25, 1926.

He was a man of sterling qualities and a father of the institution for 22 years.

There is abundant evidence on every hand which speak eloquently of Mr. Paddelford's constructive service in behalf of the state and thousands of boys through his long period as Superintendent. He leaves behind him indestructible memories of that service which time will only glorify instead of eradicate.

Claude D. Jones, Superintendent

The tasks of life he bravely met
And conquered with a might
All trust and charge disposed to him
He guarded with his life
His vigil o'er the boys he kept
With pride and purpose too
He led them with paternal hand
And taught them to be true

But now he's passed from earth s estate
To realms far away
Where victor in their robes of fame
Begin another day
He leaves behind a monument
That stands on Golden's hill
Inscribed with glories of the past
To boys by his goodwill

— W. F. Robson

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.

Dedication

WE solemnly dedicate our institution and its powers of reclamation to those youths of our state who have been precipitated into the depths of misfortune, and have become morally delinquent by force of circumstance and condition. And, we therefore, invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon our institution and its daily services of care and devotion toward the weak and fallen youth.

May the blessing be such that the imperturbed hearts and diseased minds of the youth become transformed, and their evil ways eradicated; that a new seed will be implanted and from which will rise the aspirations of good citizenship and the love of righteousness.

We assume that the work is more than an assignment. It is an obligation to teach the youths the folly of their ways, and to retrieve them from their sinful desires. Therefore let it be known to all men, that we, in whom the power and authority has been entrusted, do hereby pledge ourselves to cheerfully meet the obligation; to diligently, and with all speed, persue the work laid to our charge and trust, that our institution will stand and live as an everlasting memorial throughout the annals of future generations, and be remembered for its work of love, charity, and education on behalf of the sons of America who were victims of ignoble heritage and darkened environment.

—Written by William Forrest Robson
Editor of School News

Adopted by the Present Administration 1926

Administration and Personnel

Board of Control

Rex B. Yeager, President.....Denver
Miss. Emily Griffith, Secretary.....Denver
Mr. William Williams, Member.....Golden

COL. CLAUDE DECATUR JONES.....Superintendent

Officers and Employees

(Arranged according to length of continuous service. Those marked with * were employed at the school during former periods but were away some months or years before date given.)

* Chas. Huscher, Assistant Superintendent	February,	1896
* Rev. E. E. Weller, Teacher	April,	1902
* D J. Kiser, Blacksmith	May,	1905
* Mrs. E. E. Weller, Teacher	September,	1910
A. J. Lincoln, Shoemaker	May,	1911
* Mrs. Nannie Mathews, Seamstress	March,	1916
* Dr. E. W. Kemble, Physician	March,	1919
Robert Schoech, Company Commander	January,	1920
* Adolph Schoech, Farm Superintendent	January,	1923
* S. J. Staples, Teacher & Company Commander	June,	1923
L. G. Sickler, Instructor of Band	September	1923
L. R. Johnson, Night Supervisor	January	1924
* Roy Davis, Laundryman	March,	1924
August E. Schultz, Gardener	March,	1924
Wm. Forrest Robson, Instructor in Printing	April,	1924
W. J. Blackburn, Tailor	January	1924
Carl L. Eiselstein, Company Commander	June,	1924
* Frank Waters, Company Commander	August	1924
Mrs. Ella Shockley, Nurse	February	1925
* Col. J. C. Taylor, Supt. of Buildings	April	1925
J. W. Wahl, Guard—Overseer	May,	1925
H. F. Doud, Overseer	August	1925
Miss. Flora Anderson, Stenographer	September	1925
Prof. Kean Griffith, Teacher	September	1925
L. W. Cheney, Carpenter	September	1925
* John Anderson, General Utility	September	1925
Mrs. M. B. Humphreys, Tailoress	September	1925
F. B. Kalina, Guard—Overseer	September	1925
L. L. Mohler, Teacher	October	1925
Wm. M. Kirk, Guard	October	1925
F. C. Kaeser, Baker	December	1925

Miss. Ora Lasswell, Secretary	March	1926
Emily Hagood, Nurse	March	1926
D. F. Hagood, Company Commander & Teacher	March	1926
Richard Hughes, Guard	May	1926
O. C. Fisher, Cook	August	1926
R. E. Sites, Overseer	August	1926
E. M. Witters, Guard	August	1926
George F. Armitage, Teacher, Military Instructor, etc.	August	1926
F. C. Roberts, Guard	September	1926
Thomas Simpson, Guard	November	1926

J. D. King, Pueblo County Parole Agent	March	1910
H. C. Allward, El Paso County Parole Agent	April	1921
J. Hervey Nichols Jr., Denver Parole Agent	June	1921

MR. REX B. YEAGER, *President of The Board of Control*
MISS EMILY GRIFFITH, *Secretary of The Board of Control*

Report of The Board of Control

Golden, Colorado, November 30, 1926

To his Excellency, Clarence J. Morley,
Governor of the State of Colorado
AND
To the Honorable Mary C. C. Bradford,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In compliance with the law creating the Board of Control of the State Industrial School for boys we respectfully submit this, the twenty-third biennial report of the Board. This report is for the two years beginning December 1, 1924 and ending November 30, 1926. The Superintendent's report is included herein and made a part hereof.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Number of boys November 30, 1924	316
Received (new) during term	326
Violated parole and returned	100
Escapes returned	19
Admitted by transfer	1
Total number boys cared for	762

Died	1
Discharged	49
Escaped	54
Paroled	382
Returned to Court	14
Transfered to other Institutions	5
Total number leaving school during term	505
Remaining in the school November 30, 1926	257
Average number per day during term	227

RECEIPTS

Appropriation, Maintenance	$271,000.00
Appropriation, Repairs	15,000.00
Shops	6,000.00

Toilets	3,000.00
Cash Receipts, which includes $13,553.75 Cash Insurance	33,370.77
Total	$328,370.77

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Support, maintenance, current expenses	$277,476.47
General repairs	22,211.17
Improvements	22,653.75
Cash in State Treasury	6,029.38
	$328,370.77

COST PER CAPITA 1925 - 1926

Average number of boys in school per day	227
Average number of officers and employees	46.5/12

In figuring cost of food and fuel total number of boys and all employees living at school is used as cost of food for all is kept in one account and fuel was for all.

	Term	Year	Day
Total expenses per boy	$890.60	$445.30	$1.22
Salaries per capita	437.92	218.96	.5999
Food	315.98	157.99	.4356
Clothing and shoes	94.68	47.34	.1297
Fuel	38.62	19.31	.0529
Medical attendance	8.03	4.01	.0110
School supplies	7.31	3.65	.0100
Reading, amusements, etc	48.18	24.09	.0660
			$1.3051

Insurance, manual training, power and light and many other items of expense, account for the difference between $1.3051 and $1.22.

CASH RECEIPTS

Balance from last Biennial term	$12,812.04
U. S. Boarders	11,610.96
Horse Department	610.50
Junk, etc	169.87
Cattle Department	3,893.48
Subscription to Magazine	17.25
Printing for Girls' Industrial School & Others	6.50
Sundries	271.90
Swine department	2,772.10
Royalty on Clay	144.90
Rent from Hoyt House	25.00

Meals and Board	169.25
Automobile repairs, etc	58.76
Sale of sacks	15.40
Sale of Farm and Garden produce	162.46
Poultry Department	126.05
Sale of Wheat	472.40
Unaccounted for	1.95
Voucher No. 5590 that could not be delivered	30.00
	$33,370.77

NEEDS

For the next biennial term the school should have—

For general support, maintenance, salaries, equipment, furnishing of buildings and schools	350,000 00
Cash receipts for the biennum 1927—1928	
For improvements and added facilities we need —	
General upkeep and repairs	25,000.00
New Steam Heating Plant	34,800.00
Industrial Training Shops and Equipment	47,500.00
Farm buildings	5,000.00

The Board recognizes that our institution is an industrial training school whose chief object is an education adapted to the needs of as many boys as possible at a cost consistent with good business economy and commensurate with the best interests of the state and society.

We have provided in our budget for the minimum facilities and trained leadership to the end that as many boys as possible shall be turned back to society socially and vocationally efficient. We feel the wisest economy demands that we have sufficient funds to accomplish our mission. Therefore, in the preparation of our estimates the following considerations are paramount:

To gradually replace untrained teachers and instructors with specially trained ones; this requires salaries commensurate with public schools and trades. By building up such a personnel, we can accomplish our mission with fewer employes.

To improve our vocational facilities and provide for new industrial opportunity shops.

To continue absolutely essential repairs and replacements. It must be understood that the upkeep of the buildings, the replacement of bedding, clothing and machinery have been neglected for so long that it will take two years or more, and a considerable sum of money to bring them up to the ordinary standards required by good stewardship. For instance, the Sunday uniforms of the boys are worn out and had to be replaced at a

cost of nearly $6,000.00; new bedding, cost $2,000.00. The next two years it will be absolutely imperative to continue repairs and replacements, such as the boiler house, roofs, etc.

The new improvements and facilities we have provided for are a part of a development plan to be carried out through a period of years. We have asked for only the immediate and imperative needs at this time.

To provide for an increased population of the school, due to the new policy of the Board which requires boys to remain at this school a much longer time. Our population, we think, will be increased by one hundred boys during the next biennum.

We feel confident that if provision is made for the needed funds, we can gradually improve the industrial school so that it will be second to none in the accomplishment of its mission and efficient management.

As a part of this report we submit herewith our detailed report to the Budget and Efficiency Commissoner covering each item of our budget estimate. Your careful consideration of the same is respectfully solicited.

HEALTH

The general health of the boys has been remarkable, considering that the seven hundred boys, who have been residents during the past two years, came from all kinds of environment and with a variety of inherited physical weaknesses.

A mild form of scarlet feaver was the only epidemic experienced. All the eleven boys so afflicted recovered within a few weeks without any ill affects.

We have inaugurated physical examinations quarterly, improved sanitary handling of milk and foods and given special attention to health habits, diet, sanitation, ventilation, exercise, personal cleanliness, etc.

With the cooperation of The Colorado General Hospital a large number of boys have been benefited by the various clinics; especially eye examination and tonsil operations. Especial attention has been given to the care of teeth, flat feet, etc.

DISCIPLINE AND MORALE

Under the present Superintendent the conduct and administration of the school have undergone a beneficial reorganization. Increased morale of both officers and boys has resulted from a sympathetic understanding of the individual boy and his problems. This policy emphasizes:

Expression instead of suppression.
Leadership instead of force.
Confidence instead of fear.
Merit instead of demerit.

A program of organized
work, study, play and recreation
under competent supervision.

These methods have brought about an es prit de corps that compares favorable with the best public schools.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board of Control acknowledges its indebtedness and thanks to:
Governor Morley for his interest and helpfulness:
The Civil Service Commission for their cooperation and council:
The members of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly:
The officers and employees of the institution for their loyalty and devotion to duty:
The members of The Film Board of Trades for gratis service in furnishing pictures for the boys.
The various Civic Organizations and many other kind friends who have contributed in various ways to the boys' pleasure and welfare.

REX B. YEAGER, President
EMILY GRIFFITH, Secretary
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Member

Col. Claude D. Jones, *Superintendent*

Superintendent's Report

Golden, Colorado, November 30, 1926.

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

Honorable Members:

As required by law, I beg to submit my report as Superintendent for the period of my incombency (15 months) during the biennial period 1925-26.

Upon assuming office, it was immediately realized that a complete reorganization of personnel, departments, business methods and educational program was of paramount importance. Since there is always resistance and opposition to change this was accomplished with no little difficulty. Much credit for whatever progress and improvement in personnel and administrative methods that may have resulted is due to the Civil Service Commission and the members of the Board of Control for their confidence, cooperation and support, without which little could have been accomplished.

Improvements and progress in all phases of our work are indicated by the splendid reports of heads of various departments, who in collaboration with other officers of the school, merit the highest commendation for their loyal, efficient and conscientious devotion to the welfare of the boys and the State. With this trained and experienced leadership splendid results have been attained. My recognition of these loyal colleagues is gladly given.

In my opinion the outstanding accomplishment of our administration may be summarized as follows:

1: Introduction of modern business methods in accounting, buying and property responsibility.

2: Reorganization of departments; placing responsibility on heads of departments for results in their respective departments.

3. Defining and emphasizing in all phases of our work an educational objective—to train each boy for economical and social adaptation and adjustment.

4. Abolishing the demerit system which was based upon negative action and substituting the credit system which is based upon positive acts of effort, proficiency and conduct. This encourages expression instead of repression and recognizes effort.

5. Recognition of the boys as students and citizens instead of prisoners and inmates.
6. Socialization of the training and treatment of the boys as individuals, emphasizing their relation to the group or society.
7. Added facilities, making needed repairs and improvements in buildings and equipment.
8. Better morale and self discipline.
9. Increased community prestige, interest and cooperation.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS

We must go backward or forward; progress or retrograde. No worthy leadership can regard responsibility except as a challenge for public service. Ours is a sacred and solemn summons by society to train difficult boys where all others have failed. Our leadership, methods, and facilities must perforce be superior to those heretofore encountered by the boys committed to our care. The State of Colorado deserves an INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL second to none in its methods and facilities for the training and treatment of its difficult boys to the end that they may become patriotic and useful citizens of good character. Necessary funds to accomplish this service for society should be recognized as a good investment, socially and economically—one that will repay the state many fold.

With added facilities and better trained leadership, we can make this institution an INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL IN FACT — AN OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL for the boy who by environment and circumstances has been cheated of his chance for mental, moral, social and spiritual development.

Industrial Training Shops, including building and equipment are of first importance if we are to accomplish the greatest good for the boy and the state. Around these work shops we purpose to build our program of socialized education. Thus, most of our boys will go back to society as capable and useful workers with a social conscience, respect for law and order, and with a clean, healthy mind and body.

As a part of this report, your attention is directed to the various departmental reports which give a complete survey of conditions and activities.

In conclusion allow me to express appreciation to each member of the Board for his generous support, cooperation and confidence. In the spirit of unselfish service I pledge a continuation of my best efforts in behalf of the boys and the state.

Respectfully,

CLAUDE D. JONES

Superintendent

CREDIT BADGES

No. I
90-100 REGULAR CREDITS

No. II
100-110 REGULAR CREDITS

No. III
110-120 REGULAR CREDITS

No. IV
POSSESSION OF No. III ONE MONTH

No. V
POSSESSION OF No. IV ONE MONTH

POSSESSION OF PIN No. I OR No II FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE MONTHS ENTITLES HOLDER TO NEXT HIGHEST PIN.

Our Credit System

When the present superintendent assumed office, he abolished the "Demerit System" which had degenerated into negation and injustice. A boy was given 1200 "demerits" upon entrance, which he was to work off by "clear days and months" meaning that he did nothing contrary to rules. In other words, by doing nothing he "earned" his way out. This is not only poor psychology but a dangerous attitude to instill into the minds of future citizens.

We now include effort and proficiency with conduct and allow credits for each. To finish his course of training a boy must earn so many credits, as in a high school. Thus a negative result is obtained by positive action: This furnishes an incentive for honest effort and work well done. Conduct takes care of itself when a boy is occupied in constructive activity.

Boys are committed to our school until they reach majority, or until and unless sooner released by the Board of Control, under established rules.

We have established the credit system to permit a boy to earn his parole by his own effort, conduct and proficiency. The time depends upon two factors, first the nature of the offense committed and second upon the conduct of the boy while here. Hence a measure of his progress towards parole becomes necessary. The present system was devised to measure both the gravity of the offense and the time required for a boy to work himself out.

The principle underlying this system is that conduct and effort must be positive, not negative. The dictum "Thou shalt not" is replaced by "Thou shalt." It gives expression rather than repression. The boy cannot earn his freedom by merely refraining from being bad. He must be positively good. It is recognized that unless he does find some avenue of self expression that will result in his growth and development, he is no stronger from a standpoint of character than when he came to us and upon his release can only be expected to repeat his previous conduct.

In keeping with this principle the term "credit" has replaced that of "demerit". Hence the caption "Credit System". Each boy upon entering is assigned a definite number of credits that he must earn the number depending upon the circumstances and nature of his offense. The number ranges from about 1,800 to 4,000. It is possible for him to earn 120 credits a month in the regular manner, which represents perfect in conduct, effort and proficiency. Those earning from 110 to 120 for three consecutive months are awarded 25 extra each month thereafter so long as they maintain this high record. In addition to the above, there is opportunity for every boy to earn extra credits. This is possible in various ways,

such as Captain of his company, leader of an organized group, especially meritorious work or conduct, performance of extra duties, voluntary acts of loyalty to the school, etc. Thus while the average is about 110 credits per month, some ambitious boys earn as high as two hundred or more.

This system is operative wherever the boy may be and whether at work or play. Whether he is at work in the shop or on the farm, or is in school he must do the work assigned him to the best of his ability in order to earn his credits, and he is scored under the three headings of "effort" "proficiency" and "conduct". It is thus seen that mere repression of evil impulses, while receiving proper recognition, represents only one third of his total behavior, and hence upon this basis alone he cannot hope to earn his parole. It should be stated that officers and employees of the institution are expected to furnish wise leadership and guidance that will encourage and assist the boy to make as rapid progress as possible.

After devising a system that would measure the boy's progress toward gaining his release and prescribing the manner in which he is to make his progress, it is important to provide all the legitimate and worthy incentives possible to stimulate him to do the best of which he is capable in order that the system might function effectively. While this is done in a variety of ways, one of the most effective methods used is the system of "credit badges" illustrated herewith, which is self explanatory. This has resulted in a decided increase in the average number of credits earned per month. These badges consisting of metal pins covered with colored ribbons used in different combinations, are awarded in assembly once a month and are proudly received by the boys earning them. A badge is forfeited upon failure to maintain the record upon which it is awarded.

Physician's Report

December 1, 1926

To The Superintendent, Claude D. Jones,
State Industrial School,
Golden, Colorado,

SUBJECT: Medical and Health Report for the Biennial Period 1925-26

The medical and hospitalization side of the care of the boys has improved from year to year along with other departments, but greater strides have undoubtedly been made during the last year than ever before.

This department has a modern, well equipped building, capable of handling 28 bed patients. These beds are divided among five rooms affording ample opportunity to segregate and isolate boys of different ages and with different ailments; especially is this of great value in cases of contagious diseases. The baths and four toilets are situated ideally so as to afford perfect isolation when desired.

Beside the ward rooms the hospital contains a large roomy well lighted and equipped operating and dressing room; a drug room; serving kitchen, comfortable recreation room; hospital boy attendents room and the nurse's quarters of 2 rooms and a bath.

The building is new and situated apart from other buildings. It is well ventilated and so constructed as to remain cool on hot summer days and well supplied with heat on cold days. That it is a comfortable place to stay is evidenced by the constant effort of the boys to be admitted as patients on the slightest pretext.

The personnel, not counting those cooperating from other departments, consists of one physician, two nurses and two hospital boys. The hospital boys are selected with great care from among the enrollment of the school and are allowed extra credits for their ability and the confining features of the work.

The physician makes daily visits to the hospital—holds sick call, examines cases confined to the hospital, makes routine examinations and inspections and is available for call at any hour. A nurse is on constant duty day and night; as are also the hospital boys, except during periods of recreation.

The administrative duty of the physician comprises those duties which see to the correct functioning of the hospital and its personnel, and to the care of the disposition of the sick and injured and to the routine examinations. etc. His advisory capacity makes him available to the superintendent for advice on questions dealing with general sanitation, disposition

of special cases, quarantine restrictions, etc.

The sanitary condition of the school is extremely good. The kitchen, dining rooms, pastry and store rooms are kept as cleanly as possible, a new refrigerator has been installed and safe guards the meats, dairy products and other food stuffs to the fullest extent.

The menus are so arranged as to form well balanced rations, conducive to good health as evidenced by the comparative rarity of gastro-intestinal disorders, and the universal gain of weight among the boys as shown by our record charts of weights and measurements.

The dormitories are well lighted and ventilated and mops with antiseptic solutions are used frequently. All bedding is carried out doors every week and exposed to the direct rays of the sunlight. Crowding is prevented as much as space will permit.

THE HOSPITAL

The barns, barn-yard and live stock are kept in perfect condition and a system of handling the milk has been adopted which merited one of the highest marks of the State Dairy Inspector. This system will be described under the heading of the report from that department.

To illustrate the individual attention a boy receives from the standpoint of his health, it will be best to follow his course from his entrance to his discharge.

After having passed through the main office in the administration building, he is brought to the hospital where he is made to take a real bath and then fitted out in the school uniform. He is then given a complete examination which takes in the family, past and present history. Anything in the family history which might have a bearing upon the boy's condition is carefully looked into. Most important of these being, of

course, syphilis, tuberculosis and insanity. Past illnesses and injuries are noted and the remaining results determined. A history of recent exposure to contagious diseases is sought in every case.

Then a full examination is given and all defects noted and the treatment indicated. Most common among these would be operations for diseased tonsils and the services of an eye specialist for defective eyes and a dental surgeon for bad teeth. The examination of the boy includes measurements of muscular development, weight and height. His examination is recorded in duplicate—one copy being retained in the hospital and one sent to the office to be filed with the boy's other school records.

After the examination the boy is kept in isolation for two weeks as a safe guard to the other boys in school against him bringing in any contagious diseases. During this time he is vaccinated against small pox, and inoculated against diphtheria. No anti typhoid inoculations are given as that disease simply does not exist in the school.

Not all boys can be kept isolated as sometimes crowded conditions prevent and as our hospital is not a prison a very unruly boy, or one who evidences an inclination to go "absent without leave" must be detailed to his company if there is nothing suspicious in his history. After two weeks he is detailed to his company where he is assigned his schooling and work. He is privileged to report to the hospital every day on sick call or at any time during the day if an emergency arises.

Every three months each boy is given a physical examination and the condition of existing or new defects noted; his gain in height and weight tabulated. If there is not a proper gain recorded, the reason and remedy therefore is sought.

These quarterly examinations are made until the date of his discharge when he is examined again and if there is nothing for which he should be held for treatment he is released. These quarterly examinations are recorded and every time he is admitted to the hospital the date of his entrance, cause for admission and date of discharge are entered on his hospital card. A separate card containing his inoculations and vaccine record is also kept.

The Colorado General Hospital very kindly cooperated with us in tonsil, eye and major surgery work and two dentists in Golden handle the dental work unless parents have a preference of a Denver surgeon, in which case the superintendent allows as much privilege in choice as is compatable with the proper administration of the school.

A boy at the school gets as much, if not more out door work and play as the average boy at home. At the same time he is not overworked nor forced to overstudy. He gets three square meals a day; a good place to sleep; good clothing and schooling and a training which is more than

many get at home.

The incidence of illness among so many boys of this age is very small. At the first of the year there were 9 cases of scarlet fever; since then there has not been a single case of any contagious eruptive disease. Not even a case of measles or chicken pox during the entire year, and this among boys of the age most susceptible to them. The scarlet fever cases were milk and the epidemic was stamped out by drastic quarantine methods. Officers were not allowed to go or come. Two dormitories separate from the hospital were commandeered (one for cases of scarlet fever and one for suspects or contacts) and even the companies were segregated.

As illustrative of the work done at the hospital during the year 1926 and irrespective of the usual routine examinations, the following condensed list is offered:

5,931 boys received in line at sick call; this makes an average of 16¼ boys each day and the complaint ranged from simple scratches, cuts and colds to more severe wounds and illnesses. No record is made of the different complaints on sick call. If they are severe, the boy is held in the hospital and a hospital record kept.

166 boys were admitted to the hospital as patients. The average stay in the hospital was 3¾ days, making a total number of work or school days lost on account of illness 622½ which is a very low percentage.

These 166 cases were divided as follows.
9 scarlet fever
13 Fractures (Colle's of wrist, 8 small bones of hand, 3 nose.)
36 were injuries (cuts, burns, etc.)
23 tonsils and tonsillectomy.
54 La grippe
7 Gastro-intestinal disturbances
3 Pulmonary tuberculosis
6 Venereal (4 gonorrheol urethritis, 2 syphilis.) (These all occured in Federal prisoners. All but two returned to the jurisdiction of the court which sent them here.)
1 Pneumonia
1 Epilepsy
13 Miscellaneous

48 different boys made from one to five trips to dental doctors.
8 boys had their tonsils removed at the Colorado General Hospital.
12 boys were examined and fitted with glasses.

Respectfully submitted,
E. W. Kemble
Medical officer in charge

CHRISTMAS

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES IN THE CHAPEL

THE BOYS DINING ROOM

SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM OF 1926

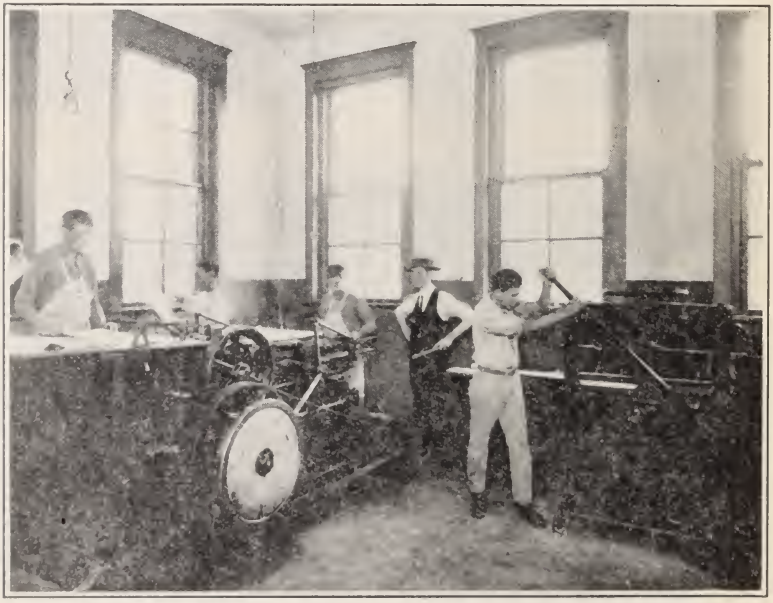
SWIMMING POOL

Printing

IN reviewing the past twelve months, we acquiese in the output for quantity and quality, and are more than satisfied with the results of instruction.

The one big feature which comes under our supervision, is the big change in our school publication. Formerly, our two school papers were called the Magazine and Pickings respectively. At the beginning of the year 1926, we decided to make a change, with the result, that a new school paper was designed in size, column and news features to be more appropriate and more in keeping with the general reorganization and reconstruction of the school that was commenced by the Superintendent.

The first step in this direction was the designing of a heading for our new paper. The heading is arranged with symbols and characters which portray the cardinal principles of our school training:-- Education, Industry, Citizenship and Recreation. On a panel in the foreground, the name of the school paper stands out in bold letters of blue and yellow. At one end of the panel is the figure of a boy symbolizing industry and vocational training. On the other end a boy stands with a basketball to symbolize recreation. On the top of the panel, the state seal: Colorado! is prominent, and from each side of it, the unfurled flags of the United States and Colorado hang in their



Printing

appropriate colors, symbolizing citizenship. On the top of the panel and at the side of the state seal are books to symbolize education, while in the back ground stands a Rocky Mountain range that gives the school a right geographical location. This heading is printed in three colors, which, with its color and symbols we are prone to say it might be adjudged the best looking paper among the state school publications.

The news features, we believe, are an improvement also. Many of them are now illustrated by half tone cuts and designs that gives display and tone to the paper.

Our work of handling school stationery constitutes the work of printing all forms and keeping account of the distribution in cost and quantity. We here present for illustration a monthly account.

STATIONERY DISTRIBUTION

Administration	
Stationery	$29.63
School news	86.52
Hospital	6.14
Musical & Entertaining	.75
Academic	35.33
Dairy	.48
Farming	.00
Gardening	.06
Commissary	1.64
Construction	.75
Athletics	4.56
Military	10.08
Carpenter	.81
Electrical	2.00
Engineering	.08
Garage	.75
Laundry	3.34
Tailoring	1.01
Shoemaking	3.94
Total	$187.87

NEW STOCK MADE

Form	4	$7.70
"	5	3.00
"	11	8.80
"	14	8.25
"	16	5.40
"	30	12.50
"	39	4.80
"	54	2.40
"	55	3.60
"	57	4.50
School News		86.52
	Total	$147.47

The feature for which the printing department is mostly essential is the vocational training of the boys in printing. We feel assured that the work of instruction has been a success. Near the close of this year, moreover, we have made new plans whereby the boys will get a better knowledge of the trade from now on. We have purchased text books from which the boys will learn better the theory of printing and the technicalities of the art.

We have had 36 students in this department, but it was found neces-

Printing

sary to transfer 11 to other departments. The reason was that the boys were not suited to this kind of work, and so, in all fairness to them it was for the best that we assigned them to work that was more interesting to them.

In connection with the printing, we discovered two of our boys with strong inclinations to write reports and stories. Giving them a test, we at once saw they had some ability. The editor of the school news and instructor of printing took them in hand, and instructed them in the art of writing copy. Today, the boys are far advanced and have the responsibility of compiling and writing the news for the pages devoted to the activities of the student body.

A number of our boys have been paroled and gone right into print shops that are located in business centers of Denver, Chicago, and Detroit.

In looking forward a few months, we entertain great hope of having a valuable acquisition to our plant. The thing we have in mind is a lineotype machine. Many of the schools have had a lineotype installed for some time. Such an addition allows the student to acquire greater knowledge of the printing trade, and enables him to do work in any news paper office. We trust that our anticipations will meet with fullfillment.

A little larger job press than we have is necessary and very much needed. The one at present in use is the smallest of its kind made. It is also very old and worn out and does not meet the requirements satisfactorily. A larger size would take care of all job printing, and of course, give us better printing.

Another big handicap to the department at present is in the mailing of our school paper. To prepare the paper for mailing, we have to address about 800 copies by hand. It is a long job and takes up a lot of time. We are hoping to be furnished with a small addressograph machine that will enable us to do our mailing in a much better way and in much less time.

CAMPUS

Automotive Repair

IN spite of many handicaps, the Auto repair shop has done a great deal of work in the repair of cars belonging to the school and to officers of the school. The principal handicap of this department has been the lack of tools. During the most of the year there were very few tools, the only equipment available being the hand tools ordinarily found in the ordinary owners repair kit. Poorly equipped as it has been, the shop has kept the cars of the school in running order and has been able to find some time to work on other cars. The value of the work to the institution and to the boys employed has been, however very limited by this lack of tools.

Recently a decision of the auditing board has made available a considerable fund for the purchase of tools and this handicap, to a large degree has been removed. Our shop can now use the tools and methods employed by the most up-to-date commercial garages. Work will be greatly facilitated and the boys will learn the use of up-to-date commercial tools and will go out well equipped with knowledge and skill so that they may engage in the work of this trade in various shops.

Another handicap to this department has been a serious lack of space for the carrying on of the work. The garage has been so small that only one car at a time could be cared for at one time. With our corps of instructors and helpers it would be possible for work to be carried on on several cars simultaneously if we had the space to adequately house the department. A small addition to the present garage is nearing

Automotive Repair

completion which will still further facilitate the work of the garage department. This addition will not completely serve the needs of the school in the way of up-keep and instruction and no further additions to the plant are possible in the present location. Our plans for the new building for which we intend to ask the legislature to provide funds includes a unit for housing the auto repair department. If this request is granted a modern building with proper design and adequate working facilities will be provided. The machine shop unit for the new building will be housed next to the auto-repair unit and this will make available for the garage all the fine machinery now stored in the annex to the power plant but which is not now available for use on account of the crowded condition of the quarters. This new arrangement will make our shop facilities modern and in every way equal to the best commercial repair shops. After the completion of the new building the present shop will be used for the storage of cars for which there is at present no provision whatever.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished in the department during the month of October with our force of one instructor and seven boys, no more than four of whom were employed at the same time.

Complete engine overhaul including removal of engine and overhaul of transmission, replacing of piston rings, tightening of bearings, grinding of valves and removal of carbon 2
Partial overhaul of motors including the grinding of valves, tightening of connecting rod bearings, carbon removal and overhaul of transmission.. 3
Tires repaired 20
General service, greasing, battery service, ignition repair and brake adjustments .. .. ..hours 40
Truck completely overhauled .. 1
Work on speedster, hours .. 5
Work on Fordson tractor .. 5
Miscellaneous work on Rickenbacker .. .. hours..20

In addition to the above work, the boys under the supervision of the instructor, have completely built a Ford speedster out of discarded parts found about the garage. This work has been carried on during spare time during the last several months.

Altogether the garage force has made a very good showing in work accomplished and several of the boys of the department have gone out in recent months and are now making a success of the auto-repair business.

Laundry

OUT of darkness into light. This is what has literally happened with the laundry in the past few months.

We have moved from our dark old quarters into new, light, and well ventilated quarters.

Our new laundry room has two thousand feet of floor space, windows in three sides and a large ventilating fan in each end. We have curtains and shades on all windows, which makes the room more cheerful. Besides this room we have one with over five hundred feet of floor space in the basement where we do the dry cleaning.

The Board of Control and Superintendent have purchased about five thousand dollars worth of new equipment for us. This is all installed and working fine.

This new equipment includes an up to date dry cleaning plant, washer extractor, solvent clarifier, garment press and many other things too numerous to mention. In the laundry proper we have repaired many of the machines we had, making them as good as new, added one extractor, marking machine, four presses, air compressor, ironing boards, clothes racks tables etc. The new presses are operated by compressed air and have the latest safety device which simply consists of two buttons so placed on the machine the operator has to engage both hands in lowering the head. If he removes

one hand before the head makes contact with the buck the head stops lowering and goes back to the position of open.

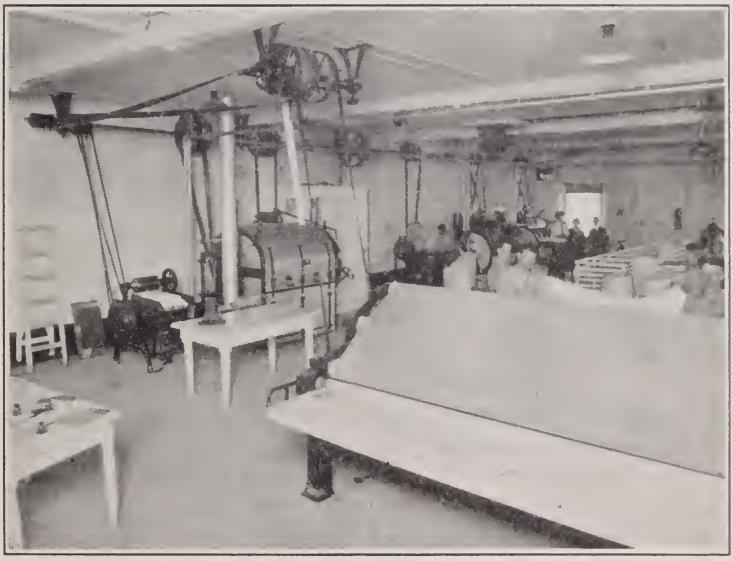
Before having this new equipment we did not iron any of the boys clothing except a few pieces by hand. We now iron everything except night gowns and underwear. This increased our work about 25 per cent and we are now running full capacity so if our work increases much more we will be forced to add another washing machine and more presses. We are now doing over three hundred dollars worth of work per week. This work is the same as would be handled in a commercial plant and gives the students plenty of practical work.

The theory of laundering is taught in night classes under the supervision of Professor Griffith and the practical work is done each day in the plant under the supervision of an experienced launderer. The students are interested in their work and doing much better since we have been furnished better quarters and modern equipment.

It is our purpose to teach the students the laundry trade so when they are returned to their homes they can make an honest living.

Several of the laundry boys who have recently returned to their homes are now engaged in commercial laundry work and are doing well. The laundry business is young and growing and should prove a profitable business for the boys who finish our course.

This department is now provid-



ing work and instruction for nineteen boys. Some of these boys work in the morning and some in the afternoon. Others who have finished our course in day school work all day. The laundry force consists of twelve boys each of whom has a specialized task to perform. As the boys gain proficiency in their tasks they are promoted from one station to another so that one boy will learn all the operations of the plant. This instruction includes, not only the regular wash room practice but the upkeep of the machines and their repair.

Besides the twelve boys who do the laundry work we have one boy who operates the dry-cleaning plant which is operated in conjunction with the laundry. This plant has been installed but a few months but this boy has learned to operate the plant with very little assistance. With a few more months training he should go out of the school, a competent dry cleaner.

Since the new plant has been in operation there has been a marked improvement in the general appearance of the students. Formerly their work clothes were merely washed and rough dried and presented anything but an attractive appearance. Now with their shirts and trousers neatly pressed they take pride in their appearance and try to keep clean and neat.

The following is a fair average of what is done in the school laundry for one week.

FINISHED

Aprons, Ladies	2	$.20	.40
Aprons, Waiters	160	05	8.00
Bed spreads	24	.10	2.40
Belts	5	.05	.25
Blankets	54	.50	27.00
Bloomers	1	.15	.15
Brassiers	1	.10	.10
Caps	33	.05	1.65
Chemese	5	.20	1.00
Collars	15	.03	.45
Corset Covers	1	.10	10
Coveralls	15	.35	5.25
Curtains	14	.20	2.80
Drawers	2	.07	.14
Dresses	10	.35	3.50
Handkerchiefs	63	.03	1.89
Jackets	76	.15	11.40
Napkins	202	.03	6.06
Night Dresses	2	25	.50
Night Shirts	6	.15	.90
Overalls	15	.15	2.25
Pajamas	7	.15	1.05
Pillows	2	.25	.50
Pillow Slips	257	.03	7.71
Pot Holders	14	.02	28
Rags	118	02	2 36
Childrens pieces	12	.10	1.20
Rugs	5	.15	.75
Scarfs	2	05	.10
Sheets	534	.04	21 36
Shirts	407	.10	40 70
Shirts	2	.20	.40
Socks pairs	50	.05	2.50
Table Cloths	296	.05	14.80
Table Pads	1	.05	.05
Ties	1	05	.05
Towels	415	.02	8.30
Tea Towels	356	.02	7 12
Turkish Towels	35	.04	1.40
Trousers	305	.15	45.75
Undershirts	1	.07	.07
Unionsuits	23	.15	3.45
Waists	1	.25	.25
Wash Cloths	3	.01	.03

ROUGH DRY

Laundry Bags	37		
Night Shirts	219	.05	$10 95
Socks (pairs)	102	.02	8 04
Bags of wetwash	1	20	.20

DRY CLEANED AND PRESSED

Coats	10	$.50	$5.00
Overcoats	2	1.00	2.00
Dresses	4	1 00	4.00
Shirts	1	.20	.20
Sweaters	3	.50	1 50
Ties	1	.10	.10
Trousers	9	.35	3.15
Vests	1	.15	.15

Educational Department

This department as reorganized at the beginning of the school year of 1925-26 includes the academic department and various vocational training shops. The head of the educational department is responsible for the co-ordination of the work of the academic department within itself and with the vocational departments. During the last year much has been done in the line of coordination and cooperation. At this time there exists an atmosphere harmony and cooperation between the departments and the various shops now are cultivating an educational attitude with the purpose of stressing the educational training of the boys under their care.

5TH GRADE, 1926

The departments which are now listed as educational are the academic department, the laundry, the shoe shop, the print shop, the wood-working shop, the automotive repair shop, the electric and steam fitting shops.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

This department has for the first time been centralized in one building and placed under a unified control and supervision. Scientific tests have been introduced and used continuously. These tests are of two kinds:- the achievement test to find how far the education of the child has actually progressed, and the intelligence test to determine the native ability of the child. For the former: we have adopted and used the Stanford Achievement Tests, and for the latter we have used the Terman Group

Intelligence Test, supplemented by Binet individual tests, for unusual cases. As a result of the use of these tests the boys have been reclassified in grades and much cause for failure and dissatisfaction has been removed. The work done in the school has consequently been improved.

New and up to date text books have been adopted and installed in place of old and obsolete texts.

Table of retardation at the opening of school 1926 by achievement tests.

	AGE														
GRADE:	6	6:	7:	8:	9:	10:	11:	12:	13:	14:	15:	16:	17:	18:	19:	20:	TOTAL
I								1:	1:		2:		1:	3:			8
II						1:			1:		1:			1:	2:		6
III						1:		3:		1:	1:	1:		1:	1:		9
IV					2	1:	3:	3:	2:	2:		4:	1:	2:	1:		21
V					1:	1	7:	4:	16:	12:	6:	2:	1:	1:	1:		52
VI					1	1:	5	4:	10:	6:	3:	2:	1:	1:			36
VII					1:	2	2:	6	6:	6:	3:			1:			27
VIII								11:	7	7:	5:	3:	1:	1:			35
HIGH					1:	1:	1:	1	8:	10:	3:	1:	1:				27
TOT:					8:	6:	22:	31:	50:	49:	21:	13:	10:	9:	2:		221

Above heavy lines shows retardation.
Those between heavy lines normal.
Those below the lines show acceleration.

Accelerated	4 yrs.	1
"	3 "	1
"	2 "	2
"	1 "	4
Normal		54
Retarded	1 yr.	30
"	2 "	30
"	3 "	37
"	4 "	18
"	5 "	14
"	6 "	6
"	7 "	8
"	8 "	4
"	9 "	4
" over	9 "	8
Total		221

MR. KEAN GRIFFITH
Educational Director

MR. E. E. WELLER
Teacher, 5th and 6th grades

MENTAL CONDITION

Study of 233 cases during school year of 1925-26

Definitely below normal	I. Q. below 70	16 per cent
Border line cases	I. Q. 70 to 80	30 per cent
Dull (below normal)	I. Q. 80 to 90	19 per cent
Normal intelligence	I. Q. above 90	35 per cent
Median education	6th grade	
Median age	14 yrs. 11 months	
Median placement	2 yrs. retarded for age	
Median intelligence	80 I. Q. very dull	

SHOE SHOP

The shop employs eight boys and has been doing good work. It has kept the school supplied with shoes and stockings and has also kept all shoes in repair. This department has also kept the harness and other leather goods in repair and has taken care of various special jobs as the making of Sam Brown belts for the cadet officers and the flag carriers for the color guard. The boys in this department are also learning a useful trade which will if they wish to follow it, provide them with a good living.

The following is a resume of the work done during the last twelve months:

New shoes made	580 prs.
Old shoes repaired	1842
Cap visors made	497
Footballs repaired	8
Base ball gloves repaired	14
Seeder	1
Auto mat	1
Auto cushion repaired	1
Baseballs repaired	74
Socks knitted	353 doz. prs.
Sam Brown belts made	6
Flag carriers "	2
Basket ball goal nets leather	2
Breast straps made	6
Bridle fronts made	2
Collar straps made	1
Crown pieces made	3
Halters made	10
Hip straps made	8
Bridle reins, riding made	4 prs.
Spread straps made	6
Throat latches made	6
Turn backs made	2

Repairs	
Machinery belting	8
Breeching	9
Bridles, work	11
Collars	3
Halters	27
Lines	23
Pole straps	2
Tugs	34
Saddles	11

LAUNDRY

This department is operating with an ever increased efficiency

(See special report printed on another page.)

PRINT SHOP

The print shop, by furnishing a large number of stock forms and doing special jobs is adding to the efficiency of the whole school. It also prints the School News which by circulating over the state keeps parents and other friends of the school informed of our policies and progress.

(See special report printed on another page.)

CARPENTER AND BLACKSMITH SHOP

The carpenter and blacksmith shop, has been handicapped very much on account of lack of adequate quarters and has not been able to furnish training for very many boys. In spite of all the handicaps it has been able to do most of the emergency repair work of the school and only in case of major construction projects has it been necessary to call on out side workmen. The construction department has a regular carpenter and a crew of boys who take care of all construction carpentry.

This department must have more space for class work if this school is to give any worth while instruction in these important trades or even in Manual Training work. Space will be provided in the new building for these department when the building is constructed.

(See report on another page.)

PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING

Several boys are receiving instruction and practice in these trades in connection with the work of the Engineering department. They are charged with the maintenance and upkeep of the plumbing and the heating system of the school.

(See report on another page.)

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

This department is well organized and is operating efficiently although a new department. During the last year with a group of four boys, it has rewired most of the buildings of the institution and extended the wiring to

the barns and chicken houses. All new wiring has been made in code and the fire risk has been greatly reduced.

The class for the last month or so has been studying motors and has rewound and repaired several of the school motors. This group also studies radio and as a part of its work keeps the various school radio receivers in repair.

LAWN AND FLOWERS

Several boys are kept busy during the summer months looking after the lawns and flowers. During the rest of the year they have the care of the flowers that are kept over winter also the taking up and transplanting of these plants. These boys are learning a great deal about this work and if they apply themselves to the job in hand and learn all they can some of them should become efficient gardeners.

During the year the school has received several large gifts of flowers. Among the large donors were Mr. A. A. Wilmore who gave us a large and beautiful collection of Dahlias and offered prizes to the boys who produced the best Dahlia garden. Another large donor was Mr. Adolph Coors who gave a large number of Cannas and potted shrubs. The city of Denver also donated a large number of plants.

These donations made up in part for our lack of a greenhouse. With out them our lawns and flower gardens would have looked very sorry indeed. The school should by all means have a greenhouse for the propagation and housing of ornamental plants.

BAKERY

The school bakery although primarily maintained for the supplying of bread and other bakery goods to the kitchen is also a valuable educational asset to the school. During the last two years several boys have gone out of the school as excellent bakers and are able to hold jobs in the best bakeries. Although small our bakery is well equipped and a boy can learn his trade here as well as in most commercial plants.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

During the last two years the dairy and poultry plants have been used as laboratories for the study of scientific dairying and poultry raising. This work has been done under the supervision of Mr. Staples one of the teachers in the academic department. In connection with this work many improvements have been made in both these departments and the production has been increased greatly. In the future we hope to extend this work to include all the Agricultural projects of the school.

(See report on another page.)

Supt. of Construction Report

December 1, 1926

To The Superintendent;—
State Industrial School
Golden, Colorado.

Subject: Report on Major Operations of Department of Construction and Repairs.

The following report covering the Biennial period 1925—26 showing major operations of the Department is submitted. It covers General Construction, Electrical work, Steam fitting and Plumbing.

During the first half of the period no funds for repair work were available. After the present Superintendent assumed command an appropriation of $7,500.00 for repairs was made available. Later an additional $7,500.00 for repairs was released, followed by an appropriation of $3,000.00 for general sanitary purposes, toilets, etc.

Practically all of the operations listed were completed during the last half of the Biennial period. Laundry building cost was defrayed from cash Insurance fund $13,555.00

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Building 70'x53' of field stone with concrete backing, with basement and upper floor.

Addition to garage 66'x16' of cement blocks, used as repair shop.

Milk house and feed room, for Dairy department. Cement blocks. Toilet room for Dairy and Barn.

Bath room added to Company "C" cottage.

Cattle and horse sheds. 360'x12'.

Lockers for new uniforms Companies "A" "B" "C" "D" "E".

Sewers-new 4" laid 750'.

REPAIRS

Dwelling house on Hoyt place, the property of School repaired, plastered and painted.

Print Shop building stuccoed, painted, and roof repaired.

Old toilet building, remodeled and stuccoed, painted and roof repaired.

Poultry and hog houses remodeled and repaired.

Gymnasium building remodeled, toilet and bath rooms in basement. Also storerooms for Quartermaster and laundry supplies.

Company "A" building painted throughout.

Electrical shop roof repaired and waterproofed.

Sewer 10" cleaned and relaid—250'.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

The following buildings have been rewired in code, as far as practicable at present.

Cottages A, B, C, E, Gymnasium, Chapel, Hospital, Dairy and Horse Barns, Print Shop, Laundry, Tailor Shop, Garage and Basement rooms in new building.

THE NEW BUILDING

Main line wiring in tunnel.

Power lines to Pump House, Dairy Barns and Centrifugal pump on ditch.

Arc lights on grounds.

STEAM FITTING

All heating systems new building.

Additional radiators "B" and "C" dormitories.

Heating systems all cottages overhauled and repaired where necessary.

Heating system Gymnasium basement, Garage and Milk room.

Thermostatic control valves on all hot water tanks in Kitchen, Laundry,

Hospital, Administration Building, Companies "A" "B" "C" and "D" buildings.

New hot water tanks, Hospital, Gymnasium basement and Laundry.

Shower baths in Hospital and Gymnasium basement.

Laundry tubs in Tailor Shop and Hospital.

2,000 feet steam pipe covered with insulation.

PLUMBING

All plumbing in all company cottages overhauled, repaired where practicable, new parts where necessary.

New toilets installed in Gymnasium basement.

Dairy toilet room (2), Pipe fitting shop (1), Laundry (1), Basement room new building (1).

Vent pipes, "B" and "C" building.

New sewer trap in Shoe shop.

New fire hydrant corner Chapel building.

Respectfully submitted,
Joseph C. Taylor.
Superintendent of Buildings

FIRE BRIGADE DRILL

Farm Department

December 1st, 1926

To the Superintendent:

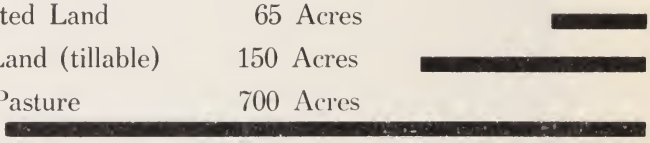
The following report is respectfully submitted to cover all the activities under the head of "General Farming."

Allow it to be said that there has been a definite attempt, during the past year especially, to put some of these activities on a more systematic and somewhat scientific basis. While only a small beginning has been made along this line, the results obtained would seem to justify continuation and extension of this line of endeavor.

Attention is directed in the first place to the serious handicap imposed upon this department by virtue of the very limited agricultural resources of the institution, due to the nature and character of the land it owns and upon which we must operate. The following figures and graphic representation show to what extent this fact is to be taken into consideration in any evaluation or appraisement of the results obtained by this department of the school.

ACREAGE:

Irrigated Land	65 Acres
Dry Land (tillable)	150 Acres
Dry Pasture	700 Acres



Partly overcoming these natural limitations, the list of farm produce, in the form of field crops, for the two year period, from a few comparatively small plots of ground, makes a splendid column of figures, as shown below:

CROPS	PRODUCTION	VALUE
Corn Silage	400 tons	$3,000.00
Wheat	2,500 bushels	$2,750.00
Oats	1,400 bushels	$1,000.00
Hay	80 tons	$1,200.00
Rye	150 bushels	$ 150.00
Potatoes	200 bushels	$ 200.00
Sudan Grass	10 tons	$ 150.00
Straw for Bedding	100 tons	$ 700.00
Total		$9,100.00

700 sacks of flour and 350 of wheat bran were obtained from last year's wheat crop and stored for home consumption. This materially increases the value of this crop to the school.

THRESHING SCENE

CUTTING CORN FOR SILAGE

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

About twelve acres of irrigated land devoted to garden produce furnish the chief requirements of the school for fresh and canned vegetables. A list showing the varieties, quantity and value of vegetables for the biennial period is shown below, together with the principal fruits produced. The prices are based upon wholesale market quotations.

VEGETABLES:

7,000	bunches Green Onions	$150.00
7,550	lbs. Dry Onions	226.50

10,000	bunches Radishes	200.00
5,000	bunches Rhubarb	250.00
1,596	lbs. Spinach	144.64
200	lbs. Asparagus	20.00
3,000	bunches Leaf Lettuce	60.00
2,000	Head Lettuce	80.00
1,000	lbs. Swiss Chard	100.70
1,200	lbs. Green Peas	180.00
8,000	lbs. Turnips	110.00
7,400	lbs. Beets	125.00
1,364	lbs. Squash	107.60
20,000	lbs. Cabbage	200.00
3,000	lbs. Green Beans	300.00
1,000	qts. String Beans (Canned)	200.00
4,000	lbs. Carrots	40.00
3,500	doz. Sweet Corn	525.00
519	doz. Peppers	51.90
2,124	Egg Plants	106.20
2,000	lbs. Pickles	105.20
7	bbls. Salt Pickles	140.00
3,233	lbs. Cucumbers	96.00
7,593	lbs. Tomatoes	227.80
2,000	qts. Canned Tomatoes	400.00
5,224	lbs. Watermelon	104.48
3,000	lbs. Pumpkin	45.00
25	bbls. Sauer Kraut	500.00
FRUITS:		
800	bushels Apples	800.00
7,536	lbs. Cherries	262.50
10,000	qts. Canned Cherries	2,500.00
370	boxes Raspberries	74.00
40	boxes Currants	8.20
	Total	$8,440.72

THE GARDEN

FRUIT CELLAR

DAIRYING:

The present herd of over thirty Holstein cows have been bought during the past two years to replace the former herd of Shorthorns that was disposed of in Feb. 1925. This change of breeds was an act of a former administration and was thought to be justified on the ground that, while the Shorthorn herd represented a high degree of breeding and contained many superior individuals, the Holsteins would better suit the needs of the school on account of their superior milking capacity. The present herd contains sixteen registered animals. Replacement of the grades with purebreds from the offspring of those already registered, a number of which have excellent pedigrees and high production records, is contemplated. The bull calf, whose pedigree is shown on page 49, is from our herd. By keeping a superior sire at the head of the herd, such as we now have in Mtn. Man Battels Tietje, and eliminating those individuals not up to standard, both as to type and production, a superior herd can be built up in the course of a few years.

A system of dairy records was started Nov. 1st, 1925 and has been carefully kept since that time on the present herd. The accompanying Annual Dairy Record shows the results for the first twelve months. These records not only point out the unprofitable cows, but increase the market value of the most profitable ones and their offspring. They also stimulate interest in the dairy work. This is evidenced by the fact that within less than six months after they were begun, the average daily production per cow was almost doubled. Each boy who milks becomes interested in the production of the cows he is milking. Much of the drudgery connected with this farm activity is thus eliminated, and a higher degree of efficiency and economy and a genuine educational interest obtained.

"Cleanliness and Coolness" is our motto in handling the milk. The boys wear clean, white suits when milking, use small-top milking pails, wash the cows udders just before milking and use every known precaution to keep the milk clean. Interest is greatly stimulated in the production of clean milk by means of sediment testing. Frequently a pint of milk is unexpectedly taken from the milkers pail just as it comes from the cows and put through a sediment tester, which reveals the exact amount of sediment in the milk. These tests are scored and the boy making the highest average score for the month is awarded twenty-five extra credits and he earns the proud distinction of being the cleanest milker.

The milk is taken direct from the cow to the milk room, where it is strained and immediately put through the cooler which lowers the temperature to about 55 degrees. It is then removed to the refrigerator where a freezing temperature is maintained.

A special effort to establish and maintain sanitary conditions in and

around the dairy barn has been made by the use of the Official Dairy Score card. The barn was scored in Nov. 1925 and again one year later. The card is reproduced here showing the scores for the two dates on each item in parallel columns. The last total score of 93 per cent represents an approach to ideal conditions and shows an improvement of 32 points or about 50 per cent. Here we have a definite measure of efficiency.

PEDIGREE OF BULL DE KOL SEGIS TIETJE

H. B. No. 503154 Born March 18, 1926

His sire, who is from a 31-lb. dam, is a paternal grandson of Glen Alex King DeKol, nearly 50 per cent of whose tested daughters have records above 20 lbs. The sire of Glen Alex King DeKol is full brother to K P Pontiac Lass, the first 44-lb. cow of the breed and his dam is a full sister to Glen Alex Queen DeKol, who holds the world's record for 7-day butter production in the senior two year class.

His dam is by a proven son of Ormsby Jane King, a paternal grandson of Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, who is a son of the first 34-lb. cow, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline and he heads the only combination of three direct generations of sires each with a 30,000-lb. daughter.

VANITY QUEEN SEGIS DEKOL 777668 Butter, 7 days, 2y 23.92 Milk 411.40 MTN MAN BATTELS TIETJE 434126

MARYLAND TIETJE KING GLEN 278433

RUTH BATTELS PIETERTJE 3d 306067
Butter, 309 days, 5½y 864.15
Milk 20552.90
Butter, 7 days, 7½y 31.42
Milk 671.70

PRINCE ORMSBY LAD 251607
19 ARO daughters
9 above 20 lbs.
3 ARSO daughters
Duch. Col. Orms. Jane 3½y 825.15
Prince. Col. Orms. Jane 363d, 3½y. 754.30
Duch. Col. Orms. Jane 3½y 29.01
Alta. Orms. Barnes Walker 3½y 26.53
Princ. Col. Orms. Jane 3½y 26.20

QUEEN CASSIOPEIA BETSY DEKOL 583799
Butter, 7 days, 3y 22.37
Milk 453.40
1 ARO daughter
record 20 lbs.
Vanity Qu. Segis D.K. 2y 23.92
Milk 411.40

GLEN ALEX KING DEKOL 213523
32 ARO daughters
13 above 20 lbs.
5 ARSO daughters
Mary 1. Ruth D. K. 642.75
Mary 1. Cor. D. K., 2½ y 607.17

MARYLAND WALKER SEGIS COLANTHA 334887
Butter, 7 days, 2y 17.79
Milk 374.60
Butter, 30 days, 2y 71.76
Milk 1623.50

OVERLAND KING PONTIAC ARTIS 120937
5 ARO daughters
3 above 30 lbs.
2 above 20 lbs.
2 ARSO daughters
Ruth Bat. Piet. 3d. 5½y. 864.15

RUTH BATTELS PIETERTJE 113183
1 ARO daughter
Record 30 lbs.
1 ARSO daughter
Ruth Bat. Piet. 3d. 5½y. 864.15
Butter, 7 days, 7½y 31.46

ORMSBY JANE KING 122958
25 ARO daughters
6 above 20 lbs.
9 ARSO daughters
Mona. Orms. Jane Pont. 3½y 697.96
Sup. Joh. Lassie, 2½y 692.12

QUEEN COUNT DEKOL 138189
Butter, 7 days 15.27
Milk 380.20

COLANTHA CHIEF 205078
3 ARO daughters
2 above 20 lbs.
Pand. Ieuc. D. K., 4y 27.51
Qu. Cass. Betsy D. K. 3y 22.37
Lakes Col. Tay.1 Korn., 2y 17.43

BLACK BETSY ARTIS DEKOL 2d 185083
Butter, 7 days 32.32
Milk 596.40
Butter, 30 days 125.51
3 ARO daughters
All above 22 lbs.

OFFICIAL DAIRY SCORE CARD
(U. S. Department of Agriculture)

Owner of Dairy	Colorado State Industrial School
Total No. of Cows	Nov. 1925, 24 Nov. 1926, 28
No. Milking	Nov. 1925, 20 Nov. 1926, 23
Gallons of milk produced daily	Nov. 1925, 40 Nov. 1926, 85
Date of inspection	Nov. 30, 1925 and Nov. 27, 1926

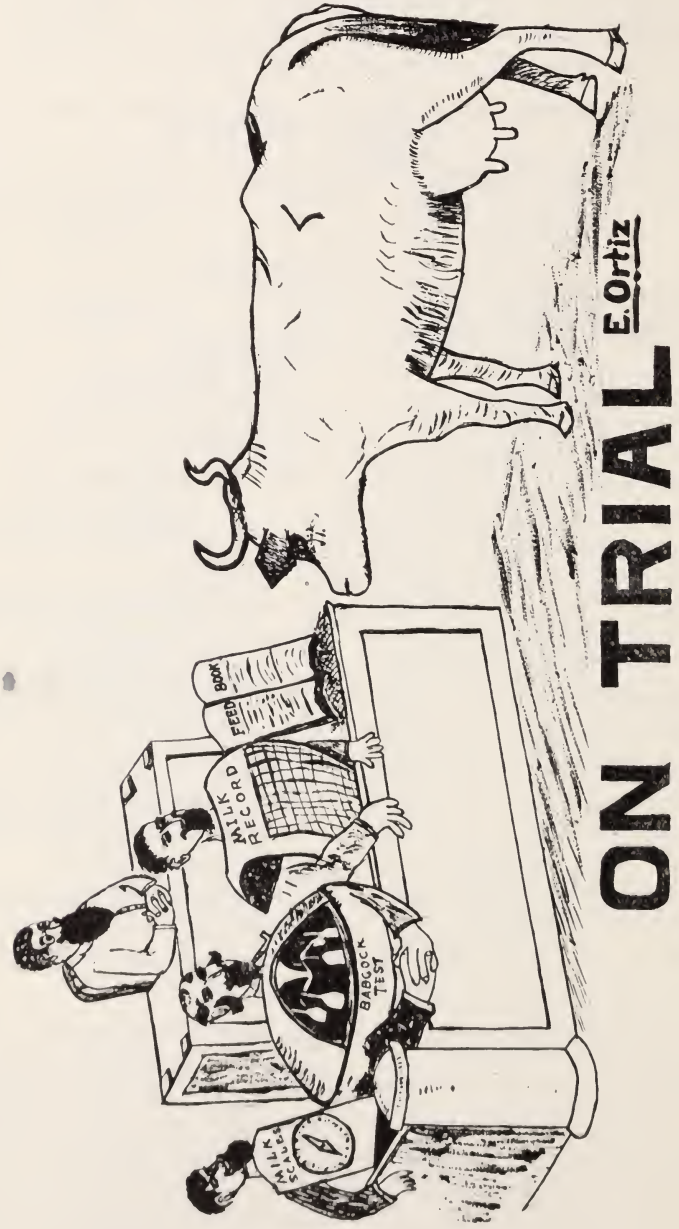
EQUIPMENT	SCORE 1925	SCORE 1926
COWS		
Health	4	6
Food (clean, wholesome)	1	1
Water (clean and fresh)	1	1
STABLES		
Location (well drained)	1	1
Free from contaminating surroundings	1	1
Construction	4	4
Provision for light	4	4
Bedding	1	1
Ventilation	6	6
UTENSILS		
Construction	½	1
Water for cleaning	½	1
Small top milk pail	0	5
Milk cooler	0	1
Clean milking suits	0	1
MILK ROOM		
Location, construction etc.	1	5
TOTAL	26	39

METHODS	SCORE 1925	SCORE 1926
COWS		
Cleanliness	6	6
STABLES		
Cleanliness	6	6
Air at milking time	5	5
Cleanliness of bedding	1	1
Barn yard	1	1
Removal of manure 50 ft.	2	2
MILK ROOM		
Cleanliness	3	3
UTENSILS AND MILKING		
Care and cleanliness	5	7
Cleanliness of milking	4	7
HANDLING OF MILK		
Cleanliness of attendants	1	2
Milk removed from barn before pouring from pail	1	2
Cooled immediately	0	2
Cooled below 55 degrees F.	0	5
Stored below 50 degrees F.	0	3
Transportation below 50°	0	2
TOTAL	35	54

Equipment plus methods, 1925, 61—1926, 93

The cows are fed in accordance with the most scientific methods of feeding. A well balanced, palatable, economical and easily digested ration of good roughage, (consisting of corn silage and alfalfa hay) and concentrates mixed in proper proportions, is used. They are fed grain in proportion to their production, one pound a day for each pound of butter fat per week, and all the roughage they will consume. The grain is carefully

weighed at each feeding. The grains and the proportions used are shown in connection with the annual dairy report. In this connection see illustration, "On Trial".



MILK ROOM (TESTING MILK)

Dairy Record November 1, 1925-October 31, 1926

COWS	DAYS MILKED	POUNDS OF MILK	AVG. PER DAY	B. F. TEST	POUNDS B. F.	VAL. MLK. 30¢ GAL.	FEED COST	PROFIT
1	301	9,906	32.9	3.4	336.8	336.61	162.63	203.98
2	312	10,090	32.3	3.4	343.0	377.53	168.68	208.85
3	319	11,453	35.9	3.8	435.2	431.24	171.02	260.22
4	344	9,069	26.3	4.0	362.7	340.18	167.15	173.03
6	307	8,966	29.1	3.8	340.7	304.94	166.81	138.13
7	273	10,984	40.2	3.5	384.4	411.44	176.82	234.62
9	350	13,413	38.3	3.4	456.0	493.14	187.53	305.61
10	337	12,974	38.5	3.1	402.2	486.22	187.35	298.87
11	316	13,556	42.9	3.7	501.6	497.87	193.59	304.28
12	336	10,221	30.4	3.6	367.5	384.23	175.46	208.77
13	325	9,431	28.9	3.4	320.6	353.93	169.89	184.04
14	322	10,659	33.1	3.7	394.4	399.49	165.80	233.69
15	246	10,672	43.4	3.4	362.8	396.14	167.74	228.40
16	316	8,040	25.4	3.7	297.5	301.23	156.76	144.47
17	354	10,048	28.3	3.9	391.9	376.35	167.60	208.75
18	305	5,977	19.6	3.5	209.9	225.82	140.56	85.26
19	335	10,265	31.7	3.8	403.7	398.12	165.56	232.56
20	327	7,579	23.2	3.9	295.6	283.92	150.87	132.05
22	278	9,938	35.7	3.6	357.8	372.56	166.21	206.35
23	297	8,107	27.3	3.5	283.7	299.98	155.98	144.00
24	285	9,658	33.8	3.7	357.3	362.25	140.75	221.50
25	304	10,353	34.5	4.2	434.8	385.08	199.45	185.63
TOTAL	6,889	222,739	711.3	80.0	8,039.1	8,248.27	3,704.21	4,544.06
AVERAGE	313	10,124	32.3	3.63	365	374.91	168.37	206.54
* AVG. C.C.T.A.		8,016		3.7	301.2		88.60	101.98

(Supplement to "Annual Dairy Record")
Colorado Cow Testing Association

FEED

Roughage: Corn Silage, Alfalfa.

Grain Mixture:

2 parts corn meal
1 part wheat bran
1 part ground oats
1 part oil meal
1 part cotton seed meal
.03 part bone meal

Our rule for feeding grain:
One pound of grain daily for each pound of butter fat produced per week.

The annual report of the Colorado Cow Testing Association says their records show that the best herds have:

The highest price cows
The highest feed cost
The highest producing cows
The highest herd average
The most profitable herd
The most profitable cows in Colorado

PROPER BREEDING FEEDING AND WEEDING
PUTS MONEY IN THE BANK

POULTRY

This department has undergone a rather radical change during the past year. The strains of poultry formerly used not having been kept up to standard, it was thought best to replace most of the flock with new and improved stock. Severe methods of culling reduced the old flock to about one hundred pullets last January and subsequent culling by use of the trap nest further reduced this remnant to about fifty. Those disposed of were replaced by the purchase of baby chicks from local hatcheries, known to handle only superior stock. Eighty-five per cent of the pullets were raised to maturity and started laying in the fall just as the remnant of the old flock began molting. Two breeds, the White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red, are kept as the two most popular and representative types in this locality, the former representing the best laying type and the latter a good dual purpose fowl.

Carefully kept records in this department since January 1st, 1925, furnish ample proof of the profitableness of this class of livestock. The following statements were compiled from these records and cover the year 1926:

Hens

Avg. No. Hens	Total Eggs	Avg. Per Hen	Value	Feed Cost	Profit	Profit Per Hen
85	13,131	155	$384.00	$183.00	$203.00	$2.36

The average yearly production per hen for the state of Colorado is less than 70 eggs according to a statement from our State Agricultural College, less than half the above figure of 155.

Pullets

900 Baby Chicks purchased	$250.00	
Feed Cost	$467.00	
Total		$717.00
416 Broilers and Friers sold	$252.00	
335 Doz. Pullet Eggs	$184.00	
Market Value of 350 Pullets	$875.00	

Market Value of 10 Cockerels	$100.00	
Total		$1,411.00
Avg. feed cost per pullet to maturity	$1.12	
Present worth	$2.50	

The egg production of these pullets from January 1st will put them on a profitable basis.

Total income for 1926:

1,430	doz. Eggs	$510.00
416	Broilers and Friers	$252.00
75	Hens butchered	$74.00
Total		$836.00

Interest in the poultry, on the part of the boys, has been very greatly enhanced by the use of the trap nest. They become keenly interested in the production records of the individual birds. This system has made it easy to keep the flock thoroughly culled and to maintain a highly economical production. It will prove a most valuable aid also in the selection of eggs for incubation. Eggs from those birds of good average production only will be incubated. In this way the strain of the flock cannot only be kept up but improved from year to year, when combined with the practice of importing a few highly selected, pedigreed birds from time to time.

Scientific methods of feeding are practiced here also as described under the dairy. We buy our own feeds and mix them to make a properly balanced ration, instead of buying the high priced proprietary mixtures.

HORSES:

The number of horses kept has been somewhat reduced during the past two years. At the present time we have the following:

6 teams draft horses for general farm use, freight and coal hauling,
3 saddle horses for general utility purposes.
7 colts for future needs.

The draft horses are all in use during the crop season and pastured, for the most part, during the slack season. Sufficient feed is raised on the farm for all horses kept:

Mr. S. J. STAPLES
Teacher of General Science and Farm Advisor

SWINE:

One of the most profitable classes of livestock is a choice herd of thoroughbred Duroc Jersey hogs. Approximately $3,000.00 worth of pork, raised and butchered at the school, was consumed by the boys during the past two years, and over $3,000.00 worth marketed. Nineteen brood sows farrowing this season guarantee a still greater supply for the coming year. Our central hog house is being remodeled at the present time. A special feature of this will be cement flooring to make for better sanitary conditions.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following suggestions and recommendations are offered in conformity with the future needs and requirements of this department.

1. A farm office suitable for keeping the desired farm records and the materials accessory thereto.
2. Replacement of the present delapidated horse shed, with provision for a granary for storing surplus grain.
3. Some additional plots of hitherto untilled dry land broken and cropped.
4. Pasturage of a small herd of beef cattle.
5. Definite provision for soiling crops for the dairy herd to help maintain a high level of milk production through the summer. Lack of this results in a great loss each year.
6. A few tools specifically designed for dry farming.
7. Replacement of about one hundred old apple trees and the addition of some small fruits, such as raspberries and strawberries.
8. Since this report shows that over one third of the total value of the produce of the farm comes from only twelve acres of garden, it is

recommended that this acreage be substantially increased. The boy labor is probably most profitably employed in this activity.

9. Construction of a small cannery, commensurate with our needs, to utilize to better advantage the fruits and vegetables produced.

10. The present poultry house being entirely inadequate and improperly constructed, it is recommended that a new one be constructed to accommodate at least one thousand layers, including a brooder.

11. Construction of a calf and bull barn adequate to the needs of the dairy herd, including a provision for freshening cows.

12. Construction of about one dozen colony houses for farrowing sows.

13. An extension of the present system of accounting and records to all the activities of the farm. This would probably call for periodic reports on prepared blanks calling for the information desired and further provision for compiling these.

14. Vitalizing the farm work with an increased educational interest among the boys.

This report is acquiesced in and meets with the approval of Mr. Adolph Schoech, Farm Superintendent and Mr. August Schultz, Dairyman and Gardener, whose faithful, efficient services have made the results contained herein possible.

Respectfully submitted,

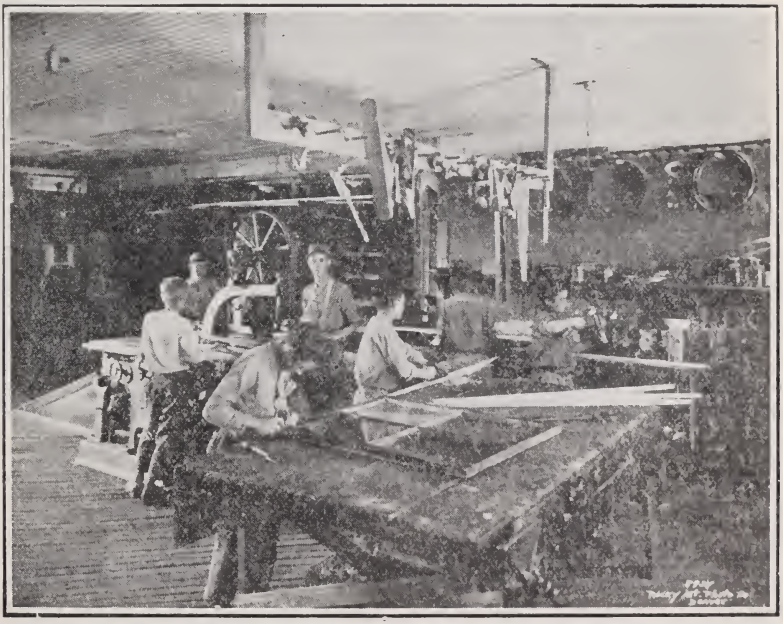
S. J. Staples

Farm Adviser.

General Repair Shop

Since our shop building burned three years ago we have had nothing that could, by any stretch of the imagination, be called either a woodworking or a blacksmith shop. We have a very small and entirely inadequate building which was reconstructed from the remains of the destroyed shop building and these houses: the wood-working and the blacksmith shops. This building is neither large enough nor properly arranged to adequately house either of these important departments.

Even though handicapped so heavily by the lack of space and facilities, this department has done a great deal of useful work for the institution. Some idea of the variety of work can be gained by reading the following partial list which shows only the most numerous types of jobs this department is called on to perform.



CARPENTER SHOP

Making window frames and glazing, replacing broken glass.
Repairing furniture; chairs, tables, dressers, etc.
Making and altering doors, hanging doors, making door molding and frames.
Making window molding and frames.

Sharpening and putting new handles on knives.
Setting and repairing locks.
Making keys
Making cabinets and lockers of all kinds.
Making tables. (16 reading tables are just being finshed.)
Forge work of all discriptions.
Repairing wagons and all farm machines and equipment.
Painting and varnishing.

Properly equipped and housed, these departments could become a very valuable asset to the institution both in the making of repairs at a great saving and in the opportunity they would give the boys for learning a useful trade. At present this shop has a universal wood-worker, a wood lathe, a forge and anvil and a small assortment of hand tools. This is more than we have room for and have no room at all for storage or for carrying on of larger jobs.

To take proper care of this work and to expand the shops to the place where they will compare favorably with other shops maintained by good trade schools we will require at least six units in the projected shop building. Two sections (1000 sq. ft. each) are needed for the wood-work, one for finishing and lumber storage, one for the metal working shop, and two for the machine shop. The metal working shop as planned would have six complete forges and all their accessory tools, a machine drill and a complete set of sheet-metal workers tools. The carpenter or wood-work shop would be equipped with a dozen manual training benches, with tools, a drafting room, and several machine tools for rapid precision work. These should include the following, table saw, band-saw, bench jointer and shaper, mortising machine.

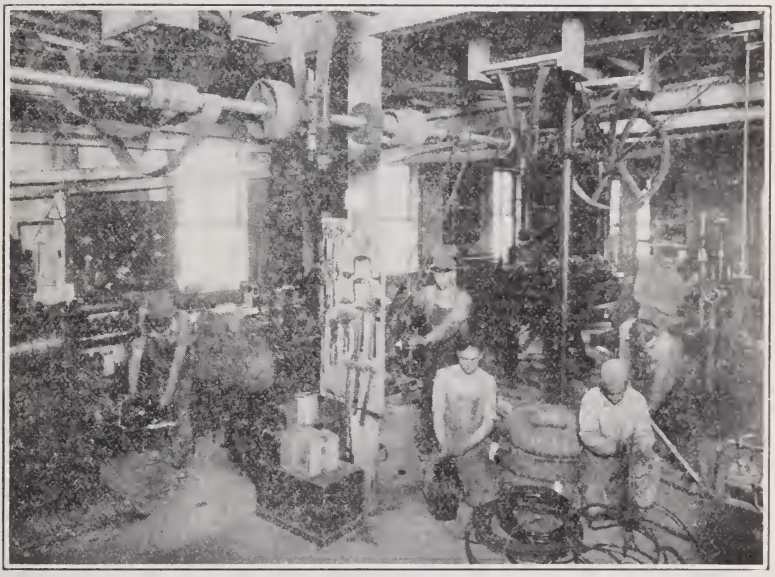
Each of these shops should be in charge of a trained man who is not only skilled in his trade but who understands teaching so that his shop will be a teaching unit as well as a shop for pure production. These plans which we are now making will, if realized increase the teaching efficiency of the school several fold but will make an actual saving in many items. At the present time we are forced to send a great many jobs of work off the hill and have them done in down town shops. These could all be done here and in addition we could manufacture right in our own shops, many tools which we are now forced to buy. We could make such tools as garden hoes, rakes and spades, water buckets and vegetable containers, gutters and down spouts, hammer and other tool handles, and many special tools as machinist hammers, pliers, tongs etc; knives, cutting tools, pulley wheels, and many other things too numerous to mention.

These things have all been made here in the past before the shops were destroyed and there is no reason why they cannot be made here again provided we can get the proper facilities.

Boiler, Plant and Steamheating

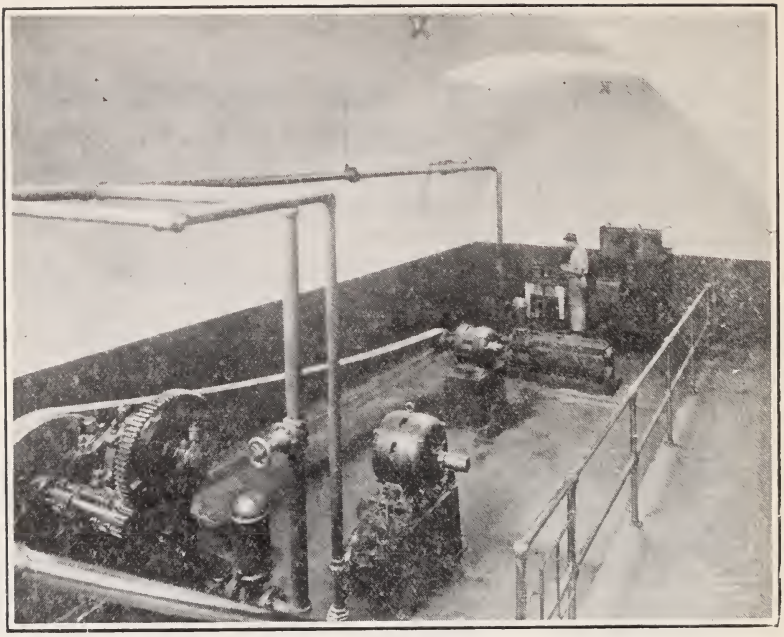
The entire institution is heated from a central heating plant which is kept up and operated by the boys of the school supervised by the Engineer. This department furnishes work and instruction for several boys in many useful arts.

Our boilers are all hand stoked boilers and therefore the boys have an opportunity to learn firing and boiler tending. Several boys who have worked long enough in this department have been able to secure and hold good positions and are making good.



MACHINE SHOP

As our plant is old and almost worn out the boys are called on to make all kinds of repairs to the plant, including both the central plant and the distribution system. They are learning a great many useful things about steam fitting and plumbing and although they may not be finished mechanics in those lines when they leave they will at least be very good apprentices or helpers, and should later be able to take their places in their chosen trades. While here they can at least learn the fundamentals and master a lot of the commoner operations. Best of all they can learn enough about the business that they know definitely whether or not they wish to follow it up. This course, several have indicated that they will follow.



PUMP HOUSE INTERIOR

PUMP HOUSE EXTERIOR

The following is a description in brief of the heating plant and by reading it you can readily see that there is a lot of work yet to be done and you can also realize why we are asking the state for an appropriation for a new central heating plant.

The steam for heat and cooking is supplied from four boilers. (Two 60 HP one 80 HP and one 125 HP). These boilers with the exception of No. 4 the 125 HP are about worn out. Boilers numbers 1 & 2, each 60 HP are close to forty years old. Boiler No. 3 of 80 HP is about twenty-three years old. Boiler No. 4 - 125 HP is about fifteen years old and in fair condition. The general discription of Boiler House is described elsewhere in the general report.

The main steam heating lines are too small for the present size of the institution. They were installed about forty years ago, to supply about three buildings and have never been enlarged as the school has grown.

The one pipe system has been general all through this school, but all work of recent date has been installed with the idea of a two pipe system. Larger pipes, more expansion joints and more pipe covering and traps are needed.

The high pressure steam lines need general overhauling, more expansion joints, traps, and covering are needed here also.

General repairs have been made from time to time all through the school.

The new tailor shop-laundry building has been piped for heat and high pressure. All basement rooms have been piped for heat and hot water.

A high pressure steam line has been installed to milk room at dairy barn for sterilizing milk cans, buckets, etc. Heat has also been installed in milk room and office of stockman at horse barn.

A high pressure line for heating water, during the winter months, has been installed for the horse and cattle drinking troughs.

The new addition to the garage has been piped for both steam and water.

PLUMBING

The plumbing throughout the institution has had a general overhauling and is now in first class condition. New installations have been made at various places. General repair work is going on continually.

PUMPING PLANT

The general description of the well is given elsewhere in report.

The pumps are of the Denning Triplex Plunger type. Pump No. 1 is 6"X8" and pump No. 2 is 5½"X8". The capacity of each pump is about 160 gallons per minute. Between 25,000 and 100,000 gallons of water is

used every 24 hours throughout the institution. Elevation from bottom of well to the base of the stand pipe, is approximately 130 feet. The pumps are too small, and of too light construction to carry on the work much longer.

Water mains are on the floor of the main tunnel. These should be removed and buried underground. In their present location they cause considerable trouble by leaky joints caused by expansion and contraction. If a main was to pull apart, several hundred dollars worth of damage might be done to the tunnels, steam-pipes and electric wires.

Physical Education Department

Play is universal. Today play exists as a highly organized institution which is being promoted and fostered by the public as a whole. Within our cities and in particular the larger, the demand for playground space or recreational centers is a problem. It has so many true benefits to the growing boy that make up his life, then on, when manhood has arrived, he continues life with a certain amount of play—in fact, it is bound to come out of every one of us in some form or another. The courts of the land—prominent educators—businessmen have agreed that there are less delinquency from centers that have well organized p'ay-grounds.

Our work here gives one a true conception of the boy—it is noted most frequent that our boys have never played much—they hardly understand what standards of organized play demand—tho after the big thought has been brought home, we find boys that really out-do their high school competitor with a clean brand of sport. Since we have made athletics and play a part of our work with the boy in the making—we are in demand by high schools and church organizations. That gives us a high type of competition that is needed, in fact it really gives us a real "school spirit" and one generally finds in athletics that standards are developed for the good of the school they represent. Nothing tends more to make all of us happy and contented when work and play is used as a part of our training.

During the summer months we put over a number of games for the small boy—giving a part of the day for those activities—then we carried the larger boy over with a mixed assortment of games—some we found rather hard to please—but as a whole the movement was successful. Then came the swimming, which each boy in school enjoyed more than could be told.

Major Sports, Football, Baseball, Basketball, Track, Soccor and Volley

Ball are gaining a strong footing with our boys, and the high standards set by our teams makes us feel that we are succeeding with the boy that really has not had the proper environment before coming here to our school. Our football season just closed gives us something to feel justly proud over, in that their sportsmanship conduct was given credit by all the high schools that opposed us.

At this time we are engaged with our basketball schedule which seems to keep all the boys in school interested in their team. Then again we are not merely using only a small group—but are trying to give each boy an equal opportunity to play and learn basketball—in fact, carrying on a real sports program for all.

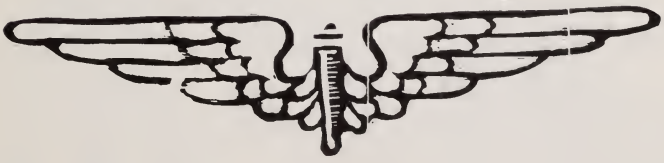
Our program for the coming year will be doubled with activities for the boys who comes to us for training—we will have the following named physical education features:- Calisthenic Drill—Wand Drill—Figure—Marching—Misc'l Games—Mass Athletics—Swimming—Major Sports—Football—Basketball—Baseball—Track—Soccor—Volleyball—Military Drill.

TEAM RECORDS

Baseball-August			Football			Basketball		
Games	Won	Lost	Games	Won	Lost	Games	Won	Lost
8	5	3	15	9	6	12	10	2

Total	Games	Played	35
"	"	Won	24
"	"	Lost	11

George F. Armitage,
Athletic Instructor



FOOTBALL TEAM AND DRESSING ROOM

Commissary and Supply

A GOOD deal of reorganization has taken place in this department in the past year.

The issue of all supplies has been put on a more business like basis. Every item received has been recorded on records and the same done in issuing supplies. Every item sent into the kitchen and bakery is properly charged to that department, and through careful management, the expenses of their departments are kept down to a minimum.

At present, we are feeding approximately 230 boys and about 30 officers, and we think the meals, though they are not of the elaborate kind, are as good and in some cases better than most institutions of this kind.

The physical condition of the boys and the hospital records will show that the food the boys are getting at the present time is the proper kind for a growing boy.

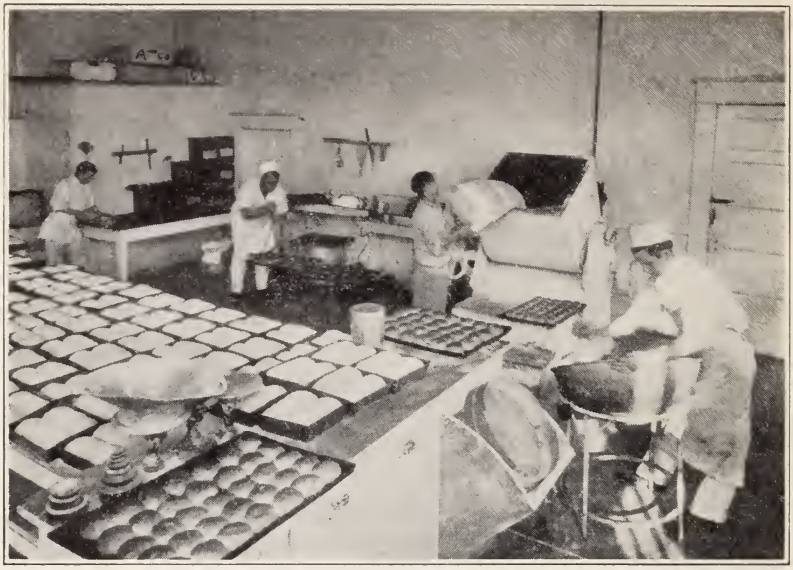
This department is sorely in need of new equipment. Some of the old equipment needs repairing; having been in place quite a number of years.

Regarding the supply section, supplies are handled in much the same way as they are in the army. Every item is checked in and out. Inspections of clothing are made at various times and nothing that can be worn is discarded. A strict check is kept on all wearing apparel and if repairs are needed these items are sent either to the tailor or shoemaker.

It has been recommended that the old lasts used in making shoes be discarded and replaced by lasts of the Munson type which will cost approximately $500.00 for the entire substitution and we feel it is money well spent as it is the proper type of shoe for the boys.

This department has under consideration new beds for Company B. This Company needs new beds, as practically all their beds are in such condition that they are almost beyond repair. Other Companies beds have been inspected and with some replacements all will be in a fair condition. All is being done to make the boys comfortable and happy with plenty of the right kind of food to eat and good clothes to keep them warm and a good bed to sleep in and I do not hesitate to say that any boy that does not appreciate the efforts of Colonel Jones and take into consideration the sacrifices that he must make in order that such things as mentioned above are made possible then that boy would not appreciate a good home because what else can we call our school but a home where everything that is reasonable and right is done for the good of the boy.

F. B. Kalina,
Commissary & Supply Officer.



BAKE SHOP AND KITCHEN

EXHIBIT A

Showing from what Counties boys have been received.

Adams	1	Logan	7
Arapahoe	9	Mesa	6
Bent	2	Montezuma	2
Boulder	6	Montrose	3
Chaffee	5	Morgan	1
Crowley	1	Otero	3
Delta	2	Phillips	2
Denver	105	Prowers	11
Douglas	2	Pueblo	23
Eagle	2	Rio Blanco	2
Elbert	5	Rio Grande	2
El Paso	3	Routt	1
Fremont	9	San Miguel	1
Garfield	2	Summit	3
Grand	1	Teller	3
Huerfano	1	Weld	2
Jefferson	4	Yuma	3
La Plata	3	U. S. Boarders	67
Larimer	8	TOTAL	325
Las Animas	11		
Lincoln	1		

EXHIBIT B

Showing ages of boys when received

Eight years	1	Fifteen years	77
Nine years	4	Sixteen years	40
Ten years	14	Seventeen years	21
Eleven years	19	Eighteen years	18
Twelve years	35	Nineteen years	12
Thirteen years	35	Twenty years	1
Fourteen years	48	Total	325

EXHIBIT C

Showing social conditions of boys received

Both parents living	214
Both parents dead	23
Father dead	40
Mother dead	39
Unknown	9
Total	325

Having Foster parents	6
Having step father	51
Having step mother	29
Without step parents	170
Total	325

Graduated from High school	1
In 12th grade	3
In 11th grade	4
In 10th grade	14
In 9th grade	30
In 8th grade	40
In 7th grade	71
In 6th grade	55
In 5th grade	54
In 4th grade	19
In 3rd grade	17
In 2nd grade	10
In 1st grade	7
Total	325

Boys who have been inmates of other institutions	33
Boys who have not been inmates of other institutions	292
Total	325

Boys who had used tobacco	147
Boys who have not used tobacco	178
Total	325

Protestant	221
Catholic	97
Jewish	1
Unknown	3
Indian	1
Morman	2
Total	325

Those here now—	
White	237
Colored	20
Total	257

EXHIBIT D
Showing nationality of parents

American	311	Mexican	40
American Nego	40	Norwegian	4
Austrian	10	Polish	2
Bohemian	2	Portuguese	2
Canadian	1	Roumanian	2
Dutch	6	Russian	4
English	20	Scotch	9
French	13	Slovakia	5
German	33	Spanish	13
Greek	2	Swedish	7
Hungarian	2	Swiss	1
Indian	8	Unknown	38
Irish	24	Welch	1
Italian	36	Luthuanian	2
Jewish	2	Total	650

EXHIBIT E
Showing Nativity of Boys

Alabama	1	New Mexico	7
Alaska	2	New York	7
Arkansas	6	North Dakota	1
Bohemia	1	Ohio	2
California	6	Oklahoma	17
Canada	3	Oregon	7
Colorado	116	Pennsylvania	2
Idaho	3	Rhode Island	1
Illinois	20	Scotland	2
Indiana	1	South Dakota	2
Iowa	2	Sweden	1
Italy	1	Tennessee	3
Kansas	10	Texas	18
Lithuania	1	Unknown	6
Louisiana	2	Utah	9
Massachusetts	2	Virginia	1
Mexico	13	Washington	2
Michigan	1	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	2	Wisconsin	5
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3
Montana	2	Total	325
Nebraska	12		

EXHIBIT F

Showing occupations boys wished to follow

Acrobat	1	Laundryman	1
Artist	2	Lawyer	2
Auto mechanic	16	Machinist	6
Auto racer	1	Mason	1
Aviator	6	Mechanic	81
Baker	8	Mechanical engineer	1
Barber	7	Merchant	1
Baseball player	1	Mining engineer	1
Batteryman	1	Motorman	2
Blacksmith	2	Musician	11
Bookeeper	1	Office man	1
Cabinet maker	1	Packing house	1
Carpenter	12	Plumber	1
Cartoonist	1	Porter	1
Chicken ranch	1	Postal clerk	1
Civil Engineer	4	Poultryman	1
Clerk	3	Printer	7
Cook	1	Railroad man	1
Cow boy	2	Salesman	1
Dairy Husbandry	2	Scientist	1
Delivery Boy	1	Sheep herder	3
Dentist	1	Shipping clerk	1
Doctor	2	Shoemaker	5
Druggist	1	Singer	1
Electrician	35	Steel worker	1
Electrical engineer	1	Store keeper	1
Engineer	13	Tailor	2
Farmer	17	Undertaker	1
Fireman	2	Veterinarian	1
Florist	1	No choice	38
Hod carrier	1	Total	325

Our
Industrial School
Is Not
A Penal Institution

A former Attorney General of Colorado has given a legal opinion to the effect that an industrial school for delinquent boys is not a penal institution, but a school for difficult boys.

He quotes the following words from a decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska as setting forth the principle of such state industrial schools:

"Our Industrial School is not a place of punishment, nor is it in any sense a prison:- no more so than our public schools upon which the law requires an enforced attendance. It is a place of education, reformation, refinement and culture. It is a beneficent provision for the uplift of boys, who, by reason of their surroundings and conditions, are deprived of an education and moral training, so essential to their well-being and good citizenship."

The Board of Control has adopted the above definition for the guidance in administration of our school.