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APR 13 2009

DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

In Re SRBA)
Case No. 39576)

A. Subcase Number: 21-11972
(Insert water right number)

**STANDARD FORM 1
OBJECTION**

Please fill in the following information:

B. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON OBJECTING

Name: State of Idaho, Department of Juvenile Corrections
Address: 700 W. Jefferson, Room 210
P.O. Box 44449
Boise, Idaho 83711-4449
Daytime Phone: (208) 334-2400

Name and Address of Attorney, if any:

Attorney Name: LAWRENCE G. WARDEN
Attorney General
CLIVE J. STRONG
Deputy Attorney General
Chief, Natural Resources Division
DAVID J. BARBER (ISB # 2597)
Deputy Attorney General
Attorney Address: Office of the Attorney General
700 W. Jefferson, Room 210
P.O. Box 44449
Boise, ID 83711-4449
Attorney Phone No. (208) 334-2400

C. CLAIMANT OF WATER RIGHT AS LISTED IN DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Name: Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections
Address: 2220 E 6600 N
St. Anthony, ID 83445

D. I object to the following elements as recommended in the Director's Report. (Please check the appropriate box(es)).

1. ☒ **Name and Address**

Should be: State of Idaho,
Department of Juvenile Corrections
Youth Service Center
2220 East 600 North
P.O. Box 40
St. Anthony, ID 83445

2. ☒ **Source**

Should be: Ground water

3. ☒ **Quantity**

Should be: 0.80 c.f.s.; 140 a.f.a.

4. ☒ **Priority Date**

Should be: October 31, 1910

5. ☒ **Point of Diversion**

Should be: NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, sec. 2, Twp. 07 North, Rge. 40 East B.M.

6. ☐ **Instream Flow**

Should be: Not Applicable

7. ☒ **Purpose(s) of Use**

Should be: Irrigation

8. ☒ **Period of Year**

Should be: From 04/1 to 10/31 of each year

9. ☒ **Place of Use**

Should be: NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, sec. 2, Twp. 07 North, Rge. 40 East B.M.

11. I object because:

- ☐ This water right should not exist.
- ☒ This water right was not recommended, but should be recommended with the elements described above.

E. REASONS SUPPORTING OBJECTION(S):

The State of Idaho created the Idaho Industrial Training School, hereinafter the "School," in 1903 near St. Anthony, Idaho. *See Attachment I, Idaho Industrial Training School, Sixteenth Biennial Report*, (1933-34), 15. The School completed the construction of a water tower and a well during the summer of 1910. *See Attachment II, Idaho Industrial Training School, Fourth Biennial Report*, (1909—1910), 14. *Attachment II* is dated October 31, 1910, and it indicated that the well provided a good supply of water.

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F.

VERIFICATION (Must be Completed)

State of Idaho)
) ss.
County of Ada)

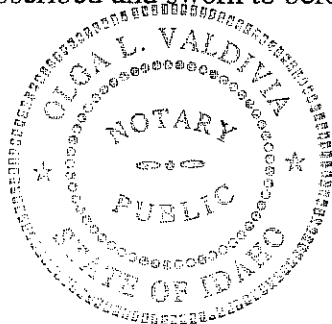
DAVID J. BARBER, Deputy Attorney General, duly sworn, upon oath, deposes and says:

That the State of Idaho, Department of Juvenile Corrections, in its proprietary capacity is filing this objection and that I am a Deputy Attorney General authorized to represent the State of Idaho, Department of Juvenile Corrections which is a party/claimant in this proceeding, as defined by I.C. § 42-1401A(1) and (7), and I have read this objection, know its contents and believe that the statements are true to the best of my knowledge.

LAWRENCE G. WASDEN
Attorney General
CLIVE J. STRONG
Deputy Attorney General
Chief, Natural Resources Division
DAVID J. BARBER
Deputy Attorney General


By Attorney signing in representative capacity

Subscribed and sworn to before me on: April 12, 2006
(Insert Date)




Notary Public for IDAHO
Residing at: BOISE, ID
My commission expires: 2/8/2012

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILING

You must mail the objection to the Clerk of the Court. **FAX filings will not be accepted.** You must also send a copy to all the parties listed below in the Certificate of Mailing.

G.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I certify that on April 12, 2006 I caused the original and the copies of this objection, including all attachments, to be served on the following persons by the method designated:

1. Original to:

Clerk of the District Court
Snake River Basin Adjudication
253 Third Avenue North
P.O. Box 2707
Twin Falls, Idaho 83303-2707

U.S. MAIL

2. One copy to the owner of the water right at the following address:

State of Idaho
Department of Juvenile Corrections
Youth Service Center
2220 East 600 North
P.O. Box 40
St. Anthony, ID 83445

U.S. MAIL

3. Copies to:

IDWR Document Depository
PO Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098

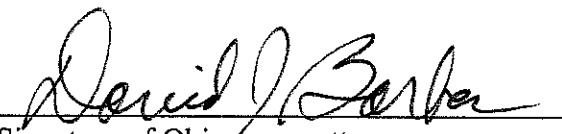
STATEHOUSE MAIL

United States Department of Justice
Environment & Natural Resource Division
550 West Fort Street, MSC 033
Boise, ID 83724

U.S. MAIL

Chief of Natural Resource Division
Office of the Attorney General
State of Idaho
P.O. Box 44449
Boise, Idaho 83711-4449

(not applicable)



Signature of Objector or attorney
Mailing on Objector's behalf

ATTACHMENT I

ID DOCS
H2440.01
1933-34
C.2

IDAHO STATE LIBRARY



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Idaho
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING
SCHOOL



St Anthony Idaho

THE SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Idaho Industrial Training School

ST. ANTHONY, IDAHO



A PART OF THE

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Education

FOR THE YEARS 1933-34

E. OVA COOK, *Superintendent*
I. E. FINNEY, *Bursar*

E. P. NEWBY, *Assistant Superintendent*
R. E. COPENHAGEN, *Parole Agent*

PAGE ONE

THE IDAHO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL

HISTORY AND GENERAL SURVEY OF SCHOOL

The Idaho Industrial Training School was established in 1903, with J. T. Humphries of Eldora, Iowa, as superintendent. Successive superintendents are as follows: J. Fred Williams, NAME AND INCEPTION March, 1, 1917, to October 1, 1919. W. D. Vincent, October 1, 1919, to July 1, 1927. E. O. Cook, July 1, 1917, to the present time. The school was placed under the control of the State Board of Education, which serves as board of trustees for the institution.

Commitment. Boys and girls between the ages of eight and 18 years are received on commitment from the courts of the state. All children are committed until they reach the age of 21 years, unless sooner paroled by the State Board of Education under general rules. Under the present rules a child, by good conduct, can earn his release in about 18 months, but the average time is about 16 months. Until he reaches his majority a child may be returned to the school at any time for violation of his parole. By special arrangement with the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., juvenile federal offenders are received at the Industrial School and the State reimbursed by the U. S. Government. These children are subject to the same rules and regulations as the Idaho boys and girls, except that they may be paroled only by the U. S. Board of Parole in Washington, D. C.

Population. The number of pupils enrolled today, November 1, 1934, is 166 boys and 55 girls.

Trades and Occupations. The institution maintains the following shops and trades: Printing, carpenter, blacksmith, paint shop, shoe shop, engineering, bakery, tailor, florist, sewing, weaving, dairying, poultry, mason, farm and garden, cooking, butchering, canning. The printing office does all the printing for the institution, does some work for the State Board of Education, and puts out a semi-monthly paper. All building is done by the mason and carpenter forces and they, together with the painting, engineering and blacksmith forces, keep up the general repair work of the institution. The farm produces nearly all of the feed used by the institution and the

THE SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF

garden produces a great variety of vegetables for the use of the school. The dairy and poultry departments furnish food products in abundance. A detailed account of the work of these departments will be found elsewhere in this report.

Equipment. The institution occupies 650 acres of land and requires more than 45 buildings to house its various activities. A central power plant of three-boiler capacity furnishes steam for heating, cooking, laundry, etc. The waterworks system extends to every building and to all parts of the grounds. It is equipped with a water tower 100 feet high and a tank of 53,000 gallons capacity. The water is pumped by electric and steam pumps.

Boys' Routine—Reception. On entrance the boy is taken to the hospital, where he is bathed and given school clothes. He is then assigned immediately to a cottage, usually by the assistant superintendent. The assignment is based to some extent on age, but even more on size and physical development, rather than chronological age. As soon as possible after admission each boy is interviewed by the superintendent himself. At this time a complete explanation is made to him of the purpose of the school and the rules, the merits he may earn, and what methods are used to maintain discipline.

School Assignment. The boy is assigned to school and to work almost immediately. The grade placement in school is made by the school principal after an interview with the boy.

Vocational Assignment. The vocational assignment is made by the assistant superintendent. No vocational tests are used. In-so-far as possible a boys' preference is considered in making these assignments. Boys who show no aptitude in the trades to which they are assigned are transferred to other types of work. This is done solely on the basis of observation of their instructors. Each boy, with the exception of occasional older federal offenders, attends school four hours each day, and works as some trade or at some other assignment every day for four hours.

Work and Play. The boys' day may be outlined as follows:

6:30 a. m.		Rising Whistle
7:00 a. m.		Breakfast
8:00 a. m.		Opening of School, Shops, Etc.
10:00 a. m.		School Recess
12:00 m.		Recall

ATTACHMENT II

ID DOCS
H2440.01
1909-10



FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE

IDAHO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL

ST. ANTHONY, IDAHO



FOR THE YEARS OF
1909-1910

PRESS OF THE FREMONT COUNTY NEWS, ST. ANTHONY, IDAHO

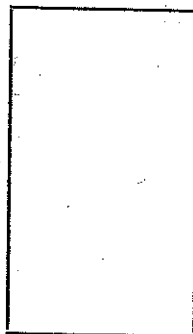
STATE DOCUMENTS
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306 W. STATE ST.
BOISE, IDAHO 83702

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE

IDAHO INDUSTRIAL
TRAINING SCHOOL

ST. ANTHONY, IDAHO.



FOR THE YEARS OF
1909-1910

School Hymn

May we, dear Lord, each day,
At work and in our play,
Learn lessons new;
We would attentive be,
To all we hear and see,
And gain self-mastery,
By effort true.

We thank Thee for Thy grace,
That gave this training place,
St. Anthony.
Help us, as old-time saint,
To live free from complaint,
To pray and not to faint,
Like Anthony.

God bless our dear home school;
And may His love bear rule,
In every part.
Here may, the whole year round,
Peace and good will be found,
And joy of life abound,
In each true heart.

—J. P. PHILIPS.
September 30, 1906.

Board of Trustees

WILLIAM E. WHEELER, President, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

MRS. FRANK A. PYKE, Secretary, Dubois, Idaho.

JOHN C. RICE, Caldwell, Idaho.

MRS. NANCY PUGMIRE, St. Charles, Idaho.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JAMES H. BRADY, Governor, Boise, Idaho.

MISS S. BELLE CHAMBERLAIN, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Boise, Idaho.

Officers and Instructors

J. T. HUMPHRIES, Superintendent.

BERTHA E. HUMPHRIES, Matron.

H. D. SCHAFF, Captain Company "B," Principal of School of Letters, and Instructor in Gardening.

FRANK H. TOWER, Captain Company "A" and Instructor in Masonry and Cement Work.

M. W. PERRY, Captain Company "C" and Instructor, School of Letters.

MISS H. BELLE ANDERSON, Manager of Family of Girls, and Housekeeper in Hunt Hall.

MRS. HATTIE MERRILL, Manager of Family of Girls, and Housekeeper in Morrison Hall.

GEO. F. KEEFER, Instructor in Carpentering.

A. H. BATES, Instructor in Engineering.

JESSE BALL, Night Engineer.

FRANK REARDON, Instructor in Farming.

HARRY DAVIS, Instructor in Animal Husbandry.

E. F. LUNDGREN, Instructor in Tailoring.

FRANK MEHL, Instructor in Steam Fitting and Plumbing.

FRANK MINGES, Instructor in Shoe and Harness Making.

F. E. FITZGERALD, Instructor in Band and Orchestra Music.

JOHN M. MERRILL, Instructor in Vocal and Piano Music.

4 TRUSTEES REPORT OF IDAHO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL

DELOS PECKENPAUGH, Instructor in Irrigation and Book-keeper.

FRANCES GEIGUS, Instructor in Stenography and Typewriting.

MRS. JENNIE KEEFER, Instructor in Sewing and Dressmaking.

MRS. EDNA I. AVERY, Instructor in Millinery.

MRS. IDA M. REARDON, Instructor in Laundering.

MRS. MARY E. THOMAS, Instructor in Culinary Work.

MRS. ANNA LUNDGREN, Instructor in Dining Room Work.

MRS. MINNIE M. SCHAFF, Instructor in School of Letters.

MRS. IONA M. PERRY, Instructor in School of Letters.

MRS. ETTA M. TOWER, Instructor in Housekeeping.

J. D. LOUIS, Physician and Surgeon.

KATE LEARY, Trained Nurse.

SUSIE WILCOX, Girl's Night Attendant.

PETER JORGENSEN, Nightwatchman.

ETHEL JORGENSEN, General Building Work.

Superintendent's Report

Board of Trustees of The Idaho Industrial Training School, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In compliance with your request, I am pleased to submit the following report, concerning the work, the object and needs of, and the results accomplished in the Idaho Industrial Training School, during the biennial period ending October 31, 1910.

Kindly permit me to say a word on education in general.

Emerson says: "If a man can preach a better sermon, write a better book, or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

Let me ask, "What is education?" What education would we give ourselves if we could begin our lives again? If we could have our own will; the education we would give our children. I do not know your conception, but will endeavor to give you mine.

Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would one day depend upon our winning or losing a game of base ball. Don't you think that every one of us would consider it a primary duty to at least learn the name and the responsibility of each position, to acquire the greatest possible amount of skill in playing the different positions? Don't you think we would all look with scorn upon the father who allowed his son, or the state which allowed its members to grow up without knowing first base from a catcher's mit? Yet, it is very plain, that the life and fortune, and the happiness of every one of us and more or less, of those connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of the game, infinitely more difficult and more complicated than base ball. It is a game that has been played for untold ages. Every man and woman of us being players in this game, which each for himself or herself must play. The base ball field is the world; the paraphernalia, the phenomena of the universe; the rules of the game are what are called the laws of nature; the player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that His play is always fair, just and patient, but we also know, to our cost, that He never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance.

To the man who plays well, the highest stakes are paid; the one who plays ill, is given his discharge, without haste, but without remorse.

Well, what I mean by education, is learning the rules of this mighty game. That is to say, instructing the affections and the will, so that there is an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with those laws. For me, education means nothing more nor less than this. Anything that professes to call itself education, must be tried by this standard, and if it fails to stand the test, I will not call it education whatever claims there may be on the other side.

To every one of us the world was once as fresh and new as to Adam; and then, long before we were susceptible to any other mode of instruction, Nature took us in hand, and every moment of waking life brought its educational influence. Nor, indeed, is this process of education past for any of us, no matter how old. For every man, the world is as fresh as it was the first day, and as full of untold novelties for him who has the eyes to see them. Nature is still continuing her patient education of us in that great university, the universe, of which we are all members. Those who learn the laws which govern men and things and obey them are the really great and successful men of the world. The great mass of mankind picks up just enough to get through without discredit. Those who won't learn at all are plucked and then they can't come up again. Nature's pluck means extermination.

Thus the question of compulsory education is settled so far as Nature is concerned. But education by Nature is harsh and wasteful in its operation. Ignorance meets with the same punishment as crime. Nature's discipline is not even a word and a blow, and the blow first, but the word without the word. It is left for you to find out why your ears are boxed. The object of what we commonly call education is to make good these defects in Nature's methods to teach the child to obey without the box on the ears. So a liberal education prepares a man, not only to escape the great evils of disobedience to Nature's laws, but to train him to appreciate and seize upon the rewards which Nature scatters with as free a hand as her penalties.

That man, I think has a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work of which it is capable; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logical machine with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order, ready to turn to any kind of work; whose mind is stored with the great and fundamental truths of Nature and of the laws of her operations; one who is full of life and fire, and whose passions are trained to yield to a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience who has learned to love all beauty, whether of Nature or Art; to hate all vileness and to respect others as himself.

Such an education, I conceive, places a man in perfect har-

mony with Nature. He will do the best for her, and she for him. They will get along together rarely.

Now, in acquiring this education, not all have equal opportunity. Many receive only the box on the ear to remind them that a certain thing is wrong, while others have the best expert training from their babyhood until fully matured, to point out to them the pitfalls, as well as the road to happiness and success. What right have you to take on arrogance and carry your head so high? You had a praying mother and a Godly father to direct your footsteps into green pastures; they led you beside the still waters; they made the rough places smooth and the crooked paths straight: while many of your brothers and sisters have had, not only the box on the ear by Nature, but the blow and the curse from those who should have been their patient teachers. And are the Christian fathers and mothers any more patient or lenient than Nature herself? Do you not proceed to exterminate the one who has failed to learn the rules of the game? Do you reach down and lift up the fallen? Where do we find the Christian people who will receive again into their homes, the girl who has broken the rules of the game?

The work of the Industrial Training School is to teach children the rules of this great game of life, that the playing of the game fairly and well, insures to them the greatest possible success. Teaching a boy to make a suit of clothes; to lay a brick wall; to till the soil scientifically; teaching a girl to play the violin; to make a pot roast; to understand thoroughly domestic science; is the work of the school, but not the only work, nor by any means the principal work. By increasing the knowledge of a rogue, you but increase his power for evil. Let me repeat that the work, the real work of the school is to teach boys and girls the rules of the great game of life.

The physical improvements during the past two years have added materially to the beauty of the institution and also to its efficiency. The Tenth General Assembly of the Legislature made an appropriation of \$55,000 for improvements, with which we have added a quarter section of land, erected two cottages or dormitories, one for boys and one for girls, erected a 50,000 gallon steel water tank, put in a general water system, erected a central steam and power plant and laid the steam mains to all the buildings, the material only being purchased from the appropriation fund, as all labor in manufacturing the concrete blocks and the erection of the building, laying steam and water mains was performed by the boys of the school. The boys also laid about 2,000 lineal feet of four foot concrete sidewalk. A Fairbanks wagon scales was also installed. The boys also dug a trench 1,800 feet in length, averaging about ten feet in depth, in which was placed ten inch sewer tile laid in cement. This gives an excellent sewerage system. A well was sunk that supplies the institution with

an abundance of pure water. Three miles of woven wire fence has been put up by the boys of the school in addition to caring for our farm of 360 acres, 30 of which comprise the garden. All this has greatly added to the efficiency of the institution, but to further equip the school that it may give the opportunities to the wards of the state, that should be the heritage of every child, I advise the following additions to the institution:

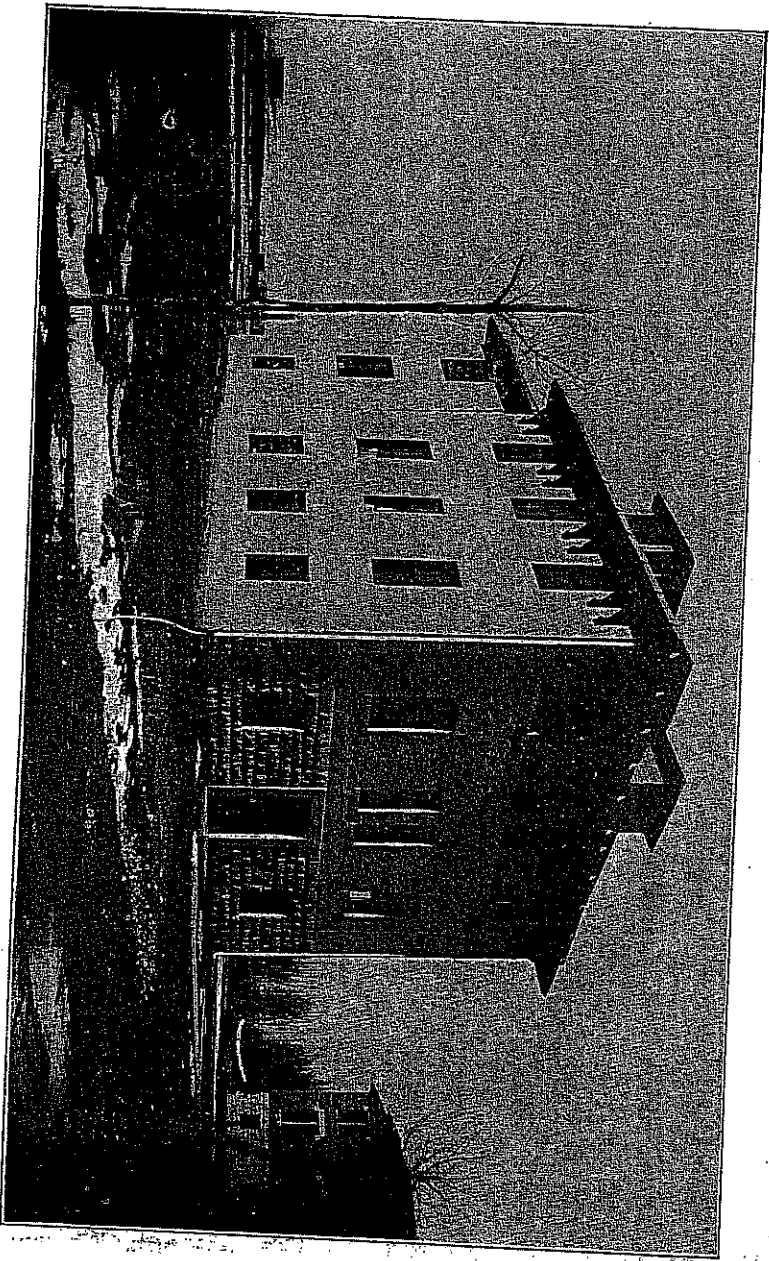
As the institution advances from year to year, the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to have additional land. It will be economy for the state to purchase now, as the value of real estate is advancing rapidly. I would advise the purchase of at least 160 acres adjoining the present tract. For the accommodation of the girls and boys there should be two more cottages erected. The barn, which was erected when the school was first opened, is entirely inadequate for the present needs. We should have a large horse and dairy barn in which a large quantity of feed could also be stored. This could be constructed of concrete and all labor could be done by the boys.

Many of the boys who come to us have neither the desire nor the ability to take up the professions. They are backward and fall behind in the school of letters, but are much interested in the trades and desire to learn some particular trade. We should have an appropriation sufficient to erect and equip a model shop building in which the trades could be successfully taught under competent tradesmen. We should have a suitable place in which to store vegetables and also to propagate early plants for the garden and for decoration on the campus. Our present vegetable house should be enlarged and a green room added.

We receive children from all parts of the state under conditions, very often, least favorable to health, so that at any time we are liable to get a contagious disease in the school. We should have a well equipped hospital, removed a sufficient distance from the group of buildings to make the institution safe from contagion.

At the present time there is no place of security for the statistics and records of the school. There should be a fire proof safety vault placed in the Administration Building. We should also have a hose cart and about 300 feet of first grade hose, in order to make an efficient fire protection.

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MOORE HALL.

Needs, With Estimated Cost of Installation

160 acres of land at \$80.00.....	\$ 12,800 00
2 Cottages or Dormitories at \$15,000.....	30,000 00
1 Horse and Dairy Barn and Equipment.....	12,000 00
1 Shop Building to include Blacksmithing, Carpen- tering, Laundering, Tailoring, Shoemaking and Harness Making and Printing and Equipment	10,000 00
1 Green House and addition to Vegetable House....	3,000 00
1 Hospital Building and Equipment.....	10,000 00
1 Safety Vault.....	1,000 00
300 feet Fire Hose, 2 1-2 inches.....	600 00
Library and Music.....	600 00
	\$ 80,000.00

Health of the School

During January of 1909 an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in St. Anthony, at which time the institution got its supply of water from the city. The epidemic extended to the school and we had in consequence, four deaths. Aside from this unfortunate epidemic, the children have been blessed with excellent health. Regular habits, good wholesome food, pleasant surroundings and pure mountain air, combine to make the institution all that could be desired in this line.

Parole

Our institution is comparatively young and thus far we have not advised a parole officer to be a regular employee of the school but we now have on parole almost 200 children. I consider that it would be a very great advantage to have the homes of all boys and girls visited as soon as possible after the child enters the school, thus placing the Superintendent and proper officers in touch with the child's home life. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the home is at fault, or has contributed in some way to the child's delinquency.

This officer should find out all he can about the child's home and parents; what opportunities he has had to attend school; what kind of associates he has had; what church the family attend; and in general what the reason was for his going astray. All these things should be taken into consideration in classifying the boy or girl at the school. When they are paroled these things should again be considered that the child may not be placed in the same or equally bad environment. If a child's family are to take charge of him they should frequently be required to remove from the neighborhood in which they lived at the time of his committment.

It is necessary to have watchful care over pupils for a period after they leave the school, to encourage them, return them promptly to the school if they fail, all of which is impossible under our present system, that of correspondence.

It will require an appropriation of not to exceed \$6,000 for salary and traveling expenses for the biennial period.

Report of Farm

Fully three-fourths of the boys have training in this department.

We believe that two or three years of active, out-of-door life, with the responsibilities that pertain to a farmer boy's duties, are not only great factors in building up a strong physical constitution, but also in developing the judgment and broadening the mind as no other work can do. We believe also that the average Idaho farmer's home life is a healthy moral atmosphere for a boy after he has been paroled from the school.

In a recently published statement of W. S. Spillman of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., he states that 92 per cent of the presidents of the United States, 91.2 per cent of the governors of states, 83.9 per cent of members of the presidents' cabinet, 55 per cent of the presidents of railroads, 64 per cent of the congressman, and 70.6 per cent of the senators of the United States, have been country-trained boys.

James J. Hill, the western railroad magnate, is quoted as saying: "I am living on a farm at some personal inconvenience to myself, to give my three boys a good start in life."

Our last legislature appropriated \$8,000 for the purchase of additional land, in consequence thereof, the school purchased 160 acres of valuable land, without any improvements, joining the school farm on the north. Thus making the farm a total of 363 and 44-100 acres. A portion of this farm sub-irrigates, while the remaining part must be surface irrigated to produce crops.

The entire tract was fenced and cross fenced with five inch cedar posts and five foot American mesh wire. A lane leading to this tract was fenced with the same materials, also a substantial fence was constructed between the garden and farm proper.

The additional shares of water purchased has increased the crop yields greatly of the original farm. About 100 acres are cultivated annually, sixty acres are planted to alfalfa, twenty acres are in garden and orchard, the remaining part is in pasture, playgrounds, building sites, campus and corrals.

The following table shows amount of crops raised for this period:

	1909	1910	Total	On Hand
Wheat.....	1268 bushels	581 bushels	1849 bu.	
Oats	1424 "	1166 1-2 bu.	2590 1/2 bu.	1100 bu.
Hay	60 tons	150 tons	210 tons	85 tons.

Team work has been unusually crowded, besides the general farm work, they have done much necessary hauling. Four thousand and eight hundred loads of sand, gravel and dirt for cement, concrete and grading purposes, several hundred loads of manure, ice, all the fuel, coal and wood and all freight to and from the depot.

The dairy herd is now composed of eleven grade cows, eleven thoroughbred Holstein-Fresian cows, one thoroughbred heifer, purchased from the State Farm herd, Lincoln, Nebraska, and one thoroughbred Holstein-Fresian bull, purchased from the herd of A. Frakes, a noted Oregon breeder.

Products from the herd were:

30 calves.
17,000 gallons of milk.
6,800 pounds of butter.

There was slaughtered during the biennial period, twelve beeves, eighteen veals and one hundred hogs.

Live stock invoices as follows:

CATTLE—

11 milch cows, grades.
11 milch cows, thoroughbred Holsteins.
1 bull, thoroughbred Holstein.
9 heifers (yearlings) thoroughbred Holsteins.
2 heifers, grades.
6 calves.
1 steer.

HOGS—

18 hogs.
12 fall pigs.

HORSES—

5 farm teams.
1 driving team.
1 two year old mare.
1 one year old horse.
2 colts.

POULTRY—

100 chickens.

58 turkeys.

6 geese.

16 ducks.

Eggs for biennium, 700 dozen.

Butchered: 35 turkeys, 6 ducks, 20 chickens.

The farm is fairly well equipped with implements and machinery. One farm wagon, one double disc plow, one alfalfa renovator, one disc cultivator, and one McCormick mower, were purchased.

The work of this department has been quite successfully conducted, and the various details of boys for carrying on the work, with few exceptions, have conducted themselves manly and have been faithful to their duties.

Report from the Garden

In late years there is a marked increase in public appreciation of intensive gardening and farming. Rural life is being held in the highest honor. Gardening in its broadest sense is highly educational. Agriculture, of which gardening is a branch, is taking a prominent place in the "Course of Study" of our public schools, and is continued through our higher seats of learning, our colleges and universities.

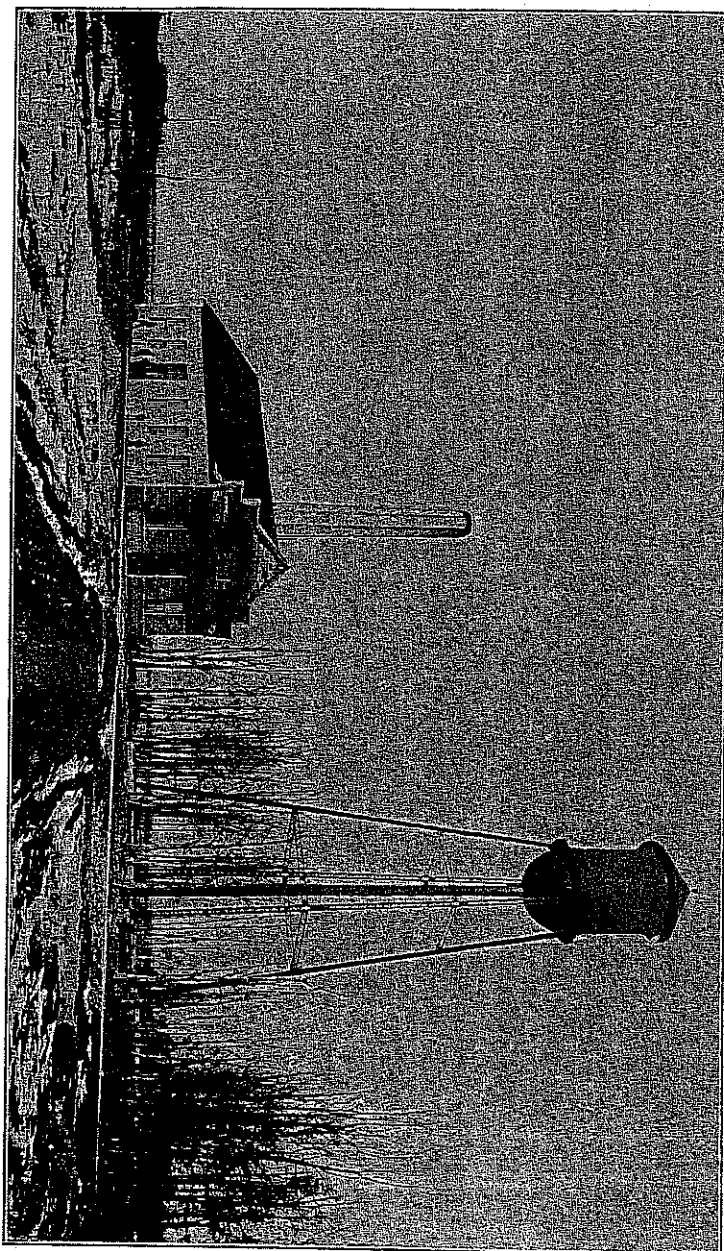
Successful gardening requires not only experience, but a great deal of detailed knowledge of many things. A part of this knowledge may be obtained from books and bulletins, but much only by experience.

This department especially affords an open opportunity for our young boys. It brings them close to nature in the open air, and gives them systematic and wholesome industrial training. It further excites and stimulates an interest in rural life which is now being encouraged by our federal government and our strongest thinkers and most intelligent people.

The working force, or detail, assigned to this department, consists on an average of about twenty-five of our younger boys. They are happy, contented, and really enjoy themselves, as it gives them an agreeable and useful diversion from their half day-school room tasks.

The results of this department for the past two years have been very satisfactory. The garden each year has been extended to meet the growing demands of the school. The yields have been most bountiful. The storage capacity of the garden house is limited and should be enlarged. Several hundred more fruit trees were planted. Six acres are planted to orchard.

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POWER PLANT

TRUSTEES REPORT OF IDAHO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL

12

The following table exhibits the amount of crops harvested during the Biennium:

ARTICLE	1909	1910	TOTAL	ON HAND
Potatoes	4200 bushel	2654 bushel	6854 bushel	2000 bushel
Onions (Ripe)	60 bushel	210 bushel	270 bushel	152 bushel
Onions (Green)	2067 dozens	2327 dozens	4394 dozen	
Cabbage	5760 heads	5340 heads	12100 heads	530 heads
Kraut	10 barrels	5 barrels	15 barrels	5 barrels
Cucumbers	616 dozen	1398 dozen	2514 dozen	
Asparagus	8 1-2 dozen	12 dozen	20 1-2 dozen	
Corn [Sweet]	230 dozen ears	548 1-2 dozen ears	778 1-2 doz ears	
Lettuce	168 bushel	140 bushel	308 bushel	
Rhubarb	257 1-2 dozen	802 dozen	1059 1-2 doz	
Radishes	62 bushel	64 bushel	116 bushel	
Butabagas	70 bushel	80 bushel	150 bushel	40 bushel
Paranips	6 bushel	48 bushel	54 bushel	30 bushel
Turnips	250 bushel	210 bushel	460 bushel	40 bushel
Spinach	31 bushel	27 bushel	58 bushel	
Squash	48 dozen	36 dozen	84 dozen	
Tomatoes [Green]	48 bushel	45 bushel	93 bushel	
Tomatoes [Ripe]	29 bushel	1 bushel	30 bushel	
Horseradish	2 bushel	8 bushel	10 bushel	
Beets [Table]	110 bushel	160 bushel	270 bushel	70 bushel
Peas [Green]	42 1-2 bushel	27 3-4 bushel	70 1-4 bushel	
Peas [Seed]	1 bushel	4 bushel	5 bushel	4 bushel
String Beans	87 bushel	90 bushel	177 bushel	
Salaty	24 bushel	18 bushel	42 bushel	8 bushel
Carrots	94 bushel	160 bushel	254 bushel	80 bushel
Cauliflower	1004 heads	410 heads	1414 heads	
Currants	15 gallons	30 gallons	45 gallons	
Gooseberries	18 gallons	22 gallons	40 gallons	
Blackberries	5 quarts		5 quarts	
Raspberries	34 1-2 gallons	56 gallons	90 1-2 gallons	
Strawberries		203 quarts	203 quarts	
Pickles, Mixed	120 gallons	216 quarts		
Pickles, Cucumber		168 quarts		
Pickles, Onion		88 quarts		
Pickles, Beans		45 quarts		
Pickles, Tomatoes		64 quarts		
Onion Chow		212 quarts		
Rhubarb, Canned		18 quarts		
Tomatoes, Fig		72 quarts		
Gooseberries, Canned		92 quarts		
Raspberries, Canned		47 quarts		
Melon Preserves		60 quarts		
Tomato Preserves		8 quarts		
Jelly, Current		246 glasses		
Conserve, Current		32 glasses		
Jelly, Gooseberry		152 glasses		
Spiced Gooseberry		62 glasses		

The Engineering Department

The past year has established an epoch in the history of the school by the erection and installation of a new central and permanent power, heating, and electrical lighting system and water plant.

Power House

The power house is located about 500 feet west of the Administration building, and is constructed of 9,000 24x12x8 inch cement blocks with concrete foundation, and cement floor. The building is 38x70 feet and 16 1-2 feet to plates, with two cross walls, forming three rooms.

The smoke stack in its structural formation is concrete, reinforced with steel, and veneered with cement blocks and pressed sand-lime bricks.

The footing is a 12x12x4 solid concrete formation; the base is a square, 10x10x3 feet veneered with (24x12x8 inch) cement blocks; the first 29 feet of the stack proper carries the same form and outer dimensions as the base and is veneered with (24x12x8 inch) cement blocks; the remaining 55 feet is veneered both out and inside with pressed sand-lime bricks. Height, 87 feet.

Materials Used

17,000 pressed sand-lime bricks, 119 bbls. cement, 66 bushels lime, 27 cubic yards sand, 108 cubic yards gravel and steel for reinforcing.

The power house is roomy and convenient.

In the west room are installed two new water tube boilers of 100 horse power each. To set them required 25,000 common and 5,000 fire bricks.

In the east room were installed the engine, dynamo and pump.

The middle room is being fitted and equipped for a machine, or repair shop.

700 feet of new six inch steam mains with branches to the various buildings with three inch returns, and two inch high pressure steam pipes to kitchen and laundry were laid, also two inch hot water pipes to the different buildings.

Steam heat and plumbing were installed in the two new cottages.

Water Works

A new steel water tower 110 feet high with a tank of 50,000 gallons capacity was erected by contract.

A new well 10 feet in diameter and 25 feet deep, with steel casing, was put down; this insures good water and a sufficient quantity.

A new pump was installed.

13,000 feet of new six inch water mains with four inch branches and four fire hydrants were laid.

Electrical Plant

1,400 feet of new cable was laid.

Two cottages were wired.

New center of distribution was installed.

New motor put in laundry for operating machinery.

Arrangements are being made for electrical irons in the laundry, tailoring and sewing departments.

Sewerage

The old and faulty six inch sewer was taken up and replaced with new ten inch tiles and ten inch cast iron soil pipe, covering a distance of 2,000 feet. The sewer was deepened so as to give more fall. Extending for several hundred feet from the well and the different buildings, cast iron soil pipe was used, thus assuring greater sanitary precaution.

All of the above reported work, with the exception of the erection of the water tower, was planned and supervised and worked to successful completion by the school management, assisted by the following foremen of departments: Engineer, steam-fitter and plumber, mason and carpenter.

The installation of this system afforded an unusually good opportunity for the various details of boys to acquire much practical knowledge.

Carpentering Department

This department has cared for the general repairs, the carpentering of the power house, put down the well, wired the cottages, laid the cables, laid the main sewer, and assisted on the heating and electrical plants.

Steam Fitting and Plumbing Department

Besides the great amount of work required of this department in installing the new central heating, electrical, and power system, they have laid the new water mains and made all connections, installed steam and plumbing in the new cottages, put shower baths in the cottages, two new baths in main building, improvements in hospital, and did much repairing and overhauling in the line of plumbing and steam fitting.