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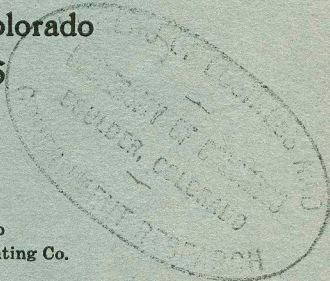
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Biennial Report
of the
State Board of Corrections and Warden
of the
Colorado
State Reformatory



Buena Vista, Colorado
1925-1926

Denver, Colorado
Bradford-Robinson Printing Co.
1926

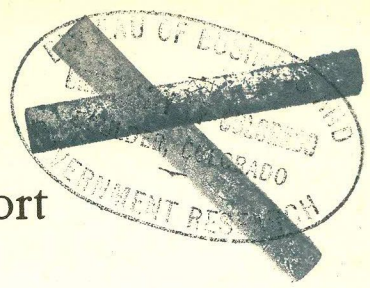


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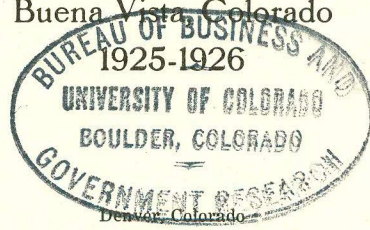
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Biennial Report
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State Board of Corrections and Warden
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State Reformatory



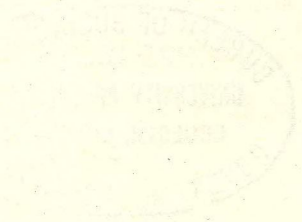
Buena Vista, Colorado



Denver, Colorado
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HON. CLARENCE J. MORLEY, Governor,
State Capitol Building,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

Herewith we submit for your information the report of the Warden of the Colorado State Reformatory at Buena Vista, together with the reports of the heads of the respective departments thereof, for the biennial period ending November 30, 1926.

We are again pleased to state that commendable progress has been made at this institution during the past biennial period and under rather adverse conditions at that, and we urgently request that you give serious consideration to the requests and recommendations made by the Warden of this institution for the ensuing two years, with all of which we are in full accord.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. MOYNIHAN,
FRANK S. HOAG,
MRS. H. L. GRENFELL,
Colorado Board of Corrections.

The Colorado State Reformatory

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

Letter of Transmittal

To the Honorable State Board of Corrections:

I submit herewith my Biennial Report as Warden of the Colorado State Reformatory for the fiscal period 1925-1926. Acknowledgment is made of the support and co-operation of the State Board of Corrections, the Governor of the State, the Auditor of State, the State Treasurer and the Attorney General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. P. CAPP,
Warden.

Buena Vista, Colorado, December 21st, 1926.

Report of Warden

Biennial Period 1925-1926

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ON THE MORAL, ECONOMIC, EXECUTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

I have the honor to submit the Warden's report on the management and administration of the affairs of the Colorado State Reformatory for the biennial period ending November 30th, 1926. I also transmit herewith the reports of the chief clerk and physician.

I have endeavored to continue my previously formulated plans for the conduct and management of the institution, with the one idea uppermost in my mind, mainly: That the object of a reformatory is to reform. I am convinced that the courts do not sentence boys and young men to this institution with the idea that they are criminals, but because they desire to give these offenders against the law, an opportunity to correct a mistake, induced by ignorance, environment, neglect of proper parental training, or possibly the hereditary transmission of vicious and criminal traits. Bad associations, with the cultivation of habits of indolence and intemperance, are usually the principal causes of those errors which send them to this institution.

Discipline:

Discipline is one of the most necessary factors of a well-managed reformatory. The population of a reformatory is made up of a heterogeneous collection of people whose natural tendencies are not to obey, whose recent acts have been disobedience of the laws.

To bring such people into habits of obedience and control requires the exercise of the utmost patience, and a great amount of tact and skill. Punishments and rewards must be so blended as to meet the needs of each individual case, and by means that are both humane and rational. I am convinced from experience that we have been able to accomplish the reformation of many more inmates through the honor system than by any other methods used in the institution.

We have done a great deal of work away from the institution which necessitates the placing of many boys upon their honor, making them trustees on the ranches which we have farmed, wholly unguarded, and with only a foreman directing their work.

Much of our labor is healthy, outdoor work; plowing, harrowing, planting, irrigating, hoeing, harvesting, threshing and cutting, stacking, and baling hay, carting, feeding stock and other outdoor work which furnishes healthy exercise and gives the inmates intelligent ideas of how such work should be done.

Industries and Labor:

The constantly increasing volume of products of the Reformatory now contributes materially to maintenance. The Reformatory is equipped to supply practically all meat products, and does so. Feed and provender of every description for the herds is produced upon the farm and nothing whatever is drawn from the funds of the institution for this purpose, except as to condimental foods and medicines.

We wish we could own, develop and take as much pride in our farm land as we find it possible to do with our livestock. We have ample labor, and ordinarily an excellent water supply, and find that carefully supervised general farming is a most valuable and remunerative method of developing manhood among our inmates. Experience has taught us that this is an excellent opportunity for instilling the habits of industry, responsibility and honesty.

Visualize what it means to have 175 to 200 boys scattered in farm camps up and down a valley for twenty-seven miles. Then make a mental estimate of what it costs to deliver these boys to their places of employment in time, expense and equipment. Consider the time lost in conveying the heavier implements from one distant point to another. Estimate the cost of transportation and the expense of bringing in our crops, or our share of the crops, to a central point. Realize the inconvenience and economic loss of transporting our livestock to widely separated fields. Our inmates are working upon divided territory of approximately one hundred square miles.

Renting may have its peculiar benefits at times for the individual, but in a state institution of this kind, where farming and stock raising provide the principal occupation for our inmates, the ownership of land is essential to our own development and the proper handling of our charges. It is likewise essential that this land be located as near the institution as possible. As it is, we had only a garden plot and room for a limited dairy herd, until this year, when we have had the farm of 320 acres which the institution bought last winter, which nearly adjoins the institution. This farm was purchased at a very reasonable price of \$19,500.00, \$5,000.00 of which is cash paid out of our earnings from the institution, and the remaining payments to be \$5,000.00 at the first of March of each year. This relieves us for this year to some extent. However, only in a small way, as we had a number of farms rented beside this last year.

It hardly seems good business for the State to rent land and pay a rental for it that gives a farmer an adequate maintenance for his farm and interest upon the capital invested in it.

The Reformatory has developed herds of livestock to the extent that it requires more land not only for crops to make them a paying proposition, but also to provide room for the feeding and caring for them during the winter months; which we are deprived of in most cases where we rent, as the farmer is usually unwilling to give up the fall pasture and use the land after the crops are removed. Our livestock is not only furnishing meat for the institution, but is showing a handsome profit, and is responsible for a larger amount of the cash earnings of the institution as well as contributing largely to the reformation of many boys engaged in caring for it.

Livestock Survey:

We buy but little feed, having had a surplus of feed of every description from our farming operations, and would have had a much greater surplus had it not been for our rental payments which in almost every case has been part of the crop. We put up a great deal of hay for the different farmers for part of the hay. Last fall we cut and stacked about 1,900 tons, which was done for little, if any, extra expense to the institution, and most of this hay was cut and put up for one-third of it. This enables us to have plenty of hay for our stock and a good amount to sell, which is bringing from twelve to sixteen dollars per ton.

The following is the summary of the different livestock owned by the Reformatory:

Inventory of Livestock:

103 head of pure-bred Hereford cattle, including bulls, cows, and heifers, at a value of.....	\$ 12,487.50
98 head of pure-bred Holstein cows, including herd bulls.....	22,350.00
14 grade Holstein cows at a value of.....	680.00
199 head of range cattle, valued at.....	1,096.00
43 head of hogs, valued at.....	1,096.00
579 head of pure-bred sheep, valued at.....	26,950.00
247 head of grade cows, valued at.....	2,470.00
132 head of horses and mules, including two registered stallions, four registered mares and colts, valued at	10,025.00
Poultry, valued at.....	300.00
The above gives a total of \$82,328.50. This stock is inventoried very conservatively.	
Total.....	\$ 82,328.50

Paroles and Population:

We have no parole officer and for the past two years have done the parole work mostly by correspondence and are not able to give the help to our paroles that they should have. I have personally looked after a number of cases and in some instances have secured employment and in others returned the boy to the institution, but have endeavored to start them anew without returning them. I

am glad to say that more than 90 per cent. of our paroles are reporting and getting along well. We badly need a parole officer and there should be an appropriation for the salary and expense, for if this work is well done it is a very important factor in getting the boy started in life again.

Our population has increased thirty per cent. above the last biennial period. I think you will note that considering our large increase in population, the Reformatory has been run very economically.

Health:

The health of the inmates has been good during the past period; very little sickness has existed, and practically no contagions nor epidemics and no loss of life.

Reforming Influence:

As great a feature as the economic gain seems to be, all improvements in stock and earnings from farming being due to inmate labor, it is small compared to the practical, social, and economic developments of the inmates of the institution and the especial thing needed for our immediate and future development and usefulness is land.

The efficiency of this institution has been very much handicapped for some time because no adequate administration building and equipment exists thereat. The development of our livestock and general farm policies above enumerated, have increased and materially enlarged office and general indoor work. The careful registration of pure-bred livestock, on which values thereof so largely depend, the bookkeeping necessary to properly record the raising and selling of livestock, cream and crops, make new and constant demands on the time of employees and have thereby increased their responsibilities.

Some space is badly needed to properly house and furnish recreation for many of our employees who are now compelled to spend their resting hours at this institution located one mile from an incorporated town of small population, with no provision for their comfort or amusements. Mindful of the necessity of making improvements as economically as possible, it is urgently recommended that the present concrete block barn be stuccoed, entirely remodelled within and so arranged that all the administration work of our institution can be done and all institution records be kept therein.

The space within this building is of sufficient amount to permit the inclusion of a dormitory, shower baths, a large recreation room and dining room for employees. The necessity for this improvement can not be too strongly urged. The entire cost including furnishings thereof would not exceed \$10,000.

The budget for 1927-1928, the financial and statistical report of the chief clerk and report of the institution physician are hereto attached.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) M. P. CAPP, Warden.

Report of Clerk

Buena Vista, Colorado, December 21st, 1926.

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

Herewith I submit financial and statistical report for the biennial period 1925-1926.

W. G. KEEGAN, Chief Clerk,
Colorado State Reformatory.

COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY FINANCIAL REPORT BIENNIAL PERIOD 1925-1926

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—

Receipts:

Maintenance Appropriation	\$22,300.00	
Maintenance Appropriation	92,700.00	
Salaries Appropriation	13,000.00	
Salaries Appropriation	57,148.55	\$185,148.55

Disbursements:

Salaries Officers	Salaries	\$27,825.09	
Salaries Employees	Salaries	19,172.50	
Salaries Guards	Salaries	23,150.96	
Office Expense	Maintenance	1,733.96	
Expense Board of Corrections.....	Maintenance	39.50	
Provisions	Maintenance	21,235.70	
Clothing	Maintenance	16,972.27	
Bedding and Linen.....	Maintenance	995.61	
Furniture and Fixtures.....	Maintenance	1,928.72	
Medical and Hospital.....	Maintenance	2,256.41	
Paroles, Discharges, Escapes.....	Maintenance	8,650.15	
Library and Entertainment.....	Maintenance	326.29	
Fuel, Light, Power.....	Maintenance	6,577.72	
Freight and Express.....	Maintenance	8,282.04	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	Maintenance	1,143.96	
Laundry Expense	Maintenance	868.78	
Livestock, Investment	Maintenance	194.00	
Livestock, Maintenance	Maintenance	3,144.93	
Livestock, Feed, Medicine, Veterinary,	Maintenance	9,367.03	
Electrical Supplies	Maintenance	431.66	
Tools and Implements.....	Maintenance	921.51	
Farm and Garden.....	Maintenance	5,030.27	
Repairs and Improvements.....	Maintenance	8,344.16	
Insurance	Maintenance	459.75	
School Expense	Maintenance	93.15	
Printing Press	Maintenance	12.41	
Utility Equipment, Investment.....	Maintenance	2,635.50	
Utility Equipment, Operation.....	Maintenance	9,832.22	
Incidental	Maintenance	1,522.06	
Revolving Fund	Maintenance	2,000.00	
To General Revenue.....	Maintenance	.24	
			\$185,148.55

CASH FUNDS:

State Cash (Account with Warden):

Receipts:

Sale of Hay	\$ 705.75	
Sale of Grain.....	961.44	
Sale of Cattle, Beef Products.....	5,150.32	
Sale of Hogs and Pork.....	2,414.06	
Sale of Dairy and Poultry Products.....	2,636.38	
Sale of Sheep and Wool.....	16,288.73	
Sale of Garden Produce	9,711.05	
Sale of Horses.....	936.20	
Sale of Unclassified Products.....	466.93	
		\$39,270.86
Remitted State Treasurer.....	\$39,270.86	
	\$39,270.86	\$39,270.86

Reformatory Cash Fund (Account with State Treasurer):

Receipts:		
Balance December 1st, 1924	\$ 96.13	
Remitted by Warden	41,074.52	
Disbursements:		
Warrants Issued, (Investment Account)—		
Cattle	\$ 6,475.51	
Mules	568.60	
Sheep	8,148.49	
Hogs	848.68	\$16,041.28
Warrants Issued (Maintenance Account)—		
Hay	\$ 337.00	
Salaries	838.06	
Miscellaneous Maintenance	12,139.12	
Motor Vehicle Maintenance	3,942.48	\$17,256.66
Balance State Treasurer		7,872.71
	\$41,170.65	\$41,170.65

Inmates Library and Entertainment Fund, 1925-1926:

Balance, December 1st, 1924	\$.77	
Deposits	26.05	
Withdrawals		\$ 14.31
Balance, December 1st, 1926		12.51
	\$28.62	\$ 28.62

Inmates' Cash Fund, 1925-1926:

Balance, December 1st, 1924	\$ 220.38	
Deposits—December, 1924	\$309.21	
January, 1925	193.55	
February, 1925	76.80	
March, 1925	427.51	
April, 1925	137.37	
May, 1925	278.89	
June, 1925	197.52	
July, 1925	192.20	
August, 1925	304.76	
September, 1925	142.55	
October, 1925	861.07	
November, 1925	254.29	
December, 1926	450.13	
January, 1926	266.70	
February, 1926	283.89	
March, 1926	493.48	
April, 1926	286.33	
May, 1926	347.90	
June, 1926	356.08	
July, 1926	655.56	
August, 1926	411.30	
September, 1926	278.75	
October, 1926	331.09	
November, 1926	463.16	\$ 8,002.09
Withdrawals—December, 1924		\$ 155.76
January, 1925		349.43
February, 1925		92.76
March, 1925		257.59
April, 1925		121.36
May, 1925		186.53
June, 1925		178.48
July, 1925		229.56
August, 1925		434.87
September, 1925		92.90
October, 1925		454.70
November, 1925		277.78
December, 1925		601.32
January, 1926		262.74
February, 1926		237.38
March, 1926		622.51
April, 1926		398.26
May, 1926		206.39
June, 1926		362.22
July, 1926		44.78
August, 1926		674.85
September, 1926		233.01
October, 1926		320.79
November, 1926		328.27
		\$ 7,527.24
Balance, December 1st, 1926		695.23
	\$ 8,222.47	\$ 8,222.47

COST OF MAINTAINING REFORMATORY, FISCAL PERIOD 1925-1926

Items	Salaries	Maintenance	Cash	Total
Salaries Officers	\$ 27,825.09		\$ 354.73	\$ 28,179.82
Salaries Guards	19,172.50		90.00	19,272.50
Salaries Employees	23,150.96		393.33	23,544.29
Office Expense		\$ 1,733.96	63.45	1,797.41
Expense Board of Corrections		39.50		39.50
Provisions		21,235.70	984.84	22,220.54
Clothing		16,972.27	203.19	17,175.46
Bedding and Linen		995.61	6.45	1,002.06
Furniture and Fixtures		1,928.72	398.54	2,327.26
Medical and Hospital		2,256.41	513.40	2,769.81
Paroles, Discharges, Escapes		8,650.15	100.00	8,750.15
Library and Entertainment		326.29		326.29
Fuel, Light, Power		6,577.72	710.71	7,288.43
Freight and Express		8,282.04		8,282.04
Telephone and Telegraph		1,143.96	118.95	1,262.91
Laundry Expense		868.78	22.53	891.31
Livestock, Investment		194.00		194.00
Livestock, Maintenance		3,144.93	187.24	3,332.17
Livestock, Feed, Medicine, Veterinary		9,367.03	914.70	10,281.73
Electrical Supplies		431.66	13.66	445.32
Tools and Implements		921.51	106.65	1,028.16
Farm and Garden		5,030.27	6,798.00	11,828.27
Repairs and Improvements		8,344.16	699.45	9,043.61
Insurance		459.75		459.75
School Expense		93.15		93.15
Printing Press		12.41	3.10	15.51
Utility Equipment, Investment		2,635.50	2,795.03	5,430.53
Utility Equipment, Operation		9,832.22	1,691.37	11,523.59
Incidental		1,522.06	87.34	1,609.40
Revolving Fund		2,000.00		2,000.00
	\$ 70,148.55	\$ 114,999.76	\$ 17,256.66	\$ 202,404.97
Total Cost of Maintaining Reformatory				\$ 202,404.97
Cost per Day				278.50
Per Capita Cost per Day				1.31
Cost to Taxpayers of the State				1.19

BUDGET 1925-1926, COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY

Maintenance Appropriation—	Requested	
	1927	1928
Salaries	\$ 45,959.92	\$ 45,959.92
Office Supplies and Stationery	800.00	800.00
Postage	300.00	300.00
Telephone and Telegraph	600.00	600.00
Express, Freight, Drayage	5,000.00	5,000.00
Water, Heat, Light and Power	1,500.00	1,500.00
Printing Reports	50.00	50.00
Miscellaneous	200.00	200.00
Travel	5,000.00	5,000.00
Parole Officer	1,800.00	1,800.00
Chemical Laboratory, etc.	1,250.00	1,250.00
Institutional Supplies	150.00	150.00
Food	12,000.00	12,000.00
Forage	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fuel	1,600.00	1,600.00
Wearing Apparel	12,000.00	12,000.00
Household	2,000.00	2,000.00
Farm and Garden	3,000.00	3,000.00
Shop and Power Plant	150.00	150.00
Miscellaneous	75.00	75.00
Motor Vehicle Supplies, Gas, Oil	5,000.00	5,000.00
Repairs and Upkeep	1,500.00	1,500.00
Equipment—		
Household and Institutional	1,000.00	1,000.00
Machinery, Tools, Implements	2,500.00	2,500.00
Motor Vehicle	2,250.00	2,250.00
Permanent Improvements—		
Land	21,000.00	21,000.00
Building	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other Improvements	5,000.00	5,000.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	500.00
Revolving Fund	2,000.00	
	\$ 142,384.92	\$ 140,384.92

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, FISCAL PERIOD 1925-1926

	Admitted	Paroles Returned	Paroled	Escaped	Transferred	Population Average
December, 1924	23	..	26	..	..	182
January, 1925	17	..	16	..	3	174
February, 1925	41	5	11	..	2	195
March, 1925	35	1	30	..	..	210
April, 1925	26	2	12	..	..	217
May, 1925	24	3	22	..	1	233
June, 1925	34	2	16	..	..	244
July, 1925	24	1	20	..	6	248
August, 1925	27	2	29	..	1	254
September, 1925	13	1	30	..	..	248
October, 1925	23	1	38	..	..	227
November, 1925	21	..	25	..	..	224
	<u>308</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2656</u>
December, 1925	26	5	33	..	1	226
January, 1926	19	..	24	7	1	214
February, 1926	31	4	13	..	..	217
March, 1926	23	2	36	..	..	220
April, 1926	26	2	30	..	6	216
May, 1926	26	2	31	..	..	229
June, 1926	17	4	25	..	2	215
July, 1926	16	1	36	..	1	196
August, 1926	14	1	22	1	..	180
September, 1926	21	1	23	..	..	176
October, 1926	26	1	25	..	1	171
November, 1926	25	..	21	5	..	171
	<u>270</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2431</u>

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Population December 1, 1924	183	
Committed	308	
Paroles Returned	18	509
Paroled	275	
Transferred	13	288
Present at close of year		221
Total population for year		2,656
Average daily population		221
Population December 1, 1925	222	
Committed	270	
Paroles returned	23	515
Paroles	319	
Transferred	12	
Escaped	13	344
Present at close of year, Nov. 30, 1926		171
Total population for year		2,431
Average daily population		203

COUNTIES OF CONVICTION OF INMATES ADMITTED,
BIENNIAL PERIOD 1925-1926

COUNTY	—Crime Against—		Totals
	Property	Person	
Adams	5	1	6
Alamosa	8	..	8
Arapahoe	16	..	16
Archuleta	3	1	4
Bent	1	..	1
Boulder	36	1	37
Chaffee	9	..	9
Conejos	6	..	6
Costilla	1	..	1
Crowley	1	..	1
Cheyenne	3	..	3
Custer	3	..	3
Delta	5	..	5
Denver	191	7	198
Elbert	1	2	3
El Paso	20	..	20
Fremont	6	1	7
Garfield	1	..	1
Grand	1	..	1
Gunnison	6	..	6
Huerfano	11	..	11
Jefferson	5	..	5
Kiowa	2	..	2
Kit Carson	7	..	7
Lake	8	..	8
La Plata	2	..	2
Larimer	19	1	20
Las Animas	29	2	31
Lincoln	9	..	9
Logan	9	2	11
Mesa	6	..	6
Mineral	1	..	1
Moffatt	1	..	1
Montezuma	3	1	4
Montrose	7	..	7
Morgan	8	..	8
Otero	11	1	12
Phillips	2	..	2
Prowers	18	2	20
Pueblo	49	2	51
Rio Grande	7	..	7
Routt	2	1	3
Saguache	3	2	5
Sedgwick	4	..	4
San Miguel .....	..	1	1
Teller .....	..	3	3
Yuma	9	1	10
Weld	31	1	32
	<u>582</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>619</u>

AGES OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL PERIOD 1925-1926

AGE	—Crime Against—		Total
	Person	Property	
14	1	1	1
15	4	3	3
16	1	29	30
17	4	56	60
18	6	101	107
19	4	112	116
20	6	98	104
21	4	56	60
22	3	56	59
23	4	36	40
24	1	26	27
25	1	9	10
26	..	1	1
31	..	1	1
	34	585	619

OFFENSES OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL PERIOD 1925-1926

Grand Larceny	98
Burglary and Larceny	73
Burglary	94
Forgery	47
Larceny	65
Robbery	16
Receiving Stolen Goods	11
Rape	15
Uttering Fictitious Check	2
Confidence Game	12
Assault to Kill	1
Assault to Rape	5
Bigamy	1
Non-Support	1
Larceny of Live Stock	13
Larceny from Person	2
Felonous Assault	1
False Pretense	5
Parole Violation	41
Assault to Rob	4
Juvenile Delinquency	6
Larceny as Bailee	7
Kidnaping	2
Indecent Liberties	4
Embezzlement	7
Arson	1
Removing Mortgaged Property	1
Selling Stolen Auto Parts	1
Forgery and Uttering	7
Juvenile Larceny	1
Highway Robbery	2
Delinquency	8
Unlawfully Killing Livestock	1
Burglary and Grand Larceny	3
Burglary with Force	8
Larceny of Auto	6
Conspiracy to Commit Felony	2
Stealing Brass	1
Stealing Bicycle	1
Short Checks	3
Horse Theft	3
Uttering Forged Endorsement	1
Attempt to Rob	1
Possessing Still	10
Violation Liquor Law	5
Operating Still	4
Theft of Auto Parts	2
Conversion of Cattle	1
Larceny of Fowls	6
Assault	1
Removing Auto	2
Robbery with Arms	1
Passing Fictitious Checks	2
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NATIVITY OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL PERIOD
1925-1926

Alabama	1	Pennsylvania	13
Arizona	3	Rhode Island	1
Arkansas	6	South Dakota	3
California	7	North Dakota	2
Colorado	196	Tennessee	12
Connecticut	3	Texas	15
Georgia	1	Utah	3
Indiana	15	Virginia	3
Iowa	16	Washington	4
Illinois	27	West Virginia	6
Kansas	36	Wisconsin	4
Kentucky	6	Wyoming	6
Louisiana	3	Washington, D. C.	1
Massachusetts	2	Idaho	3
Maine	1	South Carolina	2
Maryland	1	Mexico	14
Michigan	9	Scotland	1
Minnesota	3	Canada	4
Missouri	47	England	1
Mississippi	1	Holland	1
Montana	1	Hungary	1
Nebraska	37	Germany	1
Nevada	1	Russia	2
New Mexico	30	Austria	2
New Jersey	4	Poland	1
New York	12	France	2
Ohio	12	Italy	3
North Carolina	3		
Oregon	1		
Oklahoma	23		
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OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED, BIENNIAL
PERIOD 1925-1926

Laborer	200	Messenger	2
Farmer	79	Undertaker	1
Mechanic	43	Moulder	3
Truck Driver	18	Packer	1
Clerk	15	Shoe Shiner	1
Student	10	Bricklayer	1
Ice Cream Maker	1	Plumber	5
Printer	8	Sheep Herder	6
Painter	9	Tool Dresser	1
Cook	18	Soldier	2
Carpenter	8	Laundryman	3
Shoemaker	1	Contractor	2
Musician	7	Stat. Engineer	1
Fireman	4	Bookkeeper	3
Barber	6	Elevator Pilot	1
Chauffeur	6	Seaman	2
Grocery Clerk	5	Baker	10
Moving Picture Operator	2	Soda Dispenser	2
Salesman	13	Furrier	1
Porter	4	Welder	2
Bell Hop	1	Bridge Builder	1
Candy Maker	1	Casket Maker	1
Butcher	4	Tailor	2
Electrician	9	Box Maker	2
Steel Worker	2	Truck Gardener	1
Jockey	1	Tinsmith	1
Machinist	7	Cement Worker	1
Dairyman	9	Journalist	1
Teamster	2	Novelty Worker	1
Cowboy	4	Plasterer	2
Actor	1	Sheet Metal Worker	1
Steam Engineer	2	Boiler Maker	1
Photo Engraver	1	Chemist	1
Glazier	1	Hatter	1
Baker's Helper	3	Band Saw Filer	1
Yardman	1	Waiter	3
Brakeman	1	Florist	1
Lineman	3	Dishwasher	1
Steam Fitter	2	Hod Carrier	1
Trunk Maker	1	Marble Polisher	1
Blacksmith	1	Tire Repair Man	1
Bank Teller	1	Body Builder	1
Miner	21	Landscape Gardener	1
Stenographer	2	Store Manager	1
Presser	1		
Billposter	1		

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF INMATES COMMITTED,
BIENNIAL PERIOD 1925-1926

Criminal Record:

Serving First Term	569
Serving Second Term	47
Serving Third Term	2
Serving Fourth Term	1
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Race:

White	598
Black	21
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Conjugal Relation:

Single	518
Married	101
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Habits at Time of Commitment:

Tobacco	502
Cigarettes	347
Liquor	43
Narcotics	3
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Family History:

Parents Living	286
Parents Dead	83
Parents Separated	45
Father Dead	137
Mother Dead	68
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Church Affiliations:

Protestant	371
Catholic	203
Jewish	1
Mormon	5
Theosophist	1
None	38
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Grade Standing in School:

No Education	14
Below Second Grade	1
Second Grade	6
Third Grade	15
Fourth Grade	31
Fifth Grade	28
Sixth Grade	52
Seventh Grade	65
Eighth Grade	170
Ninth Grade	77
Tenth Grade	81
Eleventh Grade	32
Twelfth Grade	30
Collegiate	18
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Biennial Report—Colorado State Reformatory Physician

Buena Vista, Colorado, December 19, 1926.

To the Governor, Warden and Board of Corrections:

Dear Sirs:

This biennial report for the years 1925 and 1926 of the sanitary and medical condition at the Colorado State Reformatory shows nothing demanding criticism or desire for change if we regard the little amount of sickness or cases calling for operation. There have occurred no deaths in the past two years, no major operations, or any considerable epidemic diseases. The physician makes visits for the purpose of inspection and to observe cases of sickness every two days beside emergency calls, the cell-house and buildings are inspected regularly and but few corrections are made. The hospital building has been but little used, principally to isolate suspects. Two active syphilitic cases were treated. Twelve chronic gonorrhoea. Twelve cases of "mumps" comprised our only epidemic early in 1925. Sanitation-bathing of all inmates Saturdays. The cell house is mopped out daily, using carbolized water. The cells of the inmates are clean and arranged in a systematic manner to facilitate inspection. Bed covers and pillows are changed Fridays. Ventilation is by windows opened every morning. Heat is from a central steam plant. The messes are nourishing as shown by an increase of the average weight of the inmates. The tables and bakery are scrubbed twice a day. Screening and fly traps are employed at fly time.

Meats and provisions are stored and properly iced.

Vaccination of the inmates against smallpox is carried out as is the general practice in public institutions.

The thanks of the physician are due the attendants at the Reformatory for the prompt notification of suspected diseases of a contagious nature and to the care given to certain critical cases for the continuance of the past good record of results.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) DR. V. B. AYERS,
Physician Colorado State Reformatory.

