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BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS  
AND WARDEN  
OF THE  
COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY  
BUENA VISTA, COLORADO  
1919-1920

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Biennial Report  
OF THE  
State Board of Corrections and Warden  
OF THE  
Colorado  
State Reformatory



BUENA VISTA, COLORADO  
1919-1920

DENVER, COLORADO  
EAMES BROTHERS, STATE PRINTERS  
1920



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# REPORT OF BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

Pueblo, Colorado, December 21, 1920.

To His Excellency,

OLIVER H. SHOUP, *Governor*,  
Denver, Colorado.

*Re* COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY.

Sir:—

The Colorado Board of Corrections herewith presents for your consideration the biennial report of the Colorado State Reformatory for the period ending November 30, 1920, together with certain recommendations concerning the needs of the institution and a few brief comments concerning its financial condition, and other improvements contemplated.

From a financial standpoint the Colorado State Reformatory is in splendid condition, over \$42,000 having been earned by the inmates, remitted to the State Treasurer, and paid out for maintenance, permanent improvements and improvements of the herds of stock at the institution, thereby saving the taxpayers of the State approximately this amount of money in the conduct of the Reformatory for the biennial period. The live stock which is now the property of the Reformatory ranks with the best in the country. For a detailed report of the stock raising and farming operations of the institution the Board refers you to the report of the Warden, which is submitted herewith, and of which the Board asks your careful consideration, and for which the Warden is entitled to much credit.

From an educational and sociological standpoint the Reformatory will be improved during the coming two years to a greater extent than it has progressed during the past two years, and as it deserves to progress in order to rank with the standards maintained by other similar institutions, in this connection.

## NEEDED APPROPRIATIONS.

Maintenance, considering increasing population.....	\$175,000
Hospital Building, to complete.....	7,500
Repairs and Improvements.....	5,000
Tools and Implements.....	5,000
Boiler Plant and Equipment.....	8,000

The Board desires to commend the Warden, and the efficient organization under him, for the results obtained, as outlined above.

The Board desires to thank Your Excellency for the commendable interest you have at all times shown in the progress and development of the Reformatory and for your willingness to cooperate with the Board in every way possible.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. MOYNIHAN,

FRANK S. HOAG,

MRS. H. L. GRENFELL,

Colorado Board of Corrections.

# The Colorado State Reformatory

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## STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS.

CHARLES J. MOYNIHAN, *President*.....Montrose, Colorado  
HELEN L. GRENFELL, *Vice-President*.....Denver, Colorado  
FRANK S. HOAG, *Secretary*.....Pueblo, Colorado  
M. P. CAPP, *Warden*.....Buena Vista, Colorado

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## Letter of Transmittal

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TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS:

I have the honor of submitting herewith my Biennial Report as Warden of the Colorado State Reformatory for the fiscal period 1919-1920.

In connection therewith I desire to express my appreciation of the support and co-operation I have received from the State Board of Corrections, and to acknowledge my obligation to the Governor of the State, the State Auditor and the State Treasurer for timely and valuable assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

M. P. CAPP,  
Warden.

Buena Vista, Colorado, December 15th, 1920.



# • Report of Warden

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## POPULATION:

The total number of inmates committed to the institution during the biennial period has been 461, as compared with 425 during 1917-1918.

The average population was 141 during 1919 and 165 during 1920, as compared with an average of 130 during the preceding period.

The rules and regulations were amended in September of this year, increasing the minimum requirement for eligibility to parole in the case of first term inmates from 2,000 credit marks to 3,000 credit marks. Corresponding increases were made in the case of second and third term inmates. The effect of this amendment will be to increase the length of the term served by offenders committed, an average of about 50%. This step was made necessary by the increasing tendency of the courts to commit offenders of a more matured age to the institution.

This rule, which became effective in respect to all persons committed on and after October 1st, 1920, will result in a corresponding increase in population at the Reformatory. Careful estimates place the increase at about 40%. The effect of the rule as now in force will not be felt until May, 1921, when the population is expected to increase to an average of not less than 250 inmates.

## PAROLES:

Three hundred and ninety-one paroles have been granted by the State Board of Corrections during the past biennial period. Thirteen have been returned to the institution for violation of their parole agreements, and a number have been convicted of subsequent crimes and sentenced to this and other penal and reformatory institutions.

It is not possible to give an accurate statement of the number guilty of subsequent offenses with the data now at hand, but from the information at hand, it is well established that the percentage of young men who "make good" after leaving the institution is astonishingly large. In this connection may be mentioned the growing need of the institution for a more thorough and efficient department of identification and parole. We expect to be able to meet this need out of the general fund during the coming biennial period.

## HEALTH:

The health of inmates has been excellent. There have been very few cases of sickness, nothing of a contagious nature, and but

two deaths during the biennial period. One inmate, No. 4420, was drowned in the Arkansas River May 24, 1919, while attempting to escape. Inmate No. 4491 died February 8, 1920, of pulmonary tuberculosis. This inmate was in an advanced stage of the disease when admitted, and so far as we were able to learn, was without friends or relatives who could provide for him, and entirely destitute.

An earnest effort has been made by the management to stamp out venereal disease. Many cases have been treated and co-operation had with state authorities and the U. S. Public Health Service in this campaign.

### INDUSTRIES AND LABOR:

Daily labor is required of every inmate confined in the institution, except when prevented by inclemency of the weather, or excused by reason of illness or school attendance.

Industries followed are various. The greater number of inmates are naturally employed in the principal industry, to-wit, farming. About twenty are regularly employed in and around the barns, corrals and dairy. A like number are employed in the bakery and kitchens. The tailor shop, shoe shop, print shop, laundry, blacksmith shop, garage, lighting and heating plant and carpenter shop furnish regular and instructive employment for many of the inmates.

The industries carried on at the institution are organized for a twofold purpose. First, to provide suitable and useful occupation for the inmates. Second, to assist in the maintenance and support of the institution.

The constantly increasing volume of products of the Reformatory now contribute materially to maintenance.

All clothing, except suits of clothing given to inmates paroling, is made in the tailor shop. All shoe repairing, which in value far exceeds the price originally paid for shoes, is done in the shoe shop. Repair work of all kinds in connection with the machinery and tools used in farming operations is done by inmates in the several shops of the institution, and all building carried on without cost for labor, except as to superintendence. All dairy products consumed at the Reformatory are produced upon the ground, and all vegetables used grown in the gardens.

The Reformatory is equipped to supply all meat products, and does so except during a few months in the summer time when for reasons of economy a limited supply of beef is bought.

Feed and provender of every description for the herds is produced upon the farm and nothing whatever drawn from the funds of the institution for this purpose, except as to condimental foods and medicines.

All of the above mentioned industries are carried on by inmates' labor. In addition thereto, many inmates, the majority of them, in fact, are permitted to take employment with farmers and

others living in the vicinity of Buena Vista, under certain restrictions necessary to discipline and good order. Inmates who are permitted to take such employment are those nearly ready to parole, who have demonstrated their worthiness to be trusted by the management.

No part of the wages accruing on account of such labor is converted directly or indirectly to the use of the state or the institution, but belongs entirely to the inmate performing the labor.

This system, while doubtless open to some objection, has proven more than successful, and has been of inestimable benefit to many an inmate in contributing to the support of his family, and in tiding him over at the time of his parole when the state throws him upon his own resources with the sum of \$5.00 in his pocket. By glancing at the tables submitted in the report of the Chief Clerk it will be seen that the wages thus earned by inmates during the biennial period now closing amounted to the sum of \$17,485.23.

#### AGRICULTURE:

The Reformatory has branched out in its farming operations from year to year, until it has reached a maximum of approximately 800 acres of tilled land in 1920. This does not include hay land upon which the hay was grown or the crop contracted, which aggregated 500 acres in 1920.

The land upon the Reformatory farm proper is only a small part of the acreage cultivated by the institution. Farms and hay meadows adjacent to the Reformatory are leased partly upon crop rentals, and partly by contracting for the hay in the field at an agreed price per ton. Crop rentals given are one-third of the crop for grain crops and one-half of the crop for hay. The contract price for hay bought in the fields has averaged \$11.00 per ton for the past biennial period. The net value of rentals thus paid in the past four years would go a long way toward purchasing a farm of sufficient size to meet all the requirements of the institution.

The farms are operated entirely by inmate labor. Upon the Switzer farm a camp is established each year under the supervision of an overseer. The other farms, except hay camps, are operated directly from the institution, the men going to and from the work in the two trucks maintained by the institution.

The tilling of the land is done with gasoline tractors, two of which are owned and used by the Reformatory.

Because of the short season, only hardy grains can be successfully cultivated. The principal crops are field peas, oats and wheat. The hay is largely timothy and clover of a high grade and the surplus finds ready sale at good prices in the local markets.

The gardens at the Reformatory furnish a variety of hardy vegetables. More than 100,000 pounds of rutabagas are produced annually, and large crops of turnips, table and stock beets, beans, garden peas and other vegetables are produced, for the use of the institution. The climate and soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of head lettuce, and it is planned to put out a considerable acreage of this vegetable in 1921.

Surplus products from the farm are sold, the proceeds being covered into the cash fund in custody of the State Treasurer. This fund has been drawn upon during the past two years, partly for maintenance, but largely to build up the investment account of the institution by purchasing foundation herds of registered live stock, which will be mentioned in another item of this report.

The agricultural operations of the Reformatory during the past two years have been successful beyond our anticipation. This success confirms our belief that the natural industrial activity of the institution should be farming and stock raising, and that the Reformatory should own and operate sufficient land to make the institution self-supporting.

Below is given a detailed statement of production for the years 1919-1920:

**GRAIN—**

Farm	Owner	Product	Measure	1919	1920	Total
Reformatory	State	Barley	Bushel.....	158	454	612
Reformatory	State	Oats	Bushel.....	381	250	631
Reformatory	State	Wheat	Bushel.....	276	.....	276
Reformatory	State	Peas	Bushel.....	378	350	728
Camp No. 1	J. B. Switzer	Peas	Bushel.....	3,743	5,698	9,441
Camp No. 1	J. B. Switzer	Oats	Bushel.....	9,124	7,711	16,835
Camp No. 1	J. B. Switzer	Wheat	Bushel.....	1,448	2,000	3,448
Johnson	W. B. Griffith	Peas	Bushel.....	.....	556	556
Johnson	W. B. Griffith	Oats	Bushel.....	.....	74	74
Nachtrieb	C. Nachtrieb	Wheat	Bushel.....	67	129	196
Nachtrieb	C. Nachtrieb	Oats	Bushel.....	220	274	494
Nachtrieb	C. Nachtrieb	Peas	Bushel.....	394	185	579
TOTAL.....				16,189	17,681	33,870

**POTATOES—**

Reformatory	State	Potatoes	Pound.....	145,250	312,000	457,250
Morrison	C. Morrison	Potatoes	Pound.....	15,000	.....	15,000
TOTAL.....				160,250	312,000	472,250

**HAY (GROWN)—**

Reformatory	State	Hay	Tons.....	75	75	150
Nachtrieb	C. Nachtrieb	Hay	Tons.....	180	190	370
Switzer	J. B. Switzer	Hay	Tons.....	200	200	400
Johnson	E. W. Griffith	Hay	Tons.....	.....	30	30
TOTAL.....				455	495	950

**HAY (CONTRACT)—**

Erhart	E. Erhart	Hay	Tons.....	189	220	409
Barnes	H. Slate	Hay	Tons.....	.....	115	115
TOTAL.....				189	335	524

**COMPARATIVE CROP REPORT—**

Crop	Bushels	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Oats.....	Bushels	2,356	890	3,819	3,924	9,725	8,264
Peas.....	Bushels	1,070	890	3,136	2,096	4,515	6,641
Wheat.....	Bushels	1,044	477	457	879	1,791	2,129
Barley.....	Bushels	790	710	568	292	158	454
Rye.....	Bushels	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.....		5,363	2,967	7,980	7,191	16,189	17,488

Potatoes.....	Pounds	25,000	88,000	343,000	81,150	160,250	312,000
Hay, grown.....	Tons	250	200	273	335	455	495
Hay, contract.....	Tons	83	150	362	550	189	365

760

**STOCK RAISING:**

For years the Reformatory limited its stock raising activities to the production of work animals, a few cows for dairy purposes and cattle and hogs in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the institution. The biennial period 1919-1920 is marked by a radical departure from this policy. The extensive agricultural operations has made it necessary to increase our herds in direct proportion. The pea pastures are extensive enough to fatten many hogs. In 1919 two cars of fat hogs were shipped to the market, one of which was fattened entirely upon the shattered peas in the fields. The other car was fattened upon the fields and finished upon the screenings from the grain prepared for sale. The 1920 shipments of hogs will be greater, at least three cars being now nearly ready for the market. These hogs are raised by the Reformatory, and are prepared for the market at a minimum of expense.

The Reformatory has now a couple of hundred head of grade cattle upon the range. Two carloads of grass-fed cattle were marketed during the past two years, and the institution now supplies the greater part of beef consumed in the institution.

With the introduction of tractors and trucks into the farming operations, a smaller number of horses are required. Yet a dozen teams are constantly employed, winter and summer, in the farm work.

Early in 1919 the Reformatory made its initial investment in registered live stock. This has been continued until now the institution has an investment in this line of more than \$30,000.00.

The purpose served in engaging in this industry is two-fold. Primarily, it provides valuable and instructive employment for a large number of inmates. Secondly, the Reformatory expects to be of service to the state in building up the stock growing industry by encouraging the breeding of better animals. As a further consideration, the Reformatory expects to build up the investment, until the profits will contribute materially to the support of the institution.

**Cattle, Hereford:**

The Reformatory has now a splendid foundation herd of Hereford cattle. The herd is headed by the young bull, Beau Blanchard 86th, who in breeding and individuality ranks with the best animals of his breed. A number of young bulls from this herd are now ready for the market, and it is expected to sell to Colorado farmers, at farmer prices.

**Holstein:**

The Reformatory has a splendid dairy herd, headed by a magnificent Holstein bull, bought as a calf from a Colorado stock grower. The cows are not all registered, but the next two years will witness the weeding out of cows not eligible to registry, supplanting them with the best thoroughbreds that can be obtained.

The dairy is a very profitable department of the Reformatory, supplying all dairy products used at the institution, and is expected to be yet more profitable when it can supply throughbred young stock for the markets.

#### **Horses, Percheron:**

The Reformatory owns one of the best young Percheron stallions in the State, a prize winner at every show where he has been exhibited. He has thus far been kept for the exclusive use of the institution, in breeding up the work animals to a higher standard. Two magnificent young registered mares were bought in 1919, both sired by the celebrated Houleux, a grand champion in his class.

#### **Hogs, Duroc:**

The Duroc-Jersey foundation herd of the Reformatory, purchased during the past biennial period, will compare favorably with any that can be found. This herd is constantly increasing, and is intended to supplant entirely the herds of other breeds now owned by the institution. Experience has demonstrated the adaptability of this breed of hogs to the rigorous climate at this altitude, and while the Reformatory has animals of other breeds, it expects to confine its attention entirely to Durocs in the future.

#### **Sheep, Rambouillet and Hampshire:**

The Reformatory now owns good flocks of Hampshire and Rambouillet sheep. These animals are the best that could be obtained, the Hampshire having been imported from England. The young rams of both breeds found ready sale at fancy prices in face of the slump in the sheep market, and the Reformatory expects to increase its flocks in these two breeds until it will be in position to go to the market with registered ram lambs in car lots.

#### **Investment in Live Stock:**

The investment in thoroughbred animals has been made entirely from the cash fund, derived through the sale of surplus products, and not any portion drawn from appropriation accounts.

#### **FINANCIAL:**

The constantly increasing population of the institution, together with the unprecedented cost of everything used in maintenance, including food, supplies, clothing, freight, transportation, and labor, has made the problem of keeping within the appropriations made by the state an extremely difficult one. I am glad to say, however, that by the practice of the strictest economy, this has been accomplished. The cash fund has been drawn upon for maintenance purposes to the extent of \$10,090.02, but every obligation of the Reformatory for the fiscal period has been met with funds belonging to that period.

**Reformatory Cash Fund:**

The Reformatory cash fund is made up from the sales of surplus crops. During the past fiscal period there has been received into this fund from various sources, shown in detail in the Chief Clerk's Report, a total revenue of \$39,835.16. In addition to the amount expended for maintenance purposes, a very considerable amount has been invested in foundation herds of registered live stock, as is shown in a separate item of this report.

**Maintenance Appropriation:**

An appropriation of \$127,000.00 was made by the last legislature for maintenance expense during the fiscal period. This amount, for the reasons above mentioned, has proven inadequate for the needs of the institution. This represents, upon the basis of 1919-1920 population, a per capita expense of but \$1.21 per day, including in the calculation every item of expense, overhead and otherwise.

The change made in the rule relating to grading, mentioned elsewhere, will undoubtedly result in greatly increasing the population of the institution. It is anticipated that by May 1st of the coming year the Reformatory population will average at least 250 inmates, which average will not be lowered during the coming biennium.

The slightly increased estimate for 1921-1922 shown in detail in the appended statement, which has been certified to the State Budget and Efficiency Commissioner, represents an actual decrease in the per capita cost of maintenance, below that of the past biennial period.

**Specific Purpose Appropriations, Hospital Building:**

Appropriation of \$7,500.00 was made by the last legislature for the purpose of erecting a small hospital building for the use of the Reformatory. This amount was concededly inadequate, being in fact just one-half of the cost of such a building according to careful estimates. This sum has been expended principally in the purchase of building material, but \$1,100.00 having been spent for labor and superintendence, including salaries of guards and mechanics, and also including all charges for plans and specifications. All building material and mill work has been purchased and paid for, including fire-proof roofing. Cement for construction of building block has been purchased and nearly if not quite enough block to complete the building have been made. There is needed for the completion and equipment of the building an additional sum of \$7,500.00 to be used for the following purposes:

Plumbing.....	\$1,200.00
Heating plant.....	1,100.00
Surgical instruments and equipment.....	4,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures, etc.....	700.00
	\$7,500.00

**Repairs and Improvements:**

\$5,000.00 is asked for this item, being the same amount appropriated and used during 1919-1920. This amount barely offsets natural depreciation in the plant equipment. A considerable part of this sum will be used in 1921-1922 in repairing a flume belonging to the institution, which work is necessary to protect vested water rights appurtenant to the real estate holdings, and in providing the additional cell house and dormitory equipment required by the increasing population. The Reformatory has but 106 cells, with an average population at the present date of more than 170 inmates, hence the necessity of continuing this appropriation.

**Tools and Implements:**

\$5,000.00 is asked for this item. The extensive agricultural operations carried on necessitate greater expenditure for equipment in the nature of farm machinery. The annual cost of threshing the grain grown at the institution approximates the cost of a completely equipped threshing outfit. It is only good business management to provide the proper and necessary machinery for farm work.

The institution has been fortunate in securing two good trucks from the State Highway Department without cost, which trucks are used in keeping up the roads adjacent to the Reformatory and leased land, and in handling the enormous crops produced by the institution.

**Boiler Equipment and Plant:**

\$8,000.00 is asked for replacement of the boilers used at the plant, and for the erection of necessary foundations and smokestacks. The boilers now in use have been in service 26 years, and cannot longer be used with safety. They have been limited to an extremely low pressure during the past four years, and their use after the present winter will not be permitted by the State Boiler Inspection Department. The amount asked is placed at the lowest figure, and much of the material to be used is now on hand. This expenditure is imperative, and cannot be avoided.

**1921-1922 Budget:**

The following table shows the detail of contemplated 1921-1922 expense, as certified to the State Budget and Efficiency Commissioner, and the amounts indicated are in each particular only sufficient to meet the needs of the institution with very careful and conservative management.



**Detail of 1921-1922 Budget.**

**Estimate of Expense of Colorado State Reformatory for the Fiscal Period 1921-1922 as Certified to the State Budget and Efficiency Commissioner.**

Item	1921	1922
Salaries	Maint. \$ 36,210.00	\$ 36,210.00
Expense of Board	Maint. 300.00	300.00
Clothing	Maint. 10,000.00	10,000.00
Provisions	Maint. 15,000.00	15,000.00
Drugs and Medicines	Maint. 850.00	850.00
Hospital Expense and Supplies	Maint. 500.00	500.00
Freight and Express	Maint. 4,500.00	4,500.00
Fuel, Light and Power	Maint. 4,500.00	4,500.00
Insurance	Maint. 500.00	500.00
Paroles, Discharges and Escapes	Maint. 3,500.00	3,500.00
Postage, Stationery and Office Exp.	Maint. 700.00	700.00
Repairs and Betterments	Maint. 500.00	500.00
Stock Feed, Medicine, Vet.	Maint. 900.00	900.00
Telegraph and Telephone	Maint. 500.00	500.00
Laundry Supplies	Maint. 500.00	500.00
Inc. and Undistributed	Maint. 1,750.00	1,750.00
Beds and Bedding	Maint. 1,000.00	1,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	Maint. 1,000.00	1,000.00
Stable Expense, Harness	Maint. 150.00	150.00
Farm and Garden Expense	Maint. 1,250.00	1,250.00
Electrical Supplies	Maint. 250.00	250.00
Utility Equipment Expense	Maint. 2,100.00	2,100.00
Printing Press Expense	Maint. 150.00	150.00
School Expense	Maint. 750.00	750.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 87,360.00</b>	<b>\$ 87,360.00</b>
Hospital Building	Spec. Appro. \$ 7,500.00	
Machinery and Implements	Spec. Appro. 2,500.00	2,500.00
Repairs and Improvements	Spec. Appro. 2,500.00	2,500.00
Boilers and Plans	Spec. Appro. 8,000.00	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$107,800.00</b>	<b>\$ 92,360.00</b>

**RULES AND REGULATIONS:**

Changes in the rules and regulations relating to grading and parole, to which reference has been made in another section of this report, were adopted by the Board of Corrections in September, 1920, becoming operative in respect to all inmates committed on and after October 1st, 1920. These changes were made upon recommendation of the warden, and increase by about 50% the number of credit marks required for eligibility to parole.

Under the former regulation, it was possible for an inmate committed to the institution to grade, that is, become eligible to parole, with good behavior and diligence in his duties, in a minimum time of seven and one-half months.

The rule itself was very generally misunderstood. By many it was interpreted to mean that an inmate who had attained the specified grading had served his time, and was entitled to release upon parole, regardless of all other considerations.

Many inmates came in with the understanding, had in many cases from court officers, that by behaving themselves while here, they would be entitled to release in a few months.

While such an interpretation was not contemplated in the indeterminate sentence law, under which all inmates are committed to the Reformatory, the warden felt that the amendment of the rule as above given would be helpful in reaching a better understanding as to the meaning of the law and at the same time, actu-

ally increase the average time served by inmates; which increase, in his judgment, was warranted by the experience of the institution in dealing with paroled inmates, and so advised the Board of Corrections.

Notice of the adoption of the rules was given the criminal courts of the State, and district attorneys, also sheriffs of the several counties.

The regulations as amended do not in any manner interfere with the discretionary power of the Board of Corrections in matters relating to paroles.

#### **EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL:**

Prior to March, 1920, the school system of the institution was organized under the supervision of Rev. A. A. Kidder, institution chaplain, with one teacher, Mr. Tyler E. Wright. The resignation of Mr. Kidder in March of this year left the position of school superintendent vacant, which vacancy has not as yet been filled.

I regret to say that our school is lacking, both in organization and in equipment. It is hoped that these deficiencies will be supplied during the coming biennial period, and steps have been taken to bring about this result.

The estimate of expense for the 1921-1922 budget includes an item of \$750.00 per annum for school expense, which amount it is planned to expend in securing additional equipment for the school. An item of \$2,100.00 per annum is also included, which amount is set aside for the purpose of securing the services of a superintendent whose training, equipment and personality qualify him to undertake the important educational work of the Reformatory.

It is hoped that the school may be so organized that it will head the sociological, recreational and athletic activities of the institution.

The institution has a very creditable library, to which additions have been made during the past year, and subscribes to many of the leading magazines and periodicals. Obligation to woman's clubs, particularly those of Buena Vista, Leadville and Grand Junction, for valuable contribution of reading matter during the past two years, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

A special cash fund known as the Inmates Library and Entertainment Fund, derived from various sources, is set aside to meet the expense incidental to the upkeep of the library, and to the amusements pursued by the inmates, which include baseball, football, and basket ball. The total receipts to this fund for 1919-1920 aggregated \$407.42, of which a cash balance of \$281.92 remains in the treasury.

The "Young American," a monthly magazine, has been issued regularly. It is planned to increase the size of this publication from four pages to eight pages, beginning with the January number. In addition, arrangements have been made to issue a weekly

paper devoted entirely to institution matters, for distribution among the inmates only. This paper, the first number of which will appear the week of January 1st, 1921, will be edited and made up entirely by inmates, under supervision as to matter published.

#### **RELIGIOUS SERVICES:**

On March 10th, 1920, the Rev. A. A. Kidder, resident chaplain of the institution, resigned his position and moved to California. Prior to that time, religious services were regularly held, and the chaplain was in constant attendance. The chapel has at all times been open to nonsectarian services by ministers of all denominations.

The resident Catholic clergyman was given every opportunity to visit the inmates of his faith, and hold services for them. He was granted an honorarium of \$10.00 per month to partly reimburse him for expense incurred.

Since the departure of Mr. Kidder, the institution has been compelled to rely upon the courtesy of visiting ministers for religious services. The vacant chaplaincy has not as yet been supplied. One reason for this is to be found in the statutory limitations upon the amount of salary which can be paid the chaplain. The statute limits the amount of compensation to \$1,200.00 per annum, and it is difficult to interest a man who is really fitted for this all-important work when the compensation allowed is insufficient to provide for his proper maintenance.

## REPORT OF CLERK

Buena Vista, Colorado,  
December 15, 1920.

HON. M. P. CAPP, *Warden*,  
State Reformatory.

Herewith I submit financial and statistical report for the biennial period 1919-1920.

JOHN LYNCH, Chief Clerk,  
Colorado State Reformatory.

## COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY

## FINANCIAL REPORT BIENNIAL PERIOD 1919-1920.

**APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—****Receipts:**

Maintenance Appropriation .....	\$ 16,000.00	
Maintenance Appropriation .....	111,000.00	
Hospital Building Appropriation .....	7,500.00	
Tools and Implements Appropriation .....	3,500.00	
Improvements and Repairs Appropriation .....	5,000.00	
		\$143,000.00

**Disbursements:**

Salaries Officers .....	Maintenance	\$16,152.96
Salaries Employees .....	Maintenance	11,276.46
Salaries Guards .....	Maintenance	23,496.81
Clothing .....	Maintenance	12,598.44
Provisions .....	Maintenance	19,634.24
Drugs and Medicines .....	Maintenance	1,523.75
Hospital Expense .....	Maintenance	1,069.74
Freight and Express .....	Maintenance	6,223.59
Fuel, Light and Power .....	Maintenance	5,571.01
Insurance .....	Maintenance	841.14
Paroles, Discharges, Escapes .....	Maintenance	5,268.36
Stationery, Office Expense, Postage .....	Maintenance	1,312.44
Repairs and Betterments .....	Maintenance	1,513.15
School Expense .....	Maintenance	39.60
Stock Feed, Medicine, Veterinary .....	Maintenance	1,148.68
Telephone and Telegraph .....	Maintenance	923.82
Laundry Supplies .....	Maintenance	244.58
Incidental and Undistributed .....	Maintenance	3,029.94
Beds and Bedding .....	Maintenance	1,081.29
Furniture and Fixtures .....	Maintenance	1,468.81
Harness and Stable Expense .....	Maintenance	292.16
Farm and Garden Expense .....	Maintenance	6,815.45
Tools and Implements .....	Maintenance	39.90
Electrical Supplies .....	Maintenance	405.61
Printing Press Expense .....	Maintenance	170.81
Utility Equipment Expense .....	Maintenance	1,897.75
Warden's Revolving Fund .....	Maintenance	2,000.00
Interest Cert. Ind. Misc. ....	Maintenance	690.15
Expense Board of Corrections .....	Maintenance	269.35
Labor and Superintendence .....	Hosp. Bldg.	1,160.70
Materials and Supplies .....	Hosp. Bldg.	6,332.65
Miscellaneous Improvements and Repairs .....	Impr. & Repr.	4,999.37
Miscellaneous Tools and Implements .....	Tools & Impl.	3,499.98
To General Fund .....	Maintenance	.01
To General Fund .....	Hosp. Bldg.	6.65
To General Fund .....	Impr. & Repr.	.63
To General Fund .....	Tools & Impl.	.02
		\$143,000.00

**CASH FUNDS—**

**State Cash (Account with Warden):**

Balance cash December 1, 1918.....		\$ 2,229.09
Receipts—		
Sale of hay .....	\$11,575.28	
Sale of grain .....	8,028.12	
Sale of cattle and beef.....	2,605.24	
Sale of hogs and pork .....	10,281.91	
Sale of dairy and poultry products.....	1,059.70	
Sale of miscellaneous products .....	4,879.12	
Sale of sheep .....	875.00	
Revolving Fund .....	2,000.00	
		<u>\$42,073.37</u>

**Disbursements:**

Remitted State Treasurer .....		\$44,064.25
Sundry Refunds .....		9.21
		<u>\$44,073.46</u>
		<u>\$44,073.46</u>

**Reformatory Cash Fund (Account with State Treasurer):**

Balance December 1, 1918.....	\$ 5,196.88	
Remitted by Warden .....	44,064.25	
Vouchers Drawn—		
Cattle (investment account) .....	\$20,034.00	
Horses (investment account) .....	1,560.00	
Sheep (investment account) .....	7,809.63	
Hogs (Investment account) .....	3,425.70	
		<u>\$32,829.33</u>
For Hay Contract .....	6,339.98	
		<u>6,339.98</u>
Farm and Garden Expense...Maintenance	438.40	
Incidental and Undistributed Maintenance	971.61	
Expense Board Corrections...Maintenance	474.47	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	129.87	
Utility Equipment Expense...Maintenance	758.80	
Clothing .....	259.25	
Paroles, Discharges, Escapes.Maintenance	1,171.89	
Provisions .....	562.03	
Stock Feed, Medicine, Vet.....Maintenance	225.00	
Drugs .....	161.60	
Stationery and Office Exp.....Maintenance	72.55	
Printing Press Expense .....	30.23	
Improvements and Repairs...Maintenance	84.35	
Freight and Express .....	1,312.91	
Fuel, Light and Power .....	655.40	
Salaries Officers .....	1,088.33	
Salaries Guards .....	675.00	
Salaries Employees .....	778.33	
Insurance .....	240.00	
		<u>10,090.02</u>
		<u>\$49,259.33</u>
Balance to General Revenue .....		1.80
	<u>\$49,261.13</u>	<u>\$49,261.13</u>

**Inmates Cash Fund, 1919:**

Balance December 1, 1918 .....	\$ 716.87	
Deposits—December, 1918 .....	\$ 648.46	
January, 1919 .....	836.93	
February, 1919 .....	585.38	
March, 1919 .....	774.87	
April, 1919 .....	747.00	
May, 1919 .....	552.30	
June, 1919 .....	704.48	
July, 1919 .....	350.69	
August, 1919 .....	447.50	
September, 1919 .....	573.87	
October, 1919 .....	1,518.01	
November, 1919 .....	979.62	
	<u>8,719.11</u>	
Withdrawals—December, 1918 .....	\$ 670.95	
January, 1919 .....	909.00	
February, 1919 .....	529.43	
March, 1919 .....	833.51	
April, 1919 .....	471.37	
May, 1919 .....	451.53	
June, 1919 .....	903.67	
July, 1919 .....	732.10	
August, 1919 .....	395.34	
September, 1919 .....	615.37	
October, 1919 .....	1,397.51	
November, 1919 .....	938.81	
	<u>8,848.58</u>	
Balance December 1, 1919 .....		587.40
	<u>\$9,435.98</u>	<u>\$9,435.98</u>

**Inmates Cash Fund, 1920:**

Balance December 1, 1919 .....	\$ 587.40	
Deposits—December, 1919 .....	\$ 957.18	
January, 1920 .....	996.01	
February, 1920 .....	771.80	
March, 1920 .....	1,129.96	
April, 1920 .....	635.10	
May, 1920 .....	597.60	
June, 1920 .....	1,121.97	
July, 1920 .....	1,805.21	
August, 1920 .....	1,078.09	
September, 1920 .....	762.14	
October, 1920 .....	2,561.46	
November, 1920 .....	734.80	
	<u>13,151.32</u>	
Withdrawals—December, 1919 .....	\$ 914.40	
January, 1920 .....	918.21	
February, 1920 .....	515.14	
March, 1920 .....	773.22	
April, 1920 .....	882.46	
May, 1920 .....	393.96	
June, 1920 .....	1,038.20	
July, 1920 .....	1,474.14	
August, 1920 .....	1,063.11	
September, 1920 .....	1,008.62	
October, 1920 .....	2,303.46	
November, 1920 .....	1,043.51	
	<u>\$12,328.43</u>	
Balance December 1, 1920 .....		1,410.29
	<u>\$13,738.72</u>	<u>\$13,738.72</u>

**Inmates Library and Entertainment Fund (Cash):**

Receipts .....	\$407.42
Disbursements .....	281.92
Balance December 1, 1920 .....	<u>\$125.50</u>

**Earnings of Inmates Fiscal Period 1919-1920:**

Month	Fiscal Year	
	1919	1920
December	\$ 572.91	\$ 732.33
January	637.09	887.63
February	510.78	494.80
March	610.26	610.91
April	603.50	547.12
May	346.40	498.96
June	544.70	935.65
July	214.64	1,609.16
August	361.72	1,010.75
September	383.64	600.85
October	1,343.17	2,408.31
November	514.14	605.81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Earnings	\$6,642.95	\$10,942.28
		<hr/>
		\$17,585.23

**COST OF MAINTAINING REFORMATORY, FISCAL PERIOD 1919-1920:**

Item	FUND		
	Maintenance	Cash	Total
Salaries Officers	\$ 16,152.96	\$ 1,088.33	\$ 17,241.29
Salaries Employees	11,276.46	778.33	12,054.79
Salaries Guards	23,496.81	675.00	24,171.81
Clothing	12,598.44	259.25	12,857.69
Provisions	19,634.24	562.03	10,196.27
Drugs and Medicine	1,523.75	161.60	1,685.35
Hospital Expense	1,069.74	.....	1,069.74
Freight and Drayage	6,223.59	1,312.91	7,536.50
Fuel, Light and Power	5,571.01	655.40	6,226.41
Insurance	841.14	240.00	1,081.14
Paroles, Discharges, Escapes	5,268.36	1,171.89	6,440.25
Stationery, Postage, Office Expense	1,312.44	72.55	1,384.99
Repairs and Betterments	1,513.15	84.35	1,597.50
School Expense	39.60	.....	39.60
Stock Feed, Medicine, Veterinary	1,148.68	225.00	1,053.69
Telephone and Telegraph	923.82	129.87	1,053.69
Laundry Supplies	244.58	.....	244.58
Incidental and Undistributed	3,029.94	971.61	4,001.55
Beds and Bedding	1,081.29	.....	1,081.29
Furniture and Fixtures	1,468.81	.....	1,468.81
Harness and Stable Expense	292.16	.....	292.16
Farm and Garden Expense	6,815.45	438.40	7,253.85
Tools and Implements	39.90	.....	39.90
Electrical Supplies	405.61	.....	405.61
Printing Press Expense	170.81	30.23	201.04
Utility Equipment Expense	1,897.75	758.80	2,656.55
Interest Certi. Indebtedness	690.15	.....	-690.15
Expense Board Corrections	269.35	474.47	743.82
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$124,999.99	\$10,090.02	\$135,090.01
Total Cost of Maintaining Reformatory			\$135,090.01
Cost Per Day			184.80
Per Capita Cost Per Day			1.21

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FISCAL PERIOD 1919-1920.

	Committed	Paroled Returned	Escaped Returned	Paroled	Escaped	Transferred	Died	Pardoned	Average Population
December, 1918	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
January, 1919	30	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
February, 1919	26	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
March, 1919	26	5	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	123
April, 1919	26	1	1	10	.....	2	.....	.....	148
May, 1919	13	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	155
June, 1919	21	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
July, 1919	16	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
August, 1919	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
September, 1919	22	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
October, 1919	12	.....	1	27	4	.....	.....	.....	163
November, 1919	37	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	1	152
	<u>250</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,696</u>

December, 1919	26	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
January, 1920	29	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
February, 1920	4	1	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	171
March, 1920	22	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
April, 1920	18	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
May, 1920	11	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	183
June, 1920	17	1	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	184
July, 1920	11	1	.....	17	2	16	.....	.....	170
August, 1920	11	2	.....	20	1	.....	.....	.....	156
September, 1920	22	1	.....	15	4	2	.....	.....	154
October, 1920	21	1	1	30	4	1	.....	.....	142
November, 1920	19	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
	<u>211</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>1,984</u>

**Summary of Movement of Population:**

Population December 1, 1918	94
Committed	250
Paroles Returned	6
Escapes Returned	2
	<u>352</u>
Paroles	186
Escaped	4
Transferred	2
Died	1
Pardoned	2
	<u>195</u>
Present at Close of Year	157
Total Population for Year	1,696
Average Daily Population	141
Population on December 1, 1919	157
Committed	211
Paroles Returned	13
Escapes Returned	3
	<u>384</u>
Paroled	205
Escaped	11
Transferred	20
Died	1
	<u>237</u>
Present at Close of Year	147
Total Population for Year	1,984
Average Daily Population	165



COUNTIES OF CONVICTION OF INMATES COMMITTED,  
BIENNIAL PERIOD 1919-1920.

County	—Crime Against—			Totals
	Person	Property	Public Order	
Adams .....	.....	4	.....	4
Archuleta .....	1	1	.....	2
Arapahoe .....	.....	4	.....	4
Baca .....	1	1	.....	2
Bent .....	2	1	.....	3
Boulder .....	2	21	.....	24
Chaffee .....	.....	8	.....	8
Cheyenne .....	.....	1	.....	1
Conejos .....	2	1	.....	3
Crowley .....	.....	3	.....	3
Delta .....	.....	1	.....	1
Denver .....	7	137	.....	144
Douglas .....	1	1	.....	2
Elbert .....	.....	1	.....	1
El Paso .....	3	23	.....	26
Fremont .....	.....	3	.....	3
Grand .....	.....	1	.....	1
Garfield .....	3	6	.....	9
Gunnison .....	.....	1	.....	1
Huerfano .....	1	7	.....	8
Jefferson .....	.....	6	.....	6
Kit Carson .....	1	2	.....	3
Lake .....	.....	2	.....	2
La Plata .....	1	5	.....	6
Larimer .....	1	12	.....	13
Las Animas .....	1	15	.....	16
Lincoln .....	.....	8	.....	8
Logan .....	.....	6	.....	6
Moffat .....	.....	1	.....	1
Mesa .....	.....	7	.....	7
Montrose .....	.....	5	.....	5
Montezuma .....	.....	1	.....	1
Morgan .....	.....	4	1	5
Otero .....	1	22	.....	23
Ouray .....	.....	1	.....	1
Prowers .....	2	15	.....	17
Pueblo .....	.....	30	.....	30
Rio Grande .....	1	4	.....	5
Rio Blanco .....	.....	2	.....	2
Routt .....	.....	2	.....	2
Saguache .....	.....	1	.....	1
San Miguel .....	.....	3	.....	3
Sedgwick .....	.....	6	.....	6
Washington .....	.....	2	.....	2
Phillips .....	.....	2	.....	2
Weld .....	4	33	1	38
Yuma .....	.....	1	.....	1
	36	423	2	461

OFFENSES OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL  
PERIOD 1919-1920.

Grand Larceny .....	117
Larceny .....	76
Burglary and Larceny .....	64
Burglary .....	57
Forgery .....	44
Robbery .....	28
Rape .....	20
Larceny of Live Stock .....	9
Assault to Kill .....	7
Receiving Stolen Goods .....	6
Fictitious Checks .....	6
False Pretenses .....	5
Assault to Rob .....	3
Malicious Mischief .....	3
Confidence Game .....	2
Assault to Rape .....	2
Living from Earnings of Prostitutes .....	2
Indecent Liberties with Children .....	1
Larceny from Person .....	1
Bootlegging .....	1
Embezzlement .....	1
Buggery .....	1
Manslaughter .....	1
Obstructing Railroad Track .....	1
Perjury .....	1
Larceny as Bailee .....	1

AGE OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL PERIOD  
1919-1920.

Age	—Crime Against—			Totals
	Person	Property	Public Order	
16 .....	1	25	....	26
17 .....	6	64	....	70
18 .....	7	72	....	79
19 .....	8	98	1	107
20 .....	3	65	....	68
21 .....	2	31	....	33
22 .....	3	20	....	23
23 .....	4	17	....	21
24 .....	1	13	1	15
25 .....	..	11	....	11
26 .....	1	1	....	2
27 .....	....	1	....	1
28 .....	....	3	....	3
29 .....	....	1	....	1
30 .....	....	....	....	....
31 .....	....	1	....	1
	—	—	—	—
	36	423	2	461
Total of Ages at Commitment.....				8931
Average Age at Commitment .....				19.37 years

NOTE: This average taken from the inmates' statements at the time of admission, is at least two years below the actual average of ages of inmates at the time of commitment. It is a common practice of young men accused of crime to claim ages much lower than their actual ages, for the purpose of evading a penitentiary sentence.

NATIVITY OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL PERIOD  
1919-1920.

Alabama .....	1	Ohio .....	8
Arizona .....	2	Oklahoma .....	20
Arkansas .....	4	Oregon .....	3
California .....	4	Pennsylvania .....	8
Colorado .....	120	South Carolina .....	2
Delaware .....	1	South Dakota .....	2
Florida .....	1	Tennessee .....	5
Georgia .....	1	Texas .....	19
Idaho .....	2	Washington .....	6
Iowa .....	10	West Virginia .....	1
Illinois .....	28	Wisconsin .....	4
Indiana .....	6	Wyoming .....	4
Kansas .....	27	Austria .....	1
Kentucky .....	5	Argentine .....	2
Louisiana .....	2	Bohemia .....	1
Maryland .....	1	Denmark .....	1
Massachusetts .....	1	England .....	1
Michigan .....	2	France .....	1
Minnesota .....	5	Germany .....	3
Mississippi .....	6	India .....	1
Missouri .....	38	Ireland .....	1
Montana ..	2	Mexico .....	44
Nebraska .....	18	Poland .....	2
New Mexico .....	11	Russia .....	8
New Jersey .....	2	Wales ..	1
New York .....	12		—
North Dakota .....	1	TOTAL .....	461

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL  
PERIOD 1919-1920.

Laborer .....	209	Tailor .....	1
Farmer .....	91	Meat Cutter .....	3
Musician .....	2	Barber .....	6
Machinist Helper .....	15	None .....	5
Printer .....	11	Miner .....	5
Telegraph Operator .....	3	Mill Worker .....	1
Laundry Worker .....	2	Waiter .....	4
Mechanic Apprentice .....	13	Porter .....	2
Clerk .....	16	Chauffeur .....	3
Stationery Engineer .....	2	Dairy Worker .....	1
Painter .....	2	Upholsterer .....	1
Butcher .....	2	Shoemaker .....	2
Cook .....	6	Garage Worker .....	3
Street Worker .....	4	Tool Dresser .....	1
Student .....	6	Steward .....	1
Boiler Maker Apprentice.....	3	Steam Fitter .....	1
Sailor .....	2	Rubber Worker .....	1
Advertising .....	1	Baker .....	3
Salesman .....	5	Cement Worker .....	1
Teamster .....	4	Stenographer .....	1
Carpenter .....	1	Cabinet Maker .....	1
Stationary Fireman .....	6	Bell Hop .....	1
Brakeman .....	1	Bookkeeper .....	1
Telephone Lineman .....	1		—
Electrician .....	4	TOTAL .....	461

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF INMATES COMMITTED,  
BIENNIAL PERIOD 1919-1920.

**Criminal Record:**

Serving Second Term .....	53
Serving Third Term .....	3
Serving Fourth Term .....	1
Serving First Term .....	404
	<hr/>
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**Race:**

White .....	437
Colored .....	24
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**Conjugal Relation:**

Single .....	406
Married .....	54
Widowed .....	1
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**Habits at Time of Commitment:**

Tobacco .....	419
Cigarettes .....	355
Liquor .....	41
Narcotics .....	4
	<hr/>

**Family History:**

Parents Living .....	236
Parents Both Dead .....	49
Father Dead .....	85
Mother Dead .....	59
Parents Separated .....	32
	<hr/>
	461

**Church Affiliations:**

Protestant .....	257
Catholic .....	156
None .....	31
Mormon .....	8
Indian .....	2
Orthodox Greek .....	1
Jewish .....	6
	<hr/>
	461

**Education:**

Illiterate .....	15
Unable to Read and Write English .....	28
Can Read and Write .....	418
	<hr/>
	461

**Grand Standing Claimed:**

Had not attended American Schools .....	43
Below Second Grade .....	6
Second Grade .....	12
Third Grade .....	18
Fourth Grade .....	20
Fifth Grade .....	35
Sixth Grade .....	26
Seventh Grade .....	52
Eighth Grade .....	124
Ninth Grade .....	31
Tenth Grade .....	42
Eleventh Grade .....	15
Twelfth Grade .....	19
Collegiate .....	8
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REPORT OF INSTITUTION PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Corrections and Warden:

I find on my return from Army service July, 1919, no available records for this first quarter of the biennial period, and will make a general report of this time.

There were treated about 50 cases of influenza at the institution, with no fatalities or serious cases. This favorable result is attributed to the lateness of the epidemic reaching this neighborhood. The lack of hospital facilities was very much felt, however, and it is to be hoped that this will be provided for in case of a similar visitation.

Since that time, there has occurred three cases of flu of a mild character.

Tubercular cases have been seven in number and one death—the only one from any cause, in the case of a Mexican inmate. We have lately transferred a tubercular ex-service man to the U. S. P. H. S. care, and have two others under treatment. Likewise an ex-service man with chronic rheumatism was transferred after over a year's care here to that of the Government.

Under treatment at this time are the following:

Morphine and cocaine addiction.....	2
Inflammatory rheumatism.....	1
Tuberculosis, Chr. ....	7
Laceration scalp.....	1
Dental caries-necroses, etc.....	8
Scabies.....	3

A card index system has been inaugurated so that an individual record may be had for each inmate.

One major operation was successfully performed at the institution in the case of a boy whom it was not thought safe to remove to a hospital. A number of minor ones were done for ingrown nails, repair of wounds, etc.

An enormous amount of medical work was done in conformity with the regulations issued by the Venereal Department. Wassermans were taken of all new admissions and treatment given to all positive venereal cases until the demand for labor on the various ranches interfered. We have followed the regulations as issued by the Venereal Department of the State Board of Health and the U. S. P. H. S.

So far, our medical supplies for this work have been furnished through the U. S. Government, and in order to continue, it will be necessary to buy in the market at an estimate of \$200.00 a month. Should new regulations be issued, this may be less accordingly.

**Sanitation:**

The absence of epidemic or contagious diseases speaks for the general sanitation. A thorough cleaning and uniformity of arrangement which facilitates inspection, is noted in the dormitory and cell house.

The messes have been improved when the contents have been criticised and recommendations made.

Plans have been completed for a small hospital and material purchased, exhausting the appropriation. It is hoped that an additional appropriation for finishing and equipment will be made by the legislature.

Thanking you for the co-operation given in this essentially most important work of reformation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) DR. V. P. AYERS,  
Physician.

















