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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS





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PANORAMA OF BUILDINGS.

*Compliments of*

BOARD OF CONTROL  
*and* SUPERINTENDENT





# Biennial Report

OF THE

Board of Control

OF THE

# State Industrial School for Girls

FOR THE

Two Years Ending November 30, 1902

TO THE GOVERNOR



DENVER, COLORADO  
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER  
1902



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

---

ROBERT M. GOLDER, President.

JOHN H. GABRIEL, Secretary.

HARRIET G. R. WRIGHT, JENNIE C. DUNKEL,

CLARA L. HUNTER.



## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

---

SARAH C. IRISH, - - - Superintendent.  
FRANK M. IRISH, Assistant Superintendent.  
EMMA E. PAGE, - - - - - Teacher.  
E. E. MARSH, - Matron of Housekeeping.  
M. O. MOTT, - - - Matron of Cottage.  
CATHARINE WALSH, - Matron of Laundry.  
MAYME PRENDERGAST, Matron Sewing Room.  
W. F. LIEBENBERG, - - - - - Farmer.  
EMMA G. LEAKE, - - - - - Investigator.



Fourth Biennial Report  
OF THE  
BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF THE  
State Industrial School for Girls

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

JAMES B. ORMAN,

*Governor of the State of Colorado:*

The Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Girls in accordance with law, respectfully submits this, its biennial report for the two years ending November 30, 1902.

The personnel of the Board of Control has remained the same, with two exceptions, during this period. Miss Blanche L. Delaplaine's term having expired Mrs. Jennie C. Dunkel was appointed to succeed her, and Dr. Minnie C. T. Love having resigned Mrs. Clara L. Hunter was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

CONDITIONS.

The first two-thirds of this period was spent in a most crowded and unsatisfactory condition. A portion of the time more than sixty girls and seven officers were crowded into a twelve-room house. The appropriation made by the last legislature did not become available until the latter part of the first year of this period, and the Board of Control then put forth every effort to relieve this crowded and congested condition. During the first year it became necessary to make some provisions for a dining room, and a temporary

one-story frame addition was joined on to the old building, which was and still is used for a dining room for the girls that is not comfortable, and is very unsafe. A large sand oven was purchased and placed in position in one end of this dining room in which all the bread for the institution is baked. A small dish room, molding room and storage refrigerator room was likewise carved out of this addition. The temporary frame school building was enlarged and a frame laundry room, temporary in its nature, was constructed. Horses and cows were purchased, and temporary frame barns were built to house them. Our engine and pump paid for and water mains laid from the well and tank to all the other buildings.

#### NEW BUILDINGS.

The new cottage was opened for use on the first day of May, 1902, at an expense to the state of \$16,572.00, including the furnishing of the same in the sum of \$997.50. This building is constructed of red pressed brick, two stories in height, with a large basement and attic, completely heated with a steam plant of its own and wired for electric lights. The basement of this building, which is well lighted, has a large room for a gymnasium, trunk rooms, a coal room and a room for the steam heating plant. The first floor has a well lighted and commodious sewing room, a good sized reception hall and reading room, a matron's room, eight individual sleeping rooms for the girls with general bath, wash and toilet rooms. The second floor contains twenty-two sleeping rooms, each six feet two inches by ten feet in size. On this floor are also commodious tub and shower baths and wash and toilet rooms. The attic, or third floor, was not intended to be finished at this time, but it was found that at the time of the completion of the building, it was possible to finish this floor so that it might be used for a dormitory at a comparatively small expense, although the cost of construction was increased more than thirty per cent., from the time the plans were originally adopted. This building will now easily accommodate forty girls. The plans for this building were adopted during the early summer of 1901, but before the funds were available it was found that the cost of construction had increased so greatly that the plans for constructing the building as originally made had to



be materially modified and changed to keep within our appropriation. Before this building was completed it was found necessary to reconstruct the cess-pool that we had been lead to believe would be sufficient for our purpose. This necessitated an outlay of more than \$600.00 that had not been taken into account in adopting the plans and constructing the building. The Board had planned to use a portion of the \$5,000.00 appropriated by the legislature for general expenses, in constructing the temporary buildings, and to use the entire sum of \$17,000.00 for the permanent buildings, but circumstances over which the Board had no control prevented this, and in consequence we close the biennial period with a small indebtedness.

#### DEFICIT.

The funds for the maintenance of this institution are derived from the counties from which girls are committed. The counties pay for each girl 50 cents per day. Since the organization of the school in October, 1895, it has been the custom of the Board to render statements to the counties for girls immediately within the institution and for girls who are on parole, so long as such girls are an expense to the school. These bills have always been paid by the counties until December of 1901, when Arapahoe county, which sends about one-half of all girls to the institution, immediately stopped payment for all girls sent by it, including both the girls inside the school and those on parole, claiming that they had paid to the institution more than they should because of these girls while on parole. Accordingly more than one-half of our income for maintenance was immediately stopped, and for the period of 1902 we have been very greatly hampered and crippled in the work of the institution. We had used during this period nearly all of the appropriation of \$5,000.00 for miscellaneous expenses in and about the institution that we expected to repay from our cash fund during the biennial period. When this action was taken by the commissioners of Arapahoe county, other counties immediately followed suit, and we were unable to reimburse this appropriation fund, in consequence of which we were unable to fully pay for the construction of the new building, and there is now outstanding and unpaid \$1,779.70.

There is owing us from the various counties at this time under this claim of excess payments \$1,764.50.

At your solicitation the opinion of the attorney general was asked as to the right to collect for girls while so on parole, and he advises us that it is not only our right, but it is our duty, under the law, to collect for all girls while on parole, until finally discharged by our Board, at the rate of 50 cents per day. Arapahoe county, however, has refused to recognize this opinion and consequently to pay the amount in dispute. These amounts would be sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness of the institution, excepting the remainder of the purchase price of the place.

There remains unpaid of the original purchase price of the place \$4,000.00, with accrued interest. This sum the last legislature felt unable to care for because of the condition of the state revenue, but under the improved conditions of the state's finances, it can now most certainly be provided for.

#### NEEDS.

The school must have an electric light plant, as the danger from fire with this class of girls is very great. Should a fire occur from the use of lamps (our present method of lighting) during the night it would be impossible to save any portion of the structures. Our appliances for fighting fire are necessarily very meagre, and should a fire occur the loss would be almost irreparable. It is not wise with an institution of this kind to allow lamps, candles and matches to be used, but in our present condition their use is necessary. The danger from fire is constantly present, for as we have before stated all the temporary buildings are flimsy frame structures and should be replaced by substantial brick or stone buildings. We should have a neat and substantial fence constructed around the farm to protect it from trespassers. It has been thought by the Board that a close wire fence is necessary for proper protection. Such a one can be built for a very reasonable sum.

Our fire protection is so poor that some provision should be made for improving it. We suggest that a reservoir be built upon the adjoining hill, where there is an abundance of room and the pressure would be sufficient to furnish an ample supply for domestic purposes and for protection against fire.

Temporary barns have been constructed in which to house our animals. They have reasonably answered our purposes as a makeshift but an appropriation should be made to build a substantial structure.

#### KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM.

It has always been the aim of our institution to teach the girls domestic science. On account of lack of facilities it has been impossible to do this satisfactorily. The kitchen used for this entire institution is only fourteen feet by sixteen feet. It requires the genius of an expert at times to cook the necessary food in the quickest manner, and it has not been possible, with the present limited facilities, to give proper attention to the details of such work, to the too often rather dull, and perhaps thoughtless charges necessarily placed in this department.

The statute prescribes what shall be taught these girls, and it is the desire and constant aim of all persons connected with this institution to comply therewith, so far as it is in their power so to do. To teach these girls domestic science in a broad sense; to teach them how to keep house, cook, sew, wash, iron, and in fact to prepare them to go out into the world and take a place as respected and intelligent members of society, proper facilities must be furnished by the state, that those placed in charge of these girls may be able to perform the duties imposed upon them. To do this, a separate building, fitted with a kitchen in which girls may be taught how to cook, with a dining room in which they may be taught how to serve their meals, and with a store room in which they may be taught how to preserve their food must be provided. Other portions of this building can be used for other purposes, which are necessary adjuncts of this work.

#### SCHOOL BUILDING.

The law provides that each girl sent to this institution shall be educated. We have a one-story frame building, not plastered, with poor black-boards, and not enough seats for one-half the girls. We have sufficient funds to employ only one teacher, who must give instruction to sixty or more girls daily, ranging from the second to the tenth grade. The different grades of ability of these girls is very marked. They

extend from the very mediocre to the bright, active minds that are always on the alert and making greater demands upon the energy and talent of the teacher. This teacher must give instruction in music, elocution and all branches of school instruction. Her hours of employment are continuous; her hours of active work in the school room are from 8:30 in the morning until 8 at night.

All this in a school building that would hardly do credit to a frontier settlement, and it is not appropriate to a great, growing prosperous state like Colorado.

This institution must have a substantial school building filled with the appliances necessary to give to these girls that education which it is proclaimed by the law of the state shall be furnished them, which may be a bulwark and protection to them from the vices of society that will constantly tempt them when they leave the institution.

#### COTTAGE.

A new building was constructed during the past two years which permits a separation of the girls to a considerable extent. It is not possible even in this cottage to entirely keep the good from the bad, the unfortunate from the vicious, the younger from the older and more depraved. As the number of girls to be confined in this institution is constantly increasing, the need for more room and better facilities for caring for them will necessarily increase.

Another cottage should be provided similar in size and construction to the one now in use. In this cottage the very bad girls could be confined, while in the present building the better grade of girls could be kept entirely isolated from the others. We are often told that "it is positively criminal to allow these girls to associate." It is wrong to allow association and permit the intermingling of such different grades of girls. The state must provide sufficient buildings to make it possible for the separation of these different classes. Then the efforts of the superintendent and matrons to raise up the fallen and to sustain them until they outgrow their vices and gain sufficient strength to resist temptation, will be fully successful. They are taken and confined for the twofold purpose of removing the possibility of greater wrong and of effecting a reformation.



DRILL CORPS.



A hospital is very much needed for the school, especially in case a contagious disease should become prevalent in the institution. A portion of this cottage could be fitted up for a hospital.

The results attained by this institution during the seven years of its existence are so great, and the possibilities of its future work so far reaching that we feel that the great state of Colorado will do all in its power to provide here such a home as will give every possible opportunity to the unfortunate girls committed to this school to regain their health and self-respect, and go forth healthy, intelligent, God-fearing women to become component factors in the life of our commonwealth.

We would again call attention to a portion of our former report, and repeat what was said by a grand jury of the state of Iowa in reporting upon the Girls' Industrial School of that state:

"The state can not afford to be niggardly with respect to an institution of this kind and sufficient means should be provided with which the best of care and instruction can be given to these wards of the state who have been gathered out of the highways and byways of life. There is a great responsibility upon those who have this work directly in charge, and who come in contact with the girls, and every means should be furnished them that would aid and promote their work."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

We respectfully recommend that the legislature be asked to make appropriations for the following purposes:

First. To pay the balance of the purchase price upon the place and accrued interest thereon for a period of two years in the sum of \$4,700.00.

Second. That an appropriation be made for an electric light plant, including a power or engine house, in the sum of \$3,500.00.

Third. That an appropriation be made for constructing a dining room and kitchen, a school room, an additional cottage, a laundry and a barn, in the sum of \$25,000.00.

Fourth. That an appropriation be made for constructing a reservoir in which may be stored water sufficient for

the needs of the institution, protection against fire and for domestic purposes, in the sum of \$2,500.00.

Fifth. That an appropriation be made for miscellaneous improvements, repairs and expenses, including painting of the old building and furnishing of the new ones to be constructed, constructing fences, as well as providing for the deficit remaining from the past biennial period, in the sum of \$8,500.00.

Sixth. That an appropriation be made for miscellaneous contingent expenses, for stocking the place, farm implements, water rights, ditches, etc., in the sum of \$5,000.00.

We further recommend that the legislature be asked:

First. To change the present law concerning the commitment of girls to the institution so that there can be no doubt about the length of time when such girls are committed, and defining the time when a girl reaches her majority.

Second. To change the law making more definite and certain the powers of the Board to parole girls from the school and to return them from parole when the same has been broken.

Third. To change the law particularly specifying that counties shall pay for girls while on parole.

Fourth. To change the law specifying more particularly the mode of punishing persons enticing the girls from places to which they have been paroled, marrying them without permission and for harboring them.

In closing this report we would pay due recognition to the worth and services of our Superintendent, Mrs. Sarah C. Irish, who by her uniform kindness and generous impulses has done so much to instill in the minds of those under her care good thoughts and proper ideas and thus has furnished a firm foundation for reformation and development into a better life.

We recognize the true worth of the able corps of officers and assistants with whom she has surrounded herself, and appreciate the unfailing energy and true devotion to duty which characterizes their work. Without competent officers, the Board of Control could accomplish but very little.

For the earnest support and co-operation given us by you at all times, and the special effort put forth by you to



obtain the funds with which we were enabled to construct our new building, and for the open hearted reception which you have always given our suggestions concerning this school, we express our appreciation and earnest gratitude.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT M. GOLDER,

*President.*

JOHN H. GABRIEL,

*Secretary.*

HARRIET G. R. WRIGHT.

JENNIE C. DUNKEL.

CLARA L. HUNTER.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Girls:*

In accordance with the laws of the state it is my privilege to present to you the fourth biennial report covering the time from December 1, 1900, to December 1, 1902.

Being scarcely settled on our new farm at Henry's at the beginning of this period, it has necessarily been two years of constant study and effort on the part of the officers to provide comfortable maintenance for our ever increasing family, with the resources available. Still, notwithstanding all the inconveniences and annoyances (incidental to our crowded condition) they have been years of pleasure and advancement for officers as well as girls. All the regulations of the institution are planned with no other thought than to preserve order and to aid in the education and happiness of the girls. We have made no material change in the routine work, each girl working one-half day in some department of domestic work and attending school the other half, unless excused for some good reason. We have employed only able and superior teachers in every department and require the work to be done as well as possible, considering the ability of the workers.

In our sewing department we have added a class for cutting and fitting, in which girls who have the ability and desire may receive instruction in fine dressmaking. Our aim in all the work of the institution is first, to arouse and develop the dormant spark of conscience that is inherent in everyone. Second, to awaken a sense of self respect by directing their attention to the delicate and wonderful mechanism of the human body, and the necessity of giving it proper care, impressing them with the importance of the life that animates it, and its relation to the Giver of all life.



PICNICKING NEAR MORRISON.

BRIDGES & CO.



Third, to develop self reliance, and talents and ability to attain the power of self support. Our parole system, or placing the girls out on trial, is one of the most potent factors in developing the latter, and is under the supervision of a special officer whose duty it is to investigate homes that are offered, and advise as to their fitness. It is also her duty to visit and encourage the girls in their work.

As I anticipated, the work in the garden, field and orchard has been a source of much pleasure as well as profit; and combined with Dr. Calvert's treatment has proved a panacea for the diseases and nervous disorders from which most of our girls suffer when they enter the institution.

The good health of our girls during the past two years has been remarkable, when we consider the crowded condition in which we lived for nearly three-fourths of the time. In the spring of 1901 one of our matrons, who had not been well for many months, was taken with pneumonia. All that medical skill, love and tender care could do was done, but with no avail. Death came to her release in a few days.

We continue the military drill, as we find it not only promotes habits of attention and unquestionable obedience, but assists in physical culture, and in overcoming the careless shuffling habit of walking, which seems characteristic of this class of girls.

We still anticipate the time when we can afford facilities and teacher for instruction in music. In the meantime, our school teacher gives several hours instruction in music every week in addition to her regular school work, verifying the fact that there is among the girls a number of good voices and considerable talent for music.

Our family numbered so many in the fall of 1901 that it was very difficult to cook the food or serve it with the accommodations we had. After many deliberations the Board decided to erect a temporary building adjoining the kitchen, which contains a bake room furnished with a large portable sand oven, refrigerator room, dish room and a commodious dining room. They also enlarged the school house and built a laundry, all being cheap frame buildings, unplastered. With these additions we were enabled to maintain the girls in comparative comfort through the winter of 1901 and 1902, while our commodious cottage was being built. It was completed and furnished in time for us to move in

the first of May, 1902. It is the first building we have had that was planned and built especially for our work. Only those who have labored under like difficulties can realize the feeling of rest and relief when we had our sixty-five girls settled in two cottages, or appreciate the ease with which equal or better results are obtained. It gives us a sewing room worthy of the name, a gymnasium or play room, store room, sitting room, twenty-eight single sleeping rooms for girls, officers' rooms and a large dormitory on the third floor, also bath and toilet rooms, closets, cupboards. On May 23 the building was formally opened to the public with a reception and regular holiday festivities.

People not acquainted with this work frequently ask, "Does it pay? Is it worth while to spend so much thought, care and money in an effort to save wayward girls?" I ask myself the question sometimes and always, after a careful review of my experiences, I am forced to reply in the affirmative. I believe no girl can serve a term in this institution without being better for it, no matter how faulty her future life may be. I will cite a few of the more noticeable cases.

*Case 1.* The girl was one of the terrors of the institution. She had been so bad and troublesome that after her reformation she said to me when I was assisting her to learn a recitation: "I feel almost ashamed when I try to do anything nice before the girls." Nevertheless, she persevered in her well doing and is now married to a worthy man and living a useful life in her own home.

*Case 2,* came to us in such a weak condition mentally and physically that she would go into a fit of hysterics at the least provocation. Her conversation and thoughts apparently were vulgar and low. A year under the regime of the institution wrought a wonderful change. She regained her health, went through all departments with credit to herself, was womanly in her conduct, and is now married to an industrious, substantial man and making a happy home for both.

*Case 3,* is a young girl, who was taken from her mother (who obliged her to yield to the lascivious desires of her mother's paramour) and sent to this institution in a pitiful condition, and apparently ignorant of righteous ways of living. With the care and rest afforded her here she regained her health and learned to support herself by doing housework, but remained under our care until her majority. She is now married and happy in her own home.

*Case 4*, is a girl of African descent, with the quick, fiery temper characteristic of her race. Her greatest fault was indulging in violent fits of anger at little provocation. She is a girl of strong religious convictions, and gradually, with the judicious help of the officers, acquired good control of herself. But when it came her turn to make the bread she was displeased, and said "she didn't want to learn to make bread—she wasn't going to make bread for a living." The matron quietly replied, "You do not know what you will have to do in the future," and persisted in having the girl learn how to make bread properly. She went from our school to an eastern college for colored people. When their breadmaker became ill and unable to make bread, she was found to be the only girl there competent to make it, and was given the position, and is paying the greater part of her college expenses thereby, and feels very grateful for the education she acquired in this institution.

These are a few of many similar instances, but enough, I think, to show what is being done for girls in this institution. There are a few of whom less is said the better, but I think we can safely say that of the girls who have left us at least two-thirds are living respectably.

Our Sunday school continues to be an attractive and interesting occasion for the girls. The interest they manifest in the day school is commendable. It is seldom that I hear expressions of regret because the school bell is ringing.

Our friends in Denver and elsewhere have remembered us very generously with picnics, entertainments, basket balls, books, pictures, periodicals, magazines, etc., for which I wish to express our appreciation and gratitude.

Miss Horn, of Denver, again delighted our hearts with a large donation of pretty hats, such as girls admire. We are indebted to Mr. Zeagler for the gift of several substantial swings, and for securing the services of an expert landscape gardener in laying out our grounds.

Before closing I desire to say a word of praise for my assistants. Words fail to give an adequate idea of their faithful devotion, constant and untiring efforts and self-renunciation. They have earned my implicit confidence, and I recognize that whatever success we may have attained is mainly due to their loyal and hearty co-operation.

The girls, too, deserve a word of appreciation. With very few exceptions, they have manifested an interest in the insti-

tution, and, according to their ability, co-operated with the officers in the work.

I extend my sincere thanks to the Board of Control for their wise counsel and cordial support at all times.

In the following tables will be found accounts, in detail, of the workings of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH C. IRISH,  
*Superintendent.*







## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

### APPROPRIATION 1901 AND 1902.

For buildings.....	\$17,000	
For miscellaneous expenses.....	5,000	
For part purchase price of grounds.....	3,000	
Balance of appropriation for preceding biennial period.....	4 60	
Total .....		\$25,004 60

### RECEIPTS.

Cash in treasury December 1, 1900.....	\$ 310 37	
Cash received from counties.....	22,489 15	
Total cash.....	\$22,799 52	
Appropriation .....	25,004 60	
Total .....		\$47,804 12

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants drawn on cash fund.....	\$22,616 59	
Cash in treasury November 30, 1902.....	182 93	
Warrants drawn on appropriation.....	24,992 44	
Balance of appropriation not drawn.....	12 16	
Expenditures from appropriations, building fund—		
Buildings, improvements and repairs.....	16,186 66	
Furniture and fixtures.....	463 54	
Tools and implements.....	111 11	
Insurance .....	189 50	
Hardware .....	9 00	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	28 65	
Total .....	\$16,988 46	
Balance .....	11 54	
Total .....		\$17,000 00

## Miscellaneous expenses—

Improvements and repairs, including engine and pump.....	\$ 2,382 56	
Furniture and fixtures.....	528 20	
Farm and garden expenses.....	475 88	
Tools and implements.....	815 95	
Freight and express.....	9 04	
School.....	164 91	
Hardware.....	26 58	
Library.....	68 40	
Shoes.....	72 00	
Rent.....	20 33	
General expenses.....	435 53	
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 4,999 38	
Balance.....	62	
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$ 5,000 00
Purchase price—		
Paid on same.....	\$ 2,999 00	
Balance.....	1 00	
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$ 3,000 00

## MAINTENANCE

Groceries and meats.....	\$ 3,712 24	
Milk and butter.....	830 80	
Clothing and shoes.....	2,013 86	
Fuel.....	999 25	
Lights.....	115 81	
School and office supplies.....	255 57	
Hospital and physician.....	433 93	
Escapes.....	142 66	
Furniture and fixtures.....	935 85	
Improvements and repairs.....	1,466 38	
Farm and garden.....	985 35	
Freight and express.....	89 23	
Hardware.....	150 01	
Salaries.....	9,120 01	
Miscellaneous expenses and incidentals.....	1,548 57	
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$22,799 52
Average monthly cost.....		949 98
Average daily cost per capita.....		.447

## ACCOUNT WITH COUNTIES.

	Receipts	Amount Due
Arapahoe .....	\$10,631 50	\$1,724 50
Bent .....	639 00	244 00
Boulder .....	245 00	58 00
Clear Creek.....	209 00	30 50
Costilla .....	365 00	30 50
Delta .....	296 50	76 00
Elbert .....	508 05	30 50
El Paso .....	850 50	284 50
Fremont .....	1,548 00	75 00
Gilpin .....	169 00	15 00
La Plata.....	189 50	122 00
Lake .....	956 00	45 00
Larimer .....	896 50	275 50
Las Animas.....	290 50	.....
Mesa .....	361 50	335 00
Montrose .....	273 00	121 50
Otero .....	418 64	30 00
Ouray .....	358 00	61 00
Pueblo .....	382 50	596 00
Saguache .....	481 56	61 00
Summit .....	182 50	213 00
Teller .....	2,001 55	75 00
Weld .....	184 00	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....	\$22,437 30	\$4,503 50

Of the amounts due the following were paid December 5th: El Paso, \$284.50; Montrose, \$91.00; Otero, \$30.00; Pueblo, \$440.50; Total, \$846.00. Leaving a balance due from counties of \$3,657.50.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

For Two Years Ending November 30, 1902.

Number in custody December 1, 1900.....	71
Number in school December 1, 1900.....	41
Number on parole December 1, 1900.....	30
Number committed from December 1, 1900, to December 1, 1902.....	37
Number of different girls.....	27
<hr/>	
Total in custody for two years.....	108

Number in custody of school December 1, 1900.....	71
Number in school.....	41
Number on parole.....	20
Number committed from December 1, 1900 to December 1, 1901.....	24
<hr/>	
Total in custody for the year.....	95

Paroled from December 1, 1900, to December 1, 1901.....	24
Paroles returned voluntarily.....	8
Paroles returned by order of board.....	8
On parole December 1, 1901.....	31

Number discharged by order of board from December 1, 1900 to December 1, 1901.....	6
Number discharged by expiration of time.....	2
<hr/>	
Total discharges.....	8

Number in custody of school December 1, 1901.....	57
Number in school.....	56
Number on parole.....	31
Number committed from December 1, 1901, to December 1, 1902.....	13
<hr/>	
Total in custody for the year.....	100

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION—Concluded.

Paroled from December 1, 1901, to December 1, 1902.....	19
Paroles returned voluntarily.....	3
Paroles returned by order of board.....	3
On parole December 1, 1902.....	33
Number of escapes.....	1
Number discharged by order of board from December 1, 1901, to December 1, 1902.....	1
Number discharged by expiration of time.....	6
	—
Total discharges.....	7
Number in custody of school December 1, 1902.....	93
Number in school December 1, 1902.....	59

## PAROLED AND DISCHARGED.

On parole December 1, 1900.....	30
Paroled since December 1, 1900.....	43
	—
Total .....	73
Discharged by expiration of time.....	8
Discharged by order of board.....	7
	—
Total .....	15
Number of paroles who voluntarily returned.....	10
Number of paroles doing well.....	25
Number of paroles not doing well.....	1
Number of paroles conduct not known.....	4
	—
Total .....	33

Of those on parole, five are married and in comfortable homes of their own. Of the 118 girls that have passed from the custody of the school by discharge and expiration of time, I have knowledge of only twenty-six. Seventeen of these are doing well—nine not so well. Thirteen of the seventeen are married, and the worst are living fairly respectable.

## COMMITMENT BY COUNTIES.

Arapahoe .....	12
Boulder .....	2
Clear Creek .....	1
El Paso .....	1
Fremont .....	3
Gilpin .....	1
Lake .....	2
Larimer .....	3
La Plata.....	1
Mesa .....	1
Otero .....	2
Pueblo .....	3
Saguache .....	2
Teller .....	3
 Total .....	 37

## COMMITMENT BY MONTHS.

	1900.	1901.	1902.
December .....	..	2	..
January .....	..	1	2
February .....	..	4	..
March .....	..	3	2
April .....	..	1	2
May .....	..	..	1
June .....	..	1	..
July .....	..	6	1
August .....	..	2	..
September .....	..	2	1
October .....	..	2	1
November .....	..	2	1
.....	—	—	—
..	..	26	11



## CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Incorrigibility .....	29
Wandering streets .....	4
Running out nights.....	1
Fornication and cohabitation.....	1
Arson .....	1
Burglary .....	1
	<hr/>
Total .....	37

## AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Ten years.....	1
Twelve years.....	1
Thirteen years.....	3
Fourteen years.....	6
Fifteen years.....	6
Sixteen years.....	10
Seventeen years.....	10
	<hr/>
Total .....	37

## NATIONALITY OF GIRLS.

American .....	11
German American.....	1
Irish American.....	2
Scotch American.....	1
Colored American.....	1
Austrian .....	1
Bohemian .....	1
English .....	1
French English.....	1
German .....	1
German English .....	1
German French .....	1
Irish .....	2
Irish Canadian .....	1
Irish German .....	1
French Irish.....	1
Scotch Irish.....	2
Norwegian .....	2
Jewish .....	1
Polish .....	1
Indian African.....	1
Scotch .....	1
Welsh .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	37

SEWING ROOM.





## PARENTAGE AND DOMESTIC CONDITIONS.

Number who have both parents living.....	15
Number whose parents are living together.....	10
Number whose parents are separated .....	5
Number who have father living.....	8
Number who have mother living .....	12
Number who have step-father .....	4
Number who have step-mother .....	3
Number who have both parents intemperate.....	1
Number who have attended church.....	35
Number who have never attended church.....	2
Number who have used intoxicating liquors.....	6
Number who have used tobacco and cigarettes.....	4

## RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS.

Number raised Protestants, but belong to no church... 12	
Number raised Catholic .....	4
Number raised Methodist .....	6
Number raised Presbyterian .....	4
Number raised Baptist .....	5
Number raised Christian .....	3
Number raised Jewish .....	1
Number raised Episcopalian.....	1
Number belong to Salvation Army.....	1
Total .....	37

## DAYS' ATTENDANCE.

COUNTY.	1900	1901	1902	Totals
Arapahoe .....	992	12,482	10,980	24,454
Bent .....	62	730	668	1,460
Boulder .....	.....	.....	643	643
Clear Creek .....	.....	145	334	479
Costilla .....	31	365	334	730
Delta .....	31	365	334	730
Elbert .....	31	365	334	730
El Paso .....	93	1,095	809	1,997
Fremont .....	62	1,362	1,670	3,094
Gilpin .....	.....	34	334	368
Lake .....	62	858	931	1,851
La Plata .....	.....	291	334	625
Larimer .....	62	1,006	1,155	2,223
Las Animas.....	31	365	.....	396
Mesa .....	31	633	608	1,332
Montrose .....	31	365	334	730
Otero .....	.....	234	668	902
Ouray .....	31	365	334	730
Pueblo .....	31	623	796	1,450
Saguache .....	.....	428	668	1,096
Summit .....	31	365	334	730
Teller .....	124	1,915	1,755	3,794
Weid .....	31	365	.....	396
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,767	24,756	24,417	50,940

Average daily attendance, 6,979.

## SCHOOL REPORT

Number of girls in third grade .....	4
Number of girls in fourth grade .....	9
Number of girls in fifth grade .....	9
Number of girls in sixth grade .....	7
Number of girls in seventh grade .....	25
Number of girls in eighth grade .....	3
Number of girls in ninth grade .....	3
Number of girls in tenth grade .....	2

## FARM PRODUCTS

From December 1, 1900, to December 1, 1902.

Apples, pounds.....	31,535
Beans, dry, pounds.....	735
Beans, string, gallons.....	709
Beets, bunches, dozen.....	85
Beets, pounds.....	2,400
Beets, sugar, pounds.....	8,400
Cabbage, pounds.....	9,025
Carrots, pounds.....	2,520
Cauliflower, pounds.....	175
Celery, dozen.....	500
Cherries, quarts.....	573
Chickens raised.....	360
Corn fodder, pounds.....	4,000
Corn, green, dozen.....	442
Corn, shelled, pounds.....	100
Cucumbers, green, dozen.....	1,277
Gooseberries, quarts.....	16
Lettuce, heads.....	16,946
Oats, pounds.....	2,500
Oat straw, pounds.....	2,000
Onions, dry, pounds.....	6,170
Onions, green, dozen.....	1,292
Parsnips, pounds.....	165
Peas, gallons.....	124
Plums, quarts.....	573
Popcorn, pounds.....	200
Potatoes, pounds.....	540
Radishes, dozen.....	770
Rhubarb, dozen.....	632
Salsify, pounds.....	150
Spinach, pounds.....	2,063
Squash, pounds.....	125
Tomatoes, pounds.....	6,804
Turkeys raised.....	20
Turnips, pounds.....	100
Watermelons .....	200

We started with twenty-five chickens in December, 1900. They have produced 8,975 eggs, which have been consumed. Have also raised about 360 chickens.

For six days we averaged nine inches of water in June. For five days about thirty inches in July.

#### WORK DONE IN KITCHEN

From December 1, 1900, to December 1, 1902.

Bread, white, 3-pound loaves.....	5,632
Bread, ralston, 3-pound loaves.....	6,064
Bread, Boston brown, loaves.....	402
Bread, corn, loaves.....	760
Bread, ginger, loaves.....	101
Biscuits .....	15,181
Cakes, loaves.....	371
Coffee cakes.....	158
Cookies .....	13,373
Doughnuts .....	9,335
Fritters .....	630
Gems .....	4,743
Pies .....	921
Puddings .....	435
Pancakes .....	5,855
Mince meat, gallons.....	44
Ice cream and ices, gallons.....	60
Salad dressing, gallons.....	4
Lard rendered, gallons.....	3,200



GIRLS' DINING ROOM.





## FRUITS PRESERVED.

Apples, canned, gallons.....	120
Apples, spiced, gallons.....	40
Apples, lemon, gallons.....	42
Apple butter, gallons.....	54
Apples, spiced, pickles, gallons.....	20
Apple jelly, gallons.....	6
Cherries, canned, gallons.....	59
Grapes, preserved, gallons.....	33
Plums, canned, gallons.....	54
Pickles, gallons.....	87
Pickles, mustard, gallons.....	8
Pickles, dill, gallons.....	10
Pickles, mixed, gallons.....	14
Strawberries, canned, gallons.....	5
Tomatoes, canned, gallons.....	48
Tomato catsup, gallons.....	21
Tomato preserves, gallons.....	24
Tomato butter, gallons.....	5
Chili sauce, gallons.....	17
Beans, salted, gallons.....	100
Cucumbers, salted, gallons.....	120
Cider made, gallons.....	300

## GARMENTS REPAIRED

From December, 1900, to December, 1902.

Aprons .....	1,353
Bedding, comforts and blankets.....	68
Drawers .....	1,075
Dresses .....	1,731
Gowns .....	1,070
Pillow slips.....	15
Sheets .....	6
Skirts .....	373
Stockings .....	2,765
Sundries .....	45
Table cloths.....	8
Towels .....	35
Vests .....	911
Waists .....	10

## GARMENTS MADE

From December 1, 1900, to December 1, 1902.

Aprons .....	632
Bedding, comforts, pads.....	60
Bonnets .....	32
Carpet rags sewed, pounds.....	53
Crochet lace, yards.....	140
Crochet shawls.....	48
Doilies .....	28
Drawers .....	81
Dresses .....	438
Fascinators .....	6
Gowns .....	155
Handkerchiefs .....	175
Handkerchiefs, hemstitched.....	60
Infants' sacks, crocheted.....	6
Mittens .....	18
Napkins .....	326
Napkins .....	185
Pieced blocks.....	174
Pillow slips.....	207
Sheets .....	145
Shirt waists.....	34
Skirts .....	97
Sofa cushion covers.....	124
Sundries .....	308
Table cloths.....	31
Tidies .....	13
Towels .....	292

## WORK DONE IN THE DRESSMAKING CLASS

Since September 1, 1902.

Cut and fitted blue dresses.....	60
Dressing sacks.....	2
Shirt waists.....	11
Skirts .....	2

## NUMBER OF PIECES LAUNDERED

From December 1, 1900, to December 1, 1902.

Aprons .....	11,903
Bedding .....	113
Bonnets .....	155
Bureau scarfs.....	310
Corset covers.....	159
Curtains .....	41
Drawers .....	5,587
Dresses .....	3,376
Gowns .....	6,019
Handkerchiefs .....	837
Mittens .....	11
Napkins .....	14,416
Napkins, Sanitary.....	6,680
Overalls, pairs.....	28
Pillow slips.....	6,293
Sheets .....	3,767
Shirts .....	185
Shirt waists.....	331
Skirts .....	1,326
Spreads .....	278
Stockings, pairs.....	5,766
Table Cloths.....	1,960
Towels .....	14,450
Vests .....	5,526
Miscellaneous .....	270
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Total for two years.....	88,699

STAIRWAY AND GIRLS' SLEEPING ROOMS.



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## REPORT OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Denver, Colo., December 1, 1902.

*To the Board of Control of the State Industrial  
School for Girls:*

I have the honor to submit the following report of the medical department of the School for the two years beginning December 1, 1900, and ending November 30, 1902:

Number of visits to the school and to girls out on probation.....	51
Number of examinations.....	36
Number vaccinated.....	9
Whole number of prescriptions.....	305
Number of prescriptions at office.....	68
Average number of prescriptions at each visit to the school.....	5

The prevailing diseases have been rheumatism, tonsilitis, menstrual disorders and venereal diseases. Three very bad cases of syphilis in new girls and three cases in girls who had it and in whom it appeared again, and six cases of gonorrhœa. One dislocated bone in foot reduced.

It is a notable fact that the last report, when there were fewer girls in the School, shows that the average number prescribed for at each visit was 10, while this report shows only 5 girls prescribed for at each visit. A very gratifying showing for homeopathy.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. CALVERT, M. D.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

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Superintendent .....	\$100 00
Assistant Superintendent .....	50 00
Teacher .....	40 00
Matron of housekeeping.....	40 00
Matron of cottage.....	40 00
Matron of laundry.....	35 00
Matron of sewing room.....	35 00
Farmer .....	40 00
Investigator .....	10 00

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\$390 00







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