

veterans, and the amount appropriated for the fiscal years, 1889 and 1890, will be found on pages 27 and 53.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The General Assembly passed, April 22, 1887, the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS it has been represented that there are certain claims or debts due the State of Delaware from the United States now remaining in the Treasury of the United States; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

That William Herbert, Treasurer of the State of Delaware, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to collect and receipt for all claims or debts owing or belonging to this State from the United States.

Resolved further, That in furtherance of said collection the said William Herbert, State Treasurer as aforesaid, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to employ, constitute and appoint any person or persons for him and in his behalf to adjust, determine and settle all such claims or debts, and further to enter into such contract or contracts which he may deem advisable or necessary in the premises, and for such service or services the said State Treasurer, a sum not to exceed twenty-five per centum, shall be allowed to be deducted from any and all sums of money so collected and paid over into the Treasury of this State, which said sum shall be in lieu of all expenses or charges attending the said collection and paying over the said sum or sums of money, so as aforesaid collected: and that the said State of Delaware shall be at no expense or charge whatever, except as aforesaid.

Resolved further, That the said William Herbert, State Treasurer as aforesaid, shall make a full report, setting forth his transaction and doing in this behalf to the next General Assembly of this State.

You will see that by the above stated resolution, that I was appointed by the General Assembly to prosecute all claims against the United States Government due this State. The first claim that I undertook to prosecute was a claim of about \$70,000.00, *known as a direct tax on the people of this State to defray the expenses of the rebellion between the States.* The bill to refund this tax to the several States failed to pass the Senate in 1889. There the matter now rests. As regards the money contributed by private subscription by patriots of the war of 1812, that claim has not been overlooked by me, and from what information I can ascertain nearly all of the money will find its way into the State Treasury, under the escheat law of this State.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

I mentioned in my last report that the test case of the State Treasurer *vs.* the First National Bank of Wilmington, was argued before Hon. William McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court on October 16th and 17th, A. D. 1888, by Levi C. Bird and Andrew E. Sanborn, Esqs., and John Biggs, Attorney-General, on behalf of the State, with the promise from Judge McKennan, of an early decision. On the 8th day of October, 1890 (nearly two years afterward), Judge McKennan decided, in the United States Circuit Court, the case of the First National Bank of Wilmington, affirming the right of the State, under our existing laws to tax all National Banks within our State. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is hoped a decision will soon be reached.

This being the last report I shall make in connection with the Finances of the State as its Treasurer and Trustee of the School Fund, I take this method to recommend the necessity of an assistant to the State Treasurer and Trustee of the School Fund. The constantly increasing business transacted through this office should be evidence sufficient to show the necessity of additional help, and that necessity is not only further increased by the business and wealth of our State, but also by repeated legislation at

its every session, which, whilst it adds extra, but of course necessary, burthens on the Treasurer of this office, never seems to think of adding extra assistance to meet these demands. The General Assembly, session of 1889, passed a bill creating a "State Board of Trustees for the Care of the Insane," also another bill at a previous session, taxing national banks within this State, which will soon go into effect if the decision of the Lower Court is confirmed by the Supreme Court, where an appeal has been taken by the First National Bank of Wilmington. Under the statutes we are compelled to keep accounts with four banks in and out of the State, as repositories of money for the redemption of matured coupons on bonded indebtedness and apportionment of the school fund. These extra duties the Treasurer is compelled to perform without any provision by the General Assembly for assistance or compensation. The business of this department necessitates the keeping of seven books, and the items of accounts mentioned above are but a very small integral part of the amount of work required in keeping said books, as will appear from my report preceding these remarks.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM HERBERT,

State Treasurer.

APPENDIX D.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE,

DOVER, December 31, 1890.

To his Excellency, Benjamin T. Biggs, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—In compliance with the requirements of law I have the honor to submit the report of the Military Department of the State for the two years ending with this date.

ORGANIZATION.

The strength of the National Guard, as per the returns just made, is 557 officers and enlisted men, organized into one regiment of infantry (eight companies), and one squadron of cavalry (two troops). I am of opinion, and would most respectfully recommend, that the present organization of the infantry should be changed by abolishing the existing regimental formation, and instead a formation of two battalions of four companies each be made. This could be done, so that Companies A, C, F, and H, of Wilmington and New Castle, would form the first battalion, and the Kent and Sussex companies, B, D, E, and G, would constitute the second battalion, each of which to be commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. Then, going a step further and form-

ing the two battalions and the squadron into a brigade, would make the most perfect organization that could be had.

LEGISLATION.

Many important changes are needed in the present law, most of which do not involve a question of money, but of organization and government; yet there is no change more necessary than in the provisions making the appropriations. In this regard the law should be so amended as to make an annual appropriation of a specific sum for all military purposes, the said sum to be apportioned among the several military departments and expended by a board of officers, to be appointed by the Governor. This is the only proper way, and should be adopted without question. As to what should be the annual sum so appropriated there may be some difference of opinion, but from my experience of four years, and a full knowledge of the wants and needs of the service, and of what in the way of military stores has been obtained during this period, and which are in store and ready for years of future use, I should name \$15,000 as the sum. This amount would not be excessive or beyond what is necessary for the proper maintenance of the Guard.

In my last report I called attention to the absolute necessity for a State Armory or Arsenal, and on this point I again urge immediate action.

The law limiting the strength of the Guard to ten (10) companies, should be changed, and the limit made in the number of men, say not to exceed 1,000 men.

FUND FROM SALE OF GUNS.

My last report contained an account and exhibit of the \$10,256 which was received from Pennsylvania for rifles sold to that State, which exhibit showed a balance of that fund in hand of \$613.15, to be accounted for in this report. Instead of a statement of this balance I herewith submit a statement covering the whole sum, together with a small sum obtained from sale of mess shed, which is as follows:

DEBTOR.

Received from Treasurer of Pennsylvania,	\$ 10,256 00
“ “ sale of old mess shed at Rehoboth,	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,296 00

CREDITOR.

Paid self expenses in making sale of guns, railroad fare, &c.,	\$ 25 00
“ Thomas Cox, for lock on room in State House,	2 00
“ freight on guns from Georgetown,	4 45
“ Frist & Davis, printing,	8 50
“ Delaware Printing Company,	6 00
“ James & Webb, forms,	38 10
“ Clarke & McDaniel, books,	3 05
“ W. H. Boyce, for cleaning guns at Georgetown,	10 00
“ Rochem & Bro.,	5 23
“ J. W. Pepper, drums and fifes,	94 50
“ Connolly & Weller, uniforms,	10 00
“ Sergeant Bartling, of Company G, expressage,	3 20
“ George Evans & Co., uniforms,	4,034 00
“ George Evans & Co., uniforms,	55 75
“ Jacob Reed's Sons, uniforms,	246 50
“ Pitkin & Thomas,	176 47
“ John Wanamaker, uniforms,	1,974 05
“ Wanamaker & Brown, uniforms,	25 10
“ Horstman Bros. & Co., equipments,	1,743 56
“ Officers' allowance,	1,150 00
“ Jacob Reed's Sons, uniforms,	63 00
“ Captain E. Mitchell, overcoats,	87 50
“ Captain William Condon, overcoats,	55 00
“ Samuel M. Wood, for helmets, drum corps,	37 50
“ P. Burnet, insurance,	26 00
“ J. W. Pepper, drum fixtures,	6 90
“ J. H. Wilson, leggings,	3 50
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$ 9,894 76 \$10,296 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$ 9,894 76	\$10,296 00
Paid Captain I. P. Wickersham, overcoats,	115 00	
“ W. H. Boyce, railroad fares, . . .	20 63	
“ Wilmington Printing Company, . .	186 60	
“ F. P. Collins, lumber and work, . .	17 06	
	<hr/>	10,234 05
Balance in hand,	\$	61 95

This balance of \$61.95, remaining in my hands, I shall pay over to my successor.

In this connection it is proper that I should state that without the sale of guns to Pennsylvania, there would have been no funds out of which our troops could have been uniformed and equipped, but with the money so obtained we have been enabled to very completely uniform them, and without expense to the State.

• Prior to 1887 the General Government appropriated annually for the militia \$200,000, which was divided among the several States according to their representation in Congress, and each State was entitled to draw arms to the amount of its share of said appropriation, which arms, &c., so drawn became the property of the State. Any State failing to draw annually arms, &c., to the amount of its share of said appropriation did not lose the benefit of said sum, but was credited therewith. This State had not, since the late civil war, drawn arms, &c., to the amount of its share of the appropriations, and these had accumulated to its credit up to July 1, 1886, to something over \$18,000; a sum, however, that could be had only in certain army stores, and inasmuch as after arming the three new infantry companies organized in 1887 there was yet a balance of over \$13,000 to the State's credit, a fund absolutely useless to the State when converted into arms, &c. It was decided that if a sale could be made of 1,000 rifles they should be drawn on account of this remaining sum and the sale made, for the reason that none of the ten organizations

then existing had a single piece of clothing other than such as had been purchased by the old companies at their own expense, and a fund for this purpose was much needed. Finally a sale was made to the State of Pennsylvania of 1,000 rifles, for which this State received the \$10,256 above accounted for. This was the mode by which the Guard was uniformed.

Congress, in 1887, amended the old militia law by increasing the appropriation from \$200,000 to \$400,000, and providing for the issuance to the States of all army stores (which was not the case under the old law), but provided that no issue should be made to any State not maintaining at least 100 uniformed and organized men for each Representative such State had in the Congress of the United States, the said stores so issued to remain the property of the General Government, and to be annually accounted for on army returns, &c. By the new act any State not drawing annually stores to the amount of its share of the \$400,000, loses said amount, which is covered back into the United States Treasury, and is not credited to the State's account, as was the case under the old law.

Delaware's share of the new appropriation of \$400,000 for the years 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, has been about \$2,800, and it has been with these annual appropriations that the equipments of Troop B. (Troop A still being equipped as infantry), the tents, blouses, saddles, and ammunition have been obtained. I think there is little doubt but that the State's share of the said new appropriation will hereafter provide all stores for our troops necessary to keep them fully provided and equipped.

Every State in the Union is now qualified to receive a share of the \$400,000, each now maintaining the necessary number of uniformed and organized men as required by the statute above referred to.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The encampments of 1889 and 1890 were held at Brandywine Springs, a few miles west of Wilmington, and were each a suc-

cess as a practical school and training of the troops. The total expense of the encampment of 1889 was \$10,950.27, and that of 1890, \$14,238.03. The increased cost of these encampments, one over the other, is to be accounted for by the increased amount of necessary camp and garrison equipage purchased in each year, and which are assets in hand, and should be treated as a credit on the total encampment expenses. A list of these stores, purchased each year, is as follows:

1887.

There were no purchases in this year.

1888.

Cots,	\$ 45 00	Stoves,	\$ 137 89
Knapsacks,	438 00	Stove Pipes,	16 30
Arms Chests,	20 50	Hospital Flag,	2 10
Gum Blankets,	22 30	Blanket Wrappers,	46 79
Dishes, &c.,	294 52	Printed Forms,	2 25
Cots,	12 15		
Total, 1888,		\$ 1,037 80	

1889.

Stove,	\$ 19 85	Overcoats,	\$ 1,350 25
Drugs,	103 81	Printed Forms,	33 57
Dishes,	43 66	Equipments,	227 21
Blankets,	54 15	Clothing,	329 25
Cots,	40 40		
Total, 1889,		\$ 2,202 15	

1890.

Camp Equipage,	\$ 631 21	Rakes, Axes, &c., \$	65 39
Insurance,	80 00	Extra Clothing,	398 00
Tents,	181 75	Blankets,	359 60
Desks, Chairs, &c.,	347 83	Ticks and Cots,	245 70
Dishes,	22 18	Target Frames,	201 00
Cartridges,	512 17	Filing Case,	55 00
Lamps, &c.,	80 00	Stoves and Fixtures,	94 70
Printed Forms,	137 00	Drugs,	167 50
Tent Pins and Rent,	190 75	Painting Stores,	75 00
Dishes,	15 60		
Total, 1890,		\$ 3,860 38	

From the \$8,787.79, the cost of the encampment of 1888, take the \$1,037.80, and it leaves the actual cost \$7,749.99. From the \$10,950.27, the cost of the camp of 1889, deduct the \$2,202.15, and we find the actual expense to be \$8,748.12, and by deducting the \$3,860.38, the value of stores purchased out of camp fund of 1890, from the total cost of that encampment, viz: \$14,238.03 and the actual expense of the camp is found to be \$10,377.65.

There are many small items representing stores on hand, not figured in the foregoing statement, which would lessen still more the actual camp charges.

The encampment of 1889 was inspected by Captain John R. Myrick, 3d Artillery, U. S. A., and that of 1890 by Lieut. Geo. LeRoy Brown, 11th Infantry, U. S. A., whose reports to the U. S. Department are herewith submitted.

At the request of Lieut. Brown a battallion of Delaware College Cadets was admitted to the encampment of 1890, acting as a battery of artillery under his command. The presence of this organization added much to the encampment, and although the cadets received no pay and were at the expense of their own subsistence, they performed all military duty the same as the regular State troops, and in a way that reflected credit on their commander.

It would be an excellent thing to have the law so amended as to include, under proper conditions, these cadets in the regular State organization. In this connection I desire to inform your Excellency that the service rendered to me by Lieut. Brown has been invaluable, and that he has visited, inspecting and instructing, every company in the State at least once each year, and some many times more. His connection with the Guard has been to promote its efficiency, and to him the entire service is under many obligations.

CENTENNIAL IN NEW YORK.

The entire force was present in New York city on the occasion of the celebration of the inauguration of George Washing-

ton, first President of the United States, on April 29 and 30, 1889, taking part in the great military parade, and acquitting themselves, while in the city and en route to and therefrom, with credit to themselves and the State.

RECORDS.

I must again call your attention to the condition of the papers which contain the military history of the State, and express the hope that the Legislature may not fail to take prompt action.

The records of the soldiers of Delaware in the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, are at present unclassified and stored in an old wooden case in the office of Secretary of State, where they are destined, in the end, to become lost or destroyed. These are valuable as a matter of State history, and some steps should be taken to preserve them or their contents.

There is a large and constant demand on this office, by ex-soldiers from this State in the late war, for copies of their record of service, and owing to the fact that the records only of the first six Infantry regiments, the first Cavalry, and Nields' Battery of Light Artillery, are complete in this office, it makes it impossible to furnish the records desired, save of the organizations named. Steps should be taken in this matter also.

The papers above referred to as being in the Secretary of State's office, and those in this office, should all be arranged, numbered, catalogued and kept in the Adjutant-General's office, where all such things properly belong. These papers and records may not appear to be of much importance at first thought, but in fact they are invaluable, and should be cared for in such a manner as would make their loss or destruction impossible.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

As stated in my last report the \$100 annual appropriation for contingent expenses of this office is far too small and should be increased.

The salary of the Adjutant General is \$200 per annum, a sum less than enough to pay his necessary expenses. The fact is, the work that now has to be done by this officer is worth a salary of at least \$1,500 per year. There is no other State which pays this officer less than \$1,000, and from that to \$10,000, besides providing for pay of Assistant Adjutant General, clerks, &c. This demand is by no means based on the work incident to the annual encampments, as any one can readily see by an examination of the work of the office. The salary should be made in keeping with the work and responsibilities.

COMMISSIONS.

During the two years thirty-five (35) commissions have been issued, and fifteen (15) resignations tendered and accepted. One dismissal and one death have occurred. The personnel of the commissioned officers is very good, indeed, and all, staff and line, have shown a disposition to perform their duties in a soldierly manner.

G. A. R.

By your direction there were loaned to J. W. Andrews Post, No. 24, G. A. R., Department of Delaware, on good bond, 16 Springfield rifles, cal. 50, and 16 sets of accoutrements. To Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 33, G. A. R., same department, on good bond, were loaned 20 rifles and 20 sets of accoutrements. To Garfield Post, Sons of Veterans, of Wilmington, were loaned 40 old cadet rifles and 40 sets of accoutrements, they first furnishing approved bond. These arms and accoutrements are well cared for, and are much better kept than if stored in storehouse at Dover. The above organizations are required to make returns of these stores semi-annually.

COMPANY ARMORIES.

It is most gratifying to be able to report that three of the company organizations have purchased or built armories.

The first to take this important step was Company B, first In-

fantry, Milford. This company has purchased a valuable lot, on which it has erected the front part of what is soon to be a very complete and suitable armory. The annual appropriation by the State has been for two or three years used by this company towards the payment for this property, and, no doubt, will continue to be so used until the proposed building is completed and the whole indebtedness paid.

In March, 1890, Company D, same regiment, of Dover, undertook the task and contracted for a building and ground located on the principal business street of the town. The company at once took possession and remodeled the building at a cost of over \$500, which money was mainly furnished by and through Colonel E. T. Cooper, for whom the company is named. The building, as remodeled, makes a very handsome and complete armory. This company will no doubt use the State's appropriation towards the payment for its property.

The last organization to undertake the task of securing its own home is Troop B, first Cavalry, of Wilmington. Through the untiring efforts of Captain E. L. Rice, Jr., the present commander, this organization has been built up to be one of the best in the State, and he would not be satisfied with his work until he had housed the command in its own home, and accordingly, through his efforts, a most desirable site has been secured, and an armory, costing \$13,000, is well under way, which, when completed, will be one of the most imposing public buildings in the city of Wilmington.

With the examples of these organizations I think it will be but a short time when most, if not all, the companies and troops in the State will have secured their own armories. As it is, the Guard is to be congratulated on what has been done in this most important matter.

CONCLUSION.

Inasmuch as there has been from some quarters a continued complaint of the expense of the annual encampment of the guard,

and inasmuch as there are few who are informed on the subject of what the annual encampments *have cost the State*, I deem it proper that I should, in this report, set forth clearly the actual facts, which will, or should, satisfy those complaining, and generally all unfriendly to the organization, that, so far, these encampments have cost the State nothing.

I have already referred to the act of Congress, passed in 1808, making an annual appropriation of \$200,000, which sum was divided among the States according to their representation in Congress, and each State was privileged to draw arms and equipments annually, to the amount of its share of said \$200,000. Any State failing so to draw arms, &c., did not lose the benefit of its said share of the appropriation, but the amount so appropriated, or any balance thereof, was placed to the State's credit—but was available only in arms, &c., and not in cash. At the beginning of the war of the rebellion there was a large balance to the credit of this State, its undrawn share of the said \$200,000, which had from year to year been placed to its credit.

Upon the organization of troops in this State for service in the Federal or Union army, arms and accoutrements with which to equip these troops were drawn from the War Department of the United States, and were charged against the State's said balance until the same was exhausted.

After organization, the Delaware troops were mustered into the United States' service, taking with them into that service the State arms and accoutrements. At the end of the war, or expiration of the term of service of these soldiers, they were duly mustered out, turning over (wrongfully) to the United States authorities these Delaware arms, &c.

From the close of the war to the session of our General Assembly of 1877, there appears to have been nothing known regarding the wrongful possession by the General Government of these arms, &c. But at that session a joint resolution was adopted [*see Laws of Delaware, Volume 15*], authorizing and

directing the Attorney General to make demand on and collect from the United States the money value of these stores, which was done, and in June, July and October of that year there was paid into the treasury of this State the sum of twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents (\$28,969.76) [*see Report of Legislative Committee, January, 1878*], being the value of the guns, &c., above referred to, every cent of which should have been accredited to the military department of the State, and not placed to the general fund, as was the case, for the reason that it was a conversion to money of stores given the State by the United States Government, for a specific purpose, viz: military, there being no intention on the part of the United States to give to the State of Delaware a certain amount of arms, &c., annually (with which to arm and equip its militia, and thereby prepare it for duty and service in case of need), but instead thereof to allow the State to convert them into money and use it towards the maintenance of public schools, erection of state-houses, or building of railroads.

Nevertheless, this \$28,969.76 was paid into the Treasury of the State, and used the same as funds derived from internal sources.

The first encampment of the State troops was held in 1887, just ten (10) years after the \$28,969.76 had been received by the State, the *simple interest* on which, up to that time, amounted to \$17,381.85, making the total fund, \$46,351.61, from which deduct the cost of the 1887 encampment, which was \$7,222.18, and there is a balance of \$39,129.43. The interest on this balance for one year, up to the encampment of 1888, is \$2,347.76, which, with the principal, makes the fund \$41,477.19, from which deduct the cost of the encampment of 1888, which was \$8,787.79, and there remains \$32,689.40. This balance, with its interest for one year, makes \$34,650.76, from which deduct the expenses of the encampment of 1889, viz: \$10,950.27, and there is left \$23,700.49; to which add the interest for one year, which makes \$25,122.51, and from this take the encampment costs of 1890,

which are \$14,238.03, and there will be in July, 1891, of this Government Fund, not one cent of which is paid or furnished by the State, the sum of \$11,537.54.

With these facts and figures, the truth of which can be ascertained by any one, can there be any longer persons who will condemn the National Guard because of what the encampments *cost the State!*

Had the expenses of the encampments been paid out of State funds, I can see no reason why there should be a desire to discontinue them on account of the cost, inasmuch as the revenues of the State, not a cent of which is realized by a State tax, are fully sufficient to meet all demands, this charge included, and to spare.

There are those in this, as in every other State, who are opposed to the National Guard on general principles, just as there are people opposed to capital punishment, the whipping post, etc., and are no doubt honest in their opposition. Yet a much larger number there are who do not fail to see that the maintenance of a well-organized, equipped and instructed National Guard, is necessary and proper, and is the only source to which in time of need the country has to look for succor.

The fact that there is not to-day a *single State* in the Union that does not maintain a National Guard organization, and the interest manifested by the War Department of the United States in these citizen soldiers, are alone sufficient evidence of the usefulness and necessity thereof.

Up to this time, including the present active members, the National Guard of this State has educated and instructed, in the science of arms, to a greater or less degree, more than 2,000 men. Yet four of the organizations are less than four years old, and others, with one exception, Company A, but about ten.

"Misfortune will certainly fall upon the land where the wealth of the tax-gatherer or the greedy gambler in stocks stands, in

public estimation, above the uniform of the brave man who sacrifices his life, health or fortune in the defense of his country."

"The first duty of a State is its own security."

The following figures, obtained from the proper authorities, will be of some interest in a comparison with the cost per man of the National Guard of this State:

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing average cost of Maintaining the National Guard in eight of the other States, and in this State.

States.	Number of Men.	Annual cost.	Cost per Man.
Massachusetts,	6,090	\$264,200 00	\$43 38
Maryland,	1,894	50,000 00	26 40
Wisconsin,	2,400	72,333 67	30 14
Illinois,	4,200	80,000 00	19 05
New York,*	13,694	400,000 00*	29 20
Michigan,	2,500	60,000 00	24 00
New Jersey,	4,000	103,000 00	25 75
California,	6,000	331,810 00	55 30
Delaware,†	570	12,700 00	22 28

* Armories are furnished, and all armory expenses are paid, out of special appropriations and funds.

† Average cost of four years.

I have endeavored to make as full, clear and complete a statement of the condition of this department as was possible, and have only entered into such detailed explanations as in my judgment were proper and necessary, and that would benefit the National Guard. I desire, in closing this my last report to your Excellency, to say that I most keenly appreciate the uniform kindness and confidence, in all respects, which you have manifested towards me, and at this, the end of our official relations, can only wish it were the beginning.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant.

RICHARD R. KENNEY,

Adjutant General.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

NATIONAL GUARD OF DELAWARE.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,

DOVER, December 31, 1890.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD R. KENNEY,

Adjutant General of Delaware:

GENERAL—During the past two years, ending with this date, I have the honor to report that the only case occupying the attention of the Court of Military Justice was that of the State of Delaware *vs.* Peter S. Landy. The history of the case in question, together with the legal points involved, which controlled the decision rendered by this Department, is explained in the following letter, which I forwarded to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

STATE OF DELAWARE.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,

DOVER, May 7, 1890.

HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN T. BIGGS,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—The proceedings in the case of the State of Delaware *vs.*

Peter S. Landy, having been submitted to me for my opinion, I have the honor to submit to you the following report:

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The case of the State *vs.* Peter S. Landy, a private of Troop B, First Cavalry, National Guard of the State of Delaware, charged with

I. Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

With specifications alleging that Landy, being ordered by Captain Rice to equip himself and participate in a drill, refused to do so, and used disrespectful language.

II. Willful disobedience of orders and violation of military law.

With specifications setting forth the facts, all of which will fully appear in the enclosed papers.

Captain Rice appointed, in pursuance of the charges, a court martial to hear and determine the same, and said court, as by the record submitted will appear, found the said Landy guilty, and sentenced him to be dishonorably discharged the military service of the State.

RECOMMENDATION.

Upon due examination, consideration, and review of the case, I submit to your Excellency the following recommendation, viz:

That the judgment of said court be set aside.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION.

My reasons for this recommendation are as follows:

I. That the court exceeded its powers in sentencing the said Landy to be dishonorably discharged the military service of the State. The 16th section of Chapter 15, Revised Code, provides in substance: "Any enlisted man who shall be guilty of any disorderly, disobedient, or unmilitary conduct, at any time when on duty, may be disarmed and put under guard, and fined, at the discretion of a court martial, not less than two nor more than ten

dollars, and for the purposes of the section soldiers shall be considered on duty whenever in the headquarters or armories of their regiments or companies." The offense of Private Landy clearly comes under the head of this provision, and the sentence should have been in conformity therewith, and the sentence, "that he be dishonorably discharged," is a contravention of its provisions, and should be set aside.

II. Under the provisions of Articles 72 and 73 (*Art. of War, page 223, U. S. A. Reg.*), the officer commanding is incompetent to appoint a court martial in cases in which he is the prosecutor, and the court in this case being appointed by Captain Rice, who is the prosecutor, is improperly constituted, and should be dissolved and a new one appointed.

III. That the president of the court, Major George LeRoy Brown, was the superior of the officer appointing the court, and could not be appointed on the court, or detailed for any duty by Captain Rice, consequently the court was irregular and must be superseded.

IV. That the said court was further improperly constituted, not being appointed in conformity with Articles of War 81 and 82, governing the appointment of such courts martial. Such court should be composed of three officers, while the present court was composed of two officers and three enlisted men, and therefore is clearly in contravention of the law, and its decisions necessarily null.

The last sentence of Section 23, Chapter 15, Revised Code, might, by implication, be construed to permit the appointment of enlisted men on courts martial, but the customs of the service, regulations, and military policy are opposed to such appointments, and no word of the law directly authorizes such appointment. The remainder of said Section 23 relates exclusively to the trial of officers, and the impropriety of enlisted men sitting on the trial of an officer is too clear to require demonstration.

The clause in Section 23 is one that was in the old law, and probably escaped the attention of the revisers. Besides, the impolicy of allowing men to sit on courts martial, who might be arbitrarily punished by a company, troop, or battery commander, as easily might be, for refusal to bring in a verdict in accordance with his wishes, is too great to be freely encountered.

For these several reasons I make the recommendation above stated, viz:

That the judgment of the said Court be set aside.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. COOPER,

Colonel and Judge Advocate General.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in view of the law as above set forth, ordered that the proceedings, findings, and sentence be disapproved, set aside and declared null and void.

It is a matter of congratulation, that the above case is the only one of court martial that has occurred during the present administration of this department. Especially is this so, when it is taken into consideration that during this administration the annual encampments, which did not previously exist, created untried duties and new responsibilities.

In conclusion, General, allow me to thank you for the courtesies and kind favor which I have received at your hands. I am sure that I voice the sentiment prevailing among all the members of the staff and of the National Guard of this State when I say, that at the conclusion of your term of office you will carry with you, in your retirement, the confidence and esteem of them all. Assuming your honorable position at the infancy, as it were, of our State militia, your assiduous endeavors have made a doubtful undertaking a realized success. With but a paltry compensation, in comparison with the salaries paid in other States, and

compelled to combat certain objections against the militia arising from the failure of a proper consideration of the utility of a National Guard, you have steadily gone forward, and, to a great extent, have made the soldiery of our State occupy a position in recent commemorations of important events in our country's history where they won the plaudits of the people of other States, and where they reflected credit on Delaware.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. COOPER,

Colonel and Judge Advocate General.

APPENDIX F.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

STATE OF DELAWARE, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
GEORGETOWN, February 19, 1891.

To the General Assembly of the State of Delaware:

I have the honor to submit, in compliance with the statute, the sixth biennial report of this department.

During the year 1889 eighty-nine insurance companies were authorized to transact business in the State, viz: Fifty-nine (59) fire, nineteen (19) life, two (2) accident, one (1) guarantee, two (2) steam boiler, one (1) plate glass, one (1) fidelity, and four (4) assessment or coöperative insurance companies.

During the year 1890 ninety-seven insurance companies were authorized as follows: fifty-nine (59) fire, eighteen (18) life, four (4) assessment, eleven (11) guarantee, casualty and surety, four (4) accident and one (1) live stock.

Five of the above enumerated companies were incorporated by the State, four of which pay an annual tax of one hundred dollars; the Delaware State Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company being exempt by the act of the Legislature.

The receipts and expenses for the year 1889 are as follows:

Fees for filing statements, issuing certificates, etc.,	\$	2,190	40
Expenses—			
Advertising abstracts of statements, .	\$	145	00
Postage,		36	31
			<u>181 31</u>
Receipts over expenditures,	\$	2,009	09

For the year of 1890:

Fees for filing statements, issuing certificates, etc.,	\$	2,124	40
Expenses—			
Advertising abstracts of statements, .	\$	150	00
Postage,		27	95
			<u>177 95</u>
Receipts over expenditures,	\$	1,946	45

Vouchers for the above payments, except advertising, are herewith submitted and allowance for the same is asked; the advertising being paid by the companies, no allowance is asked for.

The following have been incurred for office supplies, printing, blanks and stationery, and printing 500 pamphlet copies of the insurance laws:

C. F. Thomas & Co.,	\$	1,037	50
<i>Delaware Democrat</i> Publishing Co.,		48	25
<i>Delawarean</i> ,		85	00
Total,	\$	1,170	75

The revenue received by the State for licenses and taxes from agents and companies are:

For the year 1889,	\$	9,438	04
" " 1890,		12,479	73
Total,	\$	21,917	77

The following statement shows the amount of premiums collected and losses incurred by companies authorized to transact the business of fire insurance in this State for the years 1889 and 1890.

During the year 1889 the companies incorporated by this State collected premiums in the State amounting to \$88,436.34, and incurred losses of \$47,882.11, and the companies of other States and foreign countries, having authority to transact business in this State, received premiums amounting to \$135,456.65, and incurred losses amounting to \$95,360.93, showing the total premium receipts for the year to have been \$223,892.99; total losses incurred, \$143,243.04.

For the year 1890, the companies incorporated by this State collected premiums in the State amounting to \$87,420.55, and incurred losses of \$51,566.90, and the companies of other States and foreign countries having authority to transact business in this State received premiums amounting to \$141,072.23; incurred losses amounting to \$82,303.34, showing the total premium receipts for the year to have been \$228,492.78; total losses incurred, \$133,870.24.

BENEVOLENT, CHARITABLE AND FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Section 6 of Chapter 347, Volume 16, Laws of Delaware, being "An act in relation to insurance companies," defines what is an insurance company within the meaning of said act, but provides that said Section 6 "shall not apply to any secret benevolent, charitable, or fraternal organization or association, duly organized or existing, or which may hereafter be duly organized in this State.

I recommend the enactment of a law which will more clearly define the scope and limitations of organizations which seem to exist principally, if not solely, for the purpose of doing an insurance business, but claim to be organizations within the meaning of the proviso of the statute referred to.

I believe that there are a number of these so-called secret benevolent, charitable, and fraternal organizations or associations doing an insurance business, pure and simple, with a grain of the secret benevolent, charitable and fraternal thrown in for the sole purpose of evading the insurance laws of the State. It is a well known fact that many of these organizations or associations issue to their members policies of insurance, or death benefit certificates, or a promise to pay a stipulated sum of money to some person or persons therein named upon the death of the member or holder of such policy or certificate, in consideration of the payment of assessments by the member or policy holder, made upon him by the home office, grand lodge, supreme council, or by whatever name the chief office of these organizations or associations are known.

It seems to me that these organizations, which I have attempted to define, and which are doing what, as I have before said, I believe to be an insurance business, should, if I am correct in my conclusions in relation to them, be brought clearly within the scope and meaning of our insurance laws.

The aggregate amount of insurance carried by these organizations in the State is quite large, and the State is being defrauded of the revenue rightfully belonging to her, and our citizens who have already become members of these organizations and who are likely to join them, have not that protection and safeguard thrown around them which our insurance laws intended to give them.

I therefore recommend such amendment of the insurance laws of this State as will define any secret benevolent, charitable or fraternal organization or association, which shall issue any policy or death benefit certificate, or promise of any kind to pay any benefit of any kind other than sick benefits to its members and the burial charges of deceased members, to be an insurance company within the meaning of and subject to the insurance laws of the State. And in recommending this I am not seeking

in any way to injure the purely secret benevolent, charitable and fraternal institutions of the State. It is only that class of the so-called institutions which have for their object and purpose a scheme of life insurance I desire to reach; that class which insures, however much they may protest to the contrary; that class which at their home office provide for, make, call and receive assessments from members at intervals, and pay to the beneficiary named in the policy or death benefit certificate the sum therein named upon the death of the member or holder of such policy or certificate; that class which are nothing more nor less than assessment insurance companies.

UNAUTHORIZED INSURANCE.

I am reliably informed that parties residing out of the State, representing various kinds of insurance companies, and who are ready to insure anything, upon any terms, frequently effect insurance within the State, and especially is this the case among quite a number of our manufacturing establishments. These establishments represent no inconsiderable wealth, and as far as it is possible to do so, they should be protected against the schemes and false representations of that class of persons and corporations who constantly engage in an illegal insurance business.

There seems to be conflict in the decisions of the courts as to the liability of insurance companies doing business in States in violation of the insurance laws of those States, and hence our citizens must accept this class of insurance with uncertainty, not only as to their legal right to collect their insurance in case of loss and non-payment, but they usually know very little as to the real standing of the companies in which they insure, which, in many instances, are fraudulent and worthless institutions, without any solid basis upon which to do business.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the insurance laws are designed as much for the protection of the insureds as for revenue to the State, every possible means should be used to prevent all and all manner of illegal or unauthorized insurance within the State.

I would recommend the passage of a law similar to that now in force in Pennsylvania, which will allow any person, firm, or corporation that shall be unable to procure insurance in any of the companies authorized to transact business in the State, to file an affidavit to that effect with the insurance commissioner, who shall, in his discretion, be empowered, under such conditions, to license such person, firm or corporation to procure insurance in companies not authorized to do business in this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC N. FOOKS,

Insurance Commissioner.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

DELAWARE COLLEGE,

NEWARK, December 23, 1890.

To His Excellency,

BENJAMIN T. BIGGS,

Governor of Delaware:

DEAR SIR :

In accordance with the provisions of the law, I have the honor to submit the following report on the Free Schools of Delaware for the biennial period ending December 1, 1890.

Very respectfully,

A. N. RAUB,

President of the State Board of Education.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

CONDITION OF THE FREE SCHOOLS.

There has been a steady improvement during the past two years in the general condition of the free schools of the State, but neither the State school system nor the administration of it has reached anything yet like perfection. The district system is necessarily weak. The adoption of what in other states is known as the township system, and what might here be properly called the *hundred system*, would greatly simplify our present school machinery and also more nearly equalize the burden of taxation, while it would at the same time improve the schools of every community. Most of the States recognize the fact that the district system, as known in our own and a few other States, does not secure the highest efficiency in school administration.

On this question I feel that I can do no better than to quote as follows from my report of two years ago:

In Delaware the township or hundred system would greatly increase the efficiency of the schools. Either of two plans might be adopted. The hundreds, as at present constituted, might each be made a separate school district, in which each school under the general board of control would offer the same educational privileges and facilities as its neighbors in the same hundred. At present one school in a hundred may give forty weeks' instruction during the year, while its neighbor in the same hundred, from a mistaken notion of economy, may offer to the children only thirty weeks. The hundred system would correct all such inequalities.

A modification of this system might be made probably equally effective, by dividing the hundreds as school districts into incorporated boroughs and rural districts. Thus, a hundred with one incorporated borough would have two school districts, one with two incorporated boroughs would have three incorporated districts, and so on, each district officered and controlled in its school affairs by its own directors or commissioners. This is really the township system of such States as do not have the separate district system. Wherever adopted it makes more efficient schools, equalizes the taxes, and does away with the jealousy which seems inevitable between the boroughs and the rural districts. But whether the school district be made the hundred, or the hundred subdivided into boroughs and rural communities, it will be a great improvement on the present district system, and once given a fair trial it would become effective and popular.

By no means the smallest gain of this system would be the ultimate establishment of hundred high schools throughout the State, in which students could receive the preliminary education for business pursuits and all the necessary training to fit them for college and professional schools.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

The county superintendency has now had a four years' trial in Delaware, and the work of the superintendents, has, in the main, been of such a satisfactory character that it would be unwise to think of adopting any other system. Indeed, if any change is needed for the better it is that of still closer supervision. This is especially true in the county of Sussex, where the schools are most numerous and the school term shortest. In a county like this it is almost impossible for the superintendent to do efficient work. He can, of course, visit the schools and conduct the examinations, but he can give but little time to a single

visit, and usually a single visit to each school during the year is all that can be expected of him, and it is all that the law requires.

The reports of these officials show that the schools have been visited regularly and the examinations conducted according to law. Superintendents have also held the regular annual county institutes, calling in such outside helps as seemed necessary to make these meetings both popular and beneficial.

To increase the efficiency of the superintendency I would make the following suggestions:

1. That the term of office of the county superintendents be increased to either two or four years.
2. That the law fix some standard of qualification as to scholarship and successful experience in teaching on the part of the candidate for this office.
3. That in order to secure and retain the services of those best fitted for the office the salary be increased and made adequate to the work demanded. The present salary—\$1,000—after deducting expenses for traveling, transient board, &c., is too low, even if the superintendent makes himself the occasional guest of the long-suffering school commissioner.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTES.

The county institutes have been doing great good. Nearly all of the teachers have been in attendance, though there are still some who evade the requirements of the law. Unless some penalty be attached to the present law on the subject, the statute will practically remain inoperative except with those who attend the meetings as a matter of moral obligation. The forfeiture of a day's pay for a day's absence from the institute would seem to be a fitting penalty, and certainly not a severe one. The following suggestions are respectfully made with reference to the county institute:

1. That the annual appropriation to each county for the teachers' county institute be increased to at least one hundred and fifty dollars, in order to make the institute more effective and insure the superintendent against personal loss.

2. That the superintendent be required to submit an annual report to the proper accounting officer, giving a detailed statement of the income and expenses of the county institute for that year.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

On the subject of teachers' certificates I take the liberty of repeating the suggestions in my last biennial report.

The present law seems to make too great a distinction between second grade and third grade certificates. A teacher answering *sixty* per cent. of the questions asked by the superintendent in an examination at present earns a third grade certificate, which is good for a single year; to earn a second grade certificate, good for only two years, he must answer *ninety* per cent. of the same questions. The same ability required for this second grade certificate would, in most States, give the teacher a professional certificate, good practically for life. *Eighty* per cent. of correct answers ought, in my judgment, to be sufficient to earn a second grade certificate. Delaware has many good teachers, thoroughly competent to hold a second grade certificate, but a slight indisposition on examination day, a nervous disturbance, or a disordered digestion on the part of the examiner, may cause, and doubtless often does cause, many a deserving one to fall short of the required ninety per cent.

The law seems confused also in the matter of first grade certificates. At one time such certificates were granted to those holding a second grade certificate for answering seventy-five per cent. of the questions in such branches as are not included in the second grade certificate. Probably this was high enough, considering that ninety per cent. was required to secure the second grade, covering what are known as the common English

branches. Under the present law, however, nothing is said as to the percentage of questions to be answered to secure a first grade certificate. The law reads as follows: "Every applicant who is of good moral character, and who shall be found qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, mental arithmetic, written arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar, elements of rhetoric, algebra, geometry, and natural philosophy, shall be recommended to the State Board of Education for a first grade certificate." This first grade certificate is good for only three years, and presumably only for the county in which issued, though granted by the State Board of Education. It ought to be good for at least three years anywhere in the State, and made renewable every three years on receiving the indorsement of the county superintendent under whose jurisdiction the teacher may at the time be engaged. The certificate might at the end of any three year period be made invalid simply by the county superintendent withholding his indorsement, and in this way each superintendent could protect his county against any degeneracy in a teacher who might fail to appreciate the necessity of constant improvement. At the same time the average teacher would have an incentive to keep alive and up with the march of progress.

To the certificates already provided for there should be added a certificate good for life. This certificate should be granted to those holding first grade certificates, after a specified period of years of successful experience. The granting of both first grade and life certificates is a strong inducement to teachers to make teaching their life work, and it certainly would have an elevating effect on the school system of the State. Apprentices and beginners we must have, but the sooner the work of educating the young falls into the hands of experienced professional teachers the sooner will the practical results show the value of the work.

In the matter of life certificates there ought to be reciprocity between the States. That is, a life certificate granted and worth-

ily held in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, etc., should be regarded as valid in Delaware, provided each of these will regard as valid in their territory a life certificate granted in the State of Delaware. This reciprocity exists everywhere as regards law, medicine, and theology;—why not with regard to teaching?

In my last report I suggested that Delaware take the initiative in the matter of reciprocity in teachers' life certificates. It is now too late. New York has anticipated Delaware and is now ready to recognize the permanent certificate from whatever State it may come, provided that State recognize as equally valid with her own the permanent certificate coming from New York.

It would be well for our State to recognize the professional normal diploma of every State as valid in Delaware. This is the practice of California, and the result is that she draws to her aid the best teachers in the Union. The opposite policy drives many of our young teachers to the State normal schools of other States, graduates them, and keeps them there because those States recognize them as professional teachers and exempt them from further examination.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

During the past year the State Board of Education, with a view to securing more definite information with reference to the school population of the State and other items, issued the blanks found in this report. The answers given to the questions on the first form were, in the main, taken to be correct, but those to the questions in the second form were, in a number of cases, not sufficiently explicit to aid us in securing reliable data, and therefore they have not been taken into account in making up this report. It is hoped, however, that another trial, with a fuller explanation by the county superintendents to the local clerks, will result in better success.

From answers received from the teachers it is safe to give the approximate school population of the State, age from 6 years to 21, as—white, 33,589; colored, 5,542. Of this number 80 per

cent. of the white children, and 84 per cent. of the colored, were enrolled during the past year; and of the total numbers 51 per cent. of the white children were in daily attendance for $8\frac{1}{2}$ months, and $51\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the colored children for $5\frac{1}{2}$ months, including the city of Wilmington.

INCORPORATED SCHOOLS.

Attention is invited to the following remarks made on this subject in my last report :

The school system of Delaware would be more efficient and the results more satisfactory if all the schools were under the jurisdiction of county superintendents, excepting, of course, such districts as have their own superintendent. Practically, at present, the schools having incorporated boards of education are without supervision except that given by the commissioners, and their teachers are exempt from examination unless the local commissioners decide to the contrary. In fact the act providing for the appointment of county superintendents and the examination of teachers and the supervision of schools by these officers specially exempts, in section 17, these districts in the following words: "The provisions of this act shall not apply to any school or school districts managed or controlled by an incorporated board of education, unless by special request of said board."

This same paragraph exempts the incorporated districts from the adoption of a uniform series of text books, and thus in a measure nullifies whatever good there may be in that provision of the law.

This singular feature of the school system of Delaware of course destroys the unity of the whole system and makes it specially difficult to form an accurate estimate of the actual progress of the schools.

It would be much better for these incorporated boards if they would unite in a demand for a hundred system, toward which their action practically tends, and then place all the schools of a

county under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent except those which have an officer who is distinctively superintendent of the schools of the town or city in which he is located, and who exercises the superintendent's powers in examining teachers, granting certificates, visiting schools and the like. It would be greatly to the advantage of all districts, incorporated or otherwise, if the whole system could be harmonized and unified in the way suggested, and we hope that the school officers of the incorporated boards will cordially unite in securing the desired result.

UNIFORM TEXT BOOKS.

The provision of the law for the use of a uniform series of text-books is excellent so far as it goes, but, unfortunately, in many cases it is not complied with. In some districts books that were adopted five years ago were not put into use for several years thereafter, and in some cases since the late adoption by the State Board of Education in May last, books have been brought back into the schools that were discarded five years ago and not since readopted. This illegal practice has greatly interfered with the proper classification and progress of the schools. Unless the penalty of the law be visited upon those who violate its provisions on this question neither uniformity of text-books nor the increased benefits to be derived therefrom can be had for our schools.

A REMEDY.

There is a remedy, however, and a very simple one, which will secure uniformity, and, what is probably of most importance, the remedy is one that will greatly reduce the expense of all school equipments, especially text-books. This remedy lies in *free text-books* furnished by the school district out of the State fund. The arguments in favor of free-text books were given in my last biennial report and they are repeated here only because of their great importance. They are, in brief, as follows:

1. The plan of furnishing free text books greatly cheapens the supply of books.

2. It secures a greatly enlarged attendance of pupils.
3. It furnishes books to those who find the purchase of the necessary school aids a hardship and sometimes an impossibility because of a lack of means.
4. It secures closer classification and more systematic grading.
5. It secures uniformity of action and results at the minimum expense.
6. It obliterates class distinctions, the rich as well as the poor getting their books from the common stock.
7. It is conducive to training in neatness, the books being better cared for as the property of the district than as the property of private individuals.

The State Treasurer is the trustee of the public school fund. A contract could readily be made between the State and the publishers of such text-books as are used in the State, by which the books could be furnished at the lowest net wholesale price direct to the various districts as called for, on the order of the trustee, who in turn should receive and pay all bills, charging each against the proper district, the amount to be deducted at the annual settlement from the appropriation due the district.

This plan would save all commissions and intermediate profits to the extent of at least 20 per cent.; it would prevent all loss through depositaries or other agencies; it would give the people of the district the benefit of the lowest prices; and, finally, it would secure district, state, and publisher against all possible loss.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

I enclose with this a brief statistical report of the colored schools of the State. The items for the counties of New Castle and Sussex have been furnished to me by Henry C. Conrad, Esq., Actuary of the Delaware Association for the Education of

the Colored People, and those of Kent county by ex-Supt. Levin Irving Handy, who had these schools under his charge for the past year.

Mr. Conrad informs me with reference to these schools that there are only 46 schoolhouses in the State and 79 schools. 33 of the schools are held either in private houses or churches, mostly the latter. All the schoolhouses occupied have been built by the colored people themselves, and some of the buildings are in the last stages of dilapidation. Some of the schools find it necessary to charge a tuition fee and others raise funds by subscription in order to secure sufficient money to pay the teacher's salary.

I suggest that it would be wise to increase the State appropriation to these schools in order that they may be made free schools in fact. If education is a safeguard, it would seem to need no argument that the colored schools should be made as efficient as possible.

NORMAL TRAINING.

The suggestions made in my last report with reference to the normal training of our teachers and the importance of establishing a normal school in the State have equal force now as then. They are omitted here only for lack of space.

STATISTICS.

The statistics given in this report are meagre compared with what I had hoped to give. As has been explained, some of the school clerks have left omissions in their reports which it was found impossible to supply, and these omissions made reliable totals impracticable. The statistics given by the county superintendents are quite full, as well as interesting, but it will be noted that they lack uniformity, a fault which we hope to remedy in the future.

DELAWARE COLLEGE.

Since my last biennial report Delaware College has taken rapid

forward strides, and it is now fully prepared to offer facilities equal to those of any other college in the country.

At present the college offers five courses of instruction, with the corresponding degrees attached, namely: 1. The classical, A. B., equivalent to the classical course in other colleges. 2. The Latin scientific, A. B., in which modern languages are substituted for the Greek. 3. The course in modern language and science, B. S. 4. The course in engineering and science, B. S., and 5. The agricultural course. It is probable that in the near future Course 4 will be subdivided so as to give three separate courses in mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering. This will give the institution a general polytechnic department, including a school of draughting, to which the trustees hope to add the necessary shops in which to give practice in the operation and construction of machinery.

The number of students in the college, at present, is 83, probably the highest number of male students ever registered in a single year in the college proper. Many of these have been admitted free, and through the generosity of the trustees this policy is likely to be continued for the benefit of Delaware students.

The corps of professors, now numbering eight, will be increased in the near future, to comply as fully as possible with the purposes of the new Morrill act, approved August 30, 1890.

It should be said as regards the college, in connection with the act referred to, that the benefits the institution receives are confined strictly to the department of instruction and facilities for instruction in the studies bearing on agriculture and the mechanic arts, as noted in the following language taken from the act, in which it is especially stated that the money appropriated is "to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction."

The college finds itself embarrassed, not with having too much money, but in lacking funds for the erection of the suitable shops and other buildings in which to carry on the necessary instruction in the mechanic arts and apply the instruction fund judiciously and profitably. The following clause taken from the act will explain: The act says, "And no portion of such moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings." It will be seen, therefore, that none of this fund is available for building purposes in any sense. This provision was inserted to make the instruction all the more effective and put the responsibility of providing suitable buildings on the individual States, which has been complied with by nearly every State in the Union.

One of the great needs of the college is a new building with larger recitation and lecture rooms, in order that the new work devolving upon it may be most effectively done. It is believed that with such a building and a few necessary alterations in the present buildings, as good work can be done for the youth of Delaware, in their own State, and practically at no expense, as can be done for them at any of the other classical or technical schools of this country.

Over \$10,000 of the new fund will soon be expended in the purchase of new apparatus, models, and additions to the library.

The work of the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, which, under the Hatch act, is a department of the college, is of great value to the agriculturists and horticulturists of the State. The work of the station costs the State nothing whatever, this department of the college being sustained wholly by an appropriation of \$15,000 annually from the General Government. In this station all the laboratory experiments for the agriculturists of the State are made, and the students of the college have excellent opportunities, not only here, but also in the horticultural department, to witness actual experiments, as affect-

ing both the science and the practice of agriculture, conducted by experts in the various departments.

Among the improvements lately made in the college is the introduction of steam heat throughout the building at a total cost of \$1,806 for the plant.

The college grounds, especially the rear campus, have been greatly improved and beautified during the past year under the supervision of Mr. Charles P. Hayes, an eminent landscape gardener of Philadelphia.

Ten acres of land joining the college campus on the east have been purchased by the trustees and added to the college grounds. Half of this land is devoted to experiments in agriculture and horticulture and the other half to athletic purposes.

A two-story frame building, 60 by 40, to be used jointly as drill-hall, gymnasium, and experimental station storehouse, has been erected on the new athletic grounds, much of the cost being borne by liberal donations from friends of the college in this and other States. These various improvements add materially to the attractions and the efficiency of the college.

THE SURPLUS.

Delaware has a large and growing surplus of school money. At the date of last settlement with the school districts of the State there were in the hands of the school clerks over \$56,000 surplus money, nearly twice the annual State appropriation to all the schools. The new license law, I am informed, will add fully \$50,000 a year to this fund. I have no advice to offer as to the proper expenditure of this money. It would be foolish to let it lie idle, and I venture the suggestion that the State, whose credit is second to no other in the Union, can afford to be very generous in its treatment of all its schools, of whatever grade or class.

REPORTS.

Accompanying this report will be found the reports of the county superintendents, also extracts from the last published report of Supt. D. W. Harlan, of the City of Wilmington. I add also reports from the principals of districts having incorporated boards of education, so far as I have been able to gather them, and the list of text-books adopted by the Board of Education for use in the State for the five years beginning July 12, 1890.

Very respectfully,

A. N. RAUB.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—SCHOOLS FOR WHITE CHILDREN.

COUNTIES.	No. Children of School Age, 6-21	No. Enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	No. School- houses.	No. of sittings.	No. of teachers.	No. days taught.	Average month- ly salary male teachers.	Average month- ly salary female teachers.	General average monthly salary.
Wilmington (City), . . .	10,491	8,033	5,512	23	7,210	158	31,600	\$145 00	\$45 19	. . .
New Castle,	6,257	5,049	2,722	85	4,843	113	22,600	44 91	34 12	. . .
Kent,	7,251	6,024	4,002	97	5,820	133	23,940	. . .	. . .	34 96
Sussex,	9,590	7,672	4,562	162	7,420	201	27,735	33 52	30 20	31 70
Total,	33,589	26,778	16,798	367	25,293	605	105,875			

TABLE NO. 2.

COUNTIES.	Value of School Buildings.	Value of School Grounds.	Value of School Furniture and Apparatus.
Wilmington (City), . . .	\$319,000	\$124,037	\$58,980 00
New Castle,	76,150	25,140	15,925 40
Kent,	91,336	14,810	10,922 00
Sussex,	62,460	5,758	7,231 00
Total,	\$548,946	\$169,745	\$93,058 40

TABLE III.—SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

COUNTIES.	Children of School Age.	Pupils enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. School Houses.	No. Teachers.	No. Sitzings.	Days Taught.	Average Monthly Salary of Teachers.	Received State Appropriation.	Received Taxes.	Total Receipts.
Wilmington (City),	1,404	1,151	681	6	17	798	3,400	\$40.79	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
New Castle,	1,058	872	595	21	21	*575	1,890	23.50	\$2,000 00	\$ 474 45	\$2,474 45
Kent,	1,715	1,501	901	30	30	*990	2,700	23.50	2,000 00	680 73	2,680 73
Sussex,	1,365	1,132	674	23	28	*720	2,520	23.50	2,000 00	1,098 03	3,098 03
Total,	5,542	4,656	2,851	85	96	3,083	10,510	. . . .	\$6,000 00	. . . . .	. . . . .

*Estimated.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS

FOR EXCLUSIVE USE IN THE FREE SCHOOLS OF DELAWARE, FOR
A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS, FROM JULY 12, 1890.

- ARITHMETIC.—Raub's Elementary,
Raub's Complete,
Brooks' New Normal Mental,
Brooks' Primary, *for supplementary use only*,
Brooks' Elementary, " " "
Brooks' New Normal Written, " "
- ALGEBRA.—Wentworth's Elements.
- GEOMETRY.—Wentworth's Plane,
Wentworth's Plane and Solid.
- READERS.—Monroe's.
- SPELLERS.—Monroe's.
Raub's Tests in Spelling and Pronunciation.
- GEOGRAPHY.—Warren's.
- HISTORY.—Barnes' Primary U. S.,
Barnes' Brief U. S.,
Myer's General History.
- GRAMMAR.—Raub's Lessons in English,
Raub's Practical English Grammar.
- BOOKKEEPING.—Lyte's Practical.
- PENMANSHIP.—Business Standard.
- RHETORIC.—Raub's Practical.
- GOVERNMENT.—Civics for Young Americans,
Macy's Our Government.
- LITERATURE.—Swineford's Literature for Beginners,
Raub's Studies in English and American Literature.
- ETYMOLOGY.—Sargent's School.
- SCIENCE.—May's Physiology,
Steele's Hygienic Physiology,
Steele's New Physics,
Steele's New Popular Chemistry,
Bert's Primer of Scientific Knowledge,
Bert's First Steps in Scientific Knowledge.
- CHARTS.—Monroe's Reading Chart,
Butler's Reading Chart,
Parker's Arithmetical Chart.
- WALL MAPS.—Globe Series.

UNIFORM BLANK

FOR ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CLERKS OF FREE SCHOOLS IN
DELAWARE.

..... County.

Number of district,
Hundred in which schoolhouse is located,
Number of departments in the school,

ASSESSMENT.

Total assessment of poll in the district,
Total assessment of personal in the district,
Total assessment of rental in the district,
Total assessed value of all taxable property,
Rate of taxation on the hundred dollars,

RECEIPTS.

Amount raised by taxation in district for school purposes,
Amount received from State,
Amount raised for building or repairing,

(Not to be included above).

Amount received from tuition fees, if any,
Amount received from loans or bonds last year,
Amount received from sources not mentioned above,

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended for school purposes,
Amount expended for current expenses,
Amount expended for salary of teachers,
Amount expended for buildings, repairs, or improvements,

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Balance on hand at last settlement,
Indebtedness of district: (1) bonded, (2) floating,
(3) total,

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Value of school buildings and fixtures,
Value of school grounds,
Value of school furniture,
Value of school apparatus,

[Signed], Clerk.

Date,

~~A~~ A failure to furnish within thirty days the information herein asked for renders the clerk, or secretary of the school board, liable to a fine of \$20.

UNIFORM BLANK

FOR ANNUAL REPORT BY THE TEACHEBS OF FREE SCHOOLS
IN DELAWARE.

..... County.

Number of district,
Local name of school,
Hundred in which schoolhouse is located,
Number of departments in the school,

CENSUS.

Number of white children of school age (6-21) in district,
Number of white children between 6-14 in district,

ENROLLMENT.

Number of white children enrolled during the year,
Number of white males enrolled during the year,
Number of white females enrolled during the year,
Highest number of children enrolled any month,

ATTENDANCE.

Average number of children in daily attendance,
Number of sittings for study,
Whole number of days taught,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of different teachers employed during the year,
Number of buildings used,
Number of visits made by school committee during past year,
Number visits made by county superintendent during past year,

SALARY.

Salary of principal,
Average monthly salary of male teachers,
Average monthly salary of female teachers,

[Signed] Teacher.

Date

These statistics are to be given for the twelve months preceding November 1st, of this year. They must be furnished at once so that the reports to be based upon them may be ready for the Legislature. A failure to furnish them within 30 days, renders the teacher liable to a fine of \$20.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

NEW CASTLE—HERMAN BESSEY.

ODESSA, DEL., December 22, 1890.

DR. A. N. RAUB, *President of the State Board of Education* :

DEAR SIR—In compliance with the provisions of law, the following report of the condition of the public schools of New Castle county is respectfully submitted, with such suggestions and recommendations as seem most needful to make them more efficient.

CONDITION OF THE FREE SCHOOLS OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

During the past two years there has been a marked spirit of progress all along the lines of educational work in the public schools of this county. Six beautiful and commodious schoolhouses have been erected in various sections of the county and furnished with modern school furniture. Many schoolhouses in other districts have either been remodeled or repaired, and thoroughly equipped with all necessary school apparatus. Nearly every school in this county is now well supplied with suitable blackboards, maps, globes and charts, C. F. Thomas & Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, bear testimony to the fact that they have sold more school apparatus to the schools of New Castle county during the past two years than ever before in the same period of time. But this work is by no means complete. Progress is still our motto. During the next year more schoolhouses will be built or repaired, and furnished with better school appliances. Augustus Cæsar beautified Rome, so that he could truly boast that he "found the city of brick, and left it of marble." The same

enterprising spirit is being manifested by the intelligent citizens of this county in reference to our schools. We all want better schoolhouses, better school appliances and more efficient teachers.

EXAMINATIONS.

During the past two years 287 candidates have appeared before me for examination; 219 of these have received certificates and 68 have been rejected. First-grade certificates have been issued to two. Second-grade certificates have been issued to 35, of whom 6 were males and 29 were females. Third-grade certificates have been issued to 182, of whom 32 were males and 150 were females. The applicants who were rejected number 68, of whom 8 were males and 60 females. The oral and written methods in our examinations are still employed. The written work of every applicant is examined with great care, so as to give full credit for the work done. I have found it necessary to raise the standard from year to year and by that means we are improving our grade of teachers. We can never improve our schools as we should until we conduct them on sound business principles.

Teachers should be licensed and employed *solely on merit*. How frequently do politics and favoritism form an important factor in their selection regardless of the interests of the schools. Character, *professional training and scholarship* should be the chief things to consider in the selection of teachers. I quote the following language from Andrew S. Draper, Superintendent Public Instruction, State of New York, as worthy of consideration: "There is no cross-lot road to a teaching profession. Without a scholarship which is at home in any intellectual center; without special training which can readily prove its utility, and force the necessity of its recognition; without public discrimination between professionals and amateurs; without an entire cessation of indiscriminate licensing; without an entire elimination of favoritism; without social position and moneyed

rewards commensurate with merit; without an interest which is more than pecuniary; without entire and life-long devotion; without personal pride and mutual respect; without zealous care for the rights and prerogatives of all; without alertness which discerns or creates opportunities for the advance of the whole line; without the strength to jostle the crowd and wrest honorable positions from the selfish, the unthinking or the unscrupulous, there can be no teaching profession." By the provisions of the present law any person of good moral character answering sixty per cent. of the questions asked by the County Superintendent is entitled to a third-grade certificate, which is good for one year. I believe it would be far better for our schools to require applicants to answer at least 70 per cent. of the questions in order to merit a third-grade certificate, instead of 60 per cent. which is entirely too low. This one change in the law would relieve us of a class of teachers who are so limited in their information that it is a great source of trouble to an honest Superintendent where to recommend them that they may do the least harm.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony that most of the teachers of this country take one or more educational journals. Their methods of teaching are modern and progressive. Generally speaking they are doing good, solid work. Not a few of them are taking the C. L. S. C. course of reading. In many of our school districts there are valuable libraries, which contain some of the choicest volumes in the English language. Perhaps the most valuable library in the county is the Corbit Library, in Odessa. It is named after James Corbit, M. D., the original donor, and contains about 2,500 volumes. New volumes are being added yearly from the interest of a sum of money bequeathed to the library by James Corbit and Daniel Corbit. Who can measure the value of such gifts? Milton says that a "good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit em-

balanced and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." Carlyle says, "Examine history, for it is philosophy teaching by experience." What shall be said of the value of an intelligent and popular treatise on botany, geology and astronomy, and the classics, whose truth comes down to us from the past as gold is washed down from the mountains of the Sierra Nevada, in minute but precious particles, the debris of the centuries.

VISITS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

During the past two years I have visited every school in this county four times, with but one exception. I have generally found the teachers interested in their work and willing to receive helpful suggestions. The contrast in methods of teaching, in apparatus, in furniture, and in school buildings is not so great as it was two years ago. Most of our schools now have good blackboards, wall maps and globes, reading and arithmetical charts, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and some schools have Yaggy's Anatomical Chart. I am sorry to say that I have visited schools handsomely furnished with all necessary school apparatus and yet the teachers were doing poor work because they did not know how to use the school appliances in a proper manner. It was a *misuse* or *abuse* of school facilities rather than otherwise. It may be asked how such teachers are employed. I reply that they are barely able to obtain a third-grade certificate, which they show to some relative who is one of the school commissioners, and, by means of favoritism, they are employed, when real merit is often left out of the question and the pupils of the entire district reap the full benefit of such a selection. I believe that the county superintendents ought to be consulted by the school commissioners in the matter of selecting teachers. Serious mistakes would be avoided if such was the custom.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

There are 21 colored schools in this county, outside of the city of Wilmington, and the number of pupils enrolled in them is 872. The largest school in this county is at Newark, where 86

pupils are enrolled. At Middletown there is a school with 80 pupils enrolled. The schools at New Castle, Summit Bridge and Fieldsboro show an enrollment of over 60 pupils. Of the 21 schools in this county but 13 are held in *schoolhouses*, the remaining 8 being held in churches. I have felt it my duty to visit as many of the colored schools in this county as it was possible for me to visit. My suggestions have always been most kindly received by the teachers. The colored schools of this county are sadly in need of suitable buildings, school furniture and proper apparatus. The school in Odessa, which numbers about 45 pupils, is the best equipped in the county. I feel a deep interest in these schools. Those who are now attending them will soon become invested with all the rights of citizenship, and let us as a State do our duty in making them the best citizens possible. I would, therefore, most earnestly urge an increase in the amount of the State appropriation, with the special point in view of providing suitable buildings for the accommodation of the colored schools; and also for the purpose of procuring much-needed furniture and apparatus.

Mr. H. C. Conrad, of Wilmington, has kindly furnished me with the following information:

Highest number of colored schools in the county outside of the City of Wilmington,	20
Highest number of pupils enrolled in the county outside of the City of Wilmington,	872
Average attendance from October 1, 1889, to April 30, 1890,	595
Amount paid to the schools from State appropriation, \$1,686	85
Amount paid to the schools from the school tax fund,	432 35
Total amount paid to the schools,	2,119 20
Number of female teachers,	15
Number of male teachers,	6
Average monthly salary of teachers, \$	23 50
Average length of school year $4\frac{1}{4}$ months.	

INSTITUTES.

The Fifteenth Annual Session of the New Castle County Teachers' Institute was held in Newark, November 13th to 16th, 1889. The evening lectures were delivered by Col. L. F. Copeland, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, and Col. George W. Bain. I was assisted during the day sessions by Dr. A. N. Raub, Dr. E. O. Lyte, Principal of the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa.; Mrs. Alma Sager Welsh, of West Chester State Normal School; Professors C. S. Conwell and C. L. Penny, of Delaware College; Professors H. S. Goldey and J. M. Wade, of the Wilmington Commercial College; L. I. Handy, at that time Superintendent of Kent county; Professors George A. Harter, E. F. Tyndall, J. Q. Griffith and W. B. Tharp. The institute was most enjoyable and helpful to the one hundred and five teachers who were in attendance and to the citizens of Newark, who manifested great interest in our sessions.

The Sixteenth Annual Teachers' Institute of New Castle County was held in Middletown, November 18th to 21st, 1891. The evening lectures were delivered by Col. L. F. Copeland, Col. George W. Bain and Hon. Will Cumbback. During the day sessions I was assisted by the best institute workers in this county and most especially was I fortunate in securing the services of a strong corps of institute workers from other States. Among them were Dr. George M. Phillips, Principal of State Normal School at West Chester, Pa.; Dr. E. O. Lyte, Principal of the Millersville State Normal School; Mrs. Alma Sager Welsh, of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa.; ex-Superintendent James M. Coughlin, of Luzerne county, Pa., and Professor J. A. Whitelock, of Cape May, New Jersey. This institute was by far the most enthusiastic and profitable one ever held in this county or State. It made an impression upon the minds of the teachers and citizens of Middletown which will be lasting for good. The State only allows \$100 for holding these institutes. The expenses incurred for holding this institute

were over \$200 beyond what the State allows. As the weather was favorable the evening lectures were well attended and in this way sufficient money was obtained to defray the necessary expenses of the institute. If the weather had been too stormy for the people to attend the evening lectures the Superintendent would have been responsible for the payment of all expenses with only the small sum of \$100, which the State gives to aid him in this matter. If the institutes are worth having at all they should be made as valuable as possible without imposing too great a risk upon the Superintendent, and it is most earnestly desired that the present Legislature will increase the appropriation for this purpose.

SURPLUS IN THE HANDS OF CLERKS.

The report furnished me by the State Auditor shows that during the past year \$34,556.14 was in the hands of the various school clerks of New Castle county as a surplus after paying all necessary expenses for the school year ending April 5th, 1890. This will make an average of nearly \$320 for each district in the county. Some single districts carry over more than \$400. The clerks should have money enough left over from year to year to pay the teachers' salary during the first quarter after school election. If this were not the case many of the teachers would have to wait, often with much inconvenience, for their salary, for many of the clerks could not advance the money, nor can the school tax be collected at once, and the State dividend is not paid until about the first of September. But after all we must admit that the amount of money carried over from year to year is too great. Every dollar should be judiciously expended for the purpose of improving the schools in every possible way. If we had the right kind of school commissioners this question of surplus would solve itself. The intelligent and enterprising school commissioners know what to do with the money, and the condition of the schools in this county shows that they are making a judicious use of it. But as

the amount of money is increasing from year to year the matter will in all probability be brought before the Legislature, when several plans will be suggested for the proper adjustment of this question.

STATISTICS.

This is the first year in the history of our school system that a uniform series of blanks has ever been furnished the teachers and the school clerks of this State for the purpose of getting full and reliable information in relation to our free schools. Every teacher in this county and most of the school clerks aided me in collecting the statistics desired. A number of the school clerks did not return the blanks, although the law renders them liable to a fine of \$20 if the information asked for is not furnished within thirty days. At the close of this report are certain tables setting forth the condition of the schools. As the teachers and school clerks have had little experience in collecting the statistics required, it is possible that there may be some errors in them, but they are perhaps the best that could be furnished under the circumstances.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I.

In my humble judgment it would be a wise provision for each district to furnish the school books free to the pupils. The State Auditor's report shows that there is more money left over in the various districts than is sufficient for this purpose. Those districts in this county which purchase the school books save pupils, teachers and parents much inconvenience.

II.

I would most respectfully recommend that the per cent. now required to merit a third grade certificate be raised from 60 to 70 per cent. and that provision be made for a uniform system of ex-

aminations, so that a certificate granted by one Superintendent may be good for the holder thereof to teach anywhere in the State.

III.

One of the pressing needs of this State is a thoroughly equipped Normal School for the preparation of efficient teachers. Delaware ought to have a good Normal School with as thorough a course of study as other States have, and the institution should be empowered to graduate students whose diplomas shall serve for life certificates, unless revoked for cause.

IV.

The State allows each county only one hundred dollars for the purpose of holding a Teachers' Institute. This amount is of great assistance, but entirely too small for that purpose. I therefore recommend that an act be passed by this Legislature granting to each county the sum of \$150 for institute purposes.

V.

I would most earnestly recommend an increase in the amount of the State appropriation for the purpose of providing suitable buildings for the accommodation of the colored schools of this county and also for the purpose of procuring other necessary school appliances. The average length of time in which the colored schools are in operation in this county is four and one-quarter months, while the white schools are in operation ten months, and with an absence of school furniture and apparatus in nearly all of the colored schools but little progress can be made.

CONCLUSION.

I have furnished you the report of another year's work. I have endeavored in every way to look after the best interests of the schools of this county and to honestly do my duty. I desire to express my sincere thanks to the officials of the railroads, to

the Governor of this State, to H. C. Conrad, Esq., for assistance with the colored schools, and to the teachers of New Castle county for their great kindness to me in every way.

Thanking you for your valuable assistance in my work, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

HERMAN BESSEY,

County Superintendent of Free Schools of New Castle, Delaware.

STATISTICS FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

TABLE NO. I.

Showing the number of districts, the number of schools, the number of white children of school age, the number of white children attending school, the average attendance, age, etc.

Number of districts in New Castle county,	108
Number of districts outside of Wilmington,	90
Number of school departments outside of Wilmington,	113
Number of positions for teachers outside of Wilmington,	113
Number of white children enrolled in 1888,	14,062
Number of white children enrolled in 1890,	14,168
Number of white children enrolled outside of Wilmington in 1890,	5,045
Average daily attendance of pupils outside of Wilmington in 1890,	3,722
Average age of pupils enrolled in 1890,	9.13

TABLE NO. II.

Showing average number of pupils in each school, etc.

Average number of children of school age belonging to each district in the county, including Wilmington city, in 1888,	213
Average number of children of school age belonging to each school, including Wilmington city, in the county in 1890,	225
Average number pupils enrolled in each school in 1888,	58
Average number pupils enrolled in each school in 1890,	56
Average daily attendance in 1888	43
Average daily attendance in 1890,	41

TABLE NO. III.

Showing the average number of days in which the schools of New Castle county were in session.

In 1887 and 1888,	199
Average length of school year in days in 1889 and 1890,	200

TABLE NO. IV.

Showing whole number of examinations, candidates for certificates, certificates granted and refused.

From August 1, 1888, to January 1, 1890,	12
Number of first-grade certificates in 1889 and 1890, . .	2
Number of second-grade certificates issued to males in 1889 and 1890,	6
Number of second-grade certificates issued to females in 1889 and 1890,	29
Number of third-grade certificates issued to males in 1889 and 1890,	32
Number of third-grade certificates issued to females in 1889 and 1890,	150
Number of rejected candidates in 1889 and 1890, . . .	68

TABLE NO. V.

Showing the average salary of teachers, average age of teachers, etc.

Average monthly salary of teachers in 1887 and 1888, \$	40 80
Average monthly salary of male teachers in 1889 and 1890,	44 91
Average monthly salary of female teachers in 1889 and 1890,	34 42
Average age of male teachers in 1889 and 1890,	28
Average age of female teachers in 1889 and 1890, . . .	26

TABLE NO. VI.

Showing value of school property.

Value of school buildings and fixtures in 1889 and 1890, outside of Wilmington city,	\$ 76,150 00
Value of school grounds in 1889 and 1890,	25,140 00
Value of school furniture in 1889 and 1890,	14,200 00
Value of school apparatus 1889 and 1890,	1,725 40

TABLE NO. VII.

Showing financial transactions in the County of New Castle.

Amount contributed by districts in 1890,	\$ 148,201 48
Amount received from school fund in 1890,	30,435 74
Amount paid for tuition in 1890,	122,064 59
Amount expended for current expenses in 1890,	59,942 21
Amount expended for buildings, repairs or improvements in 1890,	6,663 88
Balance due districts in New Castle county in 1890,	34,556 14

TABLE NO. VIII.

Showing the number of white children of school age in New Castle county, exclusive of the City of Wilmington.

Number of white children of school age in New Castle county outside of Wilmington, in 1890,	6,257
Number of white children between 6-14 in New Castle county, outside of Wilmington, in 1890,	3,971
Whole number of white pupils enrolled in New Castle county, including the City of Wilmington, for 1890,	14,168



KENT—P. L. COOPER, JR.

DOVER, DEL., November 24, 1890.

DR. A. N. RAUB,

President of the State Board of Education:

SIR: In pursuance of an act of General Assembly, I submit the following report of the free schools of Kent county, Delaware.

Owing to the limited time during which I have held my present position, it will be impossible for me to make as full and comprehensive a report as I would like, or as the importance of the subject demands. The free school question is no new one. Its provisions are ever before us to be freely discussed and wisely amended. It is with sincere gratification that I am able to make an encouraging report. Within the last few years our free schools have made vast strides forward. Since the organization of our schools under the State Superintendency there has been a greater improvement than any one at that time would have dared to hope. Method had been brought out of chaos. Out of confusion have we wrought a beautiful system. But there are yet many wrongs to be righted; many difficulties to be overcome; many improvements to be made. Prominent among the impediments to the efficiency of many of our schools is the want of more active interest on the part of the parent in the success of the school. In some districts there is an entire lack of interest. The parents hardly know the teacher when they see him, and a visit to the school by a parent would be unprecedented, in

fact, something almost unheard of. Another obstacle to success is the frequent change of teachers; though this is not so bad as it was at one time. Now many of the teachers spend a full year at one school, and in some instances much longer. But there have been changes when the teacher was giving perfect satisfaction, and the charge against him was he was not as near a relative to the clerk or some other member of the school committee as the applicant. This, of course, must embarrass the work of our school system. It must be admitted that an incompetent teacher should be discharged and superseded by a better one, but, at the same time, other things being equal, a scholar will learn more from a teacher with whose methods he is familiar than from a new one. When a teacher has succeeded well, has evinced skill, industry, and intelligence, it is, almost without exception, a decided detriment to change; and a few dollars more or less per month should be of no consideration. Probably the greatest obstacle of all is the improper selection, by the people of a district, of a school committee. They are often chosen because it is their "turn;" often because they are the best penmen in the district, even when they have absolutely no interest in the school; and sometimes, indeed, they electioneer for the place so as to make their son or daughter teacher. The importance of employing only the best teachers can not be over-estimated. Candidates should possess good health, sterling integrity, the natural aptness for teaching which springs out of tact, ingenuity, love for children, and, as a rule, should have pursued not only a course of study as broad as that given in our common and high schools, but also a professional course in the theory and art of teaching.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

During the last two years there has not been a single dollar spent in the county in the erection of new buildings, though there are several badly needed. It is hoped that some action will be taken by our next Legislature towards pulling down these shanties

through the county and erecting new and commodious buildings. The school buildings have been greatly improved in the last few years and, with about twenty new ones, our buildings would be in fair condition. Most of the town buildings are in good repair. They seem to vie with one another as who shall have the finest building and best school. Considerable money has been spent in supplying the schools with new furniture and blackboards, but seldom do I find globes, maps, charts, or dictionaries. These wants should be supplied at once, for it is impossible to teach under the modern approved methods without them.

VISITS.

Owing to the fact of my recent appointment and to the special amount of work entailed upon me by the late change of the school books, I have been unable as yet to visit all the schools, but hope to complete the circuit before the expiration of the first six months. I have made in all fifty-six official visits. I have spent at each visitation, with few exceptions, two hours. During these visits it has been my aim to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the every-day condition of the school, to observe methods used by the teacher, and to present suggestions relative to improved methods in teaching. I have, in a majority of instances, assisted the teacher in the revision of the programme of school exercises, reducing materially the number of classes. We have some very able and experienced teachers, but a large proportion are comparatively young and inexperienced, although usually ambitious, progressive, and fairly successful. Many of our teachers, in their eager desire to promote the pupil, neglect the more important and practical parts of a common school education. I sometimes find scholars who have made considerable attainment in the sciences and higher mathematics who do not possess even a good elementary knowledge of American history and civil government. The responsibilities of American citizenship, which will soon rest upon the rising generation, and national prosperity and perpetu-

ity, demand that every pupil in our schools should possess a clear, comprehensive knowledge of the representative facts of our history, and of the functions of the coördinate branches of our government.

EXAMINATIONS.

The record shows that during the past two years an unprecedented number of candidates have presented themselves for examination, the whole number being 400. Of these, 18 have secured second-grade certificates, 309 third-grade, 59 rejected, 1 revoked, 9 under age, and 4 withheld for misconduct. There have been no first-grade certificates granted during the past two years. There are, at present, 154 teachers holding unexpired certificates in this county, 95 of whom are females and 59 males.

There are 133 teaching places in the county, but when the incorporated schools, which do not require a certificate, are included, it leaves 103 under the supervision of the County Superintendent. So it is readily seen that there are 51 more teachers in the county than teaching places. This I consider detrimental to the best interest of the schools, for, where there is such a large surplus of teachers, there will be more unnecessary changes, which, we must all admit, is freighted with many difficulties and injuries to the school and district. The only effectual way to remedy this is to bring the examinations up to a higher standard, and thus eliminate the poorer teachers; bearing in mind, at the same time, that the applicant, who often passes the poorest examination, is the most efficient teacher. I hold that we have the discretion, under the law, of passing an efficient teacher, who makes a poor examination and of rejecting an inefficient one who may pass a better examination.

INSTITUTES.

There has been no Teachers' Institute under my administration, and I am not prepared to report for him who preceded me. The sixteenth annual session of the Kent County Teachers' Institute will be held in Dover, on December 17, 18, 19 and 20.

An effort is being made to make it the best and most practical that has ever been held in the county.

SCHOOL LAW.

While our present system of county superintendency is a great improvement on the old system of State superintendency, and while schools are in a much better condition to-day than they ever have been before, yet there are many defects in our school laws, which, at the coming session of our Legislature, will challenge the attention of that body and the people in general. Prominent among these are :

I.—THE BOOK QUESTION.

During the summer vacation the State Board of Education saw fit to change many of the school books. Many of the books in use at that time were old and out of date and did not meet the wants of the schools and of the time. In my opinion all the changes have been for the better, yet, owing probably to the scarcity of money, on account of the general failure of crops, there has been a general complaint all over the county. I opine that the facility by which the change may be brought about will be due more to the exertions of the teacher than to the financial condition of the district. Where the teachers grumble about the change in the presence of the scholars—often for no other reason than that it increases their labor a little—they need expect that there will be trouble. But, be that as it may, in many of our districts the teachers and patrons have been at constant war since the first of September over this question. Nearly all the schools in the county are now using the new books, but our Legislature should settle this question once for all. And there is but one way in which it can be satisfactorily settled, viz: have the State purchase the books. This system has been tried in many of our neighboring States and works well. There is no other solution for the problem. When this system is adopted there will be a uniform series of books throughout the whole State. There will not be a single child staying home from

school because he is not able to purchase books. It will decrease the school surplus that is yearly accumulating. It will be an indirect decrease of taxation upon the people of the whole State, rich and poor, and, at the same time, will be but little expense to the State. Fifteen thousand dollars will purchase all the books necessary for the State, and \$1,500 per year will keep up the supply. A law can be so framed that the State will not suffer the loss of a single penny by the transaction. This question brings us face to face with one of no less importance.

II.—SCHOOL SURPLUS.

What shall we do with the school surplus that is yearly increasing? By the approximation for 1890, given by the State Auditor in his report for the fiscal year of 1889, we see that there will be \$17,000 of the school fund unappropriated, this being equivalent to more than two-thirds of the whole State appropriation. Of the amount appropriated a large per cent. is left in the hands of the clerks unexpended, which many of them lend and draw interest on. The appropriation to each school district in this county is about \$220. They are obliged to raise by taxation \$125 in order to be able to draw their dividend, which makes to each district \$345. They have school about nine months in the year at \$30 per month, making \$270 per year, and leaving a balance in the hands of the clerk of about \$75 per year. You see how this will multiply year by year. What is to be done? Do you say that the teachers should be paid more liberally? If so, I concede it; but where is your law to compel it?

III.—CLERKS.

In many of the districts incompetent and unreliable men are elected for clerks, as a consequence there have been several clerks who have misappropriated the money, or left the State with the money in their possession. As a result of the increase of surplus, as stated above, some of the clerks have considerable money in hand. They should be obliged to give a reasonable

official bond for the faithful discharge of their duties and allowed a small compensation for their services.

IV.—CERTIFICATES.

In my judgment, it would be wise to make some provision for extending the time of the certificates of those teachers who have taught ten years continuously in the State. I am not prepared to say what that provision ought to be. Neither is it my duty to outline a code of school law. It is simply my province to point out defects and recommend that they be legislated upon. This I have done to the best of my ability by showing a few of the many glaring defects in our present system. It is to be hoped that the next session of our Legislature will revise the whole school system.

Now, sir, as I have before stated, owing to the limited time that I have held the position of Superintendent, I am not as familiar with the whole machinery as I would like to be to make a full and comprehensive report, but I hope I have discharged my duty in setting forth these facts.

Thanking you and the public most sincerely for your valuable assistance and hearty coöperation in my labors, I am

Very respectfully yours,

P. L. COOPER, JR.,

Superintendent of Free Schools of Kent County, Delaware.

STATISTICS FOR KENT COUNTY.

TABLE NO. I.

Showing the number of districts, the number of schools, the number of white children of school age, the number of white children attending school, &c., in Kent county, Delaware.

Whole number of districts,	127
Number of single districts,	82
Number of united districts,	15
Number of original districts contained in united districts,	45
Number of school boards with special acts of incorporation,	7
Number of schools in operation,	97
Number of teachers employed in schools,	133
Number of teachers holding certificates,	154
Number of white children of school age,	7,251
Number of white children from 6 to 9 years old,	2,046
Number of white children from 9 to 12 years old,	1,815
Number of white children from 12 to 15 years old,	1,612
Number of white children from 15 to 21 years old,	1,778
Number of white children enrolled in free schools,	6,024
Number of males enrolled,	3,136
Number of females enrolled,	2,888
Number of white children enrolled in 82 single districts,	3,089
Average number of white children in daily attendance,	4,002
Average number of males in daily attendance,	1,864
Average number of females in daily attendance,	2,158
Average age of children enrolled,	9.6 yrs.

TABLE NO. II.

Showing value of school buildings, school grounds and school furniture, also salaries paid to teachers.

Value of school buildings,	\$91,336 00
Value of grounds,	14,810 00
Value of school furniture,	10,922 00
Total salaries paid to teachers,	41,864 00
Average yearly salary paid to teachers,	314 80
Average monthly salary,	34 96

TABLE NO. III.

Showing frequency with which teachers are changed.

Number of teaching positions,	133
Number of teaching positions occupied by one teacher for the year,	70
Number of teaching positions which have had two teachers during the year,	49
Number of teaching positions which have had three teachers during the year,	14

TABLE NO. IV.

Showing number of examinations from November 24, 1888, to November 24, 1890, candidates for certificates, certificates granted and refused, and average age and length of experience of those to whom certificates were granted.

Number of examinations held,	25
Number of males applying for certificates,	162
Number of females applying for certificates,	238
Total number of candidates for certificates,	400
Number of second-grade certificates issued to males, . . .	11
Number of second-grade certificates issued to females, . .	7
Total number of second-grade certificates issued, . . .	18

Number of third-grade certificates issued to males, . . .	136
Number of third-grade certificates issued to females, . .	173
Total number of third-grade certificates issued, . . .	309
Number of male candidates rejected,	34
Number of female candidates rejected,	57
Total number of rejected candidates,	91
Average age of male teachers,	26½
Average age of female teachers,	21.8
Average length of experience of male teachers, . . .	5 years
Average length of experience of female teachers, . .	3 years

SUSSEX—JAMES H. WARD.

LAUREL, DEL., November 1, 1890.DR. A. N. RAUB, *President of the State Board of Education* :

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the law, the following report of the free schools of Sussex county for the two school years ending April, 1890, is respectfully submitted:

GENERAL CONDITION.

In speaking of the schools of Sussex, we at once acknowledge some progress. In my annual visits I have, generally speaking, found the teachers working faithfully, and their discipline and mode of instruction quite satisfactory. One thing new in regard to the essentials of our schools is being brought into notice, and in some places being made use of, and that is the idea of establishing convenient pumps for the supply of drinking water. There should be such water convenience at every school house, so as to avoid the trouble and loss of time in walking to a neighboring house so far away. During the last two years several new school buildings, and most of them very creditable ones, have been erected in various parts of the county; and these, together with others, have been furnished with comfortable seats. I do not like to reiterate what was reported two years ago; but, as it is still a prominent fact, I cannot well avoid stating that one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of our schools is the frequent change of teachers. In many instances a teacher goes into a strange district, and almost by the time he has fully established himself, and even before any acquaintances, excepting the mem-

bers of the school committee, have been made, he is removed for one cause or another and some one else follows, pursuing the same course as before. Now I do not pretend to assert that this is uniformly the case, but it is too often the truth. In comparatively few country schools do we find the same teacher two successive years in the same school. This changing may sometimes be the fault of the teacher, but it is doubtless due in most instances to the parents of the children. But, putting aside the disadvantages under which the schools are laboring, I see in the past many very great improvements and observe in the present evidences of a more earnest spirit and signs of a still greater progress in the future.

INSTITUTES.

One county institute was held during each of the past two years; the one at Laurel began November 21st, 1888, and closed November 23d; the other at Georgetown, 1889, opened November 20th and continued till the 22d, inclusive. A very large number of teachers were present. The institute was assisted by able educators. At those institutes, as was the custom, the exercises consisted in brief talks and an interchange of ideas, learning from one another the improved methods of teaching and rendering themselves more efficient to discharge their individual duties after returning to their schools.

EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES.

During the last two school years twenty-seven (27) examinations have been held in various places in the county as were most convenient to the teachers. In May, year ending April, 1889, there were six (6) examinations for second and third grade certificates, held in as many different places. In September were held for second and third grades five (5) examinations. In October one (1) examination for first grade was held at Laurel. In January (2) examinations were held for second and third grades. In May, the year ending April, 1890, were held for

second and third grades the same number, six (6) examinations, as in same month of previous year. In August (5) examinations for second and third grades were held. In December (2) examinations were held for second and third grades, and one of these examinations was open for candidates for first grades instead of holding a special examination for the same.

VISITS BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The visiting of schools was begun in the year ending April, 1889, on October 10th, and was finished March 26th. In the year ending April, 1890, the visiting commenced first day of October and ended on the 20th of March. In this work the rule was to visit three schools a day, but it sometimes occurred that the schools were several miles apart, then only two visits were made in a day. During each year all the schools in the county, excepting a part of the incorporated schools, were visited once as required by law.

In the visiting it has been the aim to advise with the teachers, with the most sincere intention and desire to give the teachers such suggestions as might render them more ready to properly discharge their duties and make the labor of teaching less difficult.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The study of Physiology and Hygiene is growing more and more popular every year. Three years ago these two branches were introduced into our schools. During the first year comparatively few schools used the books, but now nearly all the schools in the county are making use of it; and very soon none, we think, will be without it. The teachers prove themselves in the examinations to be much more conversant with these subjects now than they were three years ago, and their interest will of course to a great extent assure us of the interest and advancement of the pupils in this part of a popular education. We feel gratified that the people begin to show themselves interested in this work and begin to feel that the laws of health should be

taught in our schools, and that the principles of temperance instilled into the children's minds should be considered a part of a good, substantial education.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

There are so many necessary facilities wanting in our public schools, and as we so well know the little interest manifested in this respect by the local school board, we here most earnestly appeal to the next General Assembly for the passage of a law providing for free text-books and free school supplies in general. We also recommend the passage of a law investing every teacher with the power of inflicting corporal punishment.

The saddest things that have occurred in our schools during the last two years are the law suits between teachers and parents of bad and unruly children, these suits having been caused by the teachers using the "rod." These troubles have caused the loss of time and money, and, in some instances, the credit and reputation of the teacher have been injured, while at the same time, the teacher had not gone beyond the bounds of discharging his duty.

We trust something may be done in this respect, as we know it is of great importance. Until something is done we consider it a hopeless task to remedy this impending evil. We now conclude this report, still trusting to the benevolent spirit of the next State Legislature to provide some means to do away with these evils.

I remain, with sincere respect, yours,

JAMES H. WARD,

Superintendent of Public Schools of Sussex County.

STATISTICS FOR SUSSEX COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.

Whole number of districts in the county,	196
Number of districts consolidated,	60
Number of districts single,	136
Number of districts incorporated,	28
Number of school departments in the incorporated districts,	40
Number of school departments in the single districts,	160
Number of school departments in the county,	200

TEACHERS.

Whole number of teachers in actual service, outside the incorporated districts, 1889,	166
Whole number of teachers in actual service, outside the incorporated districts, 1890,	163
Whole number of teachers in actual service in the incorporated schools, 1889,	30
Whole number of teachers in actual service in the incorporated schools, 1890,	38
Whole number of teachers in actual service in the county, 1889,	196
Whole number of teachers in actual service in the county, 1890,	201
Average monthly salary, 1889,	\$ 31.2
Average monthly salary, 1890,	31.7
Average experience in years, 1889,	6.9
Average experience in years, 1890,	7
Average number of months taught, 1889,	6.2
Average number of months taught, 1890,	5.9

EXAMINATIONS.

Whole number of examinations, 1889,	14
Whole number of examinations, 1890,	13
Whole number of candidates examined for 2d and 3d grade certificates, 1889,	289
Whole number of candidates examined for 2d and 3d grade certificates, 1890,	253
Whole number of candidates examined for 1st grade certificates, 1889,	2
Whole number of candidates examined for 1st grade certificates, 1890,	1
Whole number of 3d grade certificates issued 1889, . .	190
Whole number of 3d grade certificates issued 1890, . .	199
Whole number of 2d grade certificates issued 1889, . .	18
Whole number of 2d grade certificates issued 1890, . .	63
Total number of county certificates issued 1889, . . .	208
Total number of county certificates issued 1890, . . .	262

PUPILS.

Whole number of pupils enrolled in the county outside of the incorporated districts, 1889,	5,420
Whole number of pupils enrolled in the county outside of the incorporated districts, 1890,	5,672
Average enrollment in each district, 1889,	36
Average enrollment in each district, 1890,	35
Daily attendance in county, 1889,	4,553
Daily attendance in county, 1890,	4,562
Average daily attendance in each school, 1889,	29
Average daily attendance in each school, 1890,	30
Average age in years, 1889,	10.6
Average age in years, 1890,	10.8

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Total value of school grounds,	\$ 1,458
Total value of school buildings, 1889,	22,785
Total value of school buildings, 1890,	25,065
Total value of school furniture, 1889,	2,843
Total value of school furniture, 1890,	3,391
Total value of school property in county, 1889, . . .	27,086
Total value of school property in county, 1890, . . .	29,909

SCHOOLHOUSES.

Whole number of school buildings in the county including the incorporated schools,	162
Number of buildings in good condition,	117
Number of buildings furnished with good desks, . . .	31
Number of school buildings erected, 1889,	6
Number of school buildings erected, 1890,	0
Number of school departments occupied in the incorporated districts, 1889,	30
Number of school departments occupied in the incorporated districts, 1890,	40
Number of school departments occupied outside of the incorporated districts, 1889,	166
Number of school departments occupied outside of the incorporated districts, 1890,	161
Whole number of school departments occupied in the county, 1889,	196
Whole number of school departments occupied in the county, 1890,	201

WILMINGTON—DAVID W. HARLAN.

Extract from the report of Supt. D. W. Harlan to the Board of Education of Wilmington, Delaware, July 25, 1890.

FREE SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Wilmington was among the first cities to give the pupils in the public schools free text books and stationery. Since the free text-book rule was adopted here, many cities have adopted it, and some States by law have provided free school supplies. That these supplies are purchased judiciously, and well cared for, the following table will show:

School Year.	Average number of pupils belonging.	Total cost of School supplies.	Cost per pupil.
1885-86.	6,876	\$6,201 79	\$0 90
1886-87.	6,813	5,833 99	85
1887-88.	6,505	4,877 73	75
1888-89.	6,880	6,586 09	96
1889-90.	7,001	7,259 16	1 04

The treasurer's annual statement, which is published with this report, shows how much the supplies for each school cost for last year. In comparing the cost of supplies for the several schools, the size and the grade of the school must be considered. Supplies cost less per pupil in primary than in grammar schools, and less in grammar than in high schools. This year the cost of supplies for the high schools was unusually large, owing to the increase of the number of pupils in the boys' high school and to the expense of instruments and paper for the classes in drawing.

The average cost for all the schools for the last five years is ninety cents a year per pupil. This includes books, slates, copy-books, paper for writing and drawing, wall maps, charts, globes, and all other school supplies.

There is great economy in free school supplies.

There is economy of time. When pupils furnish their own books, a week or more elapses at the opening of each term before enough of them get books to allow the work of the school to go on, and a considerable number are always without needed books. Our classes are supplied with books and get to work as soon as the classes are made up, which in most cases is early in the first day of the term.

The school supplies, as they are bought and cared for, do not cost more than half what they would if the people at large bought them. They are bought at wholesale rates. Being the property of the schools, the teachers have an undisputed right to see that they are neither abused nor lost, and they try to do so. Each book is used as long as it is fit for use. When one pupil is done with it, another pupil uses it until it is worn out. When pupils own the books, they are taken home and laid aside when they are done with them, on an average not half worn out.

The free text-book rule has saved Wilmington annually, since its adoption, as much as the text-books and other supplies have cost.

FLAG PRESENTATIONS.

Much emphasis has been laid on the virtue of patriotism this year. The occasions for doing this have been the public presentations of United States flags to four of the schools.

On the afternoon of February 22, the assembly room of the high school was filled to overflowing by citizens gathered to witness the ceremonies connected with the presentation of a flag to the school by Eureka Council, No. 1, of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

On April 9, there was a similar gathering at School No. 1 on the occasion of the presentation of a flag to that school by the Smyth Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On April — Camps No. 2 and No. 3 of the Patriotic Sons of America gave School No. 20 a beautiful silk flag.

On June 13, School No. 4 was crowded with visitors attending the exercises connected with the raising of a flag presented by the Ladies' Aid Society of the DuPont Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The exercises on these occasions were interesting and profitable. For weeks previous to the public presentations the pupils were learning the history of the flag, memorizing patriotic sentiments, and drilling in patriotic declamations and music. The addresses made by those presenting and receiving the flags were full of inspiration.

It was a good thing to have this virtue thus emphasized. Too much cannot be done to produce patriotic devotion to the institutions which the government has established.

Intelligence and virtue are the foundations on which loyalty to free institutions rests. Hence the general influence of good schools is to promote patriotism. To make the young familiar with the principles and motives that actuated the men who founded the American colonies, and those who formed the government, and those who later maintained it through the civil war, is the surest way to teach the love of country. To do this for our boys and girls is the object of the three years' course in American and English history in our schools.

Public exercises like those in connection with these flag presentations do very much to arouse interest in historical study and to beget emotions of loyalty to the flag and all it represents.

To many boys and girls the flag came on these days to mean much more than it ever did before.

The influence of these occasions will remain.

MARKING AND PROMOTING PUPILS.

A radical change in the method of marking and promoting pupils was made by the adoption of the following rules in December, 1889:

1. Below the tenth primary grade promotions from grade to grade shall be made by the principal of the school, who shall in selecting pupils for promotion consult the teacher of the class from which the promotions are to be made.
2. It shall be the duty of the teachers of the tenth primary and all the higher grades, to make and record once a month, on a scale of 10 to 1, a careful estimate of each pupil's fidelity and success in daily work in the several branches for the month, and at the end of each half year to reduce these estimates to a percentage.
3. At the end of the first half of each year all pupils of the grades from the tenth primary to the fourth grammar, inclusive, shall be promoted one grade without a special examination at the end of the term if their marks for daily work average as high as 75 per cent. of the full number of credits for the term.
4. All pupils of the fifth grammar and all the higher grades shall be subjected to an examination at the end of the first half of each year.
5. All pupils of the tenth primary and all the higher grades shall be subjected to an examination at the end of the second half of each year.
6. The promotion mark of each pupil that is examined shall be determined as follows: To twice the average in the examination at the end of the term add the average for the term for daily work, and divide the sum by three.
7. All pupils who make an average of 70 or more on examination, or whose promotion marks are as high as 70, shall be entitled to promotion.

8. If after fair trial it is found that any of the pupils cannot do satisfactory daily work in the grade into which they have been promoted, they may be returned to the grade from which they were promoted.

9. The Superintendent shall prepare the questions for the examinations mentioned above in the primary and grammar grade.

This rule applies only to the general promotions in September and February.

The fundamental rule for promoting is (Section nine of the Rules): "Promotions from one division (grade) to another may be made by the principal or by the visiting committee at any time when upon examination pupils are found qualified."

Under this rule special promotions are made every month in the lower grades, the number of promotions being largest in the lowest grades, and gradually diminishing up to the first grammar grade, above which promotions are seldom made between the general term promotions.

In practice the special examination required by Section nine is only an inquiry into the pupil's record, as his teacher remembers it.

Nearly all the special promotions under this rule are made when there is a pressure for seats in the lower grades. When a class has been organized, and promises to do well on the term's work, it is only natural that the teacher should wish to keep the brightest pupils till the end of the term. They are the pupils that do her the most credit. But in the course of every term more pupils leave the higher than the lower grades, and more apply for seats in the lower than the higher grades; consequently to get as many children as possible into school, it becomes necessary to promote a considerable number of the best pupils between the times of the general promotions.

Up to the tenth primary grade the general promotions have always been made by the principals, acting mainly upon the recommendations of the teachers of the respective classes. Consequently the teachers of classes below the tenth grade have it on their minds from day to day that it is part of their duty to know which of their pupils are prepared to go into the classes above. To determine this they are expected to use all proper means. Among these means are written tests. To base promotions in the lower grades entirely on written tests is unwise. On the other hand it is unreasonable to claim that children who cannot acquit themselves creditably on suitable written exercises in spelling, language, and arithmetic are fit for promotion.

Because the promotions made on the teachers' recommendations without formal examinations at the end of the term had been so generally satisfactory in the lower grades, it was thought advisable in framing the new rule to extend this method of promoting up to the fifth grammar grade at the end of the first half of each year. But instead of promoting on the verbal recommendation of the teachers, given at the end of the term, the teachers are required to record once a month, on the scale of 10 to 1, their judgment of the work done by the pupils in each branch, with the understanding that pupils whose marks average $7\frac{1}{2}$ are recommended as fit for promotion. In forming this judgment the teacher is expected to take into consideration, as far as possible, the pupil's regularity of attendance, his application to study, his quickness in grasping new ideas, the retentiveness of his memory, and whatever else shows fitness or unfitness for doing the work of the following grade.

The principal purposes of marking are that the pupils may know how their teacher thinks they are succeeding in school work, that parents may be informed of the teacher's opinion of the pupil's progress, and that there may be a written record from which, entirely or in part, to determine whom to promote.

An objection often made to marking is that pupils study only

to get good marks. There must be some motive to study. The simple love of knowledge is powerful in its operation on some minds, but it seldom carries any boy or girl along the lines of any course of school studies.

Pupils study from various, and generally from mixed, motives. The important thing is to get them to study in a natural way, at regular times, and enough. When this is done their minds develop and their stores of knowledge increase.

The desire to win the approbation of parents, teachers, and other friends, ought to be with children a principal motive to study; and a good system of marking and reporting is the best means of bringing these social influences to bear upon them in their school duties.

If good marks can only be had for lessons understood and remembered—for ideas acquired so that they can be clearly and fully expressed by the pupils—marking in most cases stimulates pupils to closer study than could otherwise be got from them.

Children need some present reward for their efforts. To all pupils good marks are a much appreciated reward for duty done. This is not a light reason for marking school work.

The old rule for marking required that each recitation should be marked at the close of the recitation. Under it each pupil was marked about one hundred times a month.

The new rule requires that each pupil be given one mark in each subject he studies, each month, and that mark is to express the teacher's judgment of his fitness or unfitness, in that study, to go on at the end of the term with his class into the grade above.

It has been hard for some teachers to adjust their minds to this new marking. Years of practice under the old rule made it seem easier and better than anything else. To people of certain dispositions everything that requires a new adjustment of their mental machinery is objectionable.

Under the old rule many teachers reasoned that, as they were required to mark each pupil at the end of each recitation, they must examine each pupil at each recitation. When this examining was over, there was not much time left for teaching. Under the present rule there is nothing that can be pleaded as an excuse for spending so much time in examining pupils. This gain of time for imparting instruction—for helping the pupils to master difficult parts of their studies—is a very important advantage.

Under the old rule absence from a recitation was, in reckoning up the average for the term's work, counted the same as a failure in recitation; hence the old rule was quite effective in securing attendance at school.

Under the new rule absences are not counted directly as failures, and one of the consequences is that parents let their children stay from school in many cases, when there is no reasonable excuse for doing so.

While absence is not marked directly as a failure, in nearly every case, in the end, it results in failures; for it is a very rare thing to find a pupil who is irregular in attendance making fair progress in school.

It is too early yet to know from our experience whether promotions can be made satisfactorily under this new rule for marking and promoting. But as the main provisions of it have been tried in several other cities, and found to work well, it is reasonable to suppose it will give satisfactory results here.

DRAWING.

The new course of lessons in Drawing for the Primary and Grammar Schools was printed and distributed at the opening of the term in September last. This course is that given in Prang's Shorter Course in Form Study and Drawing.

During the year ending July 1, 1889, many of the teachers had been preparing to teach this new branch. From the first

there was general and hearty interest in drawing, but it was a new line of work, and most of the teachers had even the elementary principles to learn.

In view of the difficulties to be overcome, a very good year's work has been done.

The liberal policy of the Board in supplying models and material has been very helpful.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Manual training, in the extended sense in which the term is now used, includes all exercises in which what is called the muscular sense comes into use in acquiring knowledge.

Owing to the prominence given in training in the mechanic arts, the term is often restricted to shop work in wood and metal.

All the following exercises are properly classed as manual training:

Modeling in clay and sand, laying sticks to represent the outlines of objects, and to express geometric ideas; folding, cutting, and arranging paper for the same purposes and to form decorative designs; cutting, folding and pasting paper to represent geometric solids, and to make envelopes, paper boxes, lamp shades, and the like; all exercises in drawing, whether constructive, representative, or decorative; the manipulating of experiments in natural philosophy and chemistry; sewing, fitting and cutting garments; and cooking as taught in cooking classes.

In favor of manual training the following reasons may be given:

1. The knowledge acquired in manual training is from things, at first hand, and is more thoroughly grasped and better assimilated than much that is learned from books.
2. Drawing is in all grades an essential and leading feature of manual training. This, in the primary grades, develops the

perceptive faculty and the judgment more rapidly than any other subject taught in these grades.

3. The close observation of the forms of things necessary in drawing and making, increases the power of application and concentration, and develops the mechanical and mathematical imagination.

4. Manual training gratifies and stimulates the natural desire for mastery over material things and for the control of physical forces.

5. Manual training tends to systematize work and to form the habit of maturing a definite plan before commencing a piece of work or entering upon a line of action.

6. It satisfies a boy's desire to be "doing something" and reconciles him to school life at a period when most boys catch the fever to stop school and begin to earn money.

To the average boy the future benefits to be derived from some of his high school studies are not clearly obvious. While he attaches some weight to the united opinions of his teacher, parents and older friends, that in time he may gain something from the pursuit of these, to his mind useless studies, he does not see these advantages in the clear light of noon sunshine. But his own observation and experience make the knowledge of shop work appear to be of direct advantage to him in the near future. Shop work to him is a bird in the hand.

7. Manual training discovers those who have a strong natural bent for mechanical pursuits.

8. The regular physical exercises of the shop work improve the health of many pupils.

9. Up to a certain point the instruction in the shops is a substitute for apprenticeship, and in many things is, as far as it goes, greatly better than apprenticeship.

10. There has been a great deal in our system of education that has fostered the natural love for display and ornament. This

stimulation has been producing men and women with tastes much too liberal for their means. From this class, when weak morally, come many of the educated criminals, and when weak intellectually, the educated insane.

It is believed that manual training tends to thrift and to counteract the tendency to look upon manual labor as degrading.

11. It gives practical accomplishments that are now essential to a good education. There is not a learned profession in which a knowledge of the things taught in the manual training schools would not be useful.

As showing the kind of education given in manual training schools, I quote the following from a late report of a visit to the St. Louis Manual Training School by Hon. Edwin P. Seaver, Superintendent of the schools of Boston. Concerning the St. Louis school, which has been in operation ten years, he says: "I devoted four days to the investigation. I followed classes from the school rooms into the drawing rooms, and into the shops. I found the boys equally alert and intelligent in all branches of their work. They were as ready to describe and give the reasons for every step in the process of forging a pair of blacksmith's tongs as they were to state and give the reasons for every step in the demonstration of a geometrical theorem. There are those who doubt the 'educative value' of manual training. Let any such person spend a few hours in a good manual training school, like this, observing the boys at their work and questioning them about it; and if his doubts about the 'educative value' of manual training do not vanish it will be because he measures 'educative value' by standards not in common use. I should desire him particularly to converse with those boys in the machine shop, now drawing near the close of their school course, and busily at work on their 'projects' for graduation day. Let him ask for explanations, question them closely for reasons, observe the quality of their work, note their own criticisms and estimates of it, and he must be an unreasonable

man if he does not admit that somehow their school training has developed in them a high degree of intelligence. The result is too striking to be overlooked, analyze and account for it as we may."

So popular are the Western manual training schools that the boys spend six hours a day in school, and have all their book lessons required of them as home study. Mr. Seaver says: "They (the boys in the manual training schools of St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo) willingly spend, in the work shops or in 'home study,' the time in which some of their classmates in the high school use for recreation. And it appears to be no transient blaze of enthusiasm that moves them; they stick to their shop work throughout the school year; indeed, the experience in Toledo is that some of them stick to the high school itself longer than they otherwise would, merely for the sake of the shop instruction thus open to them."

MANUAL TRAINING IN THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

On the evening of February 25, 1889, the Board of Education received from the New Century Club of this city an invitation to attend a lecture on Manual Training, to be delivered that evening by Prof. William L. Sayre, Principal of the Philadelphia Manual Training School. The invitation was accepted, and the Board proceeded in a body to the Builders' Exchange, where the lecture was to be given. Prof. Sayre's presentation of the subject was able, and it clearly made a very favorable impression on his hearers. Other influences were at work also. Manual training was in the air, and the wave had struck Wilmington.

At the next meeting of the Board, March 11, 1889, a committee consisting of S. Rodmond Smith, E. G. Shortlidge, and William H. Foulk, was appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a Manual Training Department in the Boys' High School. To this committee President Baird was added.

On the 22d of April, 1889, the committee recommended that a manual training department be established in the south base-

ment of the High School. At this same meeting Mr. Foulk offered the following resolution: "That the Committee on Manual Training be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$4,000 in fitting up the basement of the High School for a carpenter and metal work shop for the manual training of male pupils, so as to be ready for work by the commencement of the September term." Action on this resolution was deferred till the 8th of July, when, after considerable discussion, it was adopted by a vote of twelve to five. The work of fitting up the rooms designated for the shops and of selecting and purchasing the machines and tools was undertaken at once, and pushed as rapidly as possible. By October the shops were ready for the boys.

Soon after the reorganization of the Board in May, 1889, Mr. Foulk resigned from the board, and Samuel N. Trump and John Pyle were appointed members of the committee.

At the solicitation of the committee Lieutenant Charles E. Rommell, U. S. N., was detailed to assist in organizing the new department. He had the supervision of this work for about five months.

It is a principle of manual training that a thing to be made is to be thought out, and working drawings of it prepared, before the material of which it is to be made is taken in hand. A department of drawing is therefore essential to manual training.

In planning the new High School building a large room had been provided for drawing. This room was in the early part of the year furnished especially for this purpose, and George M. Warren, a graduate of the Worcester, Mass., Polytechnic Institute, appointed as teacher of drawing. John F. Robinson and John E. Whitehead were appointed to the positions respectively of teacher of work in iron and work in wood.

On the 11th of March, 1890, the Committee on Manual Training reported "that the introduction of the wood and metal working departments of manual training at the High School has been

attended with the most beneficial results. It has given a greater stimulus to study in all branches, awakened a desire for instruction, and quickened the mental operations of the pupils in a marked degree.

"The increase of pupils in the High School by the February promotions has been large, with probable greater gains in the future, and smaller losses from withdrawal of pupils than heretofore. This has caused a pressure on the workshops which they are unable to meet, more pupils being entitled to instruction in these departments than can be accommodated therein.

"In view of these facts and of the recognized importance of the work, your committee earnestly recommend that they be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$3,000 in fitting up a blacksmith and moulder's shop in the basement of the High School, and in supplying the necessary forges and appliances therein, and in the purchase of four wood lathes for the wood-working department, and six lathes, a planer, and a drill press for the metal working department, with the requisite motor, shafting, and belting."

The equipment of the mechanical department of the school is mainly as follows :

DRAWING ROOM.

This large, well-lighted room contains fifty drawing tables, and is amply supplied with blackboard space. Each table has a large drawer, designed to hold the drawing materials, which are used in common by the pupils of the different divisions. It is also supplied with drawing boards, T squares, triangles, models of fundamental geometric solids—cubes, prisms, cylinders, cones, etc.

WOOD-WORKING SHOP.

25 carpenters' benches; 8 turning lathes; 2 twelve-inch swings; 4 ft. bed made by the Prentice Bros. Manufacturing Co., and 6 eleven-inch 4 ft. beds, made by F. E. Reed, Worcester, Mass.;

1 jig-saw; 1 grindstone. The bench tools consist of a jack-plane, fore-plane, smoothing-plane, tennon-saw, hand-hammer, mallet, two-foot rule, 4 chisels, (assorted widths), try-square, oil-stone, bits, braces, rip-saw, etc., etc.

12 benches are fully equipped with pattern making tools—4 front ground gouges, 2 back-ground gouges, 4 firmer chisels, 1 screw driver, 1 guage, etc. The turning lathes are supplied with 4 gouges, 2 turning chisels, parting tools, calipers, slip-stones, etc.

12 sets of carving tools of the best make complete the outfit of this shop.

FORGE SHOP.

12 portable forges, 12 anvils, tongs, hammers; fullers, flatters, swages, chisels, vises, steel squares, punches, etc.

MACHINE SHOP.

25 vises arranged on benches around the room. Each bench is supplied with hammers, 2 chisels, 4 files, caliper, steel square, 6-inch steel rule, punch, dividers, etc.; 1 engine lathe, 16-inch swing, 6-foot bed; 2 engine lathes, 12-inch swing, 5-foot bed; 2 engine lathe, 11-inch swing, 4-foot bed; 1 8-inch shaper; 1 metal planer, 20 inches by 20 inches by 5 feet; 1 drill press, 20-inch swing; 1 grindstone; and necessary lathe tools.

Power is supplied by a six horse-power motor.

CONCLUSION.

In review of the year, it is pleasant to be able to say that every line of old work has been kept up; that in new work the oral instruction in hygiene and in other elementary science has been progressive; that form study and drawing have elicited a large share of attention from both teachers and pupils; that the efforts to teach the children to talk and write freely and correctly have been crowned with more than former success; and that manual training has been successfully inaugurated in the Boys High

School. The discipline of the schools, while unnecessary rough in some cases, and accompanied apparently by too much corporal punishment, has, on the whole, been milder and more conducive to good manner, intellectual habits, and the love of knowledge, than heretofore.

A more willing and hearty coöperation in every progressive movement, than has been accorded generally by our teachers, could not reasonably be asked of any corps of teachers.

For the consideration given to my suggestions, and for the continued confidence of the Board, I am profoundly grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID W. HARLAN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS FOR WILMINGTON.

Total population of Wilmington according to the census of 1890,	61,437
Legal school age,	6 to 21
Number of school days in the year according to the rules of the Board,	206
Number of days the schools were taught,	194

SCHOOLHOUSES.

Number of schoolhouses in use,	26
Increase for the year,	1
Number of school rooms used for day schools,	175
Increase of rooms used,	7
Number of rooms used for High School classes,	9
Increase,	2
Number of rooms used for Grammar and Primary School classes,	166
Increase,	2
Number of sittings for study in all the Day Schools, . . .	8,008
Increase,	56

SCHOOLS.

High Schools for boys,	1
High Schools for girls,	1
Grammar Schools,	4
Combined Grammar and Primary,	2
Primary Schools,	19

TEACHERS.

Whole number of teachers in Day schools,	175
Increase,	7
Male teachers of High School classes,	4
Female teachers of High School classes,	7

Female teachers in the Grammar and Primary Schools, .	164
Increase,	3

PUPILS.

Whole number enrolled during the year in the day schools, .	9,184
Increase,	190
Average number belonging to the day schools,	7,001
Increase,	121
Average daily attendance,	6,193
Decrease,	40
Whole number enrolled in the High School classes, . .	328
Increase,	70
Average number belonging to High School classes, . . .	267
Increase,	47
Average daily attendance in the High School classes, . .	256
Increase,	44
Whole number enrolled in the Grammar and Primary Schools,	8,856
Increase,	120
Average number belonging to the Grammar and Primary Schools,	6,734
Increase,	74
Average daily attendance in the Grammar and Primary Schools,	5,937
Decrease,	84
Per cent. of attendance in all schools of the average num- ber belonging,	88.4
Per cent. of attendance in the High School classes of the average number belonging,	96.
Per cent. of attendance in Grammar and Primary Schools of the average number belonging,	88.1
Per cent. of attendance in all the schools of the whole number enrolled,	67.4

The number of sittings in the schools at the end of the year was 8,008. At the opening of next term there will be an in-

crease of 388 sittings over the number at the end of the year, making the whole number 8,396.

The average number of pupils belonging during the year was 7,001, and the largest number belonging at the end of any month 7,219. The school accommodations will therefore be ample for a large increase of attendance next year. There will be only one district, that centering about Tenth and Walnut streets, not well provided. For several years the little children of this district have been compelled to go too far to get into school.

GROWTH OF THE CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM DURING THE LAST EIGHTEEN YEARS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING	Number of school houses.	Number sittings.	Whole number enrolled.	Average number belonging.	Average attendance of pupils.	Number of teachers.
July 1, 1873.	15	4,502	5,920	3,650	3,355	82
July 1, 1874.	16	4,728	5,776	3,843	3,565	90
July 1, 1875.	17	4,932	6,033	3,813	3,505	98
July 1, 1876.	16	4,890	5,947	4,102	3,720	97
July 1, 1877.	18	5,364	6,687	4,582	4,158	106
July 1, 1878.	18	5,648	6,831	4,879	4,435	110
July 1, 1879.	18	5,648	6,802	4,915	4,387	112
July 1, 1880.	18	5,704	6,963	4,932	4,427	113
July 1, 1881.	19	5,864	7,065	5,101	4,385	116
July 1, 1882.	19	5,920	7,123	5,191	4,600	117
July 1, 1883.	20	6,713	7,675	5,823	5,197	132
July 1, 1884.	22	7,090	8,259	6,374	5,718	155
July 1, 1885.	23	7,228	8,718	6,663	5,974	161
July 1, 1886.	24	7,665	8,677	6,876	6,237	162
July 1, 1887.	24	7,640	8,814	6,813	6,170	167
July 1, 1888.	24	7,518	8,694	6,505	5,809	162
July 1, 1889.	25	7,952	8,994	6,880	6,233	168
July 1, 1890.	26	8,008	9,184	7,001	6,193	175

SALARIES PAID TEACHERS.

Teachers receiving \$1,700 per year,	1
“ “ 1,200 “	1
“ “ 900 “	3
“ “ 800 “	2
“ “ 750 “	2
“ “ 700 “	3
“ “ 650 “	5
“ “ 600 “	5
“ “ 550 “	16
“ “ 525 “	1
“ “ 500 “	14
“ “ 460 “	18
“ “ 425 “	19
“ “ 380 “	1
“ “ 365 “	68
“ “ 300 “	12
Teachers without salary,	4

Four divisions in the Training School are taught by pupil-teachers who are training and on trial. These teachers receive no salary.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Schools Nos. 16, 18, 21, 22 and 24 are the schools for colored children. They are all taught by colored teachers. The statistics of these schools, which are as follows, are included in the summary just given:

Number of school houses in use,	5
Increase,	0
Number of school rooms used,	17
Increase,	0
Number of sittings for study,	798
Decrease,	4
Whole number of teachers,	17
Increase,	0

Teachers receiving \$800 per year,	1
“ “ 525 “	1
“ “ 460 “	2
“ “ 425 “	1
“ “ 380 “	1
“ “ 365 “	9
“ “ 300 “	2

Whole number of pupils enrolled,	1,151
Increase,	11
Average number belonging,	761
Increase,	15
Average daily attendance,	681
Per cent. of attendance of the average number belonging,	89.4
Per cent. of attendance of the whole number enrolled,	59.1

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Two evenings schools were open during the winter months. No. 9 was for white boys, and No. 16 for colored youth of both sexes. The branches taught were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Each pupil attending these schools is charged one dollar, and this is used to purchase the text books, stationery, &c., for the school.

EVENING SCHOOL NO. 9.

This school was opened October 7, 1889, and closed January 17, 1890.

Number of evenings of school,	65
Number of pupils enrolled,	47
Average attendance,	18
Amount of money collected from pupils,	\$43 75

EVENING SCHOOL NO. 16.

This school was opened October 7, 1889, and closed January 31, 1890.

Number of evenings of school,	75
Number of pupils enrolled,	68
Average number belonging,	62
Average attendance,	47
Amount of money collected from pupils,	\$67 00

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED SCHOOLS.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

DELAWARE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DELAWARE CITY, DEL.

MR. HERMAN BESSEY,

Superintendent of Free Schools of New Castle County:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I submit to you the following report:

Estimated value of building and ground,	\$7,200
Estimated value of furniture,	\$800
Number of teachers (1 male and 3 females),	4
Number of school rooms,	4
Total salary of teachers,	\$1,550
Salary of janitor,	\$84
Number of days school was open,	201
Total enrollment,	223
Average number pupils to each teacher,	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average attendance,	139
Amount of tax collected last year,	\$2,300
Amount of State dividend,	\$567.20

The school is graded as follows: 1 Academic Department, 1 Grammar Department, 1 Intermediate Department, and 1 Primary Department.

We have two examinations during the year for promotion to the higher grades.

The course of studies has been arranged with reference to fitting pupils for admission to Delaware College.

The remainder of the debt, incurred in erecting the school building, has been paid. This will have the effect to lighten the burden of taxation in this community.

Very respectfully yours,

T. E. GARDNER, *Principal.*

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Dec. 15, 1890.

PROF. HERMAN BESSEY,

Superintendent of Free Schools of New Castle County:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I send you the following report of the Middletown Public Schools:

Population of town,	1,700
Pupils enrolled (during year),	240
Schoolhouses,	1
School rooms,	5
Sittings,	234
School months,	10
Teachers,	5
Salaries of teachers (amount),	\$2,150 00
Salary of janitor,	110 00
School tax (current year),	1,800 00
State aid (current year),	723 78

The grounds, buildings, and furniture used by the school are those of the Middletown Academy, the Academy and Public Schools being consolidated under one management in all matters of instruction. The building is of brick, large and substantial, two stories and attic in height, with two-story L, and, beside the school rooms, contains a residence for the principal and several rooms for the accommodation of boarding pupils. For some time past no boarding pupils have been sought, because day pupils from adjoining districts are generally ready to fill vacancies in the school rooms. The course of study covers eleven years, the last three of which are spent in the principal's department, where the studies are such as will fit students for the scientific or Latin scientific college course.

In the summer of 1889 the Academy trustees made extensive improvements in the property; some desirable alterations were

made, the building was repaired and painted throughout, town water was introduced, and the principal's room was refurnished with single desks.

During the past school year a chemical set was purchased by private subscription. In preparing for the work of the current school year the Public School Board adopted "Prang's System of Form Study and Drawing," and provided the school with the necessary models and materials. This is an important step in advance and much good is confidently expected from it.

Yours respectfully,

W. B. THARP.

NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NEWARK, DEL., December 11, 1890.

MR. HERMAN BESSEY,

Superintendent of Free Schools of New Castle County.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I submit the following report of the Newark Public Schools:

Estimated value of building and grounds,	\$10,000
Estimated value of school furniture,	\$500
Total enrollment for year,	233
Average attendance,	162
Number of teachers (1 male, 3 females),	4
Total salary of teachers,	\$1,550
Number of days in school year,	200
Amount of school tax collected,	\$2,000
Amount of State dividend,	\$556

Our building is well lighted, well ventilated, and kept in good repair. The play grounds are ample and well situated.

In addition to the common branches the course includes

Latin, Algebra, Bookkeeping, and English Literature, with Rhetoric as an optional study.

We are well provided with school furniture and our apparatus has lately been increased by the addition of Yaggy's Geographical Charts and some excellent charts for primary work.

Respectfully,

ALBERT H. RAUB, *Principal.*

NEW CASTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NEW CASTLE, DEL., December 18, 1890.

PROF. HERMAN BESSEY,

Superintendent of Free Schools of New Castle County.

DEAR SIR: According to your request I send you the following report of the Free Schools of New Castle city:

Number of days school kept open,	200
Whole number enrolled during the year,	617
Greatest number enrolled during any month,	487
Average monthly enrollment,	472
Number of teachers,	9
Value of school buildings,	\$13,000 00
Value of furniture,	2,000 00
Amount raised by taxation,	4,500 00
Received from the State,	807 30

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Principal,	\$1,000 00
Two teachers,	450 00
Two teachers,	400 00
Four teachers,	350 00
Janitors,	325 00
Paid for books,	416 91

Some improvements have been made in building No. 1 during the year. We need more room. The salaries of the four primary teachers were advanced at the beginning of the year from \$300 to \$350.

Respectfully submitted,

D. B. JONES, *Principal.*

ODESSA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ODESSA, DEL., December 15, 1890.

MR. HERMAN BESSEY,

Superintendent of Free Schools of New Castle County.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I respectfully submit to you the following report of Odessa Schools for the year ending June 1890:

Estimated value of buildings,	\$1,200 00
Estimated value of ground,	600 00
Estimated value of furniture,	200 00
Amount raised by taxation,	600 00
Amount of school dividend,	381 30
Salary of principal per quarter,	145 00
Salary of assistant per quarter,	100 00
Total population,	700
Pupils enrolled,	124
Average attendance,	79
Number of teachers (1 male and 1 female),	2
Number of school months,	10

The building is of brick and contains two school rooms, which are furnished with blackboards, reading and anatomical charts, and a large globe. The play grounds are ample and the premises are well drained. There is connected with the school a

library, known as the Corbit Library, containing about 2,500 volumes. In addition to the regular common branches, Latin, algebra, rhetoric, bookkeeping and philosophy are taught.

Very truly yours,

E. C. MOTE, *Principal.*

KENT COUNTY.

DOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DOVER, DEL., January 1, 1891.

DR. A. N. RAUB,

DEAR SIR: According to request I send you the following report for Dover public schools:

Estimated number of white children of school age (6-21), in district,	600
Number of white children enrolled during the year,	447
Number of white males enrolled during the year,	217
Number of white females enrolled during the year,	230
Highest number of children enrolled any month,	355
Average number of children in daily attendance,	272
Number of sittings for study,	432
Whole number of days taught,	197
Number of different teachers employed during year,	9
Number of buildings used,	2
Salary of principal,	\$ 825 00
Average monthly salary of male teacher,	82 50
Average monthly salary of female teachers,	34 06
Expended for running expenses,	4,186 75
Average cost for each pupil enrolled,	8 36
Paid on bonds and interest,	1,500 00
Value of school buildings,	18,000 00
Value of school grounds,	2,500 00
Value of school furniture,	800 00

The bonded debt has been reduced \$1,000, leaving an indebtedness of \$9,000. We hope to be able to sell the building on Governor's Avenue, and apply the proceeds to putting an addition to the new building on New street, and thus be able to place all the schools under one roof.

Respectfully submitted,
J. E. CARROLL, *Principal*.

FELTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DR. A. N. RAUB, *President of the State Board of Education* :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following with regard to the Public Schools of Felton:

CENSUS.

Estimated number of white children of school age (6-21) in district,	160
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ENROLLMENT.

Number of white children enrolled during the year, . .	153
Number of white males enrolled during the year, . .	80
Number of white females enrolled during the year . .	73

ATTENDANCE.

Average number of children in daily attendance, . .	96
Number of sittings for study (seating capacity), . . .	150
Whole number of days taught,	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of different teachers employed during the year,	3
Number of buildings used,	1
Value of school buildings and fixtures,	\$3,500 00
Value of school grounds,	500 00
Value of school furniture,	500 00
Value of school apparatus,	200 00
Salary of principal,	600 00
Average monthly salary of (female) teachers,	30 00

C. C. TINDALL, *Principal*.

Jan. 7, 1891.

HARRINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DR. A. N. RAUB:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report the following with regard to the Public Schools of Harrington, Del.:

Estimated number of white children of school age (6-21) in district,	375
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ENROLLMENT.

Number of white children enrolled during the year, . .	307
Number of white males enrolled during the year, . .	135
Number of white females enrolled during the year, . .	172
Highest number of children enrolled any month, . .	261

ATTENDANCE.

Average number of children in daily attendance, . .	147
Number of sittings for study (seating capacity), . .	232
Whole number of days taught,	191

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of different teachers employed during the year,	6
Number of buildings used,	1
Value of school buildings,	\$5,000 00
Value of school grounds,	1,000 00
Value of furniture,	500 00
Salary of principal,	600 00
Salary of male teachers,	42 50
Salary of female teachers,	27 50

J. S. WILLIAM JONES, *Principal.*

Jan. 3, 1891.

KENTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

KENTON, DEL., Dec. 30, 1890.

DR. A. N. RAUB:

DEAR SIR: I furnish below the report required:

Number of white children of school age in district, .	125
Number of white children between 6-14 in district, .	80
Number of white children enrolled during the year, .	122
Number of white males enrolled during the year, . .	69
Number of white females enrolled during the year, .	53
Highest number enrolled in any month,	93
Average number in daily attendance,	65
Number of sittings,	108
Whole number of days taught,	200
Number of different teachers employed during the year,	2
Number of buildings used,	1
Number of visits by County Superintendent,	1
Salary of principal, \$	460 00
Average monthly salary of female teacher,	25 00
Number of teachers,	2
Cost of building, \$	2,000 00
Cost of grounds,	360 00

The school is graded as near as possible into seven divisions. The building is a good one, but we have no apparatus worthy of mention.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. DAILY, *Principal*.

MILFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DR. A. N. RAUB,

President State Board of Education:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following with reference to the public schools of Milford:

Estimated number of white children of school age
(6-21), in district, 260

ENROLLMENT.

Number of white children enrolled during the year, . . . 280
Number of white males enrolled during the year, . . . 111
Number of white females enrolled during the year, . . . 97
Highest number of children enrolled any month, . . . 173

ATTENDANCE.

Average number of children in daily attendance, . . . 140
Number of sittings for study (seating capacity), . . . 185
Whole number of days taught, 202; 41 weeks

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of different teachers employed during the
year, 4
Number of buildings used, 1, 4 rooms

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Value of school buildings and fixtures, \$6,000 00
Value of school grounds, 500 00
Value of school furniture, 500 00

SALARY.

Salary of principal, \$ 665 00
Average monthly salary of male teachers, 65 00
Average monthly salary of female teachers, 30 00

DANIEL S. ELLS, *Principal.*

Jan. 7, 1891.

SMYRNA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SMYRNA, DEL., Jan. 7, 1891.

DR. A. N. RAUB,

President State Board of Education:

DEAR SIR: In response to your request, I take great pleasure in submitting to the honorable Board of Education the following report:

Value of school building,	\$16,000 00
Value of school grounds,	2,000 00
Value of school furniture,	1,300 00
Number of school buildings,	1
Number of school departments,	8
Number of teachers,	8
Whole number of pupils enrolled,	411
Number of male pupils,	203
Number of female pupils,	208
Average attendance,	300
Salary of principal,	\$800 00
Average monthly salary of female teachers,	35 00

The decrease in the number of scholars is due to a proportionate decrease in the number of children in district. The proportionate increase in the average daily attendance, as compared with the number of scholars enrolled, is largely due to the successful enforcement of a printed code of rules.

The curriculum of the school is at present undergoing a radical revision, which, it is hoped, will result in an almost perfect system of grading. One important step in this direction has been the consolidation of the two intermediate departments, in whose courses of study many repetitions occurred. At the same time the boys and girls of these grades were placed under separate teachers. The sexes are now kept separate in all of the lower grades of the school.

As all gaps in our course of study are being closed, the annual examinations which formerly bridged them have been thrust aside as useless. It stands to reason that the teacher who is incapable of gauging a pupil's progress in ten months of healthy work cannot do it any better from that of a few feverish hours. In place of these unfair tests of scholarship we have a simple system by means of which all unsatisfactory work is promptly reported to both the principal and the delinquent's parents.

During the past year important improvements have been made to school property and valuable additions made to the school equipment. Additional apparatus has been placed in the gymnasium, and a library and museum recently established is already an important adjunct to the lecture and the text-book.

It seems fitting that this report should not be closed without calling attention to an honor won in public competition by a pupil of the High School. An essay, written by Miss Mary Budd, upon the subject of "Patriotism in the Public Schools," was adjudged by the editors of the *Youth's Companion* to be the best paper presented from Delaware in a recent contest which they had inaugurated, and the prize which her talent won us—an American flag—now waves above our schoolhouse.

In conclusion let me state that a faithful corps of assistants and the sympathy of a progressive board of education is my guarantee of continued success.

Very respectfully,

A. DUNCAN YOCUM, *Principal*.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

BRIDGEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DR. A. N. RAUB,

President of the State Board of Education.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report the following with regard to the Public Schools of Bridgeville:

Estimated number of white children of school age (6-21) in district,	123
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ENROLLMENT.

Number of white children enrolled during the year, .	113
Number of white males enrolled during the year, . .	64
Number of white females enrolled during the year, .	49
Highest number of children enrolled any month, . .	106

ATTENDANCE.

Average number of children in daily attendance, . .	91
Number of sittings for study,	96
Whole number of days taught,	178

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of different teachers employed during the year,	2
Number of buildings used,	1
Value of school buildings and fixtures,	\$2,000 00
Value of school grounds,	500 00
Value of school furniture,	300 00

SALARY.

Salary of Principal,	\$50 per month
Average monthly salary of (female) teachers, .	\$30 " "

Jan. 7, 1891.

WILL H. MILLER, *Principal.*

GEORGETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

GEORGETOWN, DEL., January 23, 1891.

DR. A. N. RAUB,

President State Board of Education.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report the following with reference to the Free Schools of Georgetown, Del.:

Number children of school age 6-21),	325
Number of children enrolled during the year. . . .	300
Number males enrolled during the year,	137
Number females enrolled during the year,	163
Highest number enrolled during any month,	265
Average number in daily attendance,	175
Number of sittings for study,	326
Number of buildings,	1
Number of teachers employed,	5
Value of school buildings,	\$ 5,000 00
Value of school grounds,	500 00
Value of furniture,	500 00
Salary of principal per month,	75 00
Average salary of female teachers per month, . . .	28 75

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. COLLINS, *Principal.*

GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

GREENWOOD, DEL., Dec. 29, 1890.

DR. A. N. RAUB, *President of the State Board of Education:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following with regard to the schools of Greenwood:

Number of white children of school age,	143
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Number of white children enrolled during year, . . .	140
Number of white males enrolled during year, . . .	78
Number of white females enrolled during year, . . .	92
Average number in daily attendance,	75
Number of sittings for study,	96
Number of days taught,	153
Number of teachers employed during the year, . .	2
Number of buildings used,	1
Number of visits made by County Superintendent during the year,	0
Salary of principal, monthly, \$	35 00
Salary of female teacher, assistant, monthly,	25 00
Value of school building,	1,000 00
Value of school grounds,	100 00
Value of school furniture,	200 00

Very respectfully,

S. C. ATHERTON, *Principal.*

LAUREL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

LAUREL, DEL., Jan. 7, 1891.

PROF. JOHN G. GRAY,

Superintendent of Public Schools of Sussex County:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I respectfully submit to you the following report:

CENSUS.

Total population,	2,266
Estimated number of white children of school age in the district (6-21),	300

ENROLLMENT.

Number of white pupils enrolled during the year, . .	268
Number of white males enrolled during the year, . .	135

Number of white females enrolled during the year, .	133
Highest number of children enrolled any month, . .	250

ATTENDANCE.

Average number of children in daily attendance, . .	190
Seating capacity of school,	280
Whole number of days taught,	170

SALARY.

Salary of principal per month,	\$ 70 00
Salary of assistant per month,	30 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of different teachers employed during the year,	5
Number of buildings used,	1
Number of visits made by school commissioners during the past year,	9
Number of visits made by County Superintendents during year,	2
Number of school months,	9
Total salaries paid,	\$ 1,710 00
Amount raised by taxation,	2,500 00
Amount of school dividend for 1890,	757 36
Amount of school dividend for 1891,	865 44

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Value of grounds,	\$ 1,200 00
Value of house,	4,200 00
Value of heating apparatus,	700 00
Value of school furniture,	500 00

Very respectfully,

EBEN HEARN, *Principal.*

LEWES PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DR. A. N. RAUB,

President State Board of Education:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to send the following report with reference to Lewes Union Schools for the year ending June 15, 1890:

Estimated number of white children of school age (6-21), in district,	450
Number of white children enrolled during the year,	337
Number of white males enrolled during the year,	153
Number of white females enrolled during the year,	184
Highest number of children enrolled any month,	289
Average number of children in daily attendance,	263
Number of different teachers employed during the year,	7
Number of buildings used,	1

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Value of school buildings and fixtures,	\$ 8,000 00
Value of school grounds,	500 00
Value of school furniture,	500 00
Value of school apparatus,	100 00

SALARY.

Salary of principal,	\$ 650 00
Average monthly salary of male teachers,	72 22
Average monthly salary of female teachers,	25 00

ROMAN TAMMANY, *Principal.*

Jan. 17, 1891.

MILLSBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DR. A. N. RAUB,

President State Board of Education:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report the following with reference to the Free Schools of Millsboro, Del.:

Estimated number of white children of school age (6-21), in district,	125
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ENROLLMENT.

Number of white children enrolled during the year, .	109
Number of white males enrolled during the year, . .	50
Number of white females enrolled during the year, .	59

ATTENDANCE.

Average number of children in daily attendance, . .	75
Number of sittings for study,	100
Whole number of days taught,	140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of different teachers employed during the year,	2
Number of buildings used,	1
Value of school buildings and fixtures,	\$ 2,500 00
Value of school grounds,	100 00
Value of school furniture,	250 00
Value of school apparatus,	6 00
Salary of principal per month,	40 00
Average monthly salary of female teachers,	25 00

J. C. ELLIS, *Principal.*

SEAFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SEAFORD, DEL., Jan. 5, 1891.

DR. A. N. RAUB,

DEAR SIR: At your request I send you the following report of Seaford schools:

Number of school buildings,	1
Value of school buildings,	\$ 6,000 00
Value of school grounds,	1,200 00
Value of school furniture,	800 00
Total receipts from all sources,	2,788 24
Total expenditures,	3,091 58
Number of white children of school age (6-21), in district,	400

ENROLLMENT.

Number of white children enrolled during the year, .	340
Number of white males enrolled during the year, . .	173
Number of white females enrolled during the year, .	167

ATTENDANCE.

Average number of children in daily attendance, . .	216
Number of sittings for study,	368
Whole number of days taught,	184

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of different teachers employed during the year,	5
Number of buildings used,	1
Salary of principal, monthly,	70 00
Average monthly salary of female teachers,	28 00

WALTER SPARKLIN, *Principal*.

SOUTH MILFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MILFORD, DEL., January 9, 1891.

DR. A. N. RAUB, Newark, Del.,

DEAR SIR: The following report of the South Milford Graded School for the fall term of 1890 is respectfully submitted:

Number of pupils enrolled for the fall term of 1890, .	215
Average attendance,	175
Number of teachers,	6
Number of buildings used,	1
Number of white children of school age in the district,	about 300
Number of white males enrolled (this year, first term),	95
Number of white females enrolled (this year, first term),	120
Number of sittings for study,	290
Amount raised by taxation for school purposes (less commissions and delinquents),	\$ 2,210 00
Amount received from the State,	1,058 00
Value of school building,	4,000 00
Value of school grounds,	300 00
Value of school furniture,	1,000 00
Value of school apparatus,	25 00
Salary of principal,	700 00
Average monthly salary of male teachers (1 besides principal),	35 00
Average monthly salary of female teachers,	30 00

The school is much larger this (winter) term. We have now 250 pupils enrolled. It is the purpose of the principal, with the aid of his assistants, to grade the school more closely, and so to increase the requirements of the course of study as to afford the youth of Milford and vicinity an opportunity for such mental discipline and culture as shall give them a thorough preparation for business or social life, or for the more advanced study of the

college or university. The school has four departments; 1 Primary, 2 Advanced Primary, 3 Intermediate and 4 High School.

Yours very truly,

S. E. BISHOP, *Principal*.

SOUTH MILTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DR. A. N. RAUB,

President State Board of Education.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following with reference to the Public Schools of South Milton:

Number of white children of school age (6-21) in district,	159
Number of white children enrolled during the year, . . .	125
Number of white males enrolled during the year, . . .	59
Number of white females enrolled during the year, . . .	66
Highest number of children enrolled any month, . . .	120
Average number of children in daily attendance, . . .	114
Number of sittings for study,	160
Whole number of days taught,	182
Number of different teachers employed during the year,	3
Number of buildings used,	1
Value of school buildings and fixtures,	\$600 00
Value of school grounds,	200 00
Value of school furniture,	150 00
Value of school apparatus,	50 00
Salary of principal,	315 00
Average monthly salary of male teachers,	45 00
Average monthly salary of female teacher,	30 00

Oct. 27, 1890.

E. W. WARREN, *Principal*.

APPENDIX H.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE
BOARD OF HEALTH.

WILMINGTON, DEL., December 16, 1890.

To His Excellency BENJAMIN T. BIGGS,*Governor of the State of Delaware:*

SIR : The Sixth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health, which is here presented, shows the work of the board from July first, 1888, to July first, 1890.

Regular meetings of the board have been held according to law, and we are pleased to congratulate the people of our State upon the general good health which has prevailed during the past two years.

Inspections of towns and public buildings have been made by the Secretary each year, and we are pleased to report that improvements are being made in the construction of buildings, and that the sanitary condition of towns is improved.

What is very much needed in our State at this time is the inspection of school buildings in the rural districts. School commissioners give very little attention to the comfort of the pupils. Old methods are still used as to light, heating and ven-

tilation, and the general construction of school buildings is very antiquated. These things should not exist in an enlightened, Christian community, but the best methods should be used to strengthen the body while the intellect is being cultivated.

A very able paper prepared by Dr. L. P. Bush, President of the State Board of Health, on the importance of educating our youth in the principles of hygiene, was reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April 12th, 1890. A copy of this useful and interesting work was presented to every school teacher in the State—nearly seven hundred.

The board also had printed circulars on the prevention of consumption, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria, their prevention and restriction. Eight thousand of these circulars were distributed in all parts of the State, through the school teachers, with the assistance of the county superintendents.

There are sixteen active boards of health in our State. New Castle county has four, Kent county has six, and Sussex county has six. The other towns which have not yet organized boards of health have been urged to do so repeatedly by the State Board.

There is a good work to be done in this State, but with the limited means at the disposal of the board, a great deal of work must be left undone, and communities and individuals must suffer, and the State, and not the board, bears the responsibility. The board needs money for many things, such as the inspection of milk, and water at many places, used for drinking, should be analyzed. Our local boards should be visited, and all the school-houses in the State inspected, and those in authority have their attention called to defects. Will the State come to the relief of the board, or will these healthful measures still be neglected?

Respectfully submitted;

EDMUND B. FRAZER,

Secretary State Board of Health.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

WILMINGTON, December 11th, 1888.

Regular meeting of the board.

Members present—Dr. L. P. Bush, president; Dr. Wm. T. Skinner, Dr. E. W. Cooper and Dr. Robert G. Ellegood.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The special committee on milk and food inspections was continued. Dr. L. P. Bush and Dr. Wm. T. Skinner, committee.

The Committee on Sanitary Convention, consisting of Drs. Bush, Cooper, Skinner and Mustard, was continued, as was also the Committee on Drive Wells, Drs. Cooper and Mustard.

The secretary read a report on the inspection of towns and the almshouse and hospital in New Castle county. Ordered to be published.

The secretary read a report on the health of the State from five physicians. Ordered to be published.

The secretary read reports from boards of health in the State.

The secretary read a paper from Dr. Charles H. Richards, of Georgetown, on the subject of drainage. Ordered to be published.

The secretary read his address and report to Hon. Benj. T. Biggs, Governor.

The matter of amending the law and asking for more authority from the Legislature was discussed. On motion, a meeting was ordered to be held in Dover (special) at the call of the president.

The secretary was authorized to purchase one volume of Parkes' work on Sanitation for each member. Also to purchase a medical dictionary for the use of the board.

After drawing orders for bills the board adjourned.

E. B. FRAZER, *Secretary*.

DOVER, March 6th, 1889.

Special meeting. Richardson House.

Present—Dr. W. T. Skinner, Dr. E. W. Cooper, Dr. D. L. Mustard, Dr. R. G. Ellegood.

Dr. Mustard was called to the chair,

When, by agreement, the board met the General Assembly in the parlor in the State House at 8 o'clock P. M., when Dr. R. G. Ellegood discussed the subject of vaccination at length.

Dr. W. T. Skinner discussed the subject of pure air and water.

Dr. D. L. Mustard discussed the subject of drainage of marshes, their effects on health and wealth.

Dr. E. W. Cooper discussed the subject of pure water—how obtained.

The secretary read a paper, prepared by the president, Dr. L. P. Bush, on the needs of the board to enable them to carry out the act creating the board.

The secretary also read a paper, in which he urged such an increase in the appropriation as would enable the board to make the inspections and perform the duties laid down in the act.

The members of the board expressed themselves well pleased with the attention and interest manifested by the gentlemen of the Legislature who were present.

The board now repaired to their room in the Richardson House and were called to order by Dr. Mustard.

Various amendments were prepared, as was also rule one of the board. The secretary was authorized to employ an attorney to formulate bills and present the same to the General Assembly and urge their passage. R. R. Kenney, of Dover, was employed.

On motion, the board adjourned.

E. B. FRAZER, *Secretary*.

WILMINGTON, May 28th, 1889.

Regular meeting of the board.

Members present—Dr. L. P. Bush, president; Dr. W. T. Skinner, Dr. Albert Whiteley, Dr. E. W. Cooper, Dr. D. L. Mustard and Dr. R. G. Ellegood.

The president called the board to order, when the minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

The special committee on milk and food inspections was continued.

The committee on a sanitary convention was discharged.

The committee on drive wells was continued.

The secretary presented a receipted bill of \$33.00 for the books before mentioned.

The secretary read his report of inspection of towns and of complaints made to him of nuisances throughout the State.

The secretary read a report of his inspection of schoolhouses in Wilmington, easterly side. Most of the cellars were damp and dirty, and the outhouses needed cleaning out. Scarlet

fever, whooping cough, chicken pox and croup prevailed to some extent.

On motion, the secretary was authorized to have five hundred copies of the amended law printed and a copy mailed to boards of health, physicians, clergymen and undertakers.

Dr. D. L. Mustard introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of the board be directed to have printed the amendment to the act entitled "An act to establish a State Board of Health for the State of Delaware," and mail, with the pamphlet already published, to each physician, clergyman, and undertaker, in the State; and further, be it resolved, that the secretary be directed to obtain from the recorder in each county the names of physicians, clergymen. and undertakers who have neglected to report the deaths and births in their respective counties for the year ending July, 1889, and the secretary is directed to proceed against all such neglecting to comply with the provisions of this act as amended by Section 9 of the amended act.

Dr. Bush read an interesting paper on "The importance of educating our youth in the principles of hygiene."

After the reading, Dr. Cooper introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. L. P. Bush be appointed a special committee of one to communicate the views of the address to the State Board of Education, as endorsed by the State Board of Health, and urge the adoption of suitable text books.

At this meeting Dr. L. P. Bush was unanimously elected president of the board for the ensuing year.

E. B. Frazer was elected secretary by the same vote.

After drawing orders for bills, the board adjourned.

E. B. FRAZER, *Secretary*.

WILMINGTON, November 26th, 1889.

Regular meeting of the board.

Members present—Dr. L. P. Bush, president; Dr. Wm. T. Skinner, Dr. Wm. R. Pierson, Dr. Albert Whiteley, Dr. D. L. Mustard and Dr. R. G. Ellegood.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The special committee on milk and food inspections was discharged, after discussing the propriety of taking action at this time.

The special committee on drive wells, consisting of Dr. E. W. Cooper and Dr. D. L. Mustard, was continued.

The secretary reported that he had five hundred copies of the amended State Board law printed, as directed, and that he had mailed a copy thereof to every physician, clergyman, undertaker, board of health, recorder of deeds, and judge of our courts, in the State.

The secretary reported that J. S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. A., Washington, D. C., requested him to furnish the Census Department with a list of hospitals, asylums, and other institutions, public or private, devoted to the care of the sick and insane, together with the names of their several managers or superintendents. None were reported in the State of Delaware for the census of 1880. November 9th, 1889, I reported that there were three institutions in Delaware, as follows:

The Delaware State Hospital, near Wilmington, Delaware, New Castle county. The hospital is 236 feet front by 300 feet deep; three stories high; built of brick; cost about \$140,000. Board of Trustees organized September, 1889. Dr. John J. Black, president, and Dr. James H. Wilson, of Dover, secretary of the board; Dr. D. D. Richardson, superintendent.

The Delaware Hospital, in Wilmington, Del. Board of managers: Mary H. Harrington, Josephine E. Gilpin, Mary V.

Hart, A. C. Carpenter, Anna Cartwright, Mary M. Carter, Cornelia Bowman, Mrs. F. B. F. Miller, Mary H. Bush, Leah J. Bird, Mary K. Morse, Anna T. Canby, Alice E. Johnson, Elizabeth C. Rumford, Susan Spotswood.

The Homeopathic Hospital, Wilmington, Del. It was started November 19th, 1887, and opened for patients February 10th, 1888. It is 52 feet 6 inches by 37 feet 10 inches. It is furnished in the best manner, and with perfect sanitary arrangements. There are nine trustees and twenty-seven managers. J. T. Gause is president.

The secretary presented the auditor's report of the financial condition of the board to November 18th, 1889, as follows:

Balance due the board, \$561.05.

JAMES H. BOYCE,

Auditor of Accounts.

Dr. L. P. Bush read a paper on the importance of vaccination, and the neglect of school commissioners allowing children to enter the free schools without any regard to the law.

On motion, the paper was ordered to be published.

The secretary read a draft of a circular, the object being to have a number printed and mailed to the commissioners of towns where no local boards of health have been appointed, and urge them to do so, so that they may have the benefit and protection of the law for the preservation of the public health.

On motion, the secretary was authorized to have printed for distribution four thousand circulars on the prevention of consumption, and four thousand each on the prevention of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever.

On motion, the board adjourned.

E. B. FRAZER, *Secretary.*