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STATE OF DELAWARE

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AT A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONVENED AND HELD AT DOVER, ON THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-
NINTH DAY OF DECEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FOUR, AND
OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED
STATES THE ONE HUNDRED AND
TWENTY-NINTH.

1905.
B. F. SIMMONS, JR., PRINTER,
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OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER,
W. D. DENNEY, Kent County.

CLERK,
THOMAS S. LEWIS, New Castle County.

READING CLERK,
HARRY C. JOHNSON, Kent County.

ENROLLING CLERK,
A. V. L. GEORGE, New Castle County.

CHAPLAIN,
REV. HARRY MITCHELL, Kent County.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
W. B. MACKLIN, Kent County.

PAGE,
JOHN HELBLING, Jr., Kent County.

MEMBERS,

| | |
|--|---------------|
| HENRY STAFFORD, New Castle County, | Wilmington |
| WILLARD S. MEREDITH, New Castle County, | Wilmington |
| M. HOWARD JESTER, New Castle County, | Wilmington |
| DR. T. O. COOPER, New Castle County, | Wilmington |
| FRANK M. SEVIER, New Castle County, | Wilmington |
| JACOB K. HANBY, New Castle County, | Carpenter |
| WILLIAM H. MILLER, New Castle County, | Henry Clay |
| WILLIAM M. EASTBURNE, New Castle County, | Newark |
| JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, New Castle County, | New Castle |
| ELWOOD L. WILSON, New Castle County, | New Castle |
| JOHN B. MAHONEY, New Castle County, | Kirkwood |
| WILLARD L. SMITH, New Castle County, | Delaware City |
| FRANK J. PENNINGTON, New Castle County, | Middletown |
| EDWARD HART, New Castle County, | Townsend |
| ANDREW J. WRIGHT, New Castle County, | Clayton |
| WILLIAM H. BAGGS, Kent County, | Smyrna |
| WILLIAM D. DENNEY, Kent County, | Dover |
| GAMALIEL GARRISON, Kent County, | Kenton |
| THOMAS C. MCGINNIS, Kent County, | Marydel |
| ALDEN R. BENSON, Kent County, | Dover |
| JOHN G. MEREDITH, Kent County, | Marydel |
| DANIEL B. MURRAY, Kent County, | Viola |
| R. C. STEVENSON, Kent County, | Frederica |
| FRANK J. PRETTYMAN, Kent County, | Farmington |
| FRANK W. DAVIS, Kent County, | Milford |
| CHARLES D. ABBOTT, Sussex County, | Milford |
| JOHN T. VANDENBURG, Sussex County, | Bridgeville |
| DANIEL W. ELLIS, Sussex County, | Seaford |
| CHARLES W. MESSICK, Sussex County, | Laurel |
| EDWARD PIERCE ELLIS, Sussex County, | Laurel |
| RUFUS D. LINGO, Jr., Sussex County, | Dagsboro |
| TIMOTHY E. TOWNSEND, Sussex County, | Dagsboro |
| HENRY O. BENNUM, Sussex County, | Fairmount |
| HENRY MARSHALL, Sussex County, | Georgetown |
| HARRY V. LYONS, Sussex County, | Lewes |

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JOURNAL

OF THE

House of Representatives

FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Dover, Delaware, December 29, 1904.

At a meeting of the House of Representatives, convened and held at Dover, on the Twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-ninth,

Mr. Henry Stafford, of the First Representative District,

Mr. Willard S. Meredith, of the Second Representative District,

Mr. Manlove Howard Jester, of the Third Representative District,

Mr. Thomas O. Cooper, of the Fourth Representative District,

Mr. Frank M. Sevier, of the Fifth Representative District,

Mr. Jacob K. Hanby, of the Sixth Representative District,

Mr. William Henry Miller, of the Seventh Representative District,

Mr. William M. Eastburn, of the Eighth Representative District,

Mr. John P. Armstrong, of the Ninth Representative District,

Mr. Ellwood M. Wilson, of the Tenth Representative District,

Mr. John B. Mahoney, of the Eleventh Representative District,

Mr. Willard L. Smith, of the Twelfth Representative District,

Mr. Franklin J. Pennington, of the Thirteenth Representative District,

Mr. Edward Hart, of the Fourteenth Representative District,

Mr. Andrew J. Wright, of the Fifteenth Representative District, of New Castle County,

Mr. William H. Baggs, of the First Representative District,

Mr. William D. Denney, of the Second Representative District,

Mr. Gamaliel Garrison, of the Third Representative District,

Mr. Thomas C. McGinnis, of the Fourth Representative District,

Mr. Alden R. Benson, of the Fifth Representative District,

Mr. John G. Meredith, of the Sixth Representative District,

Mr. Daniel B. Murray, of the Seventh Representative District,

Mr. Robert C. Stevenson, of the Eighth Representative District,

Mr. Frank J. Prettyman, of the Ninth Representative District,

Mr. Frank W. Davis, of the Tenth Representative District, of Kent County,

Mr. Charles D. Abbott, of the First Representative District,

Mr. John T. Vandenberg, of the Second Representative District,

Mr. Daniel W. Ellis, of the Third Representative District,

Mr. Chas. W. Messick, of the Fourth Representative District,

Mr. Edward Pierce Ellis, of the Fifth Representative District,

Mr. Rufus D. Lingo, Jr., of the Sixth Representative District,

Mr. Timothy E. Townsend, of the Seventh Representative District,

Mr. Henry O. Bennum, Jr., of the Eighth Representative District,

Mr. Henry Marshall, of the Ninth Representative District,

Mr. Henry V. Lyons, of the Tenth Representative District, of Sussex County,

Appeared and took their seats.

The names of the gentlemen who had taken their seats were called, all of whom answered to their names.

Mr. Abbott called the House to order and stated that a motion to elect a Speaker pro tem was now in order.

Mr. Marshall nominated Mr. Baggs.

Mr. Miller nominated Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Hart nominated Mr. Smith.

On roll call Mr. Baggs received 15 votes, Mr. Wilson 7, Mr. Smith 12.

No one having received the required constitutional majority there was no election.

Mr. Wilson with permission of his colleagues withdrew his name.

Another vote was taken. Mr. Baggs received 20 votes and Mr. Smith 13 votes.

Mr. Baggs, having received the required constitutional majority, was declared elected.

Mr. Jester nominated Mr. Armstrong for Temporary Clerk.

Mr. Hart nominated Mr. W. S. Meredith for Temporary Clerk.

Mr. Denney moved the nominations close,

Which motion

Prevailed.

On roll call Mr. Armstrong received 20 votes and W. S. Meredith received 14 votes.

Mr. Armstrong having received the required constitutional majority, was declared elected.

On motion a committee of two was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Smith and Denney, to notify the Judges that the temporary organization was ready to receive the certificates of election.

Judge Pennewill delivered the certificates from Kent County.

Judge Boyce delivered the certificates from Sussex County.

Mr. Speakman delivered certificates from New Castle County, with the exception of the Thirteenth District.

Mr. Wigglesworth delivered the certificate from the Thirteenth District, of New Castle County.

The State of Delaware, New Castle County, ss.

Be it Remembered, That at the general election held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year of our Lord nineteen and four, for New Castle County, according to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, Henry Stafford was duly elected Representative for Representative District number one in said county in the General Assembly; which is manifest by calculating and ascertaining the aggregate amount of all the votes given for each persons voted for in said Representative District, according to the provisions made by law in this behalf.

In Testimony Whereof, We, Charles B. Lore and William C. Spruance, the Judges constituting the Superior Court in New

Castle County, who have met and ascertained the state of the election throughout the said county, as the law requires, have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the Superior Court to be hereunto affixed at the Court House in said county on this fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1904.

CHARLES B. LORE, Chief Justice.

WILLIAM C. SPRUANCE, Resident Associate Judge.

The State of Delaware, Kent County, ss.

Be it remembered, That at the general election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, for Kent County, according to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, William H. Baggs was duly elected Representative for the First Representative District of the county, in the General Assembly, which is manifest by calculating and ascertaining the aggregate amount of all the votes given for each person voted for in all the hundreds and election districts of the county, according to the provisions made by law in this behalf.

In Testimony Whereof, We, John R. Nicholson and James Pennewill, constituting the Superior Court of Kent County, who have met and ascertained the state of the election throughout the said county as the law requires, have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the said Superior Court to be hereunto affixed at the Court House in said county on this tenth day of November, A. D. 1904.

J. R. NICHOLSON, Chancellor.

JAMES PENNEWILL, Resident Associate Judge.

The State of Delaware, Sussex County, ss.

Be it remembered, That at the general election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, for Sussex County, according to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, Charles D. Abbott was duly elected Representative for Representative District number one, in said county in General Assembly, which is manifest by calculating and ascertaining the aggregate amount of all the votes given for each person voted for in said Representative District according to the provisions made by law in this behalf.

In Testimony Whereof, We, Ignatious C. Grubb and William H. Boyce, the Judges constituting the Superior Court in Sussex County, who have met and ascertained the state of the election throughout the said county, as the law requires, have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the said Superior Court to be affixed at the Court House in said county on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1905.

IGNATIOUS C. GRUBB, Associate Judge.

WILLIAM H. BOYCE, Resident Associate Judge.

State of Delaware, New Castle County, ss.

Be it remembered, That at the Special Election held on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, for the Thirteenth Representative District of New Castle County, according to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware,

Franklin J. Pennington was duly elected Representative for Representative District Number Thirteen, in said County in the General Assembly, which is manifest by calculating and ascertaining the aggregate amount of all the votes given for each person voted for in said Representative District according to the provisions made by law in this behalf.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Emmit F. Stidham, Sheriff of New Castle County, and as such presiding officer of the Board of Canvass, held for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the election in the Thirteenth Representative District as the law requires, and James Keegan, Joseph A. Suydam, John M. Rothwell and Harry C. Nelson, Inspectors of the several Election Districts of Representative District, and as such members of said Board of Canvass, have hereunto set our hands and seals at the Court House in said County on the twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1905.

EMMIT F. STIDHAM,
Sheriff of New Castle County.

JAMES KEEGAN,
Inspector for the First District.

HARRY C. NELSON,
Inspector for the Second District.

JOSEPH A. SUYDAM,
Inspector for the Third District.

JOHN M. ROTHWELL,
Inspector for the Fourth District.

After reading certificates of election of the First District in each County and the certificate of the Special Election in the Thirteenth District in full, a motion was carried, relieving Mr. Hayes of reading anything other than the names contained in each certificate.

By motion, which was carried, the Temporary Speaker was directed to administer the oaths, the Speaker having been qualified by Mr. Hart.

Mr. Hart moved to go into nomination for Speaker,
Which motion Prevailed.

Mr. Benson nominated Mr. Denney.
Mr. Jester nominated Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Hart nominated Mr. Smith.

Motion to close nomination. Carried.

Chair appointed as tellers Messrs. Benson and Hart.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 13 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 5 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 13 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 5 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

Motion to take a recess until 1 o'clock P. M.,
Which motion Prevailed.

Same Day—1 P. M.

House met at expiration of recess.

The House proceeded to ballot for Speaker.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 5 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The sixth ballot resulted as follows :

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The seventh ballot resulted as follows :

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The eighth ballot resulted as follows :

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

On motion by Mr. Abbott the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

December 30, 1904—10 A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called. All members present.

On motion the reading of minutes was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House took a recess until 11.30 A. M.

House called to order at expiration of recess.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, House again took a recess until 12 M., for the purpose of hearing the opinion of the Judges in regard to the election of the officers of the House at this Special Session.

House called to order at expiration of recess.

On motion of Mr. Benson, House took a recess until 1.30 P. M.

House met at expiration of recess.

Roll called and all members present.

Mr. Abbott offered the following motion: "That the House proceed to elect a Speaker to serve during this Special Session only." Carried.

Mr. Denney and Mr. Smith were nominated for Speaker.

Mr. Denney received 21 votes.

Mr. Smith received 12 votes.

Mr. Denney, having received the required constitutional majority, was declared elected.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Benson were appointed a committee of two to escort the Speaker to the Chair.

A motion was made that the House now proceed to elect a Clerk of the House.

A substitute motion for a Clerk for this Special Session only,

Which motion Prevailed.

Mr. Thos. S. Lewis and Mr. Melvin were nominated.

Mr. Lewis received 21 votes.

Mr. Melvin received 14 votes.

Mr. Lewis, having received the required constitutional majority, was declared elected.

A motion was made that a Reading Clerk be elected for the Special Session only. Carried.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Welsh were nominated.

Mr. Johnson received 21 votes.

Mr. Welsh received 14 votes.

Mr. Johnson, having received the required constitutional majority, was declared elected.

A motion was made that an Enrolling Clerk be elected for the Special Session only. Carried.

Mr. George and Mr. Mackey were nominated.

Mr. George received 21 votes.

Mr. Mackey received 14 votes.

Mr. George, having received the required constitutional majority, was declared elected.

A motion was made to elect Sergeant-at-Arms for the Special Session only. Carried.

Mr. Macklan and Mr. Van Horn were nominated.

Mr. Macklan received 21 votes.

Mr. Van Horn received 14 votes.

Mr. Macklan, having received the required constitutional majority, was declared elected.

Motion to take a recess for 15 minutes. Carried.

House called to order at expiration of recess.

Motion to elect a Chaplain for the Special Session only.
Carried.

Rev. Harry Mitchell and Rev. Geo. P. Jones were nominated.

Rev. Harry Mitchell received 21 votes.

Rev. Geo. P. Jones received 13 votes.

Rev. Harry Mitchell, having received the required constitutional majority, was declared elected.

Motion to elect a Page for the Special Session only.
Carried.

John Helbling and Ralph Wingate were nominated.

John Helbling received 21 votes.

Ralph Wingate received 14 votes.

John Helbling, having received the required constitutional majority, was declared elected.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives that the Clerk of the House is instructed to notify the Senate that the House is duly and regularly organized and has elected William D. Denney, Speaker, and Thos. S. Lewis, Clerk, and is ready to proceed to business.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives that the rules of the last House shall be the rules of the present House until regular rules have been adopted for the government of the present House,
Carried.

Reconsidered,
Carried.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives that the Speaker is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three to act with a like committee of two on the part of the Senate, which committee is hereby instructed to notify the Governor that both Houses of the General Assembly are duly organized and ready to receive communications he may send them; and the Clerk is instructed to notify the Senate of the adoption of this resolution by the House, and that Representatives Abbott, Wilson and Hart have been appointed by the Speaker members of the said committee on the part of the House.

Motion that the rules for the Special Session shall be the rules of Cushing's Manual. Carried.

Motion that no committees, regular or standing committees, be appointed, and only such special committees as are necessary, be appointed for the Special Session. Carried.

Motion for a committee of five to be appointed to confer with a like committee of the Senate to fix compensation for the members of the Special Session. Carried.

Motion that a committee on enrolled bills be appointed.

Which motion

Prevailed.

Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong and Cooper being appointed.

Secretary of State Caleb R. Layton presented Governor Hunn's Message.

The Governor's Message was read by Mr. Walter H. Hayes, as follows:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives,

Gentlemen: You have been convened in Special Session through and by the authority conferred upon me by the Constitution which provides for this resort whenever an urgent and extraordinary condition demands it.

At the last session of the Legislature an Act was passed entitled "An Act Limiting Judgment Liens upon Real Estate in Kent and Sussex Counties, and for other purposes," being Chapter 457, Volume 22, Laws of Delaware. This same law has been in force in New Castle since 1896.

Serious representations from general and responsible sources has convinced me that owing to want of information by the people this law as it now stands will result in serious loss to a large number of judgment creditors by reason of failure to comply therewith. My judgment is that the law in its general purpose is wise and will work for the public good, but I recommend that the time be extended for at least one year before it shall go into effect. This will relieve the situation leaving any other desirable amendment to this Act to be made by the next session of the General Assembly.

JOHN HUNN, Governor.

Mr. Abbott, in pursuance of previous notice, asked leave to introduce a bill,

House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to extend the time at which the provisions of the act entitled "An Act limiting judgment liens upon real estate in Kent and Sussex Counties, and for other purposes," being Chapter 457, of Volume 22, Laws of Delaware, as to the loss of judgment liens shall take effect,

Which, on his motion, was read.

And further, on his motion, Rule 12 was suspended, and the bill was read a second time, by its title, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Benson, in pursuance of previous notice, asked leave to introduce a bill,

House Bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act in relation to the compensation of officers of the two Houses of the General Assembly for the Special Session, convened December 29, A. D. 1904,

Which, on his motion, was read.

And further, on his motion, Rule 12 was suspended, and the bill was read a second time, by its title, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Benson, from the Committee of the Whole, reported back with favorable recommendation the bill,

House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to extend the time at which the provisions of the act entitled "An Act limiting judgment liens upon real estate in Kent and Sussex Counties, and for other purposes," being Chapter 457, of Volume 22, Laws of Delaware, as to the loss of judgment liens shall take effect.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the bill just reported was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the House.

On the question, "Shall the bill pass the House?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Ellis, E. P., Garrison, Hanby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Meredith, J. G., Messick, Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Vandenburg, Wilson, Wright, Mr. Speaker—35.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Benson, from the Committee of the Whole, reported back with favorable recommendation the bill,

House Bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act in relation to the compensation of officers of the two Houses of the General Assembly for the Special Session, convened December 29, A. D. 1904.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the bill just reported was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the House.

On the question, "Shall the bill pass the House?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Ellis, E. P., Garrison, Hanby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Meredith J. G., Messick, Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Vandenburg, Wilson, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill,

having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Abbott, on behalf of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as duly and correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker the following House bills:

House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act limiting judgment liens upon real estate in Kent and Sussex Counties, and for other purposes, being Chapter 457 of Volume 22, Laws of Delaware, as to the loss of judgment liens shall take effect.

House Bill No. 2, entitled:

"An Act in relation to the compensation of officers of the two Houses of the General Assembly for the Special Session, convened December 29, A. D. 1904.

Mr. Goslee, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had concurred in the following House bills:

House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to extend the time at which the provisions of the act entitled "An Act limiting judgment liens upon real estate in Kent and Sussex Counties, and for other purposes," being Chapter 457 of Volume 22, Laws of Delaware, as to the loss of judgment liens shall take effect.

House Bill No. 2, entitled:

"An Act in relation to the compensation of officers of the two Houses of the General Assembly for the Special Session, convened December 29, A. D. 1904.

Mr. Goslee, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, returned to the House the following duly and correctly enrolled House bills, the same having been signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate:

House Bill No. 1, entitled:

"An Act limiting judgment liens upon real estate in Kent and Sussex Counties, and for other purposes."

House Bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act in relation to the compensation of officers of the two Houses of the General Assembly for the Special Session, convened December 29, A. D. 1904.

House resolution No. 4:

Be it resolved that the Senate be notified that the House is ready to adjourn.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Speaker declared the House adjourned sine die.

THOS. S. LEWIS,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.



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MESSICK, CHARLES W.—

Of the Fourth Representative District of Sussex County, took his seat, page 9; took the oath, page 13.

MILLER, WILLIAM HENRY—

Of the Seventh Representative District of New Castle County, took his seat, page 7; took the oath, page 13.

MITCHELL, HARRY—

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MURRAY, DANIEL B.—

Of the Seventh Representative District, took his seat, page 8; took the oath, page 13.

McGINNIS, T. C.—

Of the Fourth Representative District of Kent County, took his seat, page 8; took the oath, page 13.

P

PRETTYMAN, FRANK J.—

Of the Ninth Representative District of Kent County, took his seat, page 8; took the oath, page 13.

PENNINGTON, FRANKLIN J.—

Of Thirteenth Representative District of New Castle County, took his seat, page 8; took the oath, page 13.

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RESOLUTION—

Instructing the Clerk of the House to notify the Senate of the organization of the House, page 18.

Making the rules of the last House the rules of the present House until regular rules have been adopted, page 18.

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S

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Of the First Representative District, took his seat, page 7; took the oath, page 13.

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SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—

SEVIER, FRANK M.—

Of the Fifth Representative District, took his seat, page 7; took the oath, page 13.

SMITH, WILLARD L.—

Of the Twelfth Representative District of New Castle County,

took his seat, page 8; took the oath, page 13; appointed on committee to notify the Judges that the temporary organization was ready to receive certificates of election, page 10; nominated for Speaker, page 13; voted for on pages, 13, 14, 15, 16.

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STEVENSON, ROBERT C.—

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TOWNSEND, TIMOTHY E.—

Of the Seventh Representative District of Sussex County, took his seat, page 9; took the oath, page 13.

V

VANDENBURG, JOHN T.—

Of the Second Representative District of Sussex County, took his seat, page 9; took the oath, page 13.

W

WILSON, ELLWOOD M.—

Of the Tenth Representative District of New Castle County, took his seat, page 8; took the oath, page 13; was nominated for Speaker, page 13; voted for, page 13, 14, 15 and 16; was appointed on the committee to escort the Speaker to the chair, page 16; appointed on committee to notify the Governor that both Houses of the Assembly are ready for business, page 18.

WRIGHT, ANDREW J.—

Of the Fifteenth Representative District of New Castle County, took his seat, page 8; took the oath, page 13.

STATE OF DELAWARE

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AT A SESSION OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONVENED AND HELD AT DOVER, ON TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY
OF JANUARY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND
NINE HUNDRED AND FIVE, AND OF THE INDEPEN-
DENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE ONE
HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH.

1905.

B. F. SIMMONS, JR., PRINTER,
DOVER DELAWARE.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER,

W. D. DENNEY, Kent County.

CLERK,

THOMAS S. LEWIS, New Castle County.

READING CLERK,

THEODORE BURTON, Sussex County.

ENROLLING CLERK,

A. V. L. GEORGE, New Castle County.

CHAPLAIN,

REV. HARRY MITCHELL, Kent County.

ATTORNEYS,

ALBERT POLK, Sussex County.

JAMES M. SATTERFIELD, Kent County.

FRANCIS M. WALKER, New Castle County.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,

W. B. MACKLIN, Kent County.

PAGE,

JOHN HELBLING, Jr., Kent County.

MEMBERS,

| | |
|--|---------------|
| HENRY STAFFORD, New Castle County, | Wilmington |
| WILLARD S. MEREDITH, New Castle County, | Wilmington |
| M. HOWARD JESTER, New Castle County, | Wilmington |
| DR. T. O. COOPER, New Castle County, | Wilmington |
| FRANK M. SEVIER, New Castle County, | Wilmington |
| JACOB K. HANBY, New Castle County, | Carpenter |
| WILLIAM H. MILLER, New Castle County, | Henry Clay |
| WILLIAM M. EASTBURNE, New Castle County, | Newark |
| JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, New Castle County, | New Castle |
| ELWOOD L. WILSON, New Castle County, | New Castle |
| JOHN B. MAHONEY, New Castle County, | Kirkwood |
| WILLARD L. SMITH, New Castle County, | Delaware City |
| FRANK J. PENNINGTON, New Castle County, | Middletown |
| EDWARD HART, New Castle County, | Townsend |
| ANDREW J. WRIGHT, New Castle County, | Clayton |
| WILLIAM H. BAGGS, Kent County, | Smyrna |
| WILLIAM D. DENNEY, Kent County, | Dover |
| GAMALIEL GARRISON, Kent County, | Kenton |
| THOMAS C. MCGINNIS, Kent County, | Marydel |
| ALDEN R. BENSON, Kent County, | Dover |
| JOHN G. MEREDITH, Kent County, | Marydel |
| DANIEL B. MURRAY, Kent County, | Viola |
| R. C. STEVENSON, Kent County, | Frederica |
| FRANK J. PRETTYMAN, Kent County, | Farmington |
| FRANK W. DAVIS, Kent County, | Milford |
| CHARLES D. ABBOTT, Sussex County, | Milford |
| JOHN T. VANDENBURG, Sussex County, | Bridgeville |
| DANIEL W. ELLIS, Sussex County, | Seaford |
| CHARLES W. MESSICK, Sussex County, | Laurel |
| EDWARD PIERCE ELLIS, Sussex County, | Laurel |
| RUFUS D. LINGO, Jr., Sussex County, | Dagsboro |
| TIMOTHY E. TOWNSEND, Sussex County, | Dagsboro |
| HENRY O. BENNUM, Sussex County, | Fairmount |
| HENRY MARSHALL, Sussex County, | Georgetown |
| HARRY V. LYONS, Sussex County, | Lewes |

JOURNAL

OF THE

House of Representatives

Dover, Delaware, January 3, 1905.

At a session of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, convened and held at Dover, on Tuesday, the third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth,

Mr. Henry Stafford, of the First Representative District,

Mr. Willard S. Meredith, of the Second Representative District,

Mr. Manlove Howard Jester, of the Third Representative District,

Mr. Thomas O. Cooper, of the Fourth Representative District,

Mr. Frank M. Sevier, of the Fifth Representative District,

Mr. Jacob K. Hanby, of the Sixth Representative District,

Mr. William Henry Miller, of the Seventh Representative District,

Mr. William M. Eastburn, of the Eighth Representative District,

Mr. John P. Armstrong, of the Ninth Representative District,

Mr. Ellwood M. Wilson, of the Tenth Representative District,

Mr. John B. Mahoney, of the Eleventh Representative District,

Mr. Willard L. Smith, of the Twelfth Representative District,

Mr. Franklin J. Pennington, of the Thirteenth Representative District,

Mr. Edward Hart, of the Fourteenth Representative District,

Mr. Andrew J. Wright, of the Fifteenth Representative District, of New Castle County,

Mr. William H. Baggs, of the First Representative District,

Mr. William D. Denney, of the Second Representative District,

Mr. Gamaliel Garrison, of the Third Representative District,

Mr. Thomas C. McGinnis, of the Fourth Representative District,

Mr. Alden R. Benson, of the Fifth Representative District,

Mr. John G. Meredith, of the Sixth Representative District,

Mr. Daniel B. Murray, of the Seventh Representative District,

Mr. Robert C. Stevenson, of the Eighth Representative District,

Mr. Frank J. Prettyman, of the Ninth Representative District,

Mr. Frank W. Davis, of the Tenth Representative District, of Kent County,

Mr. Charles D. Abbott, of the First Representative District,

Mr. John T. Vandenberg, of the Second Representative District,

Mr. Daniel W. Ellis, of the Third Representative District,

Mr. Chas. W. Messick, of the Fourth Representative District,

Mr. Edward Pierce Ellis, of the Fifth Representative District,

Mr. Rufus D. Lingo, Jr., of the Sixth Representative District,

Mr. Timothy E. Townsend, of the Seventh Representative District,

Mr. Henry O. Bennum, Jr., of the Eighth Representative District,

Mr. Henry Marshall, of the Ninth Representative District,

Mr. Henry V. Lyons, of the Tenth Representative District, of Sussex County,

Appeared and took their seats.

The names of the gentlemen who had taken their seats were called, all of whom answered to their names.

The House was called to order by Mr. Abbott for temporary organization.

The first business before the House is the election of Chairman.

Mr. Abbott nominated Mr. Baggs. There being no other nominations, Mr. Baggs was declared unanimously elected.

Mr. Jester moved that a Temporary Secretary be elected,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Jester nominated Mr. Armstrong for Temporary Secretary. There being no other nominations, Mr. Armstrong was elected by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Denney moved that the House elect permanent officers,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Murray nominated Mr. Denney for Speaker.

Mr. Jester nominated Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Hart nominated Mr. Smith.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

Mr. Cooper moved that the vote be made by roll call,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Abbott moved that the House take a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock,

Which motion

Prevailed.

January 4, 1905—10 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Denney, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Ellis E. P., Garrison, Henby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Meredith, J. G., Messick, Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Vandenburg, Wilson, Wright.

Reading of the Journal dispensed with.

Election for Permanent Speaker before the House.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of ballots, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The sixth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The seventh ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The eighth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The ninth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The tenth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The eleventh ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

Motion by Mr. Abbott to take a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Same Day—2 o'clock P. M.

House met pursuant to recess.

Roll call—2 absent.

Motion by Mr. Denney to take a recess until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock,

Which motion

Prevailed.

January 5, 1905—11 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Denney, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Ellis, E. P., Garrison, Hanby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Meredith, J. G., Messick, Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Vandenburg, Wilson, Wright.

Reading of Journal dispensed with.

Election of Permanent Speaker before the House.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 13 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

The sixth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No one receiving the necessary number of votes, the Speaker declared no one elected.

Mr. Baggs appointed Elmer Abbott Sergeant-at-Arms until some one was elected.

Motion by Mr. Abbott that the Speaker's appointment be ratified,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Motion by Mr. Abbott to take a recess for 15 minutes.

Carried.

House met at the expiration of recess.

Motion by Mr. Abbott to take a recess for 20 minutes.

Carried.

Motion that the House go into the Committee of the Whole,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Motion that Mr. Abbott be made Temporary Chairman,
Which motion Prevailed.

Motion that Mr. Benson be made Temporary Secretary,
Which motion Prevailed.

Motion that the members pair until 11 o'clock Monday morning, and the pairs be placed on record,

Which motion Prevailed.

Motion that the Committee of the Whole make its report,

Which motion Prevailed.

Committee report:

Mr. Bennum paired with Mr. Wright.

Mr. Jester paired with Mr. D. W. Ellis.

Mr. Wilson paired with Mr. Hanby.

Mr. Eastburn paired with Mr. Pennington.

Mr. Garrison paired with Mr. Prettyman.

Mr. Lingo paired with Mr. Hart.

Mr. Vandenburg paired with Mr. E. P. Ellis.

Mr. Armstrong paired with Mr. Murray.

Mr. Lyons paired with Mr. Smith.

Mr. Abbott paired with Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Davis paired with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Marshall paired with Mr. Sevier.

Mr. Messick paired with Mr. J. G. Meredith.

Mr. Baggs paired with Mr. Mahoney.

Mr. Stafford paired with Mr. McGinnis.

Motion that the House do now arise,

Which motion Prevailed.

Motion by Mr. Abbott that the House adjourn until tomorrow at 11 o'clock,

Which motion Prevailed.

January 6, 1905—11 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called—Mr. W. S. Meredith and Mr. Denney were present.

Mr. W. S. Meredith was elected Chairman pro tem.

Motion by Mr. Denney that the House adjourn until Saturday, 11 o'clock A. M..

Which motion

Prevailed.

January 7, 1905—11 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Benson and W. S. Meredith.

Mr. W. S. Meredith was elected Chairman pro tem.

Motion by Mr. Benson that the House adjourn until Monday morning, 11 o'clock, January 9, 1905.

Which motion

Prevailed.

January 9, 1905—11 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Denney, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Ellis, E. P., Garrison, Hanby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Meredith, J. G., Messick, Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Vandenburg, Wilson, Wright.

Reading of the Journal dispensed with.

Election of Speaker in order.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The sixth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The seventh ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The eighth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The ninth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The tenth ballot resulted as follows :

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The eleventh ballot resulted as follows :

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The twelfth ballot resulted as follows :

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The thirteenth ballot resulted as follows :

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fourteenth ballot resulted as follows :

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fifteenth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The sixteenth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The seventeenth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The eighteenth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The nineteenth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The twentieth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.
Mr. Smith received 14 votes.
Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The twenty-first ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The twenty-second ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 12 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The twenty-third ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 13 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The twenty-fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 13 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

Mr. Wilson made a motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock.
Which motion Prevailed.

Same Day—2 o'clock P. M.

House met at expiration of recess.

On motion by Mr. Abbott the House took a recess until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

January 10, 1905,—11 o'clock, A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Denney, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Ellis, E. P., Garrison, Hanby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Meredith, J. G., Messick, Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Vandenburg, Wilson, Wright.

Reading of the Journal dispensed with.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Lyons:

Resolved, "That the temporary speaker of the House be, and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of five to act with a like committee of the Senate to arrange for the inauguration of the Governor-elect,"

Which resolution,

Was adopted.

Mr. Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. Armstrong, Denney, Lyons, Smith and Prettyman.

Election of speaker in order.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

Mr. Cooper moved that the House take a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Same Day—2 o'clock, P. M.

House met pursuant to recess.

Mr. Speaker pro tem read the following:

I have been requested by the President of the Senate to announce that he will appear in the Hall of the House of Representatives, attended by the Senate, on Thursday next, January the 12th, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to open and publish the returns of the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November last, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State in that behalf.

Announcement of Speaker pro tem, at the request of President of Senate, that he would canvass the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on Thursday, at 11 o'clock a. m., be spread on minutes. Carried.

Election of permanent speaker in order.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 16 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 5 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

Motion to vote by ballot instead of roll call, yea, 17; nays 12. Carried.

Motion by Mr. Vandenburg that we take a recess until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Which motion

Prevailed.

Motion by Mr. Jester to accept the invitation of the Board of Trade to attend the banquet in Wilmington, Friday night, January 27.

Which motion

Prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Jester that the House adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Which motion

Prevailed.

January 11, 1905,—11 o'clock, A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Denney, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Ellis, E. P., Garrison, Hanby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Meredith, J. G., Messick, Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Vandenburg, Wilson, Wright.

Reading of the Journal dispensed with.

Election of permanent speaker in order.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 15 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 14 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 7 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

Mr. Jester moved to take a recess until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. E. P. Ellis and Mr. Vandenburg paired for January 12.

January 12, 1905,—10 o'clock, A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Garrison, Hanby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Wilson, Wright.

Reading of the Journal dispensed with.

Election of permanent speaker before the House.

The ballot resulted as follows :

Mr. Denney received 12 votes.

Mr. Smith received 12 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

JOINT MEETING.

Hall of the House of Representatives.

Joint meeting for the purpose of canvassing the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The members of both Houses of the General Assembly being present the roll of the Senate was called by the Temporary Clerk and the following Senators were present and answered to their names: Messrs. Barnard, Conner, Houston, Jefferson, Latta, Lingo, Mendinghall, Monaghan, Moore, T. C., Pennewill, Reed, Rose, Smith, Sparks, Stirling, and the President of the Senate.

The roll of the House was then called by the Temporary Clerk of the House and the following Representatives were present and answered to their names: Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Garrison, Hanby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Wilson and Wright.

The President of the Senate announced that he had present the returns of the last general election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively.

On motion of Senator Conner two tellers were appointed, and the President of the Senate appointed Senator Mendin-hall of the Senate, and Mr. Benson of the House. The President of the Senate thereupon opened and published the returns of the general election in the several counties, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively, from which it appears that on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. 1904, there were given for the office of Governor:

FOR PRESTON LEA.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| In New Castle County..... | 12,086 votes |
| In Kent County..... | 4,564 votes |
| In Sussex County..... | 5,882 votes |
| Total..... | 22,532 votes |

FOR CALEB S. PENNEWILL.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| In New Castle County..... | 11,511 votes |
| In Kent County..... | 3,835 votes |
| In Sussex County..... | 4,434 votes |
| Total..... | 19,780 votes |

FOR JOHN R. PRICE.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| In New Castle County..... | 329 votes |
| In Kent County..... | 105 votes |
| In Sussex County..... | 154 votes |
| Total | 588 votes |

FOR WILLIAM F. LYNCH.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| In New Castle County..... | votes |
| In Kent County..... | votes |
| In Sussex County..... | votes |
| Total | votes |

FOR GUSTAVE REINICKE.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| In New Castle County..... | 131 votes |
| In Kent County..... | votes |
| In Sussex County..... | votes |
| Total. | 131 votes |

FOR JOSEPH H. CHANDLER.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| In New Castle County..... | 802 votes |
| In Kent County..... | votes |
| In Sussex County..... | votes |
| Total | 802 votes |

TOTAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| For Preston Lea..... | 22,532 votes |
| For Caleb S. Pennewill..... | 19,780 votes |
| For John R. Price..... | 588 votes |
| For William F. Lynch..... | votes |
| For Gustave Reinicke..... | 131 votes |
| For Joseph H. Chandler..... | 802 votes |
| Plurality for Preston Lea..... | 2,752 votes |

And from which returns it further appears that on the said Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. 1904, there were given for the office of Lieutenant Governor:

FOR ISAAC THOMAS PARKER.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| In New Castle County..... | 12,978 votes |
| In Kent County..... | 4,594 votes |
| In Sussex County..... | 5,891 votes |
| Total | 23,463 votes |

FOR JAMES R. CLEMENTS.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| In New Castle County..... | 11,383 votes |
| In Kent County..... | 3,797 votes |
| In Sussex County..... | 4,424 votes |
| Total | 19,604 votes |

FOR THOMAS PERRY.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| In New Castle County..... | 341 votes |
| In Kent County..... | 114 votes |
| In Sussex County..... | 156 votes |
| Total | 611 votes |

FOR PAUL SCHEULER.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| In New Castle County..... | 133 votes |
| In Kent County..... | votes |
| In Sussex County..... | votes |
| Total | 133 votes |

TOTAL VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| For Isaac Thomas Parker..... | 23,463 votes |
| For James R. Clements..... | 19,604 votes |
| For Thomas Perry..... | 611 votes |
| For Paul Scheuler..... | 133 votes |

Plurality for Issac Thomas Parker..... 3,859 votes

Senator Sparks moved that the certificates as signed and attested be read, which motion was seconded by Senator Monaghan.

Which motion

Prevailed.

And they were read as follows:

State of Delaware, s.s.

Be It Known, That the General Assembly having met at Dover, the President of the Senate, on the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, (1905), did open and publish in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the

provisions of the constitution of the said State, the returns of the election, held in the several counties of the said State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. 1904, for Governor, and by the said returns it appears that Preston Lea was at said election on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. 1904, duly chosen Governor of the State of Delaware according to the Constitution and Laws of the State, to hold the said office of Governor during the four years from the Third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five (1905), agreeably to the said Constitution.

PHILIP L. CANNON,
President of the Senate.

WILLIAM H. BAGGS,
Temporary Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

REMSEN C. BARNARD,
Temporary Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG,
Temporary Clerk of the House of Representatives.

State of Delaware, s.s.

Be It Known, That the General Assembly having met at Dover, the President of the Senate, on the Twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and five, (1905), did open and publish in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the provisions of the Constitution of the said State, the returns of the election, held in the several counties of the said State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. 1904, for Lieutenant Governor, and by the said returns it appears that Isaac Thomas Parker was at said election on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. 1904, duly chosen Lieutenant Governor of the State of Delaware, according to the Constitution and Laws of the State, to hold the said office of Lieutenant Governor during the four years from the third Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five (1905) agreeably to the said Constitution.

PHILIP L. CANNON,
President of the Senate.

WILLIAM H. BAGGS,

Temporary Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

REMSEN C. BARNARD,

Temporary Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG,

Temporary Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Senator Sparks moved that the Journals be read and compared.

Which motion

Prevailed.

The Journals were then read and approved.

Mr. Abbott moved that the two Houses now separate.

Which motion

Prevailed.

The Houses separated at 11.42 a. m.

After the canvas of the vote, Mr. Jester made a motion that the House take a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

Which was amended by Mr. Meredith until 11 o'clock a. m., to-morrow, January 13.

Which motion

Prevailed.

Messrs. Townsend and Hart paired for January 13.

January 13, 1905,—11 o'clock, A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Dr. Barrett.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Ellis, E. P., Garrison, Hanby, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Meredith J. G., Messick, Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Vandenburg, Wilson, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

Messrs. Townsend and Hart paired.

Reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Election for permanent speaker in order.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 14 votes.

Mr. Smith received 13 votes.

Mr. Wilson received 6 votes.

No person having received the required constitutional majority, there was no election.

Mr. Wilson made a motion that the House take a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Which motion

Prevailed.

Same Day—2 o'clock P. M.

House met pursuant to recess.

Mr. Abbott moved that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock,

Which motion Prevailed.

House met pursuant to recess.

Mr. Abbott moved that we elect by roll call instead of by ballot.

Which motion Prevailed.

Election of permanent speaker in order.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Mr. Denney received 20 votes.

Mr. Smith received 11 votes.

Mr. Denney having received the required constitutional majority of votes, he was declared elected Speaker of the House.

Mr. Jester moved that a committee of two be appointed to escort Mr. Denney to the chair,

Which motion Prevailed.

Messrs. Wilson and Smith were appointed.

Mr. Denney was escorted to the chair and sworn in, after which he made a few well chosen remarks.

Mr. Speaker announced the next thing in order was the election of Clerk, and without objection the House would proceed to elect one.

Mr. Thomas S. Lewis and Mr. E. Frank Melvin were nominated.

Mr. Lewis received 20 votes, and Mr. Melvin received 12.

Mr. Speaker announced that Thomas S. Lewis was elected Clerk of House, he having received a constitutional majority of votes.

The Clerk was sworn in.

The election of a Reading Clerk was next in order.

Mr. Theodore F. Burton and Mr. William H. Welsh were nominated.

Mr. Burton received 20 votes and Mr. Welsh received 12.

Mr. Speaker announced Theodore F. Burton Reading Clerk of the House, he having received the constitutional majority of votes.

Mr. Speaker announced the next in order was the election of an Enrolling Clerk.

Mr. A. V. Leslie George and Mr. E. G. Mackey were nominated.

Mr. George received 20 votes and Mr. Mackey 12.

Mr. A. V. Leslie George was declared elected by Mr. Speaker, he having received the constitutional majority of votes.

The election of Sergeant-at-Arms was in order.

Mr. W. B. Macklin and Mr. Elmer Abbott were nominated.

Mr. Macklin received 20 votes and Mr. Abbott received 12.

Mr. Macklin was declared elected by Mr. Speaker, he having received the constitutional majority of votes.

The election of Chaplain was in order.

Rev. Harry Mitchell and Rev. George. P. Jones were nominated.

Mr. Mitchell received 20 votes, and Mr. Jones 12 votes.

Rev. Harry Mitchell was declared elected by Mr. Speaker, he having received the constitutional majority of votes.

The election of Page was in order.

Masters John Helbling, Jr., and Ralph Wingate were nominated.

John Helbling, Jr., received 20 votes, and Ralph Wingate received 12 votes.

John Helbling, Jr., was declared elected Page by Mr. Speaker, he having received the constitutional majority of votes.

Mr. Abbott offered the following resolution informing the Senate that the House was organized and ready for business.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives that the Clerk of the House is instructed to notify the Senate that the House is duly and regularly organized and has elected William D. Denney, Speaker; and Thomas S. Lewis, Clerk.

Which resolution

Was adopted.

Mr. Wilson presented the following resolution, which he asked to be read:

Resolved that His Excellency, the Governor, be informed that the House is now organized and ready to proceed with business.

And, on motion of Mr. Baggs,

Was adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Wilson, Baggs and Cooper to notify the Governor.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, reports that the committee informed the Governor of the resolution. The Governor expressed great pleasure in hearing that the House had organized.

Mr. Abbott moved that the report be received and the committee discharged.

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Abbott presented the following resolution, which he asked to be read:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware that the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to purchase of John S. Rowan, a paper for each Member of the House of his choice, printed out of the State of Delaware; and at least forty (40) daily copies of each paper published in the State of Delaware, for the use of the House.

And, by motion of Mr. Denney

Was adopted.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

RULES.

Messrs. Wilson, Bennum, Stevenson.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Messrs. Lingo, Murray, Marshall, Wilson, Lyons, Pennington, J. G. Meredith.

ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Jester, Wilson, Messick, McGinnis, Smith.

JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Baggs, Lingo, Garrison, Messick, Wright, Jester, Smith.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Messrs. Eastburn, Townsend, Benson, Bennum, Prettyman, Sevier, Mahoney.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Messrs. Stafford, Bennum, Eastburn, Murray, Sevier, Cooper, E. P. Ellis.

ACCOUNTS.

Messrs. Davis, Lingo, Stafford, Townsend, Cooper, D. W. Ellis, Hanby.

CLAIMS.

Messrs. Murray, Marshall, Armstrong, Davis, Stevenson, Hart, Prettyman.

TEMPERANCE.

Messrs. Garrison, Bennum, Baggs, Townsend, W. S. Meredith, Mahoney, D. W. Ellis.

EDUCATION.

Messrs. Messick, Garrison, Wilson, Armstrong, Lyons, Smith, Cooper.

ENROLLED BILLS.

Messrs. Marshall, Baggs, Vendenburg, Garrison, W. S. Meredith, Hanby, J. G. Meredith.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Messrs. Lyons, Armstrong, Davis, Abbott, Smith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. McGinnis, Messick, Murray, Eastburn, Lingo, Pennington, Stevenson.

STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES.

Messrs. Miller, Stafford, Abbott, Jester, Mahoney, D. W. Ellis, Sevier.

AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Townsend, Lyons, Eastburn, McGinnis, Wright Hanby, E. P. Ellis.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Abbott, Murray, Jester, Messick, Garrison, Baggs, Pennington, W. S. Meredith.

FISH, OYSTERS AND GAME.

Messrs. Bennum, Stafford, Benson, Wright, D. W. Ellis.

PRINTING.

Messrs. Garrison, Benson, Abbott, Marshall, Miller, E. P. Ellis, Cooper.

REVISED STATUTES.

Messrs. Marshall, Vandenburg, McGinnis, Miller, Prettyman.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Benson, Davis, Abbott, Vandenburg, Lyons, Wilson, Hart.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

Messrs. Vandenburg, Armstrong, Miller, Davis, Hart.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Messrs. Armstrong, McGinnis, Vandenburg, Miller, Baggs, J. G. Meredith, Mahoney.

Mr. Smith presented the following resolution, which he asked to be read:

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor and his staff, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Chancellor, the Chief Justice, the Judges, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of State, the members of the Bar, former members of the Senate and House of Representatives, ladies who may be present during the sessions of the House, and the representatives of the press, have the privilege of seats on the floor.

And, on motion of Mr. Smith Was adopted.

Mr. Wilson offered the following resolution which he asked to have read:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be instructed to furnish the members of the House with necessary stamps and postal cards as follows: 200 two-cent stamps, 100 one-cent stamps, 200 wrappers and 100 postal cards.

And, upon motion of Mr. Wilson, Was adopted.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to make arrangements for the free use of the telephone for the members of the House.

Mr. Abbott moved its adoption.

Which motion Prevailed.

Mr. Vandenburg moved for its reconsideration.

Which motion Prevailed.

Mr. Abbott moved that further consideration be postponed until Monday.

Which motion Prevailed.

The following resolution was read:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Clerk of the House be, and is hereby directed to furnish to each member and the Clerks of the House one copy of the Revised Code, one copy each of Volumes 20, 21 and 22, Laws of Delaware and one Sheep Bound Volume of the Constitution of the State of Delaware.

Mr. Baggs moved for its adoption.

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Jester offered the following resolution, which he asked to have read:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Clerk be instructed to furnish the members and officers of the House with a self-inking rubber stamp to each member respectively.

Mr. Abbott moved for its adoption.

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Wilson presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the last House shall be the rules of the present House until regular rules have been adopted for the government of the present House.

Mr. Wilson moved that the resolution be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Jester offered the following resolution which he asked to have read:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be, and is hereby authorized to have printed for the use of the House the necessary blanks, forms and record books.

Mr. Jester moved for its adoption.

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Abbott moved that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Baggs, Temporary Speaker of the House,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Abbott moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Armstrong for his services during the temporary organization as Secretary,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Armstrong gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An Act fixing an annual salary for the Secretary of State

and disposing of the fees heretofore collectable by him for his own use.

Mr. Smith gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An Act to repeal Chapter 63, Volume 22, Laws of Delaware, entitled "An Act creating the office of Voters' Assistant and prescribing the duties thereof."

Mr. Jester moved that the Governor's Message be read on Monday. Carried.

Mr. Abbott moved to reconsider the motion to have the Governor's Message read on Monday. Carried.

Mr. Abbott moved that the Governor's Message be read,
Which motion Prevailed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF DELAWARE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Members of the Senate and

House of Representatives:

The power and authority vested in the General Assembly is supreme under our form of government, restricted only by the Constitution itself and the power of veto reposed in the gubernatorial office. Your power, therefore, without these limitations being paramount, and unaccompanied by any vicarious authority or function, it becomes the obvious duty of each member of your body to seriously estimate his obligations, and carefully and conscientiously guard his motives in order that he may bring to the discharge of those grave and high responsibilities imposed upon him by his oath of office, the best forces of exalted citizenship.

This is the more true in face of the fact that all law for the governing of the civil, religious, political, social and commercial conditions arising in the commonwealth must emanate alone from the body of which you are members. When made, the Governor merely executes them; and the courts of justice interpret and apply them.

The worth of legislation lies in the perspicuity of its expression and in the quality of the thought and conscience injected in it, and not in a multiplicity of words, and an involvement of expression that confuses the citizen and leads to useless and unnecessary doubt and litigation. Every statute should be carefully, concisely and plainly framed so that the intelligent laymen may read and run with the most learned of the laity. Laws so framed as to obscure their meaning, (involving purposely the necessity of seeking professional enlightenment), are a gross outrage upon the people.

Experience has amply demonstrated that laws are not only carelessly, and often ambiguously drawn (in fact, even purposely so) to the great discredit of the General Assembly itself, but that they involve thereby the very peace and welfare of the people. Plain, unequivocal enactments, made for the benefit of the whole Commonwealth, are readily and cheerfully obeyed; those obscure and equivocal are naturally disregarded by reason of their very ambiguity, and serve only as an incitement to suits-at-law, and personal contention. The people, being ultimately the sovereign authority, have the right to demand that the work of their representatives shall at least be clear and understandable, if not perfect in wisdom.

The Constitutional limitation to the length of the Legislative Session forbids any waste of time, or lack of continued interest in the passage of laws. With a session of sixty days only, the practice of short daily sessions, and, only those of three or four days in a week, leads of necessity to ill-considered legislation, and through the hurry and congestion of the closing hours of the Legislature, to even fraud itself.

It is also a serious question whether the present procedure employed in the preparation, the passage and the enrollment of bills, should not be carefully revised. Certainly, greater care and attention should be given to the matter of enrollment of bills for the sake of accuracy in the publication of laws, and the prevention of fraud.

The Constitution of our State very wisely and explicitly directs that the Governor shall "give to the General Assembly information of affairs concerning the State and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient."

I accordingly submit the following views and recommenda-

tions upon subjects connected with the administration of government in this State for your consideration, and, if approved, for your legislative action:

FINANCES.

Many measures were introduced during the last Legislative Session, which, if enacted into law, would have left a decided deficit in the Treasury; but owing to constant watchfulness, few if any extravagant allowances were made, and the appropriation of the public money was kept fairly within the limits of justifiable expenditure.

Although the State enjoys now a greater increase of revenue than during the last decade, there is at present little increase therein, and hence little room for extravagance in any direction, if a balance is to be maintained in the Treasury.

The following usual summary of the assets and liabilities of the State are here given, together with the investments, both on account of the School Fund, as well as that of the General Fund:

ASSETS—1904.

Bank Stock—Par Value.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 5,700 shares of Farmers' Bank stock, at \$50 per share..... | \$285,000 00 |
| 114 shares of National Bank of Delaware stock, at \$100 per share..... | 11,400 00 |
| 254 shares of Union National Bank stock, at \$25 per share..... | 6,350 00 |
| 114 shares of National Bank of Smyrna, at \$50 per share..... | 5,700 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$308,450 00 |

Bank Stock—Market Value.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 5,700 shares of Farmers' Bank stock, at \$125 per share..... | \$712,500 00 |
| 114 shares of National Bank of Delaware, at \$215 per share..... | 24,510 00 |
| 254 shares of Union National Bank at \$88 per share..... | 22,352 00 |
| 114 shares of National Bank of Smyrna, at \$65 per share..... | 7,410 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 766,772 00 |

Mortgages.

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|
| Junction and Breakwater Railroad Co., at 3 per cent..... | \$185,000 00 | |
| Breakwater and Frankford Railroad Co., at 3 per cent..... | 200,000 00 | |
| | | <u>385,000 00</u> |

Bonds.

| | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| One bond of State of Delaware to School Fund, at 6 per cent..... | | 156,750 00 |
| Real estate. State House, including Law Library (estimated) | \$ 65,000 00 | |
| Armory building (estimated)..... | 10,000 00 | |
| Jump property (estimated)..... | 8,000 00 | |
| | | <u>83,000 00</u> |

Cash.

| | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|
| Surrendered bank stock of Farmers' Bank | \$ 22,035 00 | |
| Cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1904..... | 19,462 40 | |
| | | <u>41,497 40</u> |
| | | <u>\$1,433,019 40</u> |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|--------------|----------------------|
| 250 bonds, \$1,000 each, at 3 per cent., issue of 1837, payable June 1, 1907; redeemable at option of the State on any June 1, or December 1, in or after 1897 | \$250,000 00 | |
| 35 bonds, \$1,000 each, at 3½ per cent., issue of 1895, payable July 1, 1915; redeemable at option of the State on any January 1, or July 1, in or after 1906..... | 35,000 00 | |
| 245 bonds, \$1,000 each, at 3 per cent., issue of 1897, payable December 1, 1927; redeemable at option of the State on any June 1, or December 1, after December 1, 1922..... | 245,000 00 | |
| | | <u>\$ 530,000 00</u> |
| One bond of the State of Delaware to | | |

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------|
| School Fund, at 6 per cent., issued July 1, 1881, payable July 1, 1906.. | \$156,750 00 | |
| Certificate of Indebtedness to the Trustees of Delaware College, at 6 per cent., (perpetual)..... | 83,000 00 | 239,750 00 |
| Guarantee Railway Deposits..... | | 42,000 00 |
| | | <u>\$ 811,750 00</u> |
| Total Assets | \$1,433,019 40 | |
| Total Liabilities | 811,750 00 | |
| | | <u>\$ 621,269 40</u> |

INVESTMENTS.

Benefit of General Fund.

Bank Stock—Par Value.

40 shares of National Bank of Delaware
at \$100 per share.....\$ 4,000 00

Bank Stock—Market Value.

40 shares of National Bank of Delaware
at \$215 per share.....\$ 8,600 00

Mortgages.

Junction and Breakwater Railroad Co.
at 3 per cent.....\$185,000 00

Breakwater and Frankford Railroad Co.
at 3 per cent.....200,000 00

\$385,000 00

\$393,600 00

Benefit of School Fund.

Bank Stock—Par Value.

5,700 shares of Farmers' Bank stock at
\$50 per share.....\$285,000 00

254 shares of Union National Bank at
\$25 per share.....6,350 00

114 shares of National Bank Smyrna of
\$50 per share.....5,700 00

74 shares of National Bank of Delaware
at \$100 per share..... 7,400 00

\$304,450 00

Bank Stock—Market Value.

5,700 shares of Farmers' Bank stock at
\$125 per share.....\$712,500 00

254 shares of Union National Bank at
\$88 per share..... 22,352 00

114 shares of National Bank of Smyrna
at \$65 per share..... 7,410 00

74 shares of National Bank of Delaware
at \$215 per share..... 15,910 00

\$758,172 00

Bonds.

One bond, State of Delaware, at 6 per cent.....156,750 00

\$914,922 00

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts from January 1, 1903, to Jan-
uary 11, 1904.....\$456,452 90

Expenditures from January 1, 1903, to
January 11, 1904..... \$472,744 46

Receipts from January 12, 1904, to No-
vember 1, 1904.....\$382,977 77

Expenditures from January 12, 1904, to
November 1, 1904..... \$396,265 15

The above statement shows that the present rate of expen-
diture has exceeded the receipts for the last two years.

The following comparative figures for the years since the
Corporation Law was enacted is hereby given, and attention is
called to the fact that while there has been a marked decrease
in the amount received from corporation taxes, a decided and
almost proportionate increase has taken place in the amount
received from annual franchise taxes.

Corporation Tax collected by Secretary of State.

For the year 1899.....\$67,550 45

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|----|
| For the year 1900..... | 41,504 | 58 |
| For the year 1901..... | 49,718 | 06 |
| For the year 1902..... | 72,657 | 20 |
| For the year 1903..... | 56,630 | 87 |
| For the year 1904, to Dec. 20..... | 31,160 | 61 |

Annual Franchise Tax collected by the State Treasurer.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----|
| For the year 1899..... | \$ 8,307 | 95 |
| For the year 1900..... | 25,865 | 10 |
| For the year 1901..... | 37,310 | 52 |
| For the year 1902..... | 39,204 | 76 |
| For the year 1903..... | 65,087 | 73 |
| For the year 1904, to Nov. 1..... | 83,226 | 29 |

CORPORATION SUMMARIES.

Balance in Treasury.

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|----|
| Nov. 1, 1902..... | \$67,398 | 07 |
| Nov. 1, 1903..... | 47,923 | 98 |
| Nov. 1, 1904..... | 41,497 | 40 |

Corporation Tax.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|----|
| For the year 1902..... | \$72,657 | 20 |
| For the year 1903..... | 56,630 | 87 |
| For the year 1904, to Dec. 20..... | 31,160 | 61 |

Franchise Tax.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----|
| For the year 1902..... | \$39,204 | 76 |
| For the year 1903..... | 65,087 | 73 |
| For the year 1904, to Nov. 1..... | 83,226 | 29 |

Banks and Banking Associations.

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----|
| 1901..... | \$ 6,497 | 59 |
| 1902..... | 3,033 | 24 |
| 1903..... | 1,483 | 86 |
| 1904, to Nov. 1..... | 1,222 | 30 |

Pertinent to the matter of State Finances, I desire to call your attention to the amount of tax derived from National and State Banks, and to the fact of the decrease of revenue therefrom by reason of their refusal to comply with existing law.

A comparative statement given above as to the amount derived from tax on National and State Banks shows such a de-

cline as to amount to almost an entire failure of revenue in this direction. Although under the control, and by the decision of Directors representing only forty-three per cent. of the capital stock, even the Farmers' Bank, a State Institution, with fifty-seven per cent. of its capital owned by the State, has refused to pay this tax, though ordered by the General Assembly.

This same information was laid before the last General Assembly by the State Treasurer, but it saw fit to take no action in the line of the suggestions then made.

These banks, moreover, refused to provide the Treasurer with a list of the names of the Stockholders. There is, therefore, no means available to the State Treasurer of knowing whose stock to advertise for sale pursuant to existing provisions of the law.

I would suggest that the Insurance Commissioner be clothed with power to obtain the necessary information, and report the same to the State Treasurer.

I further recommend in this connection that the law be so amended as to remove all doubt as to the Constitutionality of imposing a tax on banks, or that steps be taken to enforce the existing law.

I also desire to call your attention to the fact that the State Treasurer is authorized by law to issue licenses to distillers of alcoholic liquors on application; but the law makes no provision for furnishing him or any other officer with information of persons who may distill without license.

It is also very doubtful whether there is now any law actually in force providing a penalty for violations of the acts dealing with this matter.

I recommend, therefore, that the General Assembly should so amend Chapter 555, Volume 19, Laws of Delaware, and Chapter 378, Volume 20, Laws of Delaware, as to make the law effective. This might be done by making it incumbent upon the Grand Juror of each and every district in this State to report to the State Treasurer from time to time the names of all the persons in his district engaged in distilling intoxicating liquors.

EDUCATION.

One of the gratifying features of Delaware conditions is the

genuine and continued interest displayed in education; and the willingness, not only of the people in their respective school districts, but of their representatives in the General Assembly to provide liberally for this indispensable adjuvant to good government. Moreover the State possesses in its present official control of the public schools some of the best equipped and most efficient custodians of the cause of education the State has ever possessed.

As the President of the State Board of Education, I have kept in close touch with all the members of the County School Commissions and the County Superintendents, and as a result of this contact and interchange of views on this subject I earnestly recommend to your consideration the following suggestions that greater prominence may be given hereby than in a report from the State Board of Education alone:

Immediate steps should be taken to authorize by law the centralization of rural schools, and the necessary appropriation made to secure the conveyance of pupils to and from these centralized school houses.

This proposition is not theoretical, but has been proved to be by actual experience in other States of the greatest benefit, by giving the advantages of a graded school to rural communities without entailing much, if any greater cost.

General elections should not be permitted to be held in school houses, and should be specifically prohibited by law. The penalty therefor should be the refusal of the payment of the school dividend to the district that permits its school building to be put to such use. This prohibition should not in any way apply to the holding of school elections in school houses, but to other and especially to General elections.

The damage to school properties and the loss of time resulting thereby are sufficient reasons for this prohibition.

The school law should be amended so that no commissioner or clerk shall be eligible to the position of teacher, and further amended by imposing a severe penalty upon any clerk of a school district who wilfully refuses to comply with the law governing the discharge of his duties, thereby intentionally robbing the district of its dividend.

Better provisions should be made for the meeting places of

the County School Commissions, and their compensation should be increased to \$100.00 per annum.

Their compensation should be in some degree adequate to the duties they are called upon to perform and if the State is not willing to do this it had better abolish the Commissions, inasmuch as ill-requited labor rarely continues to be well performed.

Previous appropriations for the repair of the old school houses and erection of new ones for the use of colored schools has been of great benefit, and should be continued until commodious and properly furnished buildings for the use of this class of our citizenship, are found throughout the State.

In fact, in my judgment, the State should appropriate money for the repair or even the erection anew of school buildings for both white and colored schools, when by reason of the scarcity of numbers and the poverty of the districts they are unable to do it themselves.

These are some of the chief recommendations which the observation and the experience of the County Superintendents, the County School Commissions, and the State Board of Education deem to be expedient.

In relation to other adjuncts to education I desire to call your attention to the advancement of Delaware College in both popularity and efficiency, plainly shown by a marked increase in its matriculates and a higher standard of attainment by its graduates. This being the only collegiate institution in this State it should be liberally supported, and I again repeat that both sexes alike should be allowed the privileges of this Institution.

The State College for Colored Students is well conducted and creditable in every way, and the results to be garnered in the future will prove of incalculable advantage to this State by the infusion of the leaven of education, and the inculcation of morality, knowledge of mechanics and mental development among the most ignorant class in the Commonwealth. Those who complain that the results are apparently few, and who even doubt the expediency of educating this part of our citizenship, are manifestly unjust, and unable, or at least unwilling, to

understand the natural difficulties imposed by heredity and previous environment.

It took, I suspect, the remote ancestors of a Gladstone some centuries to get away from the caves as a dwelling-place, and from implements of stone to the stately palace at Haawarden, and the mechanical devices of our own time.

Former appropriations for the maintenance of the public school system and other educational institutions should be made with equal liberality by this General Assembly.

CO-EDUCATION.

To the preceding Legislature I expressed my conviction that in the interest of a diffused and more extended intelligence, and of justice to the daughters of the State, the doors of Delaware College should be thrown open to both sexes, and equal opportunity given to each for the pursuit of knowledge and the benefits of a higher education. I again express this conviction, and ask the General Assembly to carefully consider the question whether a mere difference in sex should support and encourage the one, in mental, moral and physical development, and ignore and hinder and even prohibit the other. If the daughters become the wives and the mothers of the Commonwealth, the imperative fiat of heredity demands their development in order to secure the highest expression of the race, and consequently the highest attainment of citizenship.

The State is too small, at least financially unable, to maintain a separate institution for this purpose. In view of the successful results obtained in other States, no valid objection can be urged against the adoption of this course in Delaware College. For the objection that immorality is encouraged under such circumstances is not true; nor should the selfish objection made by the male students in the institution serve to maintain a standing injustice, and perpetuate a condition that retards the progress of the State. *If made*

We have no more right to exclude daughters of this State from Delaware College than we have to exclude them from our public schools.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

This Commission was created by the Legislature of 1901,

and its powers further enlarged by the Legislature of 1903. It was created for the purpose of establishing public libraries in towns and school districts as a supplement to the cause of education in this State. Through the energy and well directed efforts of its members it has made this adjutant to education more and more popular among the people. A reading people become an intelligent people, and, therefore, not only a more useful people from the standpoint of citizenship, but the easy opportunity to procure good literature, brings to their domestic life a larger measure of personal happiness, and a higher standard of moral culture.

I recommend that this Commission be further aided by a proper appropriation of the public funds in order that it may increase its scope and efficiency.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

A growing consideration of, and interest in permanent improvement of the Public Highways is still manifested by all sections of the State. At the last session of the Legislature this interest took visible form in an act known as "An Act to provide for the Permanent Improvement of the Public Highways in the State of Delaware."

While I approved the Act just quoted in order not to retard public progress in this direction, I did so, however, with well defined misgivings as to its being what the State needed.

The most valid objection to it lies in the fact that it provides for expensive officials without much behind it by which the work can be prosecuted. If the Legislature had followed the suggestions as conveyed in my former Message, to bond the State for a sum of money for the construction of permanent roads throughout the whole State, such an elaborate Commission would not have been out of proportion to the rest of the conception. But when it is remembered that in two years a few miles only have been constructed in New Castle County, none whatever in Kent, and one-half mile only in Sussex, some idea may be had of the proportions of the inequality between the expense of a Commission which costs at least \$6,000 per annum out of the amount appropriated for roads construction (\$30,000), the primary object of the Act. Unless the State is willing to issue bonds for an amount sufficient to construct permanent roads generally in each county, I advise the repeal of the present Act, and the enactment of what at last the Legislature was commonly

known as the "Newton Bill," which in effect gave State aid to any Levy Court District that would voluntarily tax itself in the endeavor to improve its roads locally. I have no doubt that the entire appropriation would have been used through the enterprise of progressive localities, if the Newton Bill had been enacted—the reason being that under the present Act nothing can be done without the initial approval of the Levy Court which is loath to vote money for the improvement of one district, while it is unable to vote money for all; whereas, under the Newton Bill any progressive and public spirited community, by voluntary taxation, could get 50 per cent. of the cost of construction given by the State without depending upon the will or the vote of other communities.

LOCAL OPTION.

I desire again to call your early and most serious attention to the matter of the submission of the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors to a vote of the people.

The Constitution provides two methods whereby this issue may be joined:

First, Upon the initiative of the General Assembly itself by a majority vote in each House;

Second, Upon the initiative of a majority of the members elect to each branch of the General Assembly of any district, in which case the General Assembly must provide for the submission of the question to the voters of that district.

This is one of the most constantly agitated subjects not only in this State but in nearly every civilized community as well. It received at the hands of the members of the last Constitutional Convention especial consideration, and as a result especial provision was made in the Constitution, providing for direct legislation by the people themselves, and not by the General Assembly. In fact the only provision in our present organic law for the referendum of any question whatever of interest to the State was that by which a vote was provided for upon the sale of intoxicating liquors, so serious, evidently, was this matter considered by its framers. To the average man,, of merely average instincts as an American citizen, and with only a mere suspicion of belief on his part in the broad principle of the right of self government, there can be no valid argument raised against the submission of this question to the people for their direct adjudication.

This plain insistence on my part is not made in order to influence any one to an affirmative or negative vote upon the question when submission is finally had—that will be an occasion for the exercise of the intelligence and the conscience of each individual citizen,—but only that the members of the General Assembly may be reminded that this is a government of the people, and that this is an issue which has enlisted the most powerful forces of society upon each side, and further that the great overwhelming demand for the submission of this question does not come from the disreputable classes in our community, but rather from the most intelligent and moral citizens which this State possesses, and that in view of these considerations the people have plainly a natural, as well as a constitutional, right to act directly upon this question.

STATE HOSPITAL AT FARNHURST.

This Institution is undoubtedly doing good work under its present earnest and progressive management, and fully satisfies the expectations of its most ardent advocates.

An Institution, however, of this character and magnitude, should be extremely conservative in its admission of inmates, and the intent and scope of the law creating it should be rigidly followed, in order that an annually increasing expenditure may not prove too heavy a burden to the State.

In this connection, and to this intent, it would be well to create a Lunacy Commission in each county, with sole power of passing upon the mental condition of applicants for admission to the Hospital, and thereby avoid the favoritism inseparable from the present procedure, which, through the environment and the influence surrounding the individual physician, crowds the Institution with inmates not contemplated by law.

If this Institution is gradually turned into a refuge for all sorts of people, afflicted with every ill which human flesh is heir to, the law that created it will not only be violated, but the cost of its maintenance will become a serious problem to the State Treasurer.

It should be borne in mind that almshouses are maintained in each county for the sick and the destitute, while the State Hospital at Farnhurst, is primarily an Institution for the cure of those afflicted with mental disorders only.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that several thou-

sand dollars are received annually by the Trustees of this Institution, and the money expended by them in the erection of new buildings, and for whatever other purposes they may see fit to entertain, without consulting the Legislature, or any other State authority. This I deem unwise. All monies received by the Trustees should be paid over scrupulously to the State Treasurer, and the subsequent expenditure thereof, controlled by the General Assembly.

THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND AND IMBECILE CHILDREN.

The last Legislature, on my recommendation, increased the annual appropriation for the care, maintenance and instruction of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Children of this State by the additional sum of one thousand dollars. As far as these especial unfortunates are concerned this increase of appropriation has been sufficient to meet all the claims made in every county. I desire, however, to call your attention to the law relating to the Idiotic Children. I refer to Chapter 244, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, and to the provision therein "That not more than fourteen imbecile children from this State shall be provided for in the institution at the same time, and that not more than twenty-eight hundred dollars shall be paid by the State in any one year."

As long as this provision remains in force no increase, however generous, in the general appropriation for these unfortunates can be made available. To repeat from my message of two years ago: "It is unnecessary to argue at length upon the injustice of granting the aid of the State to fourteen imbecile children to the exclusion of others who have an equal claim to such aid, and to an equal opportunity for improvement." Chapter 244, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, should be amended so that no restriction as to the number that may be assisted by the State shall be placed on our statute books, and a larger appropriation made, in order that equal charity and opportunity may be given to all. A limit in point of age, however, should be prescribed by law, as it is clearly not the intention of the State, nor is it in any way advisable, to make the institutions of other States a substitute for our own eleemosynary institutions.

HOSPITAL FOR THE ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Two years ago there was a well expressed and strongly en-

forced demand for the erection of a Hospital for the segregation and cure of those afflicted with Tuberculosis.

The public press, some, indeed, I may say, many of our most intelligent citizens, especially those most eminent in the medical profession, whose daily observation and experience enabled them the more fully to compass the extent of this most direful of the ills by which humanity is afflicted, joined at that time in urging an appropriation by the General Assembly for the erection of a modern structure on scientific lines, and for the future maintenance thereof, in order to meet the indispensable requirements for successfully combating this disease.

I fully concurred at that time, and do now, with all of these views as to the extent and gravity of this evil, and in the wisdom of providing, if possible, adequate means of defense against what has come to be recognized as practically a modern scourge. But am unable to refrain from pointing out most seriously to every one, especially to the members of the Legislature, the fact that before entering upon this enterprise it will be well to carefully consider what it means.

Such an undertaking will not only involve a primary outlay of thousands of dollars, but will undoubtedly entail an annually increasing charge upon the revenues of the State for its maintenance. In this connection, as a matter of admonitory experience, it is not inappropriate to recall the fact that the advocates of the State Hospital at Farnhurst calculated that the annual charge for maintenance, after the primary cost of construction, would not amount to more than \$25,000 per annum. It is perhaps not known to all of you, however, that the appropriation at present for the maintenance of this institution amounts to \$57,000 per annum, with a reasonable certainty that even this may be insufficient for the future.

It is a serious question, therefore, in view of this experience, whether the State can afford at this time to erect a Tuberculosis Hospital without, at the same time, discovering some new source of revenue in order to meet the primary outlay, and those demands for annual maintenance which will undoubtedly increase from year to year.

Moreover, if the State were ever so able to undertake the erection and maintenance of such an hospital, there is a strong and respectable opinion among the physicians of the State that

the climatic conditions of Delaware are not such as to warrant us to expect the results that are obtained in other localities, where the atmospheric conditions are proved by long experience to be favorable, and which ours confessedly lack.

The ablest and most insistent advocate for the erection in this State of a Hospital for the eradication of Tuberculosis is Dr. John J. Black. He estimates that there are at least five thousand cases of tuberculosis in varied forms existing in the midst of our population to-day, and which are so many sources of contagion or infection for the propagation of this malady. He also estimates that it will cost one dollar a day for the maintenance of a patient so afflicted in a properly constituted hospital. It goes without saying that the State is unable to provide for all of these, involving as it would an expenditure of one million eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, and if it attempted to provide for a very limited number, such as the State only could afford to do, it would leave so many sources of infection unprovided for as to make it appear almost a hopeless undertaking.

There are many highly desirable things that might be wished for in connection with the development and progress of our State, but just as it becomes an imperative question in one's private affairs to consider the cost of things, even so the same duty and obligation rests upon the General Assembly as the custodian of the monies of the People.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

This is one of the Public functions of the State that cannot be too highly regarded, nor too generously sustained. It stands constantly as a great intelligent protection against the ravages of disease, and the spread of epidemics which not only threatens the life of the individual, but the happiness and prosperity as well. The present generation has no higher distinguishing characteristic of its progress and development than is found in the establishment generally of Boards of Health to watch the beginnings of epidemic diseases, to establish quarantine regulations, to segregate the infected from the well, to arrest and stamp out infectious maladies—doing all of which more and more effectually year by year, because of a growing attainment in experience in and knowledge of the germs of diseases, the methods of their propagation, and the laws of prophylaxis.

I submit to you the thirteenth biennial report of the State Board of Health and ask you to give it your careful consideration, and such appropriation of the public money as they may reasonably ask for. You can make no appropriation of the public funds in this State with a certainty of greater public good than that for the maintenance and support of the Public Board of Health.

PURE FOOD LAWS.

This subject of pure food laws is engaging the attention more and more profoundly of the more progressive States of the Union, as their great importance becomes more and more intelligently apprehended.

The adulteration of foods, codiments, medicines, and all such articles as enter into every day domestic use is plainly a matter of such vital importance as to demand the most serious and thoughtful consideration, and stringent statutory regulations should be enacted, to prevent such fraud and deception to the great detriment of the health and happiness of the people.

WORKHOUSE.

Whether a State Workhouse, or one for each county should be provided for by the General Assembly, is a question upon which there is a considerable variety of opinion, but there is great unanimity, however, as to the fact that convicts should be made to labor in some fashion. Not for the purpose, only, of decreasing the cost of their maintenance, is this view held, but to relieve them from the degenerating influence of unbroken idleness, and constant vicious association.

In the one case, as far as the Legislature is concerned, it is merely a matter of economical provision and foresight; in the other, an individual obligation for the betterment, both physically and morally, of the convicts themselves.

Whether the Workhouse problem is solved immediately or not the Legislature at least can provide by legal enactment for using the labor of convicts upon the streets of towns and upon the public highways. I consider that this step would result not only in visible benefit to the public interests in the direction mentioned, but would act as a positive deterrent of crime itself. Under our present system it is well known that individuals actually commit some petty offense for the mere purpose of spending the winter in jail, to be fed and housed in idleness:

at the public expense. If such persons were subject to labor, it would probably better serve their inclination to labor free, rather than in chains.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

The Australian Ballot Law now in operation in this State, is not only complex, and inelastic, but costly to a degree not compensated for by any political benefit that has been received. The provisions as to voting, including the booths, and the police regulations generally, insuring orderly and peaceful election, are of inestimable advantage, and, in any amendment to the Election Laws, should be retained; but the ballot itself, should be done away with and any political party entitled under proper Law to recognition, should be permitted to print its own tickets, at its own expense, upon uniform paper, of uniform size, and with uniform type, giving thereby to the people the fullest opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage in the freest and most elastic manner. Under the present complicated blanket ballot, without a Voter's Assistant, thousands of votes are lost through inability to vote anything except a straight ticket; with a Voter's Assistant, great complaint is made that it leads to fraud and bribery. The only proper ballot for a free people is one that any citizen can secure before election day, and prepare beforehand to suit himself when he comes to vote. The exercise of the right of suffrage should be made easy, simple and free, and so elastic that a meritorious candidate can receive greater recognition at the hands of good and discriminating citizens, than one of bad character, or one unfit for the proper discharge of the office to which he is nominated, which is not true under the present Australian Ballot.

REGISTRATION AND A REGISTRATION FEE.

The people generally find the Registration Law irksome, and plainly demand that the Constitution be amended so as to provide for a permanent Registration, instead of a biennial registration of all the voters. In the rural districts of the State the same people, with few exceptions, are compelled to appear every two years before the registration boards, and have their names placed upon a Registration List—a useless and burdensome civil requirement. The proper way would be to provide for permanent registration, leaving for the Registration officers to add to the permanent list every two years those coming of age, or acquiring residence in their respective districts; or taking

therefrom, those who have died, lost their residence by removal, or who have become disqualified by law. At least the registration fee of One Dollar should be abolished. Designed in a sweeping fashion to prevent bribery, it has fallen so far short of its intent that none do it reverence. On the contrary, political parties generally in the State, by common repute, are compelled to make political provisions for this purpose, as a constant charge upon the ordinary campaign expenses.

As nearly all the political parties of the State have expressed publicly their desire for an amendment to the Constitution to effect this purpose, immediate steps should be taken without further delay.

MILITIA.

Under the capable command of the present Adjutant General, assisted by an able corps of subordinate officers, the National Guard of Delaware has attained a highly creditable degree of military efficiency.

Since the last appropriation for this arm of the public service the National Guard have held two encampments, one at Rehoboth and the other at Cooch's Bridge, and, besides, have participated in the Military maneuvers in commemoration of the Battle of Bull Run.

On each of these occasions the conduct of both officers and privates has been eminently satisfactory. Such a degree of discipline has been so unequivocally demonstrated both in the matter of organization and in the establishment of a distinctive esprit de corps, as to place the National Guard of this State on a plane of fair equality with the best in the country.

The people of this State generally are highly favorable to the maintenance of this domestic military force. The only complaints that have arisen in the past have been when the appropriations were illegitimately expended, and therefore the results sought for were not obtained. This popular favor arises, because of the general recognition of the fact that well drilled and well disciplined troops, formed out of our own citizenship, and living in our midst, are a security not only to our domestic peace, when threatened by riots or defiance of public authority, but are, at the same time, a necessary, efficient and patriotic supplement to national defense.

I cordially recommend the most liberal appropriations for

the maintenance of the National Guard of this State compatible with a due regard to other purposes.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

I am unable to refrain from again calling your attention to the inextricable confusion and doubt existing as to the laws enacted for the regulation and protection of the fish and oysters in waters belonging to the State, owing to the multiplicity of laws that have been placed upon the statute books in relation thereto.

This matter demands primary consideration, inasmuch as it concerns the propagation and protection of one of the largest sources of food supply belonging to the people. It is infinitely more easy to allow the oyster beds to be devastated and destroyed, and the fisheries to become sterile and barren by slothful neglect, and want of public interest, than it will be to restore their productivity when once lost.

I recommend that a commission, carefully chosen, composed of the most intelligent citizens, be created to report to the next General Assembly a uniform, reasonable, comprehensive, and plain bill for the purpose of having the same enacted into law, and if so done, that all other laws relating to this subject be repealed. As the matter now stands it is doubtful whether, notwithstanding the grave importance of it, there is a single man in the State that has a clear comprehension of the laws now in force governing the fish and oysters in Delaware waters.

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT AND BINDING OF ENROLLED BILLS.

In accordance with the purpose and the appropriation made by the last General Assembly the Enrolled Bills from the year 1823 up to the present time have been collected together, arranged in chronological order, and bound. Those of a prior date by reason of exposure were found to be in such a fragile condition that binding them was impossible. This long needed work has been done in a careful and well designed manner, not only placing original copies of Laws in a condition for better preservation, but for more facile use as well.

I would recommend that the binding of these enrolled bills be made a matter of future obligation upon the Secretary of State, and that the small amount necessary for this purpose be added to his contingent fund.

INTERSTATE RELATIONS.

The attention of the General Assembly is specifically called to a suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the State of New Jersey is complainant and the State of Delaware defendant. It has been brought to determine whether the State of New Jersey or the State of Delaware "Is the owner in severalty and in fee simple of the whole bed of the Delaware River lying within the compass or circle of twelve miles about the town of New Castle, in the State of Delaware . . . together with all the lands, islands, soil, rivers, harbors, mines, minerals, marshes, waters, fishings, huntings, and fowlings," therein.

A careful consideration should be given to this dispute with a distinct determination to speedily settle the controversy, either through the courts, by demanding greater expedition in the prosecution of the suit, or, preferably, by the appointment of a commission, with full powers to settle the issue by arbitration, with a like commission to be appointed by the State of New Jersey.

It is within your province, as it is your duty, to determine whether, even in the event of a favorable decision, the victory would not be barren of good results. At least the well preserved continuance of this suit has been, and is likely to be, an extremely costly one for this State, thousands of dollars having already been expended in its prosecution. During the session of the last Legislature the State of New Jersey, by formal communication, made known its willingness to enter into an amicable arrangement for a settlement of this suit, even to the extent of agreeing to the payment of a considerable sum of money as a basis of compromise. I strongly urged at that time that this method of settlement be accepted, and I again renew this suggestion.

In all other respects the State is at peace with neighboring States. Since my last message I have made sixteen requisitions upon the Executives of other States, all of which were well and promptly honored, and have complied with seven demands for requisitions upon the Executive of this State.

PARDONS, REPRIEVES AND REMISSIONS.

Obeing the Constitutional requirement I submit herewith a full account of the pardons, reprieves, and remissions granted by me, with the reasons therefor.

REPORTS.

The various reports of the several Departments of the State government are herewith submitted for the fuller information of the General Assembly.

LIST OF REPRIEVES, PARDONS AND REMISSIONS,
BY THE GOVERNOR, FROM JANUARY 12,
1903, TO NOVEMBER 3, 1904.

This day the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, granted a full pardon unto Percy Smith, convicted at the November Term, A. D. 1901, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of larceny, and sentenced to pay \$33.50 restitution money, pay the costs of prosecution and be imprisoned for the term of eighteen months, commencing November 25, 1901, and ending May 24, 1903, for the following reasons, viz:

He is suffering from tuberculosis of a pronounced form, and owing to a recent fire which destroyed the Hospital at the workhouse. His own life is increasingly endangered as well as those of his fellow prisoners by contagion.

January 12, 1903.

This day the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, granted a pardon unto Herbert McCaulley, convicted at the September Term, A. D. 1903, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of larceny, and sentenced to pay the sum of fifty-three dollars and thirty-four cents, pay the costs of prosecution, be imprisoned for the term of two years commencing September 18, 1902, and ending September 17, 1904, and that on Saturday, September 20, 1902, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. he be whipped with fifteen lashes, for the following reasons, viz:

Because of recommendation of the President of the Board of Trustees of the New Castle County Workhouse, of the physician in charge thereof and of the Warden; that the pardon of the Governor is necessary both for the sake of the applicant as

well as for the protection of the other inmates against the contagion of tubercle.

May 5, 1903.

This day the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, granted a full pardon unto John R. Veasey, convicted at the October Term A. D. 1902, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware of the crimes of gambling and convicted at the April Term, A. D. 1903 of said Court in and for Sussex County, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.00 with costs and in default of payment, imprisoned for the period of six months commencing October 10th, 1902 and ending April 9th, 1903, and also sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and imprisonment for one year commencing April 8, 1903, and ending April 7, 1904, for the following reasons, viz:

The said John R. Veasey suffering from tuberculosis, further confinement endangers his life.

June 2, 1903.

This day the Governor granted a respite unto Henry Bordley, convicted at the November Term, A. D. 1903, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County of the crime of wife beating, sentenced to three months imprisonment commencing November 19, 1903, and ending February 18, 1904 and on Saturday, November 21, 1903 he be whipped with ten lashes, by the removal of the lashes, until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons the first Thursday in December, 1903.

November 20, 1903.

This day the Governor granted a second respite unto Henry Bordley, convicted at the November Term A. D. 1903, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of wife beating, sentenced to three months imprisonment, commencing November 19, 1903, and ending February 18, 1904, and on Saturday, November 21, 1903, he be whipped with ten lashes, by the removal of the

lashes until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons the first Thursday in January, 1904.

December 3, 1903.

This day the Governor granted a third respite unto Henry Bordley, convicted at the November Term, A. D. 1903, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of wife beating, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, commencing November 19, 1903, and ending February 18, 1904, and on Saturday, November 21, 1903, he be whipped with ten lashes, by the removal of the lashes until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons, the first Thursday in February, 1904.

January 7, 1904.

This day the Governor granted a respite unto Charles W. Jack, convicted at the November Term A. D. 1903, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of assault with intent to commit murder, sentenced to forfeit and pay a fine of five hundred dollars, pay the costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned for the period of three years commencing November 27, 1903 and ending November 26, 1906, and that on Saturday, January 16, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. he stand one hour in the pillory, by the removal of that part of the sentence which relates to the pillory, until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons the first Thursday of February, 1904.

January 16, 1904.

This day the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, commuted the sentence of Charles W. Jack, convicted at the November Term, A. D. 1903, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of assault with intent to commit murder, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars; to stand one hour in the pillory on Saturday, January 16, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. be imprisoned for the period of three years, commencing November 27, 1903 and ending November 26, 1906, and pay the costs of prosecution, so far as it relates to standing one hour in the pillory, the same having

been respited by me, for the following reasons, viz:

Upon the presentation of further facts than those produced at the trial, and upon the expressed recommendations of the Judges who sat in the case.

February 4, 1904.

This day the Governor granted a fourth respite unto Henry Bordley, convicted at the November Term, A. D. 1903, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of wife beating, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, commencing November 19, 1903, and ending February 18, 1904, and on Saturday, November 21, 1903 between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. he be whipped with ten lashes, by the removal of the lashes until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons, the first Thursday in March, 1904.

February 4, 1904.

This day the Governor granted a respite unto Harry Brown, convicted at the February Term, A. D. 1904, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of larceny and sentenced to pay to the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company the sum of twenty-five dollars, be imprisoned for the period of one year commencing February 3, 1904 and ending February 2, 1905, on Saturday, February 13, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. he be whipped with fifteen lashes, by the removal of the lashes until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons, the first Thursday in March, 1904.

February 11, 1904.

This day the Governor granted a second respite unto Harry Brown, convicted at the February Term A. D. 1904, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County, of the crime of larceny, and sentenced to pay to the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company the sum of twenty-five dollars, the costs of prosecution, be imprisoned for the period of one year commencing February 3, 1904, and ending February 2, 1905, on Saturday,

February 13, 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. he be whipped with fifteen lashes, by the removal of the lashes until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons, the first Thursday in April, 1904.

March 3, 1904.

This day the Governor granted a respite unto John Jones, convicted at the April Term, 1904, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for Sussex County, and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, to pay costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned for the period of three years commencing April 6, 1904, and ending April 5, 1907, and on Saturday, April 9, 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. he stand one hour in the pillory and be whipped with five lashes, by the removal of the pillory and lashes, until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons, the first Thursday in May, 1904.

April 7, 1904.

This day the Governor granted a respite unto Benjamin Denn, convicted at the May Term, A. D. 1904, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County, of the crime of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to forfeit and pay a fine of five hundred dollars, pay the costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned for the period of four years, commencing May 23, 1904 and ending May 22, 1908, and on Saturday, May 28, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. he stand one hour in the pillory, by the removal of the pillory until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons the first Tuesday in June, 1904.

May 27, 1904.

This day the Governor granted a second respite unto Benjamin Denn, convicted at the May Term A. D. 1904, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County, of the crime of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to forfeit and pay a fine of five hundred dollars, pay the costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned for the period of four years commencing May 23, 1904, and ending May 22, 1908, and on Saturday, May 28, 1904, he stand one hour in the pillory,

by the removal of the pillory until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons the first Thursday in July, 1904.

June 2, 1904.

This day the Governor granted a respite unto Albert J. Anderson, convicted at the September Term, A. D. 1904, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of assault with intent to commit murder, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, costs of prosecution, be imprisoned for the period of two years commencing September 22, 1904, and ending September 21, 1906, and on Saturday, September 24, 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. he stand one hour in the pillory, by the removal of the pillory until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons the first Thursday in October, 1904.

September 23, 1904.

This day the Governor granted a respite unto William Hopkins, convicted at the September Term, A. D. 1904, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of larceny, and sentenced to pay the sum of ten dollars restitution money, costs of prosecution, be imprisoned for the period of six months, commencing September 20, 1904, and ending March 19, 1905, and on Saturday, September 24, 1904, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. he be whipped with ten lashes, by the removal of the lashes until after the meeting of the Board of Pardons, the first Thursday in October, 1904.

September 23, 1904.

This day the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, commuted the sentence of Lawrence M. Durham, convicted at the October Term, A. D. 1904, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for Sussex County, of the crime of pretending to practice the art of witchcraft, and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, pay the costs of prosecution, that he be imprisoned for the period of one year beginning October 6, 1904 and ending October 5, 1905, and that on Saturday, November 5, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. he stand one hour in the pillory, so far as

it relates to standing one hour in the pillory, for the following reasons, viz:

Because of the affidavit of the jail physician, that he is physically unable to undergo this form of punishment.

November 3, 1904.

REPORT OF THE STATE FISH COMMISSIONER FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Delaware City, Del., December 31, 1903.

To the Honorable John Hunn, Governor of Delaware.

Dear Sir:—I herewith submit my report for the propagation of sturgeon for the year ending December 31, 1903.

During our work on the river, working from Christiana Creek to Duck Creek, we secured one roe fish and two bucks, which we thought would give us some good results. We proceeded to Delaware City to get roe in condition to take to Hatchery at Wilmington. After examining the roe we found it had been out of the water so long that it was not in very good condition. By the advice of Mr. Livingston Stone, a member of the Fish Commission at Washington, we put the roe in as good condition as possible to take to hatchery. Arriving there we were met by Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, who helped to get the eggs in jars. The eggs were then watched for eight days and nights. During that time the eggs showed that they had been impregnated, but did not have vitality enough to hatch. The only reason we can give is that the fish was so near dead that the eggs did not have enough life in them to hatch. That was the only fish we found during all of our time on the river, but we think our work this year has laid the foundation for a better work the coming year. We learned that the fish we wanted are caught further down the bay and earlier in the year. We are making preparations to go down the bay next spring and hope to be able to make a good report next year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Received from Martin B. Burris, State Treasurer,
for Propagation of Sturgeon.....\$1,200 00

EXPENSES AS SHOWN BY VOUCHERS.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Delaware Machine Works..... | \$330.00 |
| Delaware Machine Works..... | 7.55 |
| Garrett Miller & Company..... | .45 |
| Garrett Miller & Company..... | 1.60 |
| Adams Express Company..... | 1.25 |
| George C. Morris..... | 170.00 |
| Capelle Hardware Company..... | 13.98 |
| Capelle Hardware Company..... | 5.00 |
| Capelle Hardware Company..... | 4.50 |
| Capelle Hardware Company..... | 5.52 |
| L. Young..... | 7.00 |
| Frank J. Rhine..... | 7.00 |
| Nathan Yearsley..... | 35.00 |
| E. C. Reybold..... | 1.92 |
| The Diamond State Telephone Company..... | .85 |
| S. M. Hicken..... | 90.00 |
| R. Anderson & Son..... | 85.00 |
| F. A. Pennington..... | 2.73 |
| Delaware Electric Supply Company..... | 2.10 |
| Delaware Hardware Company..... | 1.05 |
| George N. Bright..... | 3.10 |
| Mrs. Borger..... | 2.40 |
| M. F. Hines..... | .50 |
| James H. Clark..... | 3.00 |
| Wm. U. Reybold..... | 20.63 |
| Chesapeake and Delaware Canal..... | 6.00 |
| Gasoline..... | 20.94 |
| Dr. E. G. Shortlidge..... | 84.83 |
| Dr. E. G. Shortlidge..... | 41.73 |
| Total..... | \$955.63 |
| Balance turned over to State Treasurer..... | 244.37 |

 \$1,200.00

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

Fish Commissioner..

REPORT OF THE STATE FISH COMMISSIONER FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Delaware City, Del., December 28, 1904.

To Honorable John Hunn, Governor of Delaware.

Sir:—I herewith submit my report for the propagation of sturgeon for the year ending December 31, 1904.

Commencing work in April and working through the season from Wilmington Creek to Bay Side, stopping at all points along the river we did not find a sturgeon that was in condition for hatching. We found many sturgeon the eggs of which were too far gone or too soft that they were not worth anything. We had men in different places keeping watch for any sturgeon that might come ashore, but they failed to find any in condition.

I regret very much the outlay with no return, but we had the same amount of work to do as if we had secured a number of fish. I had with me Mr. S. M. Hicken and my son on the boat; we run boat early and late with no success, but I would do the same work over again, and I am fully satisfied it can be made a success, for I have learned many things this year that could be profited by.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Received from Martin B. Burris, State Treasurer for
Propagation of Sturgeon.\$800 00

EXPENSES AS SHOWN BY VOUCHERS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| The Delaware Machine Works..... | \$ 11 15 |
| The Delaware Machine Works..... | 1 25 |
| William U. Reybold | 34 92 |
| William U. Reybold..... | 33 43 |
| William U. Reybold..... | 19 89 |
| Garrett Miller Company..... | 5 00 |
| Garrett Miller Company..... | 14 58 |
| Garrett Miller Company..... | 4 00 |
| Garrett Miller Company..... | 75 |
| Stephen Downey & Son..... | 4 10 |
| William H. Brown..... | 6 40 |
| J. Amos Collins..... | 7 50 |
| J. Amos Collins..... | 75 |
| William A. Jester..... | 3 10 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Edwin C. Reybold..... | 4.54 |
| James H. Clark..... | 3.50 |
| M. F. Hines..... | 17 67 |
| Delaware Hardware Company..... | 2 36 |
| S. M. Hicken..... | 252 00 |
| Delaware Electric and Supply Company | 98 |
| Joseph Anderson | 76 54 |
| Capelle Hardware Company..... | 1 85 |
| Capelle Hardware Company..... | 3 04 |
| G. S. Goodin..... | 75 |
| George C. Morris..... | 10 00 |
| William F. Anderson..... | 250 00 |
| P. J. Mulligan..... | 30 |
| J. R. Hudson Company..... | 45 |
| Chesapeake & Delaware Canal | 13 90 |
| Jacob Huggin..... | 10 00 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | \$794 70 |
| Balance turned over to State Treasurer..... | 5 30 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total amount..... | \$800 00 |

Respectively submitted,

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

Fish Commissioner.

REPORTS OF DR. JOHN J. BLACK, AS TO DEAF,
DUMB, BLIND AND FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN
IN INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE STATE
FOR THE YEARS 1903 AND 1904.

Hon. John Hunn,

Governor of the State of Delaware,

Sir:—Acting under the Laws of the State, I have the honor to make to you the following report of the wards of the State, in institutions outside of the State:

In the months of April and October, 1903, I visited the following institutions:

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington.
D. C.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Institution for the Blind, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pennsylvania School for the Feeble Minded, Elwyn, Pa.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Bertha Conway, Gertrude Fagan, Florence Johnston, Tina Jones, May O'Rourke, Glendora Taylor, Arthur Long, Lewis J. Long, Raymond Webb.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Marshall Heller, Maggie Megee, Edith Ball.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Josephine Doman (colored).

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

Maggie Dougherty, John Warren, Issac Moystin, Annie Weaver, Elmer P. May, Ada Hastings, Fred C. Jones, Geo. M. Weldon, Fannie Dougherty, Geo. W. Johnson, Gilbert N. Fogg, Helen E. Porter, Nellie Hinsley, Anna Way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. J. BLACK,

President Board of Trustees, Delaware State Hospital at Farnhurst.

New Castle, Del., October 31, 1903.

Hon. John Hunn,

Governor of the State of Delaware,

Sir:—As President of the Board of Trustees of the Delaware State Hospital at Farnhurst, I visited the following institutions in the spring and fall of 1904, and I append the names of the pupils found therein as wards of the State of Delaware:

BLIND ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Josephine Doman (colored), Jas. Clarence Alexander.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Edith Ball, Maggie Megee, Marshall Heller.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Carrie Elliott, Gertrude Fagan, Florence Johnston, May O'Rourke, Olivia Peterson, Glendora Taylor, Walter Carmean, Robert Johnston, Arthur Long, Lewis Long, Raymond Webb.

Dr. Gallaudet says for some unexplained reason there is as yet no warrant for Carrie Elliott, the first pupil named on this list.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, ELWYN, PA.

Maggie Dougherty, John Warren, Isaac Moystin, Annie Weaver, Elmer May, Ada Hastings, Fred Jones, Geo. Weldon, Fanny Dougherty, Geo. W. Johnson, Gilbert Fogg, Helen Porter, Nellie Hinsley, Anna Way.

I can only renew my recommendations in former reports, that the appropriations of the Legislature for these unfortunate wards of the State be increased, so that many more may receive the benefits bestowed upon those who are now receiving care and instruction from these most beneficent institutions. Especially among the feeble minded, there are to-day many pitiable cases in the State, who require the care and instruction

that would be meted out to them in such an institution as then Elwyn School. These people reproduce their kind rapidly when left without custodial care, and it is from this class that our almshouses and prisons are not only filled, but overcrowded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. J. BLACK,

President.

New Castle, Del., November 14, 1904.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To His Excellency, Hon. John Hunn,
Governor of Delaware.

The State Board of Agriculture has during the year 1903 held frequent meetings and given attention to the matters which legally belong to its jurisdiction.

By authority of the Legislature, the Board caused to be printed two thousand five hundred copies of the First and Second Annual Report, a volume of 120 pages. These were distributed among the people of Delaware, a limited number being reserved for distribution to persons outside the State.

The principal insect pest to require attention has been, as heretofore, the San Jose Scale; and the chief disease of trees, the peach yellows, though leaf blight of the pear has been unusually prevalent. Inspections for the San Jose Scale were prosecuted during the whole year; Mr. H. C. Richardson was employed the whole season and during the most favorable part of the year, several young men, including five students in Delaware College were employed in this work. The largest part of the State was thus covered in a thorough and systematic manner. Mr. H. H. Morgan, of Bridgeville, and Mr. Archie O. Friedel, of Felton, together covered the greater part of the western side of Sussex County. Mr. O. C. Short did some work in the extreme southwestern part of the county and as far north as Georgetown. Mr. Richardson and Mr. W. E. Harkness, of Newark, covered the greater part of Kent County as far north

as Dover. Mr. W. C. Collins, of Harrington, and Mr. Maynard T. Griffith, of Smyrna, worked from Dover north to Blackbird, nearly covering that section of the State. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Harkness inspected very thoroughly the town of Newark and its immediate vicinity, and later Mr. Richardson covered the greater part of the territory from Port Penn across to Summit Bridge and southward to Townsend.

These inspections indicate that a considerable percentage of the orchards of the State are slightly infected with San Jose Scale, but a comparatively small number are seriously injured. An examination of orchards that were treated in 1903 or at any time during the winter or previous fall, are in very excellent condition, whether the treatment consisted of sprays of crude oil, kerosene emulsion or the lime, sulphur or salt or lime, sulphur and soda mixture.

The inspections show a surprisingly small number of peach trees diseased with the peach yellows.

During the year a good deal of attention was given to asparagus rust and to anthracnose of raspberries. Asparagus fields that were thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture were very nearly free from rust and the addition of a pound of Paris green to fifty gallons of water, prevented serious injury by the asparagus beetle. An especially constructed apparatus is needed for spraying asparagus and a power sprayer is advised. Bordeaux mixture applied to raspberry plants as soon as they are set and at proper intervals thereafter, seems to be a satisfactory. The pear leaf blight was serious during the season and a large number of fruit growers applied to the Board for information concerning this disease. They were advised to spray with the Bordeaux mixture which, however, could not be very effective during the summer when a large part of the injury had already been done. At the close of the year the following Bulletin was issued and a copy sent to owners of all premises infested with the San Jose Scale.

CATTLE DISEASES.

To prevent threatened outbreaks of anthrax, all the cattle and horses in infected districts were inoculated with the anthrax serum. Dr. H. B. McDowell performed this service for the lower half of New Castle County, and Dr. H. P. Eaves in the infected districts around Wilmington. As a result of these in-

oculations, there was not a single case of anthrax excepting one or two herds and these were in localities where an outbreak was not expected. In these cases prompt action prevented the spread of the disease.

On September 17, Mr. C. J. Pennock, of Kennett Square, was appointed Ornithologist and is making a study of the birds of Delaware. The results of his investigations will be published in a Bulletin.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Legislature authorized the State Board of Agriculture to appoint a director of Farmers' Institutes for the State whose duty it should be to co-operate with the county organizations in holding their meetings. The Board accordingly appointed to this position, Wesley Webb, who was already employed by the Board as it was found that he would be able to attend to this additional work without interfering with his other duties. The institutes in Kent and Sussex County, having made systematic plans for their meetings, were very glad to have the services of Mr. Webb in carrying out these plans. The meetings were held at the following places:

At Frankford on November 30.

At Georgetown on December 1.

At Lewes on December 2.

At Milton on December 3.

At Milford on December 4.

At Felton on December 5.

At Laurel on December 7.

At Seaford on December 8.

At Greenwood on December 9.

At Harrington on December 10.

At Smyrna on December 11.

The program was substantially the same in all of these meetings and included the following:

The attendance at these meetings was very gratifying. The total attendance being 4,250, and of 386 at each institute and 141 at each session.

WORK OF THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

The Legislature passed an Act making the State Board of Agriculture a Bureau of Immigration with the Governor a member ex-officio of the bureau. In pursuance of this Act advertisements were inserted in a number of papers and magazines in the United States, Canada and in Germany. Ten thousand copies of a good colored map of Delaware were printed for distribution in the United States and Canada and two thousand copies for distribution in Germany. A circular of information of twenty-four pages was prepared by the Board and was translated into German by Dr. Marion D. Learned, a native of Delaware but now Professor of the German Languages and Literatures in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Learned spent some weeks during the summer in Germany where he gathered a vast amount of information of great value to the Board. He very generously performed this service as well as that of translating the circular without compensation.

As a result of this work, and especially from the advertising in the United States and Canada, inquiries have been received from about 750 people, the most of whom are farmers seeking homes in a warmer climate. To these have been sent the map of Delaware, and a copy of the printed report of the State Board of Agriculture, and to a large proportion of them one or more reports of the Peninsula Horticultural Society. These documents evidently made a very favorable impression and a considerable number of these farmers have during the year come to Delaware to settle and have bought farms. A large number of others are planning to come as soon as they can make arrangements to do so.

A demand was made upon the Board for farm laborers and we were able to secure through various agencies in New York and Philadelphia enough to supply the demand for single men. About 100 laborers were secured in this way, some of whom remained only a few weeks, others proving excellent workers were retained for the whole season. Many of the farmers applied for families to live in tenant houses but the Board was unable to secure these.

The increasing amount of work of the Board in its general line of duties, and the large correspondence connected with the Bureau of Immigration, made it necessary to employ a stenographer. Mrs. Carrie G. Ritter, of Dover, was employed for this

work and has performed it to the entire satisfaction of the Board. The Legislature through a committee appointed for that purpose rented from the Levy Court of Kent County, a room in the Court House at Dover, which has served very well as an office for the Board.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Receipts.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| January 1, 1903, Balance in hand..... | \$ 46 69 |
| May 7, 1903, State appropriation..... | 3,000 00 |
| August 5, 1903, Check for Friedel (over pay)..... | 3 19 |
| Total | <u>\$3,049 88</u> |

Expenditures.

| | |
|--|----------|
| April 28, 1903, D. C. Allee, postmaster..... | \$ 30 00 |
| May 7, 1903, Wesley Webb..... | 326 23 |
| May 14, 1903, J. T. Shallcross..... | 40 00 |
| May 14, 1903, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 40 00 |
| May 15, 1903, H. C. Richardson..... | 50 00 |
| May 20, 1903, D. C. Allee, postmaster..... | 5 00 |
| May 20, 1903, D. C. Allee, postmaster..... | 25 00 |
| May 20, 1903, The Sentinel Printing Co..... | 10 75 |
| May 20, 1903, S. H. Messick..... | 40 00 |
| May 21, 1903, W. M. Rickards..... | 35 00 |
| June 4, 1903, Wesley Webb..... | 76 50 |
| June 4, 1903, H. C. Richardson..... | 40 00 |
| June 4, 1903, D. C. Allee, postmaster..... | 19 50 |
| June 17, 1903 Graham & Co..... | 3 96 |
| June 17, 1903, Frances M. Dempsey..... | 6 41 |
| July 3, 1903 H. C. Richardson..... | 65 00 |
| July 3, 1903, C. Walter Collins..... | 16 40 |
| July 3, 1903, W. Edwin Harkness..... | 16 81 |
| July 3, 1903, H. H. Morgan, Jr..... | 42 16 |
| July 3, 1903, A. O. Friedel..... | 35 38 |
| July 4, 1903, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 25 00 |
| July 8, 1903, William H. Hoskins Co.,..... | 6 00 |
| July 10, 1903, Wesley Webb..... | 78 45 |
| July 10, 1903, Maynard T. Griffith..... | 13 95 |
| July 10, 1903, Lucian Green..... | 10 90 |
| July 10, 1903, The Sentinel Printing Co..... | 1 50 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| August 1, 1903, A. O. Friedel..... | 66 29 |
| August 1, 1903, H. H. Morgan, Jr..... | 54 77 |
| August 3, 1903 O. C. Short..... | 12 45 |
| August 3, 1903, C. Walter Collins..... | 55 36 |
| August 3, 1903, H. H. Morgan, Jr..... | 22 59 |
| August 3, 1903, C. Walter Collins..... | 55 36 |
| August 11, 1903, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 25 00 |
| August 11, 1903, Wesley Webb..... | 90 10 |
| August 11, 1903, H. C. Richardson..... | 84 95 |
| August 11, 1903, W. Edwin Harkness..... | 69 77 |
| August 11, 1903, O. C. Short..... | 15 52 |
| August 11, 1903, Maynard T. Griffith..... | 41 90 |
| August 11, 1903, C. Walter Collins..... | 71 91 |
| September 2, 1903, Wesley Webb..... | 97 85 |
| September 2, 1903, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 20 00 |
| September 2, 1903, W. Edwin Harkness..... | 35 81 |
| September 2, 1903, H. C. Richardson..... | 73 43 |
| September 11, 1903 The Sentinel Printing Co..... | 25 40 |
| September 22, 1903, C. Walter Collins..... | 11 25 |
| September 26, 1903, Maynard T. Griffith..... | 37 55 |
| October 3, 1903 Wesley Webb..... | 91 04 |
| October 9, 1903, Orange Judd Co..... | 2 27 |
| October 9, 1903, George W. Baker..... | 3 63 |
| October 9, 1903, H. C. Richardson..... | 46 92 |
| October 9, 1903, William Uhlig..... | 9 00 |
| October 9, 1903, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 32 00 |
| October 14, 1903, American Ornithologist..... | 9 00 |
| October 26, 1903, D. C. Allee, postmaster..... | 12 00 |
| November 2, 1903, H. C. Richardson..... | 78 81 |
| November 12, 1903, J. T. Shallcross..... | 40 00 |
| November 12, 1903, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 40 00 |
| December 2, 1903, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 32 75 |
| December 2, 1903, Wesley Webb..... | 90 85 |
| December 7, 1903, H. C. Richardson..... | 73 26 |
| December 22, 1903, George W. Baker..... | 3 63 |
| December 29, 1903, Funk Brothers..... | 3 00 |
| January 2, 1904, H. C. Richardson..... | 22 00 |
| January 7, 1904, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 40 00 |

Balance\$2,604 96

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.— BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Receipts.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| June 27, 1903, Check of State Treasurer..... | \$ 500 00 |
| November 2, 1903, Check of State Treasurer..... | 2,000 00 |
| Total | <u>\$2,500 00</u> |

Expenditures.

| | |
|---|----------|
| June 20, 1903, Wesley Webb..... | \$ 36 87 |
| June 20, 1903, State Sentinel Printing Co..... | 18 50 |
| June 20, 1903, Gatchel & Manning..... | 17 25 |
| July 8, 1903, The Mail Printing Co..... | 4 97 |
| July 10, 1903, Graham & Co., Montreal..... | 1 12 |
| July 14, 1903, Wesley Webb for Prof. Learned..... | 60 60 |
| July 14, 1903, Haasenstein & Vog Co..... | 46 50 |
| July 14, 1903, A. J. Kooch..... | 24 20 |
| July 20, 1903, Barnette Bros..... | 6 00 |
| July 29, 1903, D. C. Allee, postmaster..... | 14 00 |
| August 11, 1903, The Mail Printing Co..... | 2 50 |
| August 11, 1903, Graham & Co..... | 2 50 |
| August 29, 1903, Manitoba Free Press Co..... | 4 24 |
| September 2, 1903, Wesley Webb..... | 19 14 |
| September 8, 1903, Graham & Co..... | 2 00 |
| September 22, 1903, Professor M. D. Learned..... | 40 00 |
| September 26, 1903, Manitoba Free Press Co..... | 1 20 |
| September 26, 1903, D. C. Allee, postmaster..... | 23 00 |
| October 9, 1903, International Printing Co..... | 56 00 |
| October 9, 1903, Manitoba Free Press Co..... | 2 15 |
| October 14, 1903, Graham & Co..... | 2 50 |
| October 14, 1903, G. F. Morgan..... | 22 10 |
| October 26, 1903, C. P. Close..... | 1 92 |
| October 26, 1903, D. C. Allee, postmaster..... | 90 00 |
| October 26, 1903, J. L. Smith (maps)..... | 225 00 |
| October 26, 1903, Philadelphia Record..... | 5 98 |
| November 2, 1903, Wesley Webb..... | 99 51 |
| November 2, 1903, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 40 00 |
| November 2, 1903, The North American..... | 3 45 |
| November 6, 1903, The Sentinel Printing Co..... | 28 00 |
| November 6, 1903, J. L. Smith..... | 60 00 |
| November 6, 1903, The Public Ledger..... | 3 00 |
| November 6, 1903, Manitoba Free Press Co..... | 3 80 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| November 6, 1903, The Philadelphia Press..... | 3 45 |
| November 6, 1903, Graham & Co..... | 4 58 |
| November 12, 1903, J. T. Shallcross..... | 125 00 |
| November 12, 1903, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 125 00 |
| November 18, 1903, The Mail Printing Co..... | 9 51 |
| November 24, 1903, Spray-moter Co..... | 26 25 |
| November 27, 1903, D. C. Allee, postmaster..... | 31 00 |
| December 7, 1903, Graham & Co..... | 7 16 |
| December 7, 1903, The Mail Printing Co..... | 5 12 |
| December 14, The Manitoba Free Press Co..... | 3 80 |
| December 14, 1903, W. W. Daugherty..... | 14 85 |
| December 14, 1903, S. H. Messick..... | 125 00 |

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To His Excellency, Hon. John Hunn, Governor of Delaware.

The matters that have engaged the attention of the State Board of Agriculture during the present year have been similar to those which have demanded its consideration in previous years; with the addition of a serious outbreak of anthrax in the lower part of Kent County and the upper part of Sussex County, so serious in character and so extensive that the ordinary fund of \$1,000 which is at the command of your Excellency to be used in such outbreaks as this and of other infectious and contagious diseases of the lower animals, was entirely inadequate to the demands and the Board found it necessary to supplement this fund by money from its own appropriation.

It has been a year of almost unexampled prosperity for the farmers of Delaware. The land has yielded abundant harvests and prices have been satisfactory. There was a large peach crop in the State although some orchards failed to bear fruit, and others bore less than a full crop while some carried a heavy burden of fruit of the highest quality. This condition was owing in part to the season and in part to the methods of cultivation practiced and the care and attention given the orchard; for it is worthy of note that the more intelligent farmers have learned to control many of the factors which are concerned in the production of peaches. Much of this fruit was sold at the railroad stations at prices ranging from 50 cents to more than \$1.00 per basket for good fruit. The early potato crop and the straw-

berry crop were somewhat lessened by the unseasonable weather at the time they were maturing. Upon the whole the agricultural interests of the State are prosperous. There is evidence, too, of decided improvements in methods of farming, in the intelligence, skill and business ability displayed in the prosecution of this most important of occupations—most important because it is at the foundation of our prosperity and absolutely necessary not only to the welfare but to the very existence of the people of all the earth. “The farmer is the man who feeds them all.”

INSPECTION OF ORCHARDS.

The inspectors employed this year for orchard work have been Mr. H. C. Richardson of Wyoming, Mr. A. O. Fridel of Felton, who were employed throughout the season, Mr. C. Walter Collins of Harrington, Mr. M. T. Griffith of Smyrna, and Mr. H. C. Webb of Dover, who were employed during the school vacation. Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith are students in Delaware College. The inspections covered very nearly the entire portion of the State where fruit trees have been planted to any considerable extent. Orchards inspected last year have been re-examined carefully and some new areas have been inspected. There are few trees south of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal that have not been examined. The chief objects of this inspection have been to discover and control the San Jose Scale insect and peach yellows. The plan pursued is to examine all young orchards tree by tree, with magnifying glass in hand, and to note carefully the number and age of the trees in orchards in which any indications of this scale insect appears. When this insect is found the owner is apprised of its presence and is advised to give such treatment as the necessity of the case demands. If only a few infested trees are discovered in a young orchard it is best to destroy the infested trees immediately. Every day of delay means danger to the other trees. On the other hand if the trouble has become somewhat widespread through the orchard, the owner is advised to give the whole orchard a thorough treatment as soon as practicable with some approved remedy. In a great majority of cases owners and tenants have carefully and promptly complied with the instructions given. In a few cases the trees have been neglected with very disastrous results. The time has been long past when the absolute extermination of this insect was possible and the time has now come when every orchardist may expect to be visited by it soon if he has not already found it

present upon his premises. This condition makes it advisable to modify to some extent the work of inspection. The actual work of tree to tree examination should be confined to neighborhoods where the scale is just beginning for the first time; and an active campaign of education among the farmers should be inaugurated at once. The nature of the insect, its life history, its terrible destructiveness, the best methods of keeping it under control, should be brought persistently to the attention of all our people until they fully realize the necessity of prompt and thorough measures; the advantages that will follow the adoption of such measures and the fatal results of neglect. There are several means by which this information can be given and all of them should be employed. Articles should be published in the local newspapers which are always ready to do everything possible for the advancement of agriculture. Branches and bark of trees covered with this insect should be sent to the teachers of the public schools, together with circulars describing the insect and methods of treatment in order that pupils in the rural schools may become familiar with the insect; and a series of Farmers' Institutes covering the entire State should be held in which the whole subject should be the leading topic for discussion.

Some progress has been made during the year in devising remedies and methods of applying them to control this pest. Practical orchardists have continued to use applications of several kinds. Those who have previously been successful with oil have continued to use oil, but a larger number have used some form of the lime-sulphur-salt wash. Oil would be almost entirely satisfactory as a remedy were it not for the fact that it sometimes injures trees. Rarely it fails to kill the insect but this so seldom occurs that failures to kill all insects touched that such failures may be left out of the account. This is especially true of crude petroleum. There are few if any cases on record where this oil thoroughly applied has not given the best possible results in killing the scale, and it appears to be entirely safe to use in the spring when the buds are swelling and the trees are starting into activity but it is more or less dangerous in the fall and early winter. The best results obtained with this oil are when it is applied undiluted as a fine mist as it is somewhat difficult to make the mechanical mixture of oil and water of uniform proportions. The best pumps for this purpose fail to give accurate percentages of these materials without careful attention and frequent testing. Crude oil does not form a good emulsion with soap and water. Kerosene oil, however, applied

as an emulsion one-fourth oil and three-fourths water, is usually an effective remedy, is easily made and easily applied. Professor C. P. Close, Horticulturist of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Delaware, has been developing a line of mixtures of limoid and oil. Limoid is a form of prepared lime containing a considerable percentage of magnesia. This preparation appears to be an excellent absorbent of kerosene, and when as much as twenty-five per cent. of the oil has been added, which is probably as much as is necessary for spraying purposes, the mixture diffuses readily in water and is held in suspension for a long time. Professor Close has sanguine hopes that this oil limoid preparation will prove to be the ideal spray for controlling the San Jose Scale, although the remedy has not yet reached beyond the experimental stage. The oil remedies, especially crude oil, appear to be of some value as fungicides this is notably true of their effects upon pear trees.

The lime-sulphur-salt wash when properly made and thoroughly applied is an effective remedy for the San Jose Scale insect on all young trees with smooth bark and on all peach and plum trees of whatever age. It does not appear to be entirely effective on apples and pears particularly on old trees with roughened bark. There are several ways of making it that appear to be fairly satisfactory. Perhaps the best of all is to use 50 pounds of lime, 50 pounds of sulphur to 150 gallons of water and boil thoroughly, preferably by steam, for two hours; 30 pounds of salt may be added if desired but it is a question whether it is of any value, nearly all careful experiments indicating that it adds nothing in effectiveness nor in adhesiveness to the wash. Another method of making is to use a somewhat larger quantity of lime, say from 20 to 40 pounds and fifteen pounds of sulphur to the barrel of wash. The lime is put evenly in the bottom of a kettle, the sulphur is mixed with hot water and then poured over the lime, and enough water is added to slake the lime to a smooth even paste. The heat and chemical action of the slaking lime go far to dissolve the sulphur. Hot water is then added and the mixture boiled from thirty to fifty minutes and the mass is then diluted to 45 or 50 gallons. A third way is to place forty pounds of lime in the bottom of a barrel, pour over it ten gallons of boiling water in which twenty pounds of sulphur have been carefully mixed, cover with burlap bags, blanket or other thick cloth, and let it cook for about thirty minutes, then add six pounds of caustic soda, two pounds at a time, which will prolong the boiling for fifteen or twenty minutes. The mixture is

then diluted with water preferably hot to make fifty gallons. This method was practiced by a large number of the most intelligent orchardists around Smyrna last winter and spring and wherever the application was thoroughly made, the results on peach and plum trees were absolutely satisfactory. In all cases the best quality of recently burned stone lime is to be used. Air slaked lime is absolutely without value.

Nearly all the experiment stations in the Eastern States are still working on this problem, and many valuable bulletins have been published during the year giving the results of their work. The following letters recently received are of interest:

From Professor Thomas B. Symons, State Entomologist, College Park, Maryland:

"I have your communication of November 28 and beg to say that as yet I find the lime-sulphur-salt wash to be the best remedy for the San Jose Scale, and from my experiments I have justified myself in reducing the mixture below that stated in my circular bulletin, a copy of which I enclose. The best remedy I have found and the mode of making is also given, together with the experiments with various other patent insecticides. Would say that I am recommending this mixture for both apple and peach trees. I have heard that the lime-sulphur-salt wash would hurt the twigs of apples, but I think it was a mistake as I have not observed any such injury and I am recommending it for all fruit trees."

From Professor J. L. Phillips, State Entomologist, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Your favor of the 28th inst. to hand and carefully noted. In reply am mailing you a copy of Bulletin 141, and wish to state that we have found the lime-sulphur-salt wash, made as recommended in this bulletin, to give entire satisfaction. This wash has been as successful on apple and pear as on peach and plum. It was uniformly successful even in cases where rain fell almost immediately after it was applied. We shall continue to recommend the use of the lime-sulphur preparation on all kinds of fruit trees when it is necessary to treat them for the San Jose Scale. A further study of the use of air slaked lime convinces us that this material is unfit for making the lime-sulphur preparation. Lime that is completely air slaked will not unite with sulphur. The promising results obtained in the earlier work was.

misleading because of the fact that the lime was only partially air slaked. Neither uncooked lime-sulphur wash nor wash made by adding caustic soda have given satisfactory results in our experiments. I will discuss this subject before the Horticultural Society in December, and should you care especially for copy of this paper, write me and I will have one forwarded to you."

From Professor John B. Smith, State Entomologist, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

"I have yours of the 26th inst. and really do not know just how I should answer. Our success has not been up to our hopes in the dealings with the San Jose Scale in New Jersey. The lime-sulphur-salt wash has proved ineffective on apples and pear and only reasonably effective on peach and plum. Nevertheless I am suggesting a continuance of the same treatment with the addition of the limoid-kerosene mixtures experimentally. If we can get a satisfactory soluble petroleum, this will reach the point."

From Professor P. J. Parrott, Entomologist, Geneva, New York.

"In reply to your letter, I would say that for average orchardists I prefer the lime-sulphur wash, consisting of 15 pounds of lime, 15 pounds of sulphur, and 50 gallons of water, fits or who do not wish to go to the expense of erecting the same, I am advising the lime-sulphur-caustic sado wash, prepared as directed in Bulletin 247. By means of these sprays we have been able to control the scale upon plums, peaches, pears moderate-sized apple trees. We have abandoned entirely the use of whale-oil soap and petroleum but we are contemplating extensive tests with the kerosene lime wash, which has given rather satisfactory results."

From Professor W. E. Britton, State Entomologist, New Haven, Connecticut.

"I am sending you a copy of our Bulletin 146, which is just being sent out, giving the results of our spraying tests during the past season to kill the San Jose Scale insect. We believe that the boiled lime and sulphur mixture without the salt, is as good as anything that we have used in spraying peach, plum, apple and pear trees. On large apple and pear trees where the bark is rough it is a much more difficult matter to hold the scale in check, although I fully believe that the insect spreads less rapidly upon such trees."

From Professor A. F. Burgess, Chief Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

"In reply to your letter of the 26th inst. concerning the best remedies for San Jose Scale, I will say that we have found during the past year that a wash made of 50 pounds of lime and 50 pounds of sulphur to one hundred and fifty gallons of water has been very satisfactory on all kinds of trees and shrubs. The lime and sulphur is boiled vigorously for one hour before applying. Most of the fruit growers in this State prefer to spray late in the winter or early in the spring, as this gives them an opportunity to prune their trees before the treatment is applied. I believe this is the best time to treat the trees, although we have been successful in an experimental way in spraying in the fall. Only a limited number of experiments have been tried with summer treatment; this does not appear to be a very satisfactory way of fighting the San Jose Scale, as it only serves to check the increase of the insect, and several summer treatments are not nearly so satisfactory as a thorough spraying during the winter with the lime and sulphur wash."

OTHER INSECTS.

The orchard inspectors were constantly finding other kinds of scale insects which caused more or less confusion. The Forbes Scale very closely resembles the San Jose Scale but is found more generally upon the bodies and large branches of trees, and is ordinarily not numerous enough to cause serious damage. The Scurfy Scale is more common on apple trees but is found occasionally on a large number of species. The Oyster Shell Bark Louse is also found upon several kinds of fruit and shade trees but seldom causes serious loss. The Peach Lecanium, the Tulip Scale and other forms of scale insects are frequently seen and cause some temporary damage. The remedies that are effective for the San Jose Scale are even more readily effective against these other forms of scale insects. Many farmers now spray regularly with Paris green or other arsenites for the codling moth, worms, caterpillars and all such insects as get their food by biting and chewing instead of sucking the juice of the plant.

PEACH YELLOWS.

The orchard inspectors were directed to keep a careful lookout for all cases of peach yellows and it is gratifying that this fatal malady seems to be almost quiescent. Here and there a

«diseased tree is found, but it is the general practice among the peach growers to destroy the trees immediately upon the discovery that they are affected with this disease. This practice has been encouraged by the State Board of Agriculture during the four years of its existence, as farmers have been warned repeatedly of the danger of allowing sick trees to stand in the orchard, and in cases of neglect they have been notified that it would be necessary for the Board to cause the trees to be destroyed and make the cost of such destruction a charge against the property of the owner.

FUNGIOUS DISEASES.

The common fungous diseases have not been unusually prevalent during the year, but there has been some increase in peach leaf curl in unsprayed orchards. It is worthy of note that the lime-sulphur spray put on at the usual time, that is in spring while the trees are still dormant, is an almost perfect remedy for leaf curl; and sprayed orchards this year were nearly free from this trouble. There is no doubt but that thorough and systematic spraying will very largely prevent all fungous diseases. It is of course not possible to exterminate them nor entirely to prevent damage and loss being caused by them, but careful experiments and general practice both indicate that a free and thorough use of bordeaux mixture persistently and as often as may be needed will prevent nearly all of this damage and loss. The bitter rot of apples, the scab or leaf blight of apples and pears, the monilia of peaches and plums, can all be controlled by the use of this remedy. The rust of asparagus readily yields to it; so do the ordinary blights of potatoes and there is reason to believe, that excellent results would follow its application to tomatoes. Most farmers spray their tomato plants frequently with this mixture while in the seed bed and often dip them into it at planting and this practice is of great value as a preventive of blight. But if the spraying were continued after the plants were set in the field, the crop would be increased from 25 to 50 per cent and the quality of the tomatoes would be improved.

DUST SPRAYS.

Dust sprays have been used in some form for many years, but only recently have they come into use on a large scale in orchards. On rough hilly land they are extremely convenient obviating the necessity of hauling water. The apparatus needed for their application is light, may be operated by a boy and a

light wagon drawn by one horse is all that is necessary. Dust sprays have been tried in Kent County this year and have given satisfaction and their use next year, in an experimental way at least, will be encouraged.

NURSERY INSPECTION.

The inspection of nurseries serves to cut off in some measure the source of supply of certain insects and diseases. The law requires that all trees found affected in the nursery with dangerous insects or diseases, shall be destroyed, and a regulation of the Board requires that all nursery stock shall be fumigated with hydro-cyanic acid gas. Failure to comply with this regulation is a sufficient cause for revoking the certificate given to a nurseryman.

BULLETIN ON USEFUL BIRDS.

Mr. C. J. Pennock, Ornithologist of the Board, prepared an excellent bulletin about some of our useful birds, in which the hawks, owls, woodpeckers, chimney swift and purple martin are described. Two thousand copies of this bulletin have been printed for distribution.

ANTHRAX.

While the law which prescribes the duties of the State Board of Agriculture specifically states that the Board shall take steps to abate and eradicate the diseases of live stock, there are certain specific laws which require the Governor to take action when there are outbreaks of such diseases as anthrax and other contagious and infectious diseases of the lower animals. On July 22, Dr. J. R. Kuhns, of Dover, reported to the Board that he had been called to the farm of Samuel W. Hall, tenanted by Calvin Clark, on the Murderkill River below Frederica, to prescribe for a sick mule; and that all indications pointed to anthrax. Dr. Kuhns was instructed to return to the Hall place, to get blood of the animal and also to get blood from any other suspicious cases or any that had just died, and send to the State Bacteriological Laboratory at Newark for the determination of the disease. This was done. The Laboratory examination showed the trouble to be anthrax. By the time this determination had been made Dr. McDowell, of Middletown, had been called to go with Dr. Kuhns into the infected territory, between the Murderkill and Mispillion rivers, when a hasty examination was sufficient to show that the disease had already become

somewhat widespread over the territory which would make its extermination an exceedingly difficult task. When these facts were made known to your Excellency, the Board was requested by you to assist in the work of bringing the outbreak under control. To your promptness in action and excellent judgment is in large measure due the success of the course of procedure adopted. The Board agreed for its part to co-operate in the work to the absolute limit of its available funds. It was decided to send veterinarians into the infected territory to inoculate with anthrax virus all the cattle and horses upon the farms and marshes that had been exposed to the disease. Drs. Kuhns and McDowell were employed to do this work. The State Laboratory at Newark furnished the virus promptly as ordered.

A few days later suspicious cases developed in Sussex County which also proved upon examination of blood at the Bacteriological Laboratory to be anthrax. Dr. Henry Marshall, of Georgetown, was put in charge of the work in Sussex County. The reports of these veterinarians show that in Kent County there were inoculated 788 horses and 1,922 cattle, and in Sussex County — horses and — cattle. It is impossible to determine the exact number of animals lost, but it is between two hundred and fifty and three hundred. The fund under the control of your Excellency and all the available funds of the Board have been used to pay the expenses of the veterinarians and for the labor and expense necessary to secure the prompt burning of the cattle that had died on the marshes. The veterinarians have not, therefore, been paid for their services, but the State Board of Agriculture has agreed to recommend that the Legislature pay these veterinarians a proper amount for their services. These services were very faithfully performed under extreme difficulties.

The experience in Delaware has emphasized the supreme importance of prevention in this dread disease. An ounce of prevention is worth many times a pound of cure. Cremation of the carcasses of all animals dead from this disease is a vital necessity and every encouragement should be given and every means taken to secure such cremation. The present allowance of \$8.00 for the cremation of a carcass of a horse, mule or cow is barely sufficient to pay the mere cost of cremation. Farmers are therefore indifferent to the matter so far as a consideration of this allowance is concerned and often they do not realize the danger to themselves and the neighborhood of allowing such

carcasses to go uncremated, and consequently they are very much inclined to drag them into the woods, contaminating the ground they are dragged over and then leave them for the buzzards and dogs to distribute widely. It is respectfully recommended that the allowance for cremation be increased to such amount as may offer a sufficient inducement to insure the prompt cremation of all carcasses.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The great white plague, while, perhaps, not so terrible in Delaware as in some other lands, is the most serious of the diseases that afflict men. It is the general opinion among medical and veterinary practitioners that tuberculosis in the domestic animals and especially in dairy cows is one of the important sources of this malady in the human being. It is plain, therefore, that herds of dairy cattle at least should be subject to State inspection, and it is the purpose of the State Board of Agriculture to give this matter especial attention. We recommend that the Legislature enact law by which the powers of the Board may be more explicitly stated, and that some compensation be allowed to the owners of such cattle when their destruction becomes necessary to the health of the people.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Last season the Farmers' Institutes were held in December, and a summary of attendance was given in the report of the Board for 1903. A successful spraying demonstration was given under the auspices of the Board at Wyoming on Tuesday, March 1, and as it was somewhat stormy that day, it was repeated two days later. A little later another demonstration was given at Bridgeville. At these demonstrations numerous spraying outfits were exhibited in operation and several mixtures were made in the presence of those in attendance. The result was a decided stimulous to the practice of spraying throughout both counties. For the present season Kent and Sussex have outlined their work and have placed it in the hands of the director appointed by the Board. Two series of meetings will be held of one day in each place, each series covering both counties. These meetings will be addressed mainly by successful Delaware farmers who have already shown by their institute work that they are forceful speakers, clear thinkers, of careful and extensive practical knowledge, and thus eminently qualified for this service. The good results of Farmers' Institute work are

becoming more apparent every year. Methods of farming are improving. The farms are better tilled, more productive and more profitable; the homes are happier and more comfortable. Farmers are more in love with their calling, and there is now a distinct tendency for the young men and the young women to stay on the farm. Some of the brightest and best of our young people are taking special courses in institutions of learning to fit them for the business of agriculture.

Following the work of Mr. Fred. H. Rankins, of Illinois, in our institutes last winter, the State Board of Agriculture distributed samples of corn of six or eight varieties to a number of farmers in different parts of the State for testing and comparison with the varieties which they are growing, and this will be followed by plans to commence systematic breeding of our best varieties of this valuable plant in order to improve it in quality and productiveness. Delaware produces about 5,000,000 bushels of corn annually, an average of a little less than 25 bushels per acre. By breeding alone varieties may be improved so that this yield can be increased from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., and it is doubtless true that improved methods of cultivation will follow increased attention to breeding, so that it is quite possible to double the corn crop of the State without an increase of acreage. The Farmers' Institute is the most available means of bringing to the farmers the information necessary to accomplish this result.

It has become apparent that the institute movement is a great educational force, the influences of which are felt in every part of the State, influences which not only tend to the improvement of agriculture, but also act as a stimulus and awakener of thought, to more reading and better reading, to the intelligence and efficiency of the farmers, and to the attractiveness of country life. There is now an international organization of Farmers' Institute workers, formed a few years ago, which has been extremely useful in systematizing the work and aiding the movement in many ways. It has been the privilege of the director to attend several meetings of this organization and much of the success of the institute work in this State is due to the information and inspiration received from this source.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

An Agricultural Conference was held in the State House on December 6 and 7, 1904, and was attended by representative

farmers and citizens from all parts of the State. The following program indicates the character of the conference; the papers read were instructive and valuable, and are submitted as a part of this report and we recommend that at least 5,000 copies be printed for general distribution.

PROGRAM OF THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

1. Anthrax:
 - Dr. A. T. Neale, Newark, Del.
 - Dr. Henry Marshall, Georgetown.
 - Dr. H. B. McDowell, Middletown.
 - Dr. J. R. Kuhns, Dover.
2. Tuberculosis:
 - John J. Black, M. D., New Castle.
3. The Work of the State Board of Health:
 - Dr. E. W. Cooper, Camden.
 - Dr. Alex. Lowber, Wilmington.
4. The Bacteriological Laboratory:
 - Prof. F. D. Chester, Newark.
5. What Delaware College Offers Farmers:
 - Dr. George A. Harter, Newark.
6. The Free Public Schools; Their Condition and Needs:
 - Prof. A. R. Spaid, Wilmington.
 - Prof. J. E. Carroll, Dover.
 - Prof. John D. Brooks, Milford.
7. The Care of Our Prisoners:
 - Hon. D. W. Corbit, Odessa.
8. Our Horticultural Interests:
 - Hon. Charles Wright, Seaford.
9. The Birds of Delaware:
 - Charles J. Pennock, Kennett Square.
10. Improvement of the Public Roads:
 - Cornelius J. Horrigan, Wilmington, President State Highway Commission.
11. The Relation of the Farmers' Institute Movement to the Agricultural Experiment Station Work:

Hon. John Hamilton, Washington, D. C., Farmers' Institute Specialist.

12. Farmers' Institute in Delaware:
Hon. R. M. Cooper, Cheswold.

The financial statement itemized is as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1904.

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| Jan. 7, balance in hand..... | \$447.92 |
| April 12, State appropriation..... | 3,000.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,447.92 |

Expenditures.

1904.

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| Feb. 16, William H. Moore..... | \$ 3.00 |
| Feb. 17, J. T. Shallcross..... | 20.00 |
| Feb. 17, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 20.00 |
| Feb. 17, S. H. Messick..... | 60.00 |
| Feb. 17, Insecticide Oil..... | 23.60 |
| Mar. 1, Wesley Webb..... | 80.00 |
| Mar. 1, George W. Baker..... | 2.75 |
| Mar. 9, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 23.00 |
| Mar. 6, The Sentinel Printing Company..... | 3.00 |
| April 2, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 6.25 |
| April 4, J. B. Lippencott Company..... | 2.50 |
| April 6, A. O. Friedel..... | 33.72 |
| April 6, H. C. Richardson..... | 55.03 |
| April 13, Diamond State Telephone Company..... | 10.13 |
| April 13, Arthur F. Thomas Company..... | 5.29 |
| April 13, C. Walter Collins..... | 18.01 |
| April 19, Robert H. Vandyke..... | 2.15 |
| May 3, Postmaster at Dover..... | 45.00 |
| May 3, H. C. Richardson..... | 76.26 |
| May 9, A. O. Friedel..... | 52.10 |
| May 9, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 40.00 |
| May 9, J. T. Shallcross..... | 40.00 |
| May 9, D. S. Lake..... | 4.15 |
| May 14, Houghton, Mifflin Company..... | 1.00 |
| May 17, H. C. Layton..... | 11.10 |

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|---|-------|
| May 30, Wesley Webb..... | 91.00 |
| June 3, A. O. Friedel..... | 50.83 |
| June 3, H. C. Richardson..... | 58.30 |
| June 28, Wesley Webb..... | 83.00 |
| July 2, A. O. Friedel..... | 51.36 |
| July 2, H. C. Webb..... | 18.00 |
| July 8, M. T. Griffith..... | 5.10 |
| July 8, H. C. Richardson..... | 59.00 |
| July 19, Diamond State Telephone Company..... | 6.85 |
| July 19, C. Walter Collins..... | 34.42 |
| Aug. 2, Wesley Webb..... | 82.55 |
| Aug. 2, H. C. Webb..... | 44.56 |
| Aug. 2, A. O. Friedel..... | 56.00 |
| Aug. 8, H. C. Richardson..... | 69.25 |
| Aug. 8, Expenses at Milford..... | 12.00 |
| Aug. 8, Dr. J. R. Kuhns..... | 82.15 |
| Aug. 8, Dr. H. B. McDowell..... | 36.80 |
| Aug. 8, B. F. Simmons..... | 7.25 |
| Aug. 9, The Sentinel Printing Company..... | 5.45 |
| Aug. 15, Charles M. Macklin..... | 98.00 |
| Aug. 15, Dr. H. B. McDowell..... | 12.40 |
| Aug. 15, Dr. J. R. Kuhns..... | 51.15 |
| Aug. 22, Dr. H. B. McDowell..... | 12.25 |
| Aug. 22, Dr. J. R. Kuhns..... | 47.25 |
| Aug. 22, C. Walter Collins..... | 63.83 |
| Aug. 27, Dr. Henry Marshall..... | 97.60 |
| Aug. 30, Dr. H. B. McDowell..... | 14.00 |
| Aug. 30, Dr. J. R. Kuhns..... | 49.75 |
| Sept. 6, H. C. Webb..... | 58.90 |
| Sept. 6, Dr. H. B. McDowell..... | 14.15 |
| Sept. 6, Dr. J. R. Kuhns..... | 37.85 |
| Sept. 7, H. C. Richardson..... | 74.15 |
| Sept. 7, Dr. Henry Marshall..... | 39.46 |
| Sept. 9, C. Walter Collins..... | 62.28 |
| Sept. 13, M. T. Griffith..... | 52.29 |
| Sept. 13, Dr. Henry Marshall..... | 15.94 |
| Sept. 15, Dr. H. B. McDowell..... | 11.75 |
| Sept. 15, Dr. J. R. Kuhns..... | 29.92 |
| Sept. 16, Dr. Henry Marshall..... | 25.19 |
| Sept. 16, Charles M. Macklin..... | 84.00 |
| Sept. 19, Dr. J. R. Kuhns..... | 20.58 |
| Sept. 19, Dr. H. B. McDowell..... | 7.25 |
| Sept. 30, Dr. H. B. McDowell..... | 6.50 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Sept. 30, Dr. J. R. Kuhns..... | 21.73 |
| Oct. 1, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 50.00 |
| Oct. 1, J. T. Shallcross..... | 50.00 |
| Oct. 1, S. H. Messick..... | 90.00 |
| Oct. 12, A. O. Friedel..... | 64.92 |
| Oct. 12, The Diamond State Telephone Company..... | 15.99 |
| Oct. 12, Dr. J. R. Kuhns..... | 27.43 |
| Oct. 12, H. C. Richardson..... | 70.25 |
| Oct. 14, Charles M. Macklin..... | 28.00 |
| Nov. 2, A. O. Friedel..... | 76.49 |
| Nov. 2, C. J. Pennock..... | 25.00 |
| Nov. 10, The State Sentinel Printing Company..... | 2.75 |
| Nov. 14, H. C. Richardson..... | 60.85 |
| Nov. 18, A. J. Kooch..... | 5.72 |
| Dec. 2, H. C. Richardson..... | 60.50 |
| Dec. 2, Postmaster at Dover..... | 10.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,038.63 |
| Balance in hand Dec. 2, 1904..... | 409.29 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,447.92 |

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

To His Excellency, Hon. John Hunn,
Governor of Delaware.

The work of the Commission has developed steadily from its creation in April, 1903, to the present time, and experience has shown us that such work as this is necessarily a matter of growth, or gradual development. It is impossible to open all avenues at once, and every new avenue opened leads into another often a broader one, and one agency put into operation frequently makes it possible to employ another. In other words there must be seed sowing before harvest; and a small successful harvest furnishes seed for greater harvests to follow. The Commission has during the year extended its system of advertising in the leading newspapers in Canada, New England, New York and the Northwest. Not only have advertisements been placed in the regular advertising columns of these papers, but

letters descriptive of Delaware, the character and condition of crops, and other matters, have been sent to these papers and have been published. In response to this class of advertising more than two thousand inquiries have been received at the office of the Commission asking for further information about the State. These inquiries have come chiefly from the countries where the papers in which the advertising was placed, have been printed, but some of these publications have a nearly world-wide circulation, and some returns have come from nearly all parts of the globe. To all these, inquirers have been written personal letters and there have also been sent them circulars, reports of the State Board of Agriculture, maps of Delaware, reports of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, and other publications giving the information demanded. As a result a considerable number of prosperous and intelligent farmers have come to the State and purchased farms and homes for themselves. A much larger number have visited the State to investigate our conditions and many of these have returned with the intention of selling out where they now live and returning to Delaware to live. Many of these new comers have rendered valuable assistance to the Commission by furnishing the names of friends and acquaintances to whom information has been forwarded, and also by writing personal letters to their friends and articles for publication in their home newspapers. Every man who finds a suitable home in Delaware and is satisfied with it, becomes a voluntary agent for bringing in other settlers. The information thus furnished is of the greatest possible value as these new comers see our conditions from the same viewpoint as that of their neighbors.

A meeting of our new settlers, more especially those from Canada, was held on the 12th of July at the home of Mr. J. F. Elliott, of Wyoming. The whole day was spent in festivities, in comparing notes of experiences and in noting the contrast between their present and their former home. We are informed that there were but very few in the gathering who were disappointed or dissatisfied with their new surroundings. Mr. Elliot, at whose home the meeting was held, visited Delaware last year as a result of correspondence with the Commission and was so well pleased that he returned to Ontario, sold his property there and in the spring came back and bought a nice little home at Wyoming, consisting of a comfortable dwelling, outbuildings and thirteen acres of land, and although he has been accustomed to living on large farms, he freely asserts that he never knew the

comforts and joys of life until this season. Berries, peaches and other fruits, and vegetables, which were regarded as luxuries in his former home were things of daily use on his table all the season, freshly picked from his own vines and trees.

The Commission having learned that Mr. Elliott had a somewhat extensive acquaintance in different parts of Ontario, secured his services; and accompanied by Mr. Webb, the Secretary of the Commission, sent him on a trip through that province. The country along the southwestern shore of Lake Ontario, the fertile section around Waterloo and Perth Counties, the rough, rocky and nearly barren peninsula between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay and the section lying along the Canadian Pacific from Owen Sound to Toronto, were visited. A large number of farmers and other residents of that country were met. Literature was distributed; articles of general information and advertisements were inserted in the local papers at different points visited and much interest was awakened. Waterloo and Perth counties are fertile sections, where the farmers are generally prosperous, but whose sons and daughters are leaving home to try their fortunes in other parts of the world. They are strong, hardy, well educated people, and we are confident that many of them can be persuaded to come to Delaware. Waterloo county was settled in large part by Pennsylvania Germans, and hence, they regard this country as their home-land. The narrow peninsula between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay was covered with timber until about twenty-five years ago, is about sixty miles in length and ten or fifteen miles in width, and for the most part is practically worthless for agricultural purposes. The timber has now been nearly all cut away and the inhabitants are looking for homes elsewhere. They are industrious, honest people, and will make first class citizens wherever they go. It should be an easy matter to bring a large colony of them to Delaware. The next step for us is to send agents into these sections to call the people together in mass meetings in school houses and halls, explain to them what Delaware offers and then assist them to find suitable homes among us.

The Commission has prepared and is having printed a somewhat elaborate booklet of fifty-two pages containing a number of fine half-tone cuts, which we trust will prove an effective means of presenting the prominent features of Delaware in an attractive form. The edition will consist of five thousand

copies, which will be distributed as widely and judiciously as possible.

The labor question has troubled the farmers of Delaware as it has troubled farmers and other people all over the United States and elsewhere. The Commission has been able to furnish some relief. We beg to suggest that it would be entirely proper, as well as a very wise and useful proceeding to ask Congress to allow a representative of Delaware and Pennsylvania to go to Europe and bring over at least a thousand able-bodied men and women under contract to work on farms, or at least that labor at stipulated wages would be assured them for a period of one year. This cannot be done without action by Congress as it would be in violation of the labor contract law.

An itemized statement of the expenditures of the Commission is as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Receipts.

1904.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Jan. 2, balance in hand..... | \$1,051.28 |
| June 8, State appropriation..... | 1,000.00 |
| Oct. 14, State appropriation..... | 1,000.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,051.28 |

Expenditures.

1904.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Jan. 2, Wesley Webb..... | \$179.53 |
| Jan. 2, Postmaster at Dover..... | 36.50 |
| Jan. 7, Sentinel Printing Company..... | 23.50 |
| Jan. 7, C. W. Fisher..... | 2.50 |
| Jan. 13, William K. Hoskins..... | 2.00 |
| Jan. 13, Graham & Company..... | 8.95 |
| Jan. 13, The Mail Printing Company..... | 6.40 |
| Jan. 13, Manitoba Free Press Company..... | 4.75 |
| Jan. 20, George W. Baker..... | 3.63 |
| Jan. 26, Gatchel & Manning..... | 68.80 |
| Jan. 28, E. L. Cross..... | 12.00 |
| Feb. 5, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 32.00 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Feb. 5, The Merchantile Company..... | 5.15 |
| Feb. 16, Graham & Company..... | 7.16 |
| Feb. 16, The Mail Printing Company..... | 5.12 |
| Feb. 22, The Sentinel Printing Company..... | 26.25 |
| Mar. 1, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 32.00 |
| Mar. 1, Postmaster at Dover..... | 35.00 |
| Mar. 1, Manitoba Free Press Company..... | 3.80 |
| Mar. 9, The Mail Printing Company..... | 4.93 |
| Mar. 10, J. T. Shallcross..... | 41.67 |
| Mar. 10, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 41.67 |
| Mar. 10, S. H. Messick..... | 41.66 |
| Mar. 23, Oronge. Judd Company..... | 6.75 |
| Mar. 23, Graham & Company..... | 3.16 |
| April 2, Manitoba Free Press Company..... | 3.76 |
| April 4, Wesley Webb, March and April..... | 173.20 |
| April 4, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 40.00 |
| April 13, The Mail Printing Company..... | 5.94 |
| April 13, The Sentinel Printing Company..... | 10.75 |
| April 13, Graham & Company..... | 8.95 |
| April 19, George W. Baker..... | 2.50 |
| April 19, A. J. Kooch..... | 5.14 |
| April 28, Orange Judd Company..... | 6.60 |
| May 3, Wesley Webb..... | 94.32 |
| May 3, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 32.00 |
| May 14, Graham & Company..... | 7.16 |
| May 14, The Mail Printing Company..... | 4.74 |
| May 17, Wesley Webb..... | 75.00 |
| May 17, Orange Judd Company..... | 14.65 |
| May 25, The Sentinel Printing Company..... | 61.47 |
| May 30, J. F. Elliott..... | 19.62 |
| May 30, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 32.00 |
| May 30, The Rural Publishing Company..... | 20.00 |
| June 10, The Mail Printing Company..... | 6.71 |
| June 10, Graham & Company..... | 7.16 |
| June 25, Underwood Typewriter Company..... | 42.75 |
| June 25, Orange Judd Company..... | 11.72 |
| June 28, Rittenger & Motz..... | 4.00 |
| June 28, Telegraph Printing Company..... | 9.00 |
| June 28, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 32.00 |
| July 2, The Rural Publishing Company..... | 16.00 |
| July 8, Ullery & Company..... | 8.00 |
| July 8, Graham & Company..... | 8.95 |
| July 14, Prairie Farmer Publishing Company..... | 8.55 |

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|---|--------|
| July 19, The Mail Printing Company..... | 7.90 |
| July 19, The Sentinel Printing Company..... | 9.00 |
| July 19, J. T. Shallcross..... | 50.00 |
| July 19, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 50.00 |
| Aug. 2, The Rural New Yorker..... | 20.00 |
| Aug. 2, Luther Tucker & Son..... | 26.00 |
| Aug. 2, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 40.00 |
| Aug. 2, Orange Judd Company..... | 6.60 |
| Aug. 2, Globe Printing Company..... | 5.88 |
| Aug. 8, Postmaster at Dover..... | 60.50 |
| Aug. 8, Ullery & Company..... | 5.00 |
| Aug. 8, The Mail Printing Company..... | 3.91 |
| Aug. 8, Graham & Company..... | 3.35 |
| Aug. 8, The Rural New Yorker..... | 4.00 |
| Aug. 22, Orange Judd Company..... | 8.25 |
| Sept. 6, Wesley Webb..... | 85.20 |
| Sept. 6, Graham & Company..... | 2.60 |
| Sept. 9, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 40.00 |
| Sept. 13, F. S. Webster Company..... | 4.00 |
| Sept. 13, The Mail Printing Company..... | 1.56 |
| Sept. 19, Globe Printing Company..... | 2.62 |
| Sept. 19, Orange Judd Company..... | 6.60 |
| Sept. 30, F. S. Webster Company..... | 2.25 |
| Sept. 30, Merchantile Printing Company..... | 4.20 |
| Sept. 30, Gatchel & Manning..... | 2.75 |
| Oct. 1, A. W. Slaymaker..... | 50.00 |
| Oct. 1, J. T. Shallcross..... | 50.00 |
| Oct. 1, S. H. Messick..... | 100.00 |
| Oct. 12, Sentinel Printing Company..... | 32.00 |
| Oct. 12, The Mail Printing Company..... | 1.74 |
| Oct. 12, Graham & Company..... | 2.08 |
| Oct. 12, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 32.00 |
| Oct. 12, Wesley Webb..... | 94.30 |
| Oct. 18, Globe Printing Company..... | 1.31 |
| Oct. 18, C. A. Flemming & Son..... | 8.94 |
| Oct. 18, Orange Judd Company..... | 4.95 |
| Nov. 2, Wesley Webb..... | 77.43 |
| Nov. 2, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 32.00 |
| Nov. 2, Montreal Star Publishing Company..... | 5.50 |
| Nov. 10, The Mail Printing Company..... | 3.58 |
| Nov. 10, Strawbridge & Clothier..... | 3.00 |
| Nov. 14, Globe Printing Company..... | 3.59 |
| Dec. 1, Wesley Webb..... | 78.00 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Dec. 1, Carrie G. Ritter..... | 32.00 |
| Balance | 574.42 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,051.28. |

Mr. Abbott moved that further reading of the Governor's Message be dispensed with until Monday morning and that the Clerk have five hundred copies printed for distribution,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Abbott moved that the House adjourn until Monday morning, at 10.30 o'clock,

Which motion

Prevailed.

January 16, 1905—11 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Garrison, Hanby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Meredith, J. G., Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Wilson, Wright.

Journal read and approved.

The Reading Clerk was sworn in.

The reports of the Insurance Commissioner and State Board of Education were presented.

Mr. Abbott moved that the report of the Insurance Commissioner be read.

Mr. Abbott moved that the report be accepted and spread on the minutes. Carried.

Further reading of the report be dispensed with, and 1,000 copies ordered printed by the Clerk.

Mr. Miller moved that the report of the Highway Commissioner be read.

Mr. Miller moved that the report be accepted, and that the Clerk have 500 copies printed for distribution,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Lyons gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An Act requiring and enforcing payment to the County Treasurer of all fees of certain county officers, regulating ac-

counts of fees and audits thereof, and fixing the compensation of such county officers and of their deputies and clerks.

Mr. Baggs gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An Act to repeal Chapter 646, Volume 19, Laws of Delaware, in regard to licensing taverns, ale houses and victualing houses.

Mr. Baggs gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An act to amend Chapter 378, Volume 20, Laws of Delaware.

Mr. Jester gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An act to provide for the reorganization and control of the Public Schools of the City of Wilmington.

Mr. Jester gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An act to further define and enlarge the duties of the Auditor of Accounts and persons having the custody of moneys belonging to the State.

Mr. Jester gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An act to authorize the Prothonotary of New Castle County to make a certain Judgment Index.

Mr. Jester gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An act to provide for a County Morgue and for the office of Superintendent thereof, in and for New Castle County.

Mr. Benson gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An act to change the time of making assessments in Kent County, returning the same to the Levy Court, to change the time of appeals and of issuing duplicates and warrants to Collectors.

Mr. Sevier gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled :

An act to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Wilmington to make an annual appropriation to the Union Fire Co. No. 11, to maintain a steam fire engine and combination chemical and hose wagon.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled :

An act fixing the manner in which real estate shall hereafter be assessed in this State.

Mr. W. S. Meredith gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled :

An act to limit the age and employment hours of children and minors in cities and towns with a population exceeding 10,000, and to appoint an inspector for the enforcement of the same.

Mr. W. S. Meredith gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled :

An act to authorize the Mayor and Council of Wilmington, Delaware, to appropriate money for the Brandywine Fire Co., No. 10, of Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. W. S. Meredith gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled :

An act to limit the age and employment hours of minors and children, and to appoint an inspector for the enforcement of the same.

Mr. Murray gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled :

An act to authorize the Governor to appoint a Notary Public, to reside in North Murderkill Hundred.

Mr. Murray gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled :

An act to authorize the Governor to appoint a Justice of the Peace, to reside in North Murderkill Hundred.

Mr. Stafford gave notice that on to-morrow or some future

day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An act to provide for the support of the Independent Fire Co., of Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Stafford gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled:

An act for the protection of certain fish in the waters and streams of New Castle County, other than tidal waters.

Mr. Prettyman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the reporters be furnished with an outfit of supplies, the same as the members,

Which, on motion of Mr. Abbott, Was adopted.

Mr. Murray offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chaplain and Page be furnished with the same supplies as the members,

Which, on motion of Mr. Abbott, Was adopted.

Invitation to the House to attend the annual meeting at Seaford, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, this week, of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, was presented.

Mr. Meredith moved that the invitation be received and accepted,

Which motion Prevailed.

Invitation from F. I. DuPont to attend a public meeting to be held in the Grand Opera House, January 19, 1905, at 8 o'clock, at Wilmington.

Motion that the invitation be accepted,

Which motion Prevailed.

Mr. Abbott moved that the House take a recess until 2 o'clock,

Which motion Prevailed.

Same Day—2 o'clock, P. M.

House met pursuant to recess.

Mr. Wilson moved that the report of the State Board of Education be read,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Wilson moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Education as soon as appointed, and the Committee have 500 copies printed.

On motion of Mr. Baggs the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

January 17, 1905—11 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Baggs, Bennum, Benson, Cooper, Davis, Eastburn, Ellis, D. W., Ellis, E. P., Garrison, Hanby, Hart, Jester, Lingo, Lyons, Mahoney, Marshall, Meredith, W. S., Meredith, J. G., Messick, Miller, Murray, McGinnis, Pennington, Prettyman, Sevier, Smith, Stafford, Stevenson, Townsend, Vandenburg, Wilson, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

Journal read, part of it dispensed with.

Mr. Abbott moved that the House take a recess until 11.25 o'clock,

Which motion

Prevailed.

House called to order at expiration of recess.

JOINT SESSION.

Joint meeting for the purpose of attending the inauguration of Preston Lea, Governor-elect.

The hour having arrived for the joint meeting, in pursuance of resolution, the members of the two Houses, preceded by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and accompanied by their Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the Opera House.

The General Assembly, being thus convened, the Governor-elect, attended by the Joint Committee of the two Houses, and by Hon. Wm. H. Boyce, Hon. James Pennewill, Hon. C. R. Layton, Hon. J. R. Nicholson, Governor Hunn and Staff, Hon. J. Frank Allee, Hon. L. H. Ball, Hon. J. L. Cahall, Rev. L. E. Barrett, and others, were ushered upon the platform, and inauguration ceremonies were conducted as follows: