

Same Day—3:00 o'clock P. M.

House met after recess.

Mrs. Hanby moved the House do now resolve itself into an Executive Session.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Virden on behalf of the Committee on Passed Bills reported as approved by the Governor the following:

H. B. No. 245	Approved April 14, 1925
H. B. No. 277	Approved April 14, 1925
H. B. No. 282	Approved April 14, 1925
H. B. No. 279	Approved April 14, 1925
H. C. R. No. 16	Approved April 11, 1925
H. B. No. 293	Approved April 14, 1925
H. B. No. 234	Approved April 9, 1925

April 16, 1925.

On motion of Mr. Hastings the House recessed until 3:40 o'clock P. M.

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Same Day—3:40 o'clock P. M.

House met after recess.

On motion of Mr. Wintrup the House recessed until 4:15 o'clock P. M.

Same Day—4:15 o'clock P. M.

House met after recess.

Mr. Wm. G. Taylor, Secretary of State, being admitted, presented to the House a message from His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Delaware, Robert P. Robinson.

The Speaker ordered the message read.

April 16, 1925.

The House of Representatives of the State of Delaware,  
Dover, Delaware.

Gentlemen:

I am submitting herewith letter received from Dr. Joseph H. Odell, President of the Delaware School Auxiliary Association, relating to House Bill No. 44, recently passed by our honorable body, and now before the Senate for consideration.

Very truly yours,

ROBT. P. ROBINSON,  
Governor.

April 15, 1925.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Delaware,

The Honorable Robert P. Robinson:

and

To the Honorable the Members of the General Assembly  
of the State of Delaware:

By unanimous action of the Trustees of the Delaware School Auxiliary Association I am authorized to make the following proposal:

If the House of Representatives' Bill No. 44 which has been passed by the House and is now before the Senate becomes a law requiring the issuance of \$2,000,000 bonds of the State of Delaware for the purposes of said bill in the year 1926, the Delaware School Auxiliary Association hereby agrees and guarantees that should the surplus of the School Fund on June 30, 1926 be insuf-

ficient to provide the sinking fund and interest on the said bonds for the terms July 1, 1926, January 1, 1927 and July 1, 1927, amounting to not more than \$210,000, then the Delaware School Auxiliary Association will pay into the School Fund of the State an amount sufficient to make up the sinking fund and the interest for the above mentioned terms.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH H. ODELL,  
President

On motion of Mr. Drexler the message from His Excellency, the Governor was received and ordered to be entered into the Journal.

The Speaker announced the signing of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 10.

Mr. Johnson, Secretary of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had not concurred in the following:

House Substitute for H. B. No. 44, entitled:

An Act to provide a Public School Building Program for the better establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of free Public Schools and to appropriate and to authorize the borrowing of money for certain recent and certain future school construction.

And returned the same to the House.

Mr. Johnson, Secretary of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had not concurred in the following:

House Substitute for H. B. No. 226, entitled:

An Act appropriating money to Delmar Consolidated District No. 163.

And returned the same to the House.

Mr. Johnson, Secretary of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had passed and requested the concurrence of the House in the following:

S. C. R. No. 11, entitled:

Be it Resolved by the Senate, The House Concurring Therein, That when the Session of the Legislative day Thursday, April 16, 1925, is at an end, the two Houses of the General Assembly shall adjourn sine die.

And presented the same to the House.

Mr. Drexler moved that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mr. Pierre S. duPont and those interested in the School Building Program.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Hastings, S. C. R. No. 11, entitled:

Be it Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring therein, That when the Session of the Legislative day, Thursday, April 16, 1925, is at and end, the two Houses of the General Assembly shall adjourn sine die.

Was taken up for consideration and read, by paragraphs, in order to pass the House.

Mr. Hastings moved the adoption of the Concurrent Resolution.

On the question "Shall the Resolution be adopted?"

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

YEAS—Messrs. Ashton, Cannon, Carrow, Croll, Curtis, Derrickson, Deputy, Dickerson, Drexler, Hanby, Hastings, Hilliard, Hollingsworth, Jones, Klair, Latchum, Lingo, Massey, Matthews, McCauley, Nickerson, Pardee, Phillips, Scheifele, Sebold, Short, Spicer, Stant, Steward, Townsend, Virden, Weer, White, Wintrup, Mr. Speaker—35.

NAYS—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative and the Concurrent Resolution having received the required constitutional majority, was declared adopted.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof and the resolution returned to that body.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Hastings as a member of the Commission created in House Joint Resolution No. 15.

On motion of Mr. Hastings the House recessed for 15 minutes.



Same Day—15 minutes later.

House met after recess.

The Speaker announced the signing of S. C. R. No. 11.

The Speaker announced the signing of S. B. No. 40.

On motion of Mr. Drexler, the present Session of the House of Representatives of the One Hundredth General Assembly of the State of Delaware adjourned, sine die.

BURTON S. HEAL,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.



# APPENDIX



## APPENDIX

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON

E. D. 7245 (Del. R., Phila-Sea)—7.

January 14, 1925.

Hon. Wm. D. Denney,  
Governor of Delaware  
Dover, Delaware.

My dear Governor:

In carrying out the project adopted by Congress for the improvement of Delaware River it is desirable for the Federal Government to have title to certain underwater areas, one in the vicinity of "Stony Point Shoal" and one near "Bulkhead Shoal" both of which are indicated in red on the accompanying map.

The economical conduct of the work requires that these areas be used as places for the deposit of material dredged in deepening the river channel, and it is intended to bulkhead them and fill them in with such material. The result of these operations will ultimately be that the submerged areas will be filled to an elevation above high water and be converted into fast land the ownership of which is important to the interests of the United States.

By an act approved April 4, 1907, the legislature of Delaware ceded and conveyed to the United States all the right, title and interest of the State in and to a certain submerged area in the river near Stony Point Shoal. On the area thus conveyed the island designated on the map as "Artificial Island" has been built up in the course of the river improvement and is in the possession of the Government. Inclosed herewith are drafts of two bills, following the lines of the aforesaid legislative act, in which the additional areas of submerged land now desired are definitely described. I shall be much gratified if you will bring this matter to the attention of the legislature of the State and use your good offices to secure such action as will vest in the United States title to those areas.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. WEEKS,  
Secretary of War.

Copies of subs 1-3 accomp'g

Drafts of two bills.

Coast survey chart No. 294.

AN ACT to cede to the United States certain lands under water in the Delaware River, for the purpose of aiding in the improvement of said river.

WHEREAS, The Federal Government is engaged in dredging and otherwise improving the bed of the Delaware River under authority of Congress, and in the course of such improvement it has been found necessary for the Government to construct a bulkhead around portions of what are known as "Dan Baker" and "Stony Point" shoals, so as to form a basin within which the material dredged from the channel was deposited, thereby forming an island; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Delaware, by an Act approved April fourth, one thousand nine hundred and seven, ceded jurisdiction over and conveyed to the United States all right, title, interest and property of the State of Delaware in and to the aforesaid area, except that the State of Delaware retained its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the land conveyed so far as that all civil and criminal process issued under any law of the State of Delaware might be executed in any part of the premises conveyed; and

WHEREAS, A stone dike has been constructed by the United States from the southerly end of the aforesaid island to the New Jersey shore of the Delaware River at Stony Point, thereby forming a basin between the aforesaid island and the New Jersey shore of the Delaware River within which it is the intention of the United States to deposit material dredged from the channel; and,

WHEREAS, When filled this area will form solid land above high water connecting the aforesaid island with the New Jersey shore of the Delaware River, which it is thought important to have in the possession and under the control of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States desires to acquire title to that portion of the river bottom of the Delaware River on which the aforesaid land is to be constructed; therefore,

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE:

1. That all the right, title, interest, and property of this state in and to certain submerged land in the Delaware River between the States of Delaware and New Jersey, the location of said land, with reference to the United States Engineer Department triangulation of the said river, being more specifically described as follows:

Beginning at a point A, distant four thousand three hun-

dred and fifteen (4,315) feet from triangulation station Stony Point on a line South sixty-five degrees forty-one minutes West ( $S\ 65^{\circ}41'0''\ W$ ) therefrom, and distant ten thousand eight hundred fifteen and nine-tenths (10,815.9) feet from triangulation station Hope on a line North sixty-two degrees fifty minutes and twenty-six seconds West ( $N\ 62^{\circ}50'26''\ W$ ) therefrom, this point A being also the point of beginning of the boundary of a parcel of land formerly ceded to the United States by the States of Delaware and New Jersey by acts approved April fourth, one thousand, nine hundred and seven, and March twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred ad seven, respectively; thence from A along the east boundary of the said land ceded to the United States by the following courses and distances; North seven degrees thirty-three minutes West ( $N\ 7^{\circ}33'0''\ W$ ) two thousand and six and two tenths (2,006.2) feet to B; thence North five degrees forty-seven minutes West ( $N\ 5^{\circ}47'0''\ W$ ) three hundred and eighty-two and six-tenths (282.6) feet to C; thence North three degrees fifty-three minutes West ( $N\ 3^{\circ}53'0''\ W$ ) eight thousand one hundred and fifty-five (8,155) feet to D; thence North seven degrees forty-nine minutes and twenty seconds West ( $N\ 7^{\circ}49'20''\ W$ ) four thousand five hundred and nineteen (4,519) feet to E, the beginning of a curve the degree of which is thirty degrees eleven minutes and twenty-five seconds ( $30^{\circ}11'25''$ ); thence along said curve a distance covered by a central angle of fifty-nine degrees five minutes and eleven seconds ( $59^{\circ}5'11''$ ) to F; the bearing and length of the chord from E to F being North thirty-seven degrees twenty-one minutes and fifty-eight seconds West ( $N\ 37^{\circ}21'58''\ W$ ), one hundred and eighty-nine and thirty-four hundredths (189.34) feet; thence from F South sixty-four degrees fifty-four minutes and thirty-one seconds East ( $S\ 66^{\circ}54'31''\ E$ ) five thousand four hundred and forty-three and sixteen hundredths (5,443.16) feet to G, on the south side of Alloway Creek; thence South five degrees thirty-six minutes and thirty-five seconds East ( $S\ 5^{\circ}36'35''\ E$ ) thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-two and ninety-five hundredths (13,452.95) feet, approximately parallel to the present shore line and between it and the high water line to H at Stony Point; thence South eighty-nine degrees fifty-six minutes and three seconds West ( $89^{\circ}56'3''\ W$ ) five thousand and eighty-four and three-tenths (5,084.3) feet to K on a sixteen degree twenty-five minute and thirty-six second ( $16^{\circ}25'36''$ ) curve, which point is on the boundary of the above-mentioned land formerly ceded to the United States; thence along said curve a distance covered by a central angle of ninety-seven degrees twenty-nine minutes and three second ( $97^{\circ}29'3''$ ) to the point of beginning; the bearing and length of the chord from K to A, the place of beginning being North forty-one degrees eleven minutes and twenty-seven seconds East ( $N\ 41^{\circ}11'27''\ E$ ) five hundred and twenty-six and twenty-two hundredths (526.22) feet; this tract of submerged land covering an area of one thousand five hundred and forty-one (1,541) acres, more or less;

shall be, and hereby are, ceded to and vested in the United States of America as fully, absolutely, and to the same extent as this State now holds and is entitled to the same, together with the jurisdiction thereof.

2. The sovereignty and jurisdiction of this State over the land herein conveyed, to such extent as existing at the present time, is hereby retained so far as that all civil and criminal process issued under authority of any law of this State may be executed in any part of the premises so conveyed.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

### STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

To His Excellency, William D. Denney, Governor of Delaware.  
Sir:

The State Board of Agriculture has pursued its duties without interruption for the past two years. Nothing new or startling has taken place. There has been some development in the control of poultry diseases. The Bureau of Markets has broadened its work. The State Laboratory has also made some extension in its operation. Nurseries have been inspected as usual; the Egg-Laying Competition has been continued and the diseases of livestock have been controlled. The veterinarians throughout the state have given hearty support to this work of the Board, reporting promptly all outbreaks and offering their assistance in every way possible in the suppression of diseases.

The Board strongly recommends an appropriation of \$5,000 a year to take care of poultry diseases. It renews its suggestion that the Board employ a field man to look after fruits and vegetables at a cost of \$5,000 per year.

The presence of the Japanese Beetle in Delaware makes it absolutely necessary for the state to make an appropriation to maintain a quarantine against this insect. An appropriation of \$10,000 for the year ending June 30, 1926 and \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1927.

### POULTRY DISEASES

The fund of \$1500 made available by act of the Legislature, has been expended as approved. There have been no changes in personnel during the past year. Dr. C. C. Palmer has continued in charge of the work, and Professor H. R. Baker has served as assistant, devoting approximately one-third of his time to poultry disease work.

During the summer and fall months many outbreaks of rous were reported and requests for the vaccine used in the treatment of this disease were about as numerous as in past



years. During the past year, 145,000 doses of vaccine have been distributed to poultry owners of the state. Work along this line has demonstrated that the best results were obtained following the use of a type of vaccine known as an autogenic vaccine. Such a vaccine cannot be obtained through commercial biological firms but on the basis charged for inferior vaccines, this product would cost the poultry owners \$7,250.

During the year ending June 30, 1924, 1868 breeding birds were tested for white diarrhea. Losses from this disease during the past hatching season have been unusually heavy, and the disease is now firmly implanted in many flocks.

It is interesting to note the reduction in the number of reactors in the flocks which were tested both years. Flock No. 1 reacted 3.5% in 1922-23; this year there was only one reactor. Flock No. 3 reacted 29% last year; this year there were 7.6% reactors. Flock 4 reacted 2.3% last year; this year there were no reactors.

Infectious Enteritis, which caused heavy losses throughout the northern part of the state last year, has not caused serious losses during the past year. Outbreaks of this disease, however, may be expected at any time.

Fowl typhoid a disease causing extensive losses during some years has been quite active during the past year. Control measures for combating this disease have proven quite satisfactory, especially in those outbreaks where personal supervision has been possible.

Coccidiosis reported as being unusually prevalent last year has again caused extensive losses. As sanitary measures give the best results in the control of this disease, better results may be devoted to the field work.

One of the most important phases of poultry work is the diagnosis of the disease. This work usually involves a laboratory pathological and bacteriological study. The following summary according to diagnosis shows that during the year, 2171 laboratory examinations were made.

The following is a summary of the laboratory examinations made during the past year:

Fowl Typhoid .....	49
Infectious Enteritis .....	28
Roup and Chicken Pox .....	32
White Diarrhea .....	57
Coccidiosis .....	39
Blackhead .....	15
Bronchitis .....	1
Egg Tumor .....	1

Duck Cholera .....	2
Vent Gleet .....	1
Botulism .....	3
Lice and Mites .....	1
Peritonitis .....	2
Miscellaneous .....	36
Agglutination tests for White Diarrhea.....	1868
Autogenic vaccines specially prepared.....	36
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2171</b>

As in other years the number of field trips for the purpose of investigating disease outbreaks and advising owners relative to control measures have been limited owing to lack of personnel. The volume of work coming into the laboratory for diagnosis has consumed more time than the staff has available for poultry. Briefly summarized, the staff has visited during the past year 28 farms where poultry disease outbreaks occurred. Five trips were made for the purpose of experimental vaccination studies. Fourteen trips were made for the purpose of collecting blood samples. Three trips were made for the purpose of collecting data upon the results of roup vaccination.

Roup which continues to be one of the important disease problems of the state has been investigated during the past year. These studies are by no means complete, but sufficient knowledge has been gained to warrant the statement that there are apparently several forms or types of the disease and that there are apparently several forms or types of the disease and that numerous etiological factors are involved in the disease process. These observations have been noted by workers in other states, and they serve to explain why a method of treatment giving good results in one outbreak may fail in another. It was further observed in these studies that the results following the use of autogenic vaccines were superior to those following the use of a stock vaccine. In view of these various factors we may expect considerable improvement in the results obtained in our control work when a trained field worker is available for field supervision and follow up work in the control of roup.

During the year studies have been continued upon the etiology and pathology of Infectious Enteritis. The results of this work have been published in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association and a thesis submitted by Professor H. R. Baker.

Working with white diarrhea, the results obtained check with those obtained in other stations. In extensively infected flocks several yearly tests are necessary before the disease may be eradicated.

The poultry industry has grown and developed very rapidly

within the state during recent years, and at the present time has reached a degree of economic importance, equal to that of the fruit and dairy industries. The chief hazard confronting the industry at the present time are losses from disease. The value to be derived from state aid along disease control lines is becoming more apparent each year.

One of the most important needs for the successful pursuit of the poultry disease work is the services of a full time field man. The work requires a man well trained and experienced in the diseases of poultry who can work directly and personally with the poultry owners.

To date, the laboratory end of the work has been handled very satisfactorily by Professor Baker. With the increase occurring each year in the volume of this work, it will be necessary in the near future to charge a greater proportion of his time to poultry funds.

Our investigations during the past hatching season have led to the conclusion that much of the increase and spread of white diarrhea is brought about by improperly managed commercial hatcheries. It is, therefore, recommended that we have some legislation applying to the inspection of commercial hatcheries.

It is further recommended that sufficient funds be appropriated to adequately meet the requirements of the poultry disease work.

Field Expert Salary .....	\$1800.00
Traveling Expenses of Field Man.....	1600.00
Part Salary, Laboratory Diagnostician.....	1000.00
Laboratory Supplies, Postage, etc. ....	600.00
Total.....	<u>\$5000.00</u>

Report of C. C. Palmer, Poultry Disease Specialist.

### SWINE DISEASES

Hog Cholera still remains the most devastating disease of swine in Delaware causing 80 to 90 per cent of the losses. This disease exists in a latest state on a great many farms. The danger of its recurrence in an epidemic form is ever present, and it is questionable if the eradication of hog cholera from the state can be accomplished in the near future. The best that can be looked for at present is a minimizing of losses by prompt vaccination of all swine exposed to the disease.

During the past two years the Board of Agriculture has furnished to the farmers free serum and virus for vaccination against hog cholera to the full extent of the appropriation for

that purpose. The reports from the veterinarians in the state who did the vaccinating show that the results from the vaccinations have been highly successful.

The swine raised and grown in Delaware have remained remarkably free from many of the ailments and diseases of hogs prevalent in other states, except for a parasitic infestation of young pigs that has proved very troublesome to our farmers. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry has worked out a plan of prevention of this parasitic infestation and it is proposed, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, to bring to the attention of the farmers this method of prevention.

The Federal veterinarian, Dr. Zurkow, has confirmed his activities to diagnosing swine diseases whenever called upon by either farmers or practicing veterinarians, advising as to the best methods to follow, and in cases where cholera was found, sending out warning cards to the neighboring farmers advising them of the existence of cholera in the neighborhood.

Report of M. L. Zurkow.

### TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

The percentage of reactors to the tuberculin test in new herds in New Castle County is 16 per cent; in Kent, 11 per cent; and in Sussex, .09 per cent. You will note that Sussex County has less per centage of tuberculosis than is required for an area to be placed on the modified list. Practically all of the herds in Sussex County have been tested twice and a large number three times; although there are a few scattered herds whose owners did not place their herds under supervision at the time our Inspectors were in that section.

There are at the present time in the state, eight hundred and seventeen accredited herds, consisting of three thousand, nine hundred and ninety-eight cattle. Of this number, five hundred and forty herds are now ready for the private practitioners to retest so that our Inspectors may devote their entire time to retreating those herds where reactors have been found, and applying tests to new herds.

In some sections of the state where the farmers have been somewhat skeptical, and in fact could or would not see the benefits of freeing their herds of tuberculosis, they have seen the benefits in other herds and are now clamoring to have their herds placed under Federal and State supervision.

It is very gratifying to have breeders of pure bred cattle coming from other states into the state of Delaware and purchase breeding stock. There is seldom a week goes by but what we issue certificates covering the shipment of these cattle to all parts of the United States and foreign countries.

The work on a whole has been very gratifying to our Bureau and I trust likewise to you. The sum of \$50,000 per year for the next two years, which you have in your budget for this work, is not any too much and I trust the Legislature may see fit not to reduce this sum.

Report of W. G. Middleton, Inspector in Charge.

## REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF MARKETS

At the time that this Bureau started operation, it was thought that the greatest possible amount of service could be rendered by working at the beginning along the following five principal lines of endeavor: (1) Standardization of grades, (2) Standardization of containers, (3) Market news service, (4) Transportation assistance, and (5) Organization assistance; and each one of these lines of effort has proven its worth during the past two years, and the work has not only been continued along the lines mentioned above, but each line has been broadened and enlarged so as to meet existing conditions, and new lines of work have been taken up as conditions demanded.

We recognize that the standardization of grades is one of the most important parts, if not the most important effort, of the successful marketing of any product, and a considerable part of the efforts in this Department has been towards standardizing the grades of the various commodities in this State; and the fact that a larger percentage of graded products is being shipped from this state each year is evidence that the growers and producers of Delaware are realizing the benefits to be obtained by standardizing their products. It is well recognized that a standard grade of any commodity must meet certain conditions, and even a very small percentage of any given commodity contained in the package over the amount which is allowed in the standard grade will bring down the grade for the complete package. On apples particularly, it has been found that the removal of perhaps one-half dozen apples from the package will bring the grade up from a No. 2 or unclassified grade to a No. 1 grade, with a corresponding increase in the price to the grower. Our efforts in the standardization of grades have begun directly with the producers; and, in many cases, before the fruit or vegetables were harvested, trips would be made to the various farms, and the fields or orchards would be gone through with the grower and different products would be pointed out as to meet various grades, showing the producer, in the field, just what constituted a standard grade, and just the kind of quality that would bring a grade down and lower the price. At the time of harvest, careful instruction and advice was given regarding the handling of different commodities, and the proper methods of grading. This instruction was not only given to the grower himself, but to those assistants of his who would be employed in the grading of the various commodities. It was point-

ed out that careful grading increases the selling price, and thus increases the net returns that the grower receives, and careful grading may mean the difference between a crop marketed at a profit and one sold at a loss. Numerous instances have been called to the attention of this Department in which graded products brought a premium of from five to twenty-five cents per bushel over the ordinary pack, and the graded products found a ready sale, whereas the unclassified products were a drag on the market.

The standardization of containers is also a very important link in the chain of successful marketing; and the manufacturer of numerous odd size containers puts a tax on the fruit and vegetable industry that could well be avoided. For instance, at the present time, there are approximately 78 different sizes and styles of hampers any one being made in the United States, and this number could well be reduced to five sizes, and thus eliminate a large part of the cost in manufacturing containers. Not only is the first cost of manufacturing these containers to be considered, but also the fact that it is impossible to load a large number of odd size packages in the car and prevent breakage in transit. It is also possible for those who wish to deceive to sell the package containing a fraction less than what the purchaser thinks he is buying at the same price of the contents of a standard container. For instance, hampers are made in various odd sizes, ranging from 1 2-3 quarts up to 2 bushels. The sizes range such as 1 2-3, 4 2-5, 8 3-5, 10 1-3, etc, and, whereas the standard 1-2 bushel hamper contains 16 quarts, it is almost impossible for the average buyer to tell, without measuring, the difference between a hamper containing 16 quarts and one holding 14 2-5 quarts. The containers in Delaware, at the present time, are pretty well standardized; however, they go into the markets of practically all the cities throughout the eastern part of the United States, and it is to the interest of Delaware producers to know that their package, containing 16 quarts or 32 quarts, does not come into competition with a package holding 14 2-5 or 29 1-2 quarts and be sold at the same price.

Our work in the Market News Service has more than doubled during the past year, and considerable evidence is at hand to show that this service is of great benefit to the growers and producers in this state. It is our aim in the service to keep the growers and producers of Delaware as well posted regarding market conditions as the brokers or others who are interested in the purchase of agricultural products. This market news is received by us by radio, telegraph and telephone, and is distributed each morning to the growers and producers so as to enable them to choose the best market in selling their products. This Market News service covers the entire agricultural products of Delaware, and the information varies according to the commodity which is in season. The first important agricultural

commodity which is marketed in Delaware each year is strawberries; and, beginning with strawberries, we follow through the entire season's products, such as early apples, peaches, tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, late apples, grain, etc. Market information is also given at all times of the year regarding poultry and dairy products. During the season, at approximately 7:30 each morning, regarding New York, Philadelphia and Newark markets, we are able to give definite and reliable information regarding the number of cars of any certain commodity on track, whether or not the market is weak or strong, and the prevailing selling price. By 8:30 each morning, we are able to give the same information on the more distant cities, such as Boston, Detroit, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and other large important markets. This branch of our work has proven of especial value to the growers in the state, and the information that we receive is promptly given out by telephone, telegraph, and mail to those interested so as to enable them to take advantage of the conditions in the various large cities.

Our work in transportation assistance has been to co-operate closely with the growers and producers of this state to enable them to secure better train service and to insure their products arriving at destination in the shortest possible time. We have also co-operated with the railroad companies in moving these products and advised them regarding the quantities to be marketed so that an adequate number of cars can be supplied, and do everything in our power to insure efficient service at delivery points.

Our work in organization is to assist in the forming of prospective co-operative organizations through acquainting the proposed members with the various methods of co-operative organizations, pointing out to them features that have caused the failure of certain organizations, and showing them strong points in other organizations. It is not a question of forming co-operative organizations, but it is a question of getting them formed properly and working on sound business principles, so that they may have a fair chance to succeed. Methods of co-operative organization have now passed through many of the preliminary stages, and certain definite and well formed plans can be made and definite recommendations offered, which, if properly administered, will offer the proposed organization a good chance to succeed. It has been our purpose to advise that we believe in co-operative organizations and that, if properly organized and administered, a co-operative organization can be of excellent service to the producers; however, a co-operative organization is subject to all the ills and evils of a private organization, and good sound business principle must necessarily be used, as well as certain other fundamental principles of co-operative organization. Realizing the importance of a co-operative organization among the grape growers of Kent County, the Dir-

ector of the Bureau of Markets, made a trip to New York State, for the purpose of gaining first-hand and accurate information regarding the principles and working policies of a grape association that has been in operation for approximately 30 years. The Grape Growers Association in Kent County was formed, and this Bureau gave them the information that had been gained, and the organization was formed largely along the lines that had proven successful to other grape growers, the result of which was that the organization prospered in its first year and shows every indication of future prosperity.

Shipping point inspection service is another very important part of our work which was authorized by the Legislature in 1923. This shipping point inspection work is done co-operatively by the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington. This service was provided in Delaware for the first time on late apples in the fall of 1923, and the benefits to the growers were so great that they demanded that the service be provided for them on early apples in the spring of 1924, which was done. Also, upon request of the growers, this service was provided on grapes and late apples in the fall of 1924. This service is not compulsory, but is provided upon request, and application for inspection can only be made by some one who is financially interested in the car to be inspected. This shipping point inspection work has been very helpful in our work of standardizing grades and has been very effective in proving its worth to the growers through actually putting more money into their pockets. Up to the present time, a total of \$681.40 has been collected by this Bureau and turned over to the State Treasurer from this work. A charge of five dollars per car was made for the apples inspected in 1923, and this charge was reduced to four dollars on all inspection work this year; and, with the natural expected growth of this work, this branch of our service will, in a short time, be not only self-supporting, but will possibly return enough money to the State to pay for the entire operation of this Department.

In addition to the work outlined above, we are called upon almost daily to assist in making adjustments between the growers and producers in this state and the receivers both in this state and in other states to which Delaware products are shipped. We, on occasion, carefully check up the shipments made from this state to firms located in cities outside the state, noting the time of arrival, the time in transit, condition on arrival, the actual selling price, the charge for selling and the amount remitted to the shipper. This we have done on numerous occasions at the request of shippers who felt that they had not received a fair deal.

We also closely investigate marketing practices and keep in touch with and investigate firms located in distant cities in order that we may check up the Delaware commodities shipped.



We also make a point of advertising Delaware products, doing so through the newspapers, who have given us excellent space for publicity, and also through the buyers in the various cities. For instance, before the time at which any particular commodity will begin to move from Delaware, we write to the buyers in various large cities, sometimes to the number of three or four hundred, telling them at what time the Delaware commodity will begin to move, and stating the condition of the crop, advising about what quantity will be moved, and asking that they get in touch with Delaware growers and shippers for supplying their requirements. This method has been very effective in securing a wider distribution of Delaware products, as well as creating additional demand, which means better prices to the producers.

We have co-operated closely with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the National State Marketing Officials in learning from them the latest marketing methods, and those which have proven successful and those which have proven to be failures.

It is also a part of our duty to report crop conditions not only in this state, but it is essential for the growers and shippers in this state that they secure accurate and reliable information regarding crop conditions in other states, so that they may have a working knowledge of the amount of any particular commodity to be produced in any state, and when that crop will be moved to the market, so that they may have this information to guide them in marketing their own products, and also that they may have this information at hand to enable them to make a decision as to whether or not their harvest should be marketed immediately or should be placed in storage, to be put on the market at a later time.

We also give out market information covering conditions in the total United States, so that our growers may have reliable information in regard to the total production of any commodity, thus enabling them to determine with fair judgment whether to sell their products as harvested or to delay for a period of time with the expectation of taking advantage of a rising market.

We are also called upon frequently to give the credit rating of dealers in distant cities, so that our growers and shippers may have accurate information regarding the credit rating of those who solicit their products. Through this method, many growers have been able to avoid shipping to a irresponsible dealer, and thus suffering a loss.

We also, through the city newspapers, advise the consumers when to buy certain commodities for canning purposes. This is advantageous to the consumers, inasmuch as it enables

them to secure their products for home canning at a time when various commodities are ripe for canning and at a time when the price is at its lowest. This is also advantageous to the growers, inasmuch as it provides a demand at the height of the season and helps to relieve any glut on the market.

We are also called upon frequently to give advise to producers and shippers regarding the marketing of their products. We are able to do this by placing before them the prices prevailing at shipping points and the prevailing prices at receiving points, and also an accurate estimate as to what may be expected in the way of future movement of any given commodity.

Our work in investigating the cost of marketing is in getting information regarding the actual cost of handling the producers' supplies from the time they reach the consumer. We have been able to be of considerable service in this line of work by reducing this cost, in many instances, through advising cheaper methods of handling the products, and at the same time not decreasing the efficiency in handling.

Wilmer T. Derickson, Director,  
BUREAU OF MARKETS.

### STATE LABORATORY

The year closing is the fifth of the State Laboratory as organized as a department of the State Board of Agriculture. The Laboratory was started in the spring of 1920 with one man. Before the close of that year it was evident that more help would be needed to carry on the work, and additional man was employed, while in the spring of 1922, a third man was added. Since that time the staff of the Laboratory has consisted of the State Chemist, in charge, a Seed Analyst, who, when not engaged in seed work, assists in other lines of examination, and an Assistant Chemist. A stenographer was also employed in June, 1923. The total number of samples of various kinds of materials examined during the five years is as follows: 386 in 1920, 725 in 1921, 1099 in 1922, 1155 in 1923 and 1102 in 1924.

The fertilizer work is carried on under a state law of long standing, and about four hundred samples are analyzed each year. This work is conducted like the fertilizer control work of all the eastern and southern states. Besides the official samples collected by an agent of the Board of Agriculture and examined in the Laboratory without knowledge of the source of the samples, many farmers of the state taken advantage of the privilege of having their own goods examined by the State Chemist, and these examinations are recognized as an important check on the guarantees of the manufacturers. As a rule, the fertilizers are found to compare very closely with the guarantees, although there are examples each year of goods which are apparently

carelessly or incompletely mixed and which run seriously below the guarantees in certain respects.

The importance of the examination of seeds for purity and germination has been more and more recognized during the last few years. During 1924 over three hundred samples were examined, most of them for both purity and germination. The samples this year have shown on the whole a decided improvement over previous years. These samples represent a fair average of all the different kinds of seeds used in Delaware. A notable example of improvement has been noticed in the Timothy received at the Laboratory during the last few months. Almost every sample has run better than it was guaranteed, in some cases running as high as 98% germination, often five to eight per cent higher than the claim. The Clovers examined last spring showed an improvement in germination over those of previous years, some of them germinating from 95 to 98 per cent with only 90 to 94 per cent claimed.

In 1921 a feeding stuffs law was passed which is similar in its requirements to feeding stuffs laws of all the eastern states, and under its provisions the Laboratory analyses as many samples as it is possible to do with the present force. About one hundred and fifty samples have been analyzed annually for the last three years. This branch of the work should receive more attention, and the farmers of the state recognize its importance by sending large numbers of samples which are examined free of charge.

In 1923 a lime law was enacted authorizing the examination of liming materials, of which immense quantities are used in Delaware. As no provision was made for an increase in the force of the Laboratory, only twelve samples have been analyzed during the year.

Under the heading of miscellaneous, between two and three hundred samples of various kinds of materials are examined annually which include milk and cream, soil, insecticides and fungicides of various kinds, and other samples of agricultural importances, either collected by an agent of the Board or sent in by correspondents.

The steady increase in the number of samples sent to the Laboratory by correspondents and additions to the work required by the passage of the feeding stuffs and lime laws attests the importance which is attached to the work of the State Laboratory. The amount of work which can be done cannot be increased with the present force as is shown by the number of samples examined remaining practically constant for the last three years, the Laboratory force remaining the same during this time. The appropriation for the work has not been increased in spite of the passage of the feeding stuffs and lime laws

which should receive much more attention. The fertilizer and seed situation is well in hand, but three times as many feeding stuffs should be examined as can now be given attention. A more detailed examination for feeding stuffs is very desirable. It is impossible under present conditions to give the farmers the protection needed in the way of sampling and following up shipments of inferior materials. To the liming materials it is impossible to devote any systematic examination, and milk and cream should be given several times the attention which can now be devoted to this subject.

The appropriation for carrying on the work of the State Laboratory is ten thousand dollars. As between seven and eight thousand dollars are returned to the State Treasury through fees received from fertilizers, feeding stuffs, and limes, it is evident that the valuable assistance given to the agriculture of Delaware by the State Laboratory is costing the state but a very small sum, and in consideration of the facts stated above, showing a need of more work along certain of the lines of the laboratory activities, it would seem evident that an increase in the appropriation, sufficient to make it possible to employ another man, and providing for more field inspection for fertilizers, feeding stuffs, limes, milks, creams, etc., a much larger benefit would result to the farming industry of the state and it is also certain that the revenue from the fees noted above would also be increased.

The State Laboratory, located in the old County Building, is completely equipped for all kinds of work which it is designed to carry on. The location of the Laboratory could not be improved, and the quarters are ample for years to come. The character of the building with its fire-proof construction, high ceilings, good ventilation and ample lighting, could not be improved upon. The various rooms in the building are supplied with gas, electricity and water and the old chimneys in the building are well adapted to conduct away the objectionable fumes which in many laboratories constitute a serious problem. In short, it would be difficult to improve upon the location, quarters and equipment of the State Laboratory in a new building.

In closing this report of the State Laboratory, acknowledgment should be made of the very conscientious work of the staff employed under the direction of the State Chemist. Seed analysis is work of the most painstaking character, and the fact that at the last meeting of the Association of Seed Analysts of North America this Laboratory was among those which were designated as "certified laboratories", signifies the high standing of our work along this line. The Assistant Chemist is a graduate of the University of Delaware, and has shown by check work in co-operation with some of the oldest official and commercial laboratories of the country that his results can be depended on as

correct, and in fact the entire staff has the best interests of work of the State Laboratory at heart.

# STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Six Months Ending June 30, 1923

Appropriation ..... \$5,000.00

### EXPENDITURES

Salaries and Wages .....	\$3,202.04
Traveling Expenses .....	168.88
Automobile Expense .....	807.78
Equipment .....	92.72
Repairs, Egg-Laying Competition .....	294.71
Insurance .....	18.91
Hardware Supplies, Competition .....	22.45
Corn Prizes .....	90.00
Telephone .....	44.92
Printing .....	172.80
Postage .....	31.62
Association Dues .....	25.00
P. O. Box Rent .....	6.00
Fuel, Egg-Laying Competition .....	20.00
Balance .....	2.17
	-----
	\$5,000.00

### STATE LABORATORY

Appropriation ..... \$5,000.00

### EXPENDITURES

Salaries .....	\$3,653.82
Traveling Expenses .....	189.46
Telephone .....	41.45
Light and Fuel .....	180.25
Equipment .....	503.86
Supplies .....	189.92
Printing .....	83.55
Freight and Express .....	4.16
Postage .....	25.00
Association Dues .....	10.00
Balance .....	118.53
	-----
	\$5,000.00

# CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Six Months Ending June 30, 1925.

Appropriation ..... \$2,500.00

### EXPENDITURES

Veterinarians' Services .....	\$ 973.90	
Vaccines .....	266.33	
Condemned Hides .....	25.00	
Balance .....	1,234.75	\$2,500.00
	<hr/>	

### POULTRY DISEASES

Appropriation ..... \$ 500.00

### EXPENDITURES

Salaries .....	\$ 250.00	
Laboratory Supplies .....	188.94	
Traveling Expenses .....	21.90	
Freight .....	3.18	
Balance .....	35.98	\$ 500.00
	<hr/>	

### TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

Appropriation ..... \$25,000.00

### EXPENDITURES

Cattle Indemnities .....	\$19,669.17	
Veterinarians' Salaries .....	1,644.35	
Veterinarians' Traveling Expenses .....	819.99	
Automobile Expense .....	112.01	
Supplies .....	222.13	
Postage .....	70.00	
Expressage .....	2.09	
Balance .....	2,460.26	\$25,000.00
	<hr/>	

BUREAU OF MARKETS  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Six Months Ending June 30, 1925.

Appropriation ..... \$ 2,000.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries .....	\$ 1,320.00
Traveling Expenses .....	8.05
Telephone and Telegraph .....	26.88
Automobile Expense .....	102.24
Radio Supplies .....	23.50
Printing .....	47.50
Office Supplies .....	8.05
Equipment .....	233.07
Postage .....	70.00
Box Rent .....	3.00
Balance .....	76.71
	----- \$ 2,000.00

PENINSULA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Appropriation ..... \$ 500.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries .....	\$ 200.00
Printing .....	285.80
Postage .....	11.21
Freight .....	2.99
	----- \$ 500.00

ENCOURAGING POULTRY BREEDING

Appropriation .....	\$ 150.00
Reverted to State Treasury .....	\$ 150.00

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1924.

Appropriation ..... \$10,000.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries of Commissioners .....	\$ 1,500.00
Salaries, Secretary and Clerks .....	4,230.00
Labor, Egg-Laying Competition .....	2,137.62

Traveling Expenses .....	662.53	
Automobile Expense .....	695.54	
Office Equipment .....	171.50	
Equipment, Competition .....	5.50	
Repairs, Competition .....	100.87	
Insurance .....	22.41	
Prizes, Kent and Sussex Fair .....	20.00	
Corn Prizes .....	90.00	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	115.02	
Office Supplies .....	34.99	
Printing and Stationery .....	54.75	
Postage and Box Rent .....	38.00	
Fuel, Competition .....	40.00	
Balance .....	81.27	
		<hr/> \$10,000.00

### STATE LABORATORY

Appropriation .....	\$10,000.00
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#### EXPENDITURES

Salaries .....	\$ 7,811.33	
Traveling Expenses .....	197.99	
Office Supplies .....	122.43	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	59.98	
Printing and Stationery .....	258.61	
Postage and Box Rent .....	41.82	
Light and Fuel .....	336.43	
Laboratory Supplies .....	439.81	
Motor Repair .....	1.12	
Repairing Laborator Apparatus .....	8.70	
Laboratory Equipment .....	592.65	
Balance .....	129.13	
		<hr/> \$10,000.00

### CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1924.

Appropriation .....	\$ 5,000.00
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#### EXPENDITURES

Veterinarians' Services .....	\$ 2,998.19	
Traveling Expenses .....	34.20	
Vaccines .....	644.29	
Indemnity .....	35.00	
Balance .....	1,288.32	
		<hr/> \$5,000.00



## POULTRY DISEASES

Appropriation ..... \$ 1,500.00

## EXPENDITURES

Salaries .....	\$ 750.00	
Traveling Expenses .....	138.25	
Postage .....	26.20	
Laboratory Supplies .....	222.00	
Laboratory Equipment .....	263.55	
		\$1,500.00

## TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

Appropriation ..... \$50,000.00

## EXPENDITURES

Veterinarians' Salaries .....	\$ 3,900.00	
Traveling Expenses .....	1,277.77	
Cattle Indemnities .....	41,663.17	
Automobile Expense .....	804.10	
Veterinarians' Supplies and Ear Tags .....	335.43	
Postage .....	70.00	
Printing and Stationery .....	8.50	
Balance .....	1,941.03	
		\$50,000.00

## BUREAU OF MARKETS

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1924.

Appropriation ..... \$ 7,098.00

## EXPENDITURES

Salaries .....	\$ 3,698.00	
Traveling Expenses .....	599.68	
Automobile Replacement, Repairs and Supplies .....	842.10	
Office Equipment .....	165.50	
Office Supplies .....	210.47	
Postage and Box Rent .....	66.00	
Printing and Supplies .....	72.95	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	291.86	
Balance .....	1,151.44	
		\$ 7,098.00

## PENINSULA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Appropriation ..... \$ 1,000.00

## EXPENDITURES

Salaries .....	\$ 92.50	
Traveling Expenses, Lectures .....	165.83	
Premiums .....	675.53	
Printing and Stationery .....	57.27	
Postage .....	8.87	
		\$ 1,000.00

## ENCOURAGING POULTRY BREEDING

Appropriation ..... \$ 300.00

## EXPENDITURES

Poultry Prizes ..... \$ 300.00

## HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS

Appropriation ..... \$ 5,000.00

## EXPENDITURES

Serum and Virus .....	\$ 4,994.58	
Balance .....	5.42	
		\$ 5,000.00

FARMERS' INSTITUTE  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1924.

Appropriation ..... \$ 1,000.00

## EXPENDITURES

Services of Lecturers .....	\$ 200.00	
Traveling Expenses of Lecturers .....	227.70	
Automobile Expense .....	56.43	
Hall Rent .....	79.00	
Postage .....	30.00	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	1.54	
Balance .....	405.33	
		\$1,000.00

## CORN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Appropriation ..... \$ 500.00

## EXPENDITURES

Traveling Expenses .....	\$ 15.56	
Premiums .....	458.87	
Postage .....	19.71	
Balance .....	5.86	
		\$ 500.00

## LABOR COMMISSION OF DELAWARE

January 5, 1924.

ANNUAL REPORT OF  
THE LABOR COMMISSION OF DELAWARE

To the Honorable William D. Denney,  
Governor of the State of Delaware,  
Dover, Delaware.

Dear Sir:

As provided by law creating the Labor Commission of Delaware, we submit the ninth annual report of the work done during the year 1923.

Three important changes in the Delaware Child Labor Law were enacted by the last General Assembly. The law governing the hours that children under 16 years of age may be employed was amended by providing that children under the above named age may be employed not more than eight hours a day, in place of ten hours, and not more than forty-eight hours a week, in place of fifty-four hours, as heretofore. Under the provisions of the part-time school law, children receiving General Employment Certificates in school districts where fifteen or more children are employed must attend a continuation school four hours a week, which time must be reckoned as part of the forty-eight hours. Children employed therefore, give forty hours of service to employers in cases where the Saturday half holiday is in effect. At present Wilmington is the only school district where such instruction is given. This change in the law is distinct from the recent Federal Child Labor Law in that it includes all forms of child labor except children employed in canneries and on the farms.

The Child Labor Law was further amended by changing the age from fifteen to sixteen years when a child may engage or be employed in certain hazardous or dangerous occupations. While this is an important change in the law, the fact is that employers generally are careful not to place children in hazardous or dangerous occupations, such positions being entirely unsuited for children under the age of sixteen years.

The third change in the Child Labor Law provides for badging of street traders, and applies to cities and towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants. Wilmington is the only city affected by this law. Up to this time 145 boys have been supplied with Employment Certificates and badges. The co-operation of newspaper agents generally is being received in this work.

On January 22, 1923, at a meeting of the Wilmington Board

of Public Education the following resolutions was adopted:

"Whereas, It is uneconomical and is deemed unwise to permit any child under the age of sixteen years to leave school without having completed more of his education than can be accomplished within the first five years of school,

Be it hereby resolved, that on and after February 1, 1923, the completion of the sixth year of school shall be required for the issuance of a work permit; and

That on and after September 1, 1923, it shall be required that the eighth yearly grade of the elementary school be completed before the child is eligible to receive a work permit."

With the passage of the above resolution, all Delaware children up to their sixteenth birthday must have completed eight yearly grades before they may leave their school work and engage as wage earners.

During the year 1033 inspections were made by the State Child Labor Inspector and one prosecution and conviction for violation of the eight-hour law was obtained. The cooperation received from employers is gratifying to the Labor Commission of Delaware.

Opportunity for children to be employed in 1923 was about the same as in the previous year. A comparison of the number of General Employment Certificates issued for the last seven years is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
1917	488	288	776
1918	428	302	730
1919	298	217	515
1920	269	213	482
1921	77	94	171
1922	178	245	423
1923	216	214	430

Provisional Employment Certificates (permitting boys under 12 years of age and upwards and girls 14 years of age and upwards to be employed, except such time as such children are required to attend school) were issued as follows during 1922, together with a comparison of the number issued since 1918:

	Male	Female	Total
1918	420	268	688
1919	197	32	229
1920	202	31	253
1921	124	13	127
1922	95	22	117
1923	313	55	368

Re-issues of General Employment Certificates were given to 473 children during the year, and 669 Age Certificates, showing children to be more than 16 years of age and not subject to child labor laws, were issued during the same period.

### TEN-HOUR LAW AND SANITARY LAW FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES

The number of establishments employing women has increased about 33 per cent. This shows that the Industrial depression Wilmington has labored under since the war is disappearing.

The following table shows the increase of establishments employing women and the number of women employed.

	1923	1922
Visits of Inspector	1090	1088
No. of establishments employing women	1423	1060
No. of women employed	10704	8040

Violations of the Ten-Hour Law found and corrected	199
Sanitary orders given and enforced	83

There is better cooperation throughout the State in enforcing these health laws which has proved conducive to better business and healthier, happier women.

### FINANICAL STATEMENT

The monies appropriated from the State Treasury to this Department in 1923 were as follows:

#### Salary of Child Labor Inspector

Four months—\$150 per month	\$ 600.00	\$2000.00
Eight months—\$175 per month	1400.00	\$2000.00

#### Salary of Ten-Hour Law Inspector

Four months	333.32	
Eight months	1000.00	1333.32

#### Secretary of Labor Commission

##### Contingent Fund

Six months	1500.00	
Six months	1800.00	3300.00

The Contingent Fund was disbursed as follows:

Rent	\$ 729.96
Mrs. Mary R. Lawson	1140.00
Telephone	96.48
Dr. F. E. Spencer	336.00

Inspection Account .....	341.81
Commissioners Expenses .....	33.92
Fixture Account .....	16.75
Printing and office supplies .....	649.60
	<hr/>
	\$3344.52

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. MILLER,

Chairman.

Labor Commission of Delaware.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMISSION  
STATE OF DELAWARE

Dover, Delaware, December 15, 1924.

Honorable William D. Denney,  
Governor of the State of Delaware,  
Dover, Delaware.

My dear Governor Denney:

I am enclosing a brief account of the activities of the State Health and Welfare Commission for the past year and a sketch of the legislative needs to better improve the present health facilities.

Very sincerely yours,

A. T. DAVIS, M. M.,

Executive Secretary.

The passage by the 1923 Legislature of the bill consolidating the State Board of Health, The Tuberculosis Commission and the Child Welfare Commission into one organization was a long step in the betterment of the public health and in the economical management of allied and overlapping branches of endeavor.

It has rendered possible a large reduction of overhead caused by the maintenance of separate offices, health centers and personnel. It has operated exclusive of hospitalization on fifty per cent of the former appropriation, although this is a rather too severe cut in finances for effective work.

The outstanding features of accomplishment are:

1. Binding and card indexing of all birth, death and marriage certificates.

2. Intensive campaign for safer and cleaner milk.
3. Survey and oversight of all public water supplies.
4. Consolidation of child hygiene and tuberculosis nursing in a general nursing service.
5. Close and constant supervision of midwives, who have shown market improvement.
6. Plans and supervision of sewage disposal plants for public institutions and towns.
7. Improvement of methods in Vital Statistics.
8. Removal of Bacteriological Laboratory from Newark to headquarters at Dover. Purchase of new equipment through the generosity of the International Health Board and ability to give much more adequate service.
9. Employment of full time specialist in Chest Diseases and establishment of additional clinics.
10. Employment of a Sanitary Engineer.

These all show a much more general and adequately balanced public health program than has ever been possible before even with larger appropriations, as the former administrative procedure did not make for the best service.

The chief legislative needs as seen by this Department are:

1. Revision of the Vital Statistics laws so that present records may be kept in small communities. This would require no additional money.
2. Placing of canning inspectors duties in this Department so that proper supervision may be given this vital industry.
3. Better enforcement of the Pure Food Law to protect the citizens of this State from adulterated food products. Items 2 and 3 can be combined by having one man working full time on both projects at no additional cost to the State.
4. A sanatorium for white tuberculosis patients owned and operated by the State.
5. Amendment of Chapter 56 of the Laws of Delaware for 1923, to cover all incorporated towns and to require submission of plans for water and sewage disposal systems for towns to this office for approval which would save considerable cost to the communities.
6. Amendment of Chapter 40 of the Laws of Delaware for

1921 to permit the purchase and free distribution of antitoxin other than diphtheria.

7. Medical inspection of school children.
8. Dental Hygiene.
9. Proper control of contagious diseases.

Nos. 7, 8 and 9 can be accomplished by the appointment of county health officers in each county to be financed cooperatively by the State and County, at no additional cost to the State but requiring a county appropriation of six thousand dollars which would equal the amount now being spent by the State in the maintenance of county health nurses and which will adequately care for rural Delaware and place us in the front rank of health.

STATE OF DELAWARE  
BOARD OF BOILER RULES

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STATE SEAL DELAWARE  
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SAFE AND  
PROPER CONSTRUCTION, INSPECTION  
AND USE OF STEAM BOILERS.

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DOVER, DELAWARE.

1923.

July 25, 1923.

STATE OF DELAWARE  
BOARD OF BOILER RULES

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DOVER, DELAWARE

MEMBERS

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F. A. Wardenburg, (Chairman) Wilmington, Delaware  
F. G. Cox, (Secretary) Edge Moor, Delaware.  
Chas. H. Crothers, Wilmington, Delaware.  
E. C. Matthews, Milford, Delaware.  
Prof. Van G. Smith, Newark, Delaware.



## RULES AND REGULATIONS

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- Section III. Inspectors.
- Section IV. Rules.
- Section V. Manufacturers.
- Section VI. Insurance Companies.
- Section VII. New Boilers.
- Section VIII. Existing and reinstalled Boilers.
- Section IX. Boilers brought into the State for temporary use.
- Section X. Inspection of Operating Boilers.
- Section XI. Annual Certificate of Inspection.
- Section XII. Fees for Annual Certificates of Inspection.
- Section XIII. Safety Appliances not to be removed or tampered with.
- Section XIV. Defects to be reported by owner or user.
- Section XV. Rejection of Boilers.
- Section XVI. Exceptions.
- Section XVII. Amendments.

## SECTION I—ACT OF LEGISLATURE.

The Board of Boiler Rules of the State of Delaware was created under the provisions of an Act, passed by the 97th General Assembly, State of Delaware, entitled "Board of Boiler Rules" (Chapter 68, 1919 Laws of Delaware) which is as follows:

A Bill to provide for the safety to life and property in this State in the construction and use of steam boilers, creating a Board of Boiler Rules to prescribe rules and regulations for boilers used in this State, which will be uniform with other State rules now in existence, in order to provide for the free interchange of boilers between States; to define the power of the Board of Boiler Rules; to provide penalties for the violation of this Act and Rules and Regulations of the Board of Boiler Rules; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act.

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

Section 1. This Governor shall appoint five citizens of recognized knowledge of the construction and use of steam boilers, who shall act as members of a Board of Boiler Rules. These five citizens shall preferably be; one, A Professor of Mechanical Engineering; another, a Manufacturer who shall have been actively engaged in the manufacture of steam boilers; another, a user

of boilers; another, A Mechanical Engineer; and the fifth, a licensed Stationary Engineer. The terms of such appointees shall be four years each, and they shall be so classified that one shall be appointed each year.

This Board shall organize by electing a Chairman and Secretary and shall meet twice yearly at a place to be designated by the Board of Boiler Rules. This Board shall formulate rules and regulations for the safe and proper construction and use of steam boilers. The rules and regulations so formulated shall be as nearly as possible in conformity with the Boiler Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Section 2. The rules formulated by the Board of Boiler Rules shall become effective and binding on manufacturers and users of boilers upon the approval of the Governor and the Attorney-General. Rules requiring a change in methods of construction of boilers or in the character of materials used, shall not be enforced until six months after their approval by the Governor or Attorney-General.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act, or any person, firm or corporation violating any of the rules or regulations or requirements of the Board of Boiler Rules shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

Section 4. The sum of Three Hundred Dollars is appropriated for printing and distributing of the rules as formulated by the Board of Boiler Rules.

The Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules shall sign all vouchers for expenditures under this Section.

Section 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as abolishing any department, office or officer now existing in any city in this State.

Section 6. The provisions of this Act shall in no way apply to boilers which are now, or hereafter may be, subject to federal inspection and control.

Approved March 10, A. D. 1919.

## SECTION II—ORGANIZATION

### A—Duties of Board of Boiler Rules

1—To formulate rules and regulations for the safe and proper construction and use of steam boilers in the State of Delaware and to enforce such rules and regulations.

2—To publish and distribute among boiler manufacturers and others requesting same, copies of these Rules and Regulations and amendments thereto, when adopted.

3—To hold meetings on the second Monday of January, April, July and October and at the call of the Chairman, as may be required to properly carry out the provisions of the Act.

4—To conduct examination of applicants for Certificates of Competency as boiler inspectors. Such examinations to be held as often as may, in the judgment of the Board of Boiler Rules, be required. An advance notice of one month of such examinations to be sent to all boiler inspection and insurance companies authorized to do business in the State and to all persons requesting such notification.

5—To appoint a Chief Inspector and to fix his compensation

6—To perform such other acts as shall, in the judgment of the Board, seem desirable or necessary to carry out the provision of the Act.

#### **B—Officers.**

The Board of Boiler Rules shall have the following officers:

1. A Chairman.
2. A Secretary.

The officers shall be elected by the Board of Boiler Rules biennially at the first meeting of the Board in the year 1923 and every two years thereafter.

#### **C—Duties of Officers.**

The Chairman shall:

1. Preside at all meetings of the Board.
2. Sign the official minutes of all meetings of the Board.
3. Sign all vouchers for expenditures.

The Secretary shall:

1. Have charge of all books, papers, records and other documents of the Board.
2. Keep the minutes of all meetings of the Board.

#### **D—Duties of the Chief Inspector**

The Chief Inspector shall:

1. Issue Certificates of Competency as hereinafter provided.

2. Issue and revoke Commissions to Inspectors as hereinafter provided.
3. Authorize manufacturers to construct boilers as hereinafter provided.
4. Exercise general supervision over inspectors.
5. Issue, receive, check and file all manufacturer's data reports covering all new boilers installed in the State.
6. Authorize the installation of boilers constructed in accordance with these Rules and Regulations.
7. Issue annual Certificates of Inspection as hereinafter provided.

### **SECTION III—INSPECTORS**

#### **A—Authority to Inspect Boilers**

No person shall be authorized to inspect boilers for installation or use in the State of Delaware unless he holds a certificate of Competency as an Inspector of Steam Boilers, approved by the Board of Boiler Rules and also a Commission as Inspector of Steam Boilers for the State of Delaware.

#### **B—Examination for Inspectors**

Application for examinations as an Inspector of Boilers for the State of Delaware shall be in writing, accompanied by a fee of ten dollars, upon a blank to be furnished by the Chief Inspector, stating the school education of the applicant, a list of his employers, his period of employment and the position held with each. He shall also submit a letter from one or more of his previous employers certifying to his character and experience. Applications shall be rejected which contain any wilful falsification, or untruthful statements. Such applicant, if the Board of Boiler Rules deem his history and experience sufficient, shall be examined by the Board at its next meeting, by a written examination dealing with the construction, installation, operation, maintenance and repair of steam boilers and their appurtenances, and the applicant shall be accepted or rejected on the merits of his application and examination. A rejected applicant shall be entitled, after the expiration of ninety days, and upon payment of an examination fee of ten dollars, to another examination.

#### **C—Certificate of Competency**

Upon a favorable report by the Board of Boiler Rules, of the result of an examination to the Chief Inspector, he shall immediately issue to the successful applicant a Certificate of Competency.

### **D—Commission**

The Chief Inspector shall, upon application, immediately issue to any person holding a Certificate of Competency as an Inspector of Steam Boilers approved by the Board of Boiler Rules, a Commission as Inspector of Steam Boilers for the State of Delaware, hereinafter known as Inspector.

### **E—Insurance Inspectors:**

Any Company authorized to insure boilers against explosion in the State of Delaware, may submit to the Board of Boiler Rules the name of any inspector in its employ for whom it desires to obtain a Commission as Inspector of Steam Boilers for the State of Delaware. To any Inspector holding a Certificate of Competency approved by the Board of Boiler Rules the Chief Inspector shall issue a Commission as Inspector of Steam Boilers for the State of Delaware. Such Commission shall be retained by the Insurance Company and shall be immediately returned to the Chief Inspector if the Inspector cares to be employed by said Company.

### **F—Duties of Inspectors**

1. To file with the Chief Inspector complete reports of boilers within the State inspected by them, said reports to be made on blanks approved by the Chief Inspector.

2. To report immediately to the Chief Inspector, the name of the owner or user of every steam boiler coming within the provisions of these Rules and Regulations of which they have knowledge, installed in the State or coming into the State, also name or owner of every steam boiler on which insurance has been refused, cancelled or discontinued, giving the reasons therefore.

3. To see that a boiler manufactured for installation and use in the State of Delaware conforms in every detail with the rules formulated by the Board of Boiler Rules.

4. To witness the affixing of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code Stamp \* and the Delaware Standard Stamp, or in lieu of these two stamps, the stamp of the National Board of Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors † on the completed boiler before shipment from shop to manufacturer, together with the manufacturer's serial number of boiler providing the boiler has been constructed in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.

5. To sign the manufacturer's data sheets for each boiler which is stamped with the Delaware Standard Stamp or Notional Board Stamp.

\* Obtainable from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

† Obtainable from the Chief Inspector.

### **G—Revoking Commissions**

A commission shall be revoked by the Chief Inspector for the incompetence or untrustworthiness of the holder thereof, or his application or for wilful falsification of any matter or statement in an inspection report, or when there is evidence of failure or neglect to abide by or enforce compliance by others of the rules formulated by the Board of Boiler Rules. A person whose commission is revoked may appeal from the revocation to the Board of Boiler Rules, which shall at its next regular meeting hear the appeal and either set aside or affirm the revocation and its decision shall be final. The person whose commission has been revoked shall be entitled to be present in person and by counsel on the hearing of the appeal.

### **H—Certificate or Commission, Lost or Destroyed**

If a Certificate or Commission is lost or destroyed, a new Certificate or Commission shall be issued upon application to the Chief Inspector, upon payment of a fee of \$2.00 each.

## **SECTION IV—RULES.**

“RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STATIONARY BOILERS AND FOR ALLOWABLE WORKING PRESSURES” of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, last edition issued by said Society (hereinafter called the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code) \* shall be the rules adopted by the Board of Boiler Rules of the State of Delaware to provide for the safety to life and property in the construction and use of steam boilers, (including both Stationary and Portable boilers) under the terms of the Act.

\* The A. S. M. E. Boiler Code is procurable upon application to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 W. 39th St. New York or to the Chief Inspector.

The rules are divided into two parts:

Part 1. Applies to new installations.

Section 1.—Power Boilers.

Section 2.—Heating Boilers.

Part 11. Applies to existing installations.

Amendments to the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code, immediately upon publication in MECHANICAL ENGINEERING of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers shall be considered and if found satisfactory and advisable, shall be adopted by the Delaware State Board of Boiler Rules and shall become effective at such times as may be designated by the Board of Boiler Rules.

Interpretations of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code immediately upon publication in MECHANICAL ENGINEERING of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, shall be considered and if found satisfactory and advisable shall be adopted by the Delaware Board of Boiler Rules.

## **SECTION V—MANUFACTURERS.**

### **A—Authorization for Construction of Boilers**

Any manufacturer of steam boilers desiring to construct boilers for use in the State of Delaware, shall notify the Board of Boiler Rules of such intention. He shall then be required to certify by affidavit that it is the intention to construct all such boilers strictly in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code, whereupon he will be authorized by the Board of Boiler Rules to construct boilers for use in the State of Delaware.

### **B—Procedure—When New Boiler is Constructed.**

The manufacturer shall follow the following procedure for every boiler to be installed in the State of Delaware:

1. Before beginning the construction of a boiler, notify a Commissioned Inspector of steam boilers for the State of Delaware so that the required inspections during and after construction can be made. At least two inspections shall be made during construction, one before reaming rivet holes and one after completion in the shop, at the time of the shop hydrostatic test.

2. Stamp the boiler, upon completion and before shipment, in the presence of the Inspector with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code Stamp and the Delaware Standard Stamp or National Board stamp, manufacturer's name (in full or abbreviated) and serial number of manufacturer, maximum allowable working pressure when built and all other data as required by the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.

3. Fill out, sign, have signed by the Inspector and mail to the Chief Inspector before the boiler is shipped, the manufacturer's data sheet as provided by the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.

The Manufacturer's data sheet, filled out and signed as provided above, the stamp on the boiler and the manufacturer's affidavit as required by this Section, Paragraph A, shall be the record denoting that the boiler has been constructed in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.

## **SECTION VI—INSURANCE COMPANIES**

1. Any boiler insurance and inspection company, authorized under the laws of the State of Delaware to insure boilers in the State, may inspect boilers either in the manufacturer's shop

or after installation, provided the inspection is made by a commissioned inspector of the State of Delaware, as provided for by these rules.

2. Inspection and insurance companies shall report yearly to the Chief Inspector the name of the owner or operator and the location of every boiler on which insurance is carried by such company in the State of Delaware and shall report at once to the Chief Inspector every boiler in which insurance is cancelled or discontinued for any reason, giving the reason therefore.

### **SECTION VII—NEW BOILERS**

No new boilers shall be installed or placed in operation in the State of Delaware after January 1, 1924 unless it is constructed in strict conformity with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code and these rules and regulations and owners and users of boilers are cautioned to see that new boilers are ordered accordingly.

### **SECTION VIII—EXISTING AND REINSTALLED BOILERS**

Boilers which were installed prior to January 1st, 1924 and boilers which were reinstalled with or without change of ownership after that date, shall be subject to the rules of Part 11 of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.

### **SECTION IX—BOILERS BROUGHT INTO THE STATE FOR TEMPORARY USE**

1. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to bring a boiler into the State of Delaware for temporary use, whether such boiler be new or second-hand and whether stationary, portable or locomotive type, shall make application to the Chief Inspector for permission to use such boiler, stating the location, where the boiler is to be used and the approximate period of time it is to be used. If there can be furnished with such application a copy of the last internal inspection report of said boiler, provided this inspection report is from a State having boiler rules of equal standard to these (The Board of Boiler Rules to be the sole judge as to whether such rules are of equal standard) the Chief Inspector shall issue a certificate permitting such boiler to be operated temporarily in the State. If it is not possible to furnish an inspection report from another State, which is acceptable to the Board of Boiler Rules, the boiler shall be inspected by a commissioned inspector of the State of Delaware within ten days of such application and the boiler shall not be operated until such inspection has been made and certificate issued on the results of such inspection.

2. If, six months from the date of issuing a certificate for a temporary boiler, the boiler is still in the State, it shall be internally inspected and thereafter receive regular inspections as provided by these rules.



## **SECTION X—INSPECTION OF OPERATING BOILERS**

### **A—Inspection Requirements**

Every boiler with its appurtenances, operating in the State of Delaware after January 1, 1924, and coming within these Regulations and Rules, shall have at least two inspections per year by a Commissioned Inspector. One of these shall be a thorough internal and external inspection with hydrostatic test, if deemed necessary; and the other, as nearly as practicable, six months after the internal inspection, shall be an external inspection under operating conditions, except that any boiler insured with an insurance company licensed to carry on business in the State of Delaware and which is inspected by such insurance company at least twice a year, shall not require any additional inspection.

### **B—Preparation of Boiler for Inspection**

The owner or user of a boiler or boilers required to be inspected internally shall, after fifteen days notice, prepare the boiler for internal inspection. To prepare a boiler for internal inspection, the water shall be drawn off, the manhole and handhole plates removed and the boiler thoroughly washed, all manhole and handhole covers removed and the furnace and combustion chambers thoroughly cooled and cleaned. Enough of the brickwork shall be removed to determine the condition of the boiler furnace or other parts, if necessary. Connection adjacent to the steam gauge shall be provided for readily attaching inspector's test gauge.

## **SECTION XI—ANNUAL CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION**

A—If, upon making the internal and external inspection, the Inspector finds the boiler to be in safe working order, with the fittings necessary to safety and properly set up, the Chief Inspector, upon receipt of report from said Inspector and of the fee mentioned hereafter, shall issue to the owner or user thereof an annual Certificate of Inspection and thereupon such owner or user may operate the boiler mentioned in the Certificate for one (1) year from date of inspection, unless such Certificate shall be sooner withdrawn. The Certificate of Inspection shall state the name of the owner or user, location, size, inspection number (hereinafter mentioned) of each boiler, date of inspection, date of expiration of the Certificate, the maximum pressure at which the boiler may be operated, name of the person that made the inspection, signature of the Chief Inspector of steam boilers and shall also contain such quotations from the statutes as shall be deemed necessary by the Board of Boiler Rules. It shall be so placed as to easily be read in the engine room or boiler room of the plant where the boiler is located. The Certificate of Inspection for a portable boiler shall be kept on the premises and shall be accessible at all times.

### **B—Certificate for Insured Boilers**

Every Insurance Company insuring boilers in the State of Delaware shall immediately following the inspection of any boiler in the State of Delaware, send to the Chief Inspector the information required by the blank provided by him. The Chief Inspector shall thereupon, and after receipt of the fee herein-after mentioned, issue to the owner or user of the boiler covered by such inspection, the Certificate of Inspection.

### **C—Certificate Withdrawn or Withheld.**

If an inspector at any inspection finds that the boiler is not in safe working condition, or is not provided with the fittings necessary to safety, or if the fittings are improperly arranged, he shall immediately notify the owner or user and person in charge of the boiler and shall report the same to the Chief Inspector and shall withdraw or withhold such Certificate until the boiler and its fittings are put in condition to insure safety of operation in accordance with these Rules and Regulations and the owner or user shall not operate the boiler or permit it to be operated until such Certificate has been granted or restored.

### **D—Appeal from Decision of Inspector.**

If the owner or user of any boiler disagrees with the Inspector as to the necessity for shutting down a boiler or for making repairs or alterations to it, or taking any other measures for safety that may be requested by the Inspector, the owner or user may appeal from the decision of the Inspector to the Chief Inspector and in case of disagreement with the Chief Inspector, to the Board of Boiler Rules, which may, after such other inspection as the Board may deem necessary, decide the issue and its decision shall be final.

### **E—Inspection Number.**

Each boiler which has been inspected shall be numbered by stamping the Inspection Number of the boiler in the location as prescribed in Paragraph 333 of the ASME Boiler Code by the Inspector after the first inspection or by such other means as the Board of Boiler Rules may direct.

## **SECTION XII—FEES FOR ANNUAL CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION**

**A**—When a boiler is inspected by an Insurance Company's inspector, the fee shall be \$3.00 per boiler per year, payable by the Insurance Company to The Chief Inspector.

**B**—When a boiler is inspected by an Inspector not employed by an Insurance Company, the owner or user shall pay

to the Inspector making the inspection, fees for each boiler inspected as follows:

- 1—\$7.00 for an inspection which comprises an internal inspection, external inspection and hydrostatic test, if deemed necessary.
- 2—\$3.00 for an external inspection under operating conditions.

Not more than \$10.00 shall be collected for the inspection of any one boiler during any one year. The inspector shall give receipts for all fees collected and shall pay all sums collected to the Chief Inspector.

### **SECTION XIII—SAFETY APPLIANCES NOT TO BE REMOVED OR TAMPERED WITH**

No person shall remove or tamper with any appliances prescribed by the Board of Boiler Rules and no person shall in any manner load the safety valve on a boiler with a greater pressure than that allowed by the Certificate of Inspection.

### **SECTION XIV—DEFECTS TO BE REPORTED BY OWNER OR USER.**

The owner or user of any steam boiler covered by these Rules and Regulations shall immediately notify the Chief Inspector in case any defect affecting the safety of the boiler is discovered.

### **SECTION XV—REJECTION OF BOILERS**

Any boiler new, or in an existing installation, stationary or portable, which is rejected or condemned by an Inspector or Insurance Co., shall be plainly stamped with the letter "R" not less than 1-2 inch in height, in the location specified in paragraph 333 of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code and followed by the initials of the Insurance Company and of the Inspector. Such a boiler shall not be installed or used thereafter in the State of Delaware. The Inspector or Insurance Company shall immediately make a detailed report to the Chief Inspector giving the reasons for the rejection or condemnation. Before the boiler is so stamped as rejected or condemned, the owner or user may appeal to the Board of Boiler Rules whose decision shall be final.

### **SECTION XVI—EXCEPTIONS**

These rules shall not apply to:—

1. Boilers which are subject to Federal Inspection and control.
2. Boilers on motor road vehicles.

3. Boilers on fire department apparatus.
4. Steam boilers carrying a maximum allowable working pressure of less than 15# per sq. in. when equipped with safety devices approved by the Board of Boiler Rules.
5. Hot water heating boilers.
6. Hot water supply boilers operated at a pressure of less than 50# per sq. in.

### SECTION XVII—AMENDMENTS

These rules and regulations may be amended by the Board of Boiler Rules at a meeting at which a majority of the Board is present and for which at least seven days' notice to each member of the Board has been given. Such amendment shall become effective immediately upon approval by the Governor and the Attorney General.

### BOARD OF BOILER RULES

CHARLES H. CROWTHER,  
E. O. MATTHEWS,  
M. VAN G. SMITH,  
FRANK G. COX, Secretary,  
F. A. WARDENBURG, Chairman.

August 29, 1923.

The foregoing Rules and Regulations are hereby approved.

.....1923  
, Governor.  
.....1923  
Attorney General.

## SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT STATE TAX DEPARTMENT

As stated in the previous report—

The Income Tax Law has been generally accepted throughout the State as being as fair as it is possible to make such a Law, with perhaps, the possible exceptions of the citizens and residents of the City of Wilmington to the Three Dollars (\$3.00) filing fee.

This feeling of dissatisfaction is due largely to the fact that non-property owners in the City of Wilmington prior to the enactment of the Income Tax Law never paid a direct tax of any kind.

The non-property owner in all of the Hundreds in the State (outside of Wilmington Hundred) had for years, prior to the enactment of the Income Tax Law, paid a direct tax for the support of the schools; this tax in most of all of the Hundreds being considerable more than Three Dollars (\$3.00).

The Commission is firmly of the opinion that the real reason for the dissatisfaction of the non-property owner over the Three Dollar (\$3.00) charge is due to the fact that such taxables have never seriously considered this question.

The present Income Tax Law was passed largely for the relief of the over-burdened property owners of Kent and Sussex Counties, as its enactment made it possible for the Legislation to pass another law which reduced the real estate taxes in those two counties just one-half.

That same law placed an additional tax of twenty-five (25c) on the One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) on the real estate taxables in New Castle County.

During the last session of the Legislature there was much agitation about the Corporations not paying their taxes, but in all fairness to them it must be said that just as fast as the Tax Department could see and explain the law to them they have shown every disposition to pay.

It can be honestly said that our present School Tax Law more approximately equalizes the tax burden than any Tax Law this State has ever had.

Surely the future growth and development of our School System depends in a large measure upon the ability of our citizens to study and recognize the necessity of such a School Law as we now have.

The suggestion made in the previous report "that the General Assembly pass a law directing that the Secretary of the State Board of Health at a fixed time, for a specified period, sup-

ply to the Tax Department the names and late addresses of the persons over twenty years of age, who have died since January 1, 1921", is again made.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS AND DATES  
OF REMITTANCES TO THE STATE TREASURER  
FOR TAXES—YEAR 1921  
"CITY OF WILMINGTON"

1922	Collections	Remitted to State Treasurer	1923	Amount
December	\$1,396.02	January	4	\$ 1,396.02
1923				
January	2,079.43	February	8	2,079.43
February	2,296.68	March	12	2,296.68
March	6,032.92	April	20	6,032.92
April	14,971.40	May	7	14,971.40
May	11,477.33	June	29	11,477.33
June	2,385.89	June	29	2,385.89
July	1,259.95	October	5	1,259.95
August	142.44	October	5	142.44
September	2,788.92	October	5	2,788.92
October	7,606.97	November	9	7,606.97
November	35.14	December	7	35.14
		1924		
December	112.94	April	23	112.94
1924				
January	25.00	April	23	25.00
February	55.38	April	23	55.38
March	70.20	May	9	70.20
April	30.00	May	21	30.00
May	513.57	June	4	513.57
June	15.02	June	27	15.02
August	3.00	September	8	3.00
October	4.06	November	12	4.06
November	126.71	December	9	126.71
Total . . . . .	\$53,428.97			\$53,428.97

"RURAL NEW CASTLE COUNTY"

1922	Collections	Remitted to State Treasurer	1923	Amount
December	\$ 187.05	January	4	\$ 187.05
1923				
January	181.12	February	8	181.12
February	688.52	March	12	688.52
March	881.20	April	20	881.20

April	64.62	May	7	64.62
May	813.65	June	29	813.65
June	578.05	June	29	578.05
July	248.18	October	5	248.18
August	42.57	October	5	42.57
September	234.45	October	5	234.45
October	42.00	November	9	42.00
November	15.00	December	7	15.00
1924		1924		
January	15.00	April	23	15.00
February	24.00	April	23	24.00
March	1,463.34	May	9	1,463.34
April	27.00	May	21	27.00
May	3.00	June	4	3.00
July	6.00	August	4	6.00
November	286.20	December	9	286.20
Total .....				\$5,800.95

## "KENT COUNTY"

Collections		Remitted to State Treasurer	
1923		1923	Amount
January	\$ 250.48	February	8 \$ 250.48
February	54.48	March	12 54.48
March	237.80	April	20 237.80
April	490.18	May	7 490.18
May	86.75	October	5 86.75
June	12.00	October	5 12.00
July	37.80	October	5 37.80
September	6.00	October	5 6.00
November	6.00	December	7 6.00
1924		1924	
June	95.94	June	27 95.94
July	27.00	August	4 27.00
August	9.00	September	8 9.00
Total.....\$1,313.43		\$1,313.43	

## "SUSSEX COUNTY"

Collections		Remitted to State Treasurer	
1922		1923	Amount
December	\$ 142.49	January	4 \$ 142.49
1923			
January	126.00	February	8 126.00
February	123.46	March	12 123.46
March	115.96	April	20 115.96
April	166.79	May	7 166.79

May	346.29	October	5	346.29
June	69.00	October	5	69.00
July	362.78	October	5	362.78
August	656.45	October	5	656.45
September	599.28	October	5	599.28
October	228.90	November	9	228.90
November	63.12	December	7	63.12
		1924		
December	117.73	May	23	117.73
1924				
January	105.54	May	23	105.54
February	15.32	May	24	15.32
March	17.88	June	9	17.88
April	15.50	June	9	15.50
May	107.14	June	10	107.14
June	86.05	June	27	86.05
July	25.57	August	4	25.57
August	3.00	September	8	3.00
November	16.75	December	9	16.75
Total.....				\$3,511.00

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE AMOUNT, KIND OF TAXES,  
AND DISTRICT AND COUNTIES FROM WHICH  
SAME WAS RECEIVED FOR YEAR 1921.

From December 1, 1922 to November 30, 1924.

“FILING FEES”

City of Wilmington .....	\$14,805.00
Rural New Castle County .....	3,741.00
Kent County .....	546.00
Sussex County .....	1,755.00
Total .....	\$20,847.00

“INCOME TAXES”

City of Wilmington .....	\$ 5,497.21
Rural New Castle County .....	1,821.74
Kent County .....	242.50
Sussex County .....	104.66
Total .....	\$ 7,666.11

“CORPORATION TAX”

New Castle County .....	\$32,389.57
Kent County .....	461.99
Sussex County .....	1,185.83
Total .....	\$34,037.41



**"PENALTIES"**

City of Wilmington .....	\$ 737.17
Rural New Castle County .....	238.21
Kent County .....	62.94
Sussex County .....	465.51
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,503.83</b>

FRANCHISE TAX .....\$54,224.82

**"RECAPITULATION"**

Filing Fees .....	\$20,847.00
Income Tax .....	7,666.11
Corporation Tax .....	34,037.41
Franchise Tax .....	54,224.82
Penalties .....	1,503.83
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$118,279.17</b>

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS AND DATES  
OF REMITTANCES TO THE STATE TREASURER**

**FOR TAXES—YEAR 1922****"CITY OF WILMINGTON"**

		Remitted to State Treasurer	
1923	Collections	1923	Amount
April	\$ 27,284.51	May 7	\$ 27,284.51
May	217,565.97	June 29	217,565.97
June	131,348.21	June 29	131,348.21
July	82,103.06	October 5	82,103.06
August	17,989.01	October 5	17,898.01
September	3,621.10	October 5	3,621.10
October	8,649.47	November 9	8,649.47
November	999.88	December 7	999.88
		1924	
December	1,493.13	April 23	1,493.13
1924			
January	12,642.05	April 23	12,642.05
February	9,830.83	April 23	9,830.83
March	4,491.99	May 9	4,691.99
April	658.99	May 21	658.99
May	1,550.40	June 4	1,550.40
June	253.92	June 27	253.92
July	276.97	August 4	276.97
August	316.20	September 8	316.20
September	94.44	October 8	94.44
October	66.37	November 12	66.37
November	867.44	December 9	867.44
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$522,012.94</b>		<b>\$522,012.94</b>

## "RURAL NEW CASTLE COUNTY"

		Remitted to State Treasurer	
1923	Collections	1923	Amount
April	\$ 2,553.75	May 7	\$ 2,553.75
May	49,044.10	October 5	39,044.10
June	52,219.32	October 5	52,219.32
July	41,253.95	October 5	41,253.95
August	477.16	October 5	477.16
September	783.47	October 5	783.47
October	354.21	November 9	354.21
November	210.17	December 7	210.17
		1924	
December	164.95	April 23	164.95
1924			
January	4,359.18	April 23	4,359.18
February	3,874.73	April 23	3,874.73
March	2,018.36	May 9	2,018.36
April	594.59	May 21	594.59
May	140.46	June 4	140.46
June	6.00	June 27	6.00
July	12.00	August 4	12.00
August	15.00	September 8	15.00
September	68.76	October 8	68.76
November	81.00	December 9	81.00
1923			
October 5			10,000.00*

Total.....\$158,231.16

\$158,231.16

\* Transferred to Refund Account for the purpose of adjusting over-payments.

## "KENT COUNTY"

		Remitted to State Treasurer	
1923	Collections	1923	Amount
May	\$22,833.64	October 5	\$22,833.64
June	16,864.79	October 5	16,864.79
July	9,129.42	October 5	9,129.42
August	585.13	October 5	585.13
September	179.97	October 5	179.97
October	3,243.06	November 9	3,243.06
November	2,983.00	December 7	2,983.00
		1924	
December	541.88	April 23	541.88
1924			
January	267.96	April 23	267.96
February	194.28	June 13	194.28
March	170.92	June 20	170.92
April	19.56	June 23	19.56
May	19.68	June 23	19.68

June	3.00	June	27	3.00
July	303.18	August	4	303.18
August	95.88	September	8	95.88
September	78.90	October	8	78.90
October	33.68	November	12	33.68
November	39.96	December	9	39.96
Total.....				\$57,587.89

"SUSSEX COUNTY"

		Remitted to State Treasurer		
1923	Collections	1923		Amount
May	\$47,557.62	June	29	\$47,557.62
June	11,312.74	October	5	11,312.74
July	5,440.80	October	5	5,440.80
August	1,858.92	October	5	1,858.92
September	1,976.65	October	5	1,976.65
October	6,452.70	November	9	6,452.70
November	7,577.91	December	7	7,577.91
		1924		
December	1,673.14	April	23	1,673.14
1924				
January	579.00	April	23	579.00
February	423.10	May	24	423.10
March	316.85	June	9	316.85
April	57.24	June	9	57.24
May	236.26	June	10	236.26
June	789.65	June	27	789.65
July	257.68	August	4	257.68
August	10.02	September	8	10.02
September	7.08	October	8	7.08
November	137.79	December	9	137.79
Total.....\$86,665.15		\$86,665.15		

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE AMOUNT, KIND OF TAXES,  
AND DISTRICT AND COUNTIES FROM WHICH  
SAME WAS RECEIVED FOR YEAR 1922  
From January 1, 1923 to November 30, 1924.

"FILING FEES"

City of Wilmington .....	\$104,469.00
Rural New Castle County .....	47,838.00
Kent County .....	38,364.00
Sussex County .....	61,164.00
Total .....	\$251,834.00

**"INCOME TAXES"**

City of Wilmington .....	\$246,716.94
Rural New Castle County .....	110,364.84
Kent County .....	15,275.24
Sussex County .....	14,364.30
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$386,721.32</b>

**"CORPORATION TAX"**

New Castle County .....	\$170,827.00
Kent County .....	3,454.49
Sussex County .....	8,986.84
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$183,268.33</b>

**"PENALTIES"**

City of Wilmington .....	
Rural New Castle County .....	\$ 28.32
Kent County .....	494.16
Sussex County .....	2,150.01
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,672.49</b>

<b>FRANCHISE TAX .....</b>	<b>\$1,286,765.09</b>
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**"RECAPITULATION"**

Filing Fees .....	\$ 251,835.00
Income Tax .....	386,721.32
Corporation Tax .....	183,268.33
Franchise Tax .....	1,286,765.09
Penalties .....	2,672.49
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,111,262.23</b>

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS AND DATES  
OF REMITTANCES TO THE STATE TREASURER  
FOR TAXES—YEAR 1923**

**"CITY OF WILMINGTON"**

Collections		Remitted to State Treasurer	
1924		1924	Amount
January	\$ 3,582.72	April 23	\$ 3,582.72
February	24,609.19	April 23	24,609.19
March	313,399.50	May 9	313,399.50
April	116,349.25	May 21	110,864.58
May	25,457.66	June 4	25,457.66
June	17,638.36	June 27	17,638.36
July	1,705.95	August 4	1,705.95
August	192.48	September 8	192.48
September	2,238.79	October 8	2,238.79
October	2,209.98	November 12	2,209.98

November	3,423.09	December	9	3,423.09
		May	20	5,484.67*
Total . . . . .	\$510,806.97			\$510,806.97

\* Transferred to Refund Account for the purpose of adjusting over-payments.

### "RURAL NEW CASTLE COUNTY"

1924	Collections	Remitted to State Treasurer	1924	Amount
January	\$ 2,152.96	April	23	\$ 2,152.96
February	12,590.78	April	23	12,590.78
March	82,854.64	May	9	82,854.64
April	55,448.94	May	21	55,448.94
May	5,909.22	June	4	5,909.22
June	273.02	June	27	273.02
July	202.11	August	4	202.11
August	52.85	September	8	52.85
September	57.84	October	8	57.84
October	61.79	November	12	61.79
November	288.27	December	9	288.27
Total . . . . .	\$159,892.42			\$159,892.42

### "KENT COUNTY"

1924	Collections	Remitted to State Treasurer	1924	Amount
January	\$ 1,266.16	Bay	23	\$ 1,266.16
February	8,946.77	June	13	8,946.77
March	34,068.56	June	20	34,068.56
April	6,998.25	June	23	6,998.25
May	1,667.73	June	23	1,667.73
June	78.12	June	27	78.12
July	39.00	August	4	39.00
August	174.35	September	8	174.35
September	94.94	October	8	94.94
October	158.88	November	12	158.88
November	85.30	December	9	85.30
Total . . . . .	\$53,578.06			\$53,578.06

### "SUSSEX COUNTY"

1924	Collections	Remitted to State Treasurer	1924	Amount
January	\$ 4,281.24	May	23	\$ 4,281.24
February	9,846.83	May	24	9,846.83
March	64,175.12	June	9	64,175.12
April	3,033.79	June	9	3,033.79

May	1,775.67	June	10	1,775.67
June	163.84	June	29	163.84
July	350.44	August	4	350.44
August	127.77	September	8	127.77
September	151.46	October	8	151.46
November	343.43	December	9	343.43
Total.....				\$84,249.59
				\$84,249.59

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE AMOUNT, KIND OF TAXES,  
AND DISTRICT AND COUNTIES FROM WHICH  
SAME WAS RECEIVED FOR YEAR 1923  
From January 1, 1924 to November 30, 1924.

“FILING FEES”

City of Wilmington .....	\$ 81,270.00
Rural New Castle County .....	37,230.00
Kent County .....	32,052.00
Sussex County .....	58,737.00
Total .....	\$209,289.00

“INCOME TAXES”

City of Wilmington .....	\$260,223.52
Rural New Castle County .....	122,662.42
Kent County .....	16,803.40
Sussex County .....	16,382.48
Total .....	\$416,071.82

“CORPORATION TAX”

New Castle County .....	\$169,313.45
Kent County .....	4,707.24
Sussex County .....	8,872.51
Total .....	\$182,893.20

“PENALTIES”

City of Wilmington	
Rural New Castle County	
Kent County .....	\$ 15.42
Sussex County .....	257.60
Total .....	\$ 273.02

FRANCHISE TAX (from July 1 to Nov. 30, 1924) \$264,728.16  
Delinquent Income Tax, 1918 .....\$ 8.00

## "RECAPITULATION"

Filing Fees .....	\$209,289.00
Income Tax .....	416,071.82
Corporation Tax .....	182,893.20
Franchise Tax .....	264,728.16
Penalties .....	273.02
Delinquent Income Tax, 1918 .....	8.00
Total .....	\$1,073,263.20

## FRANCHISE TAX

1922	Collection	Remitted to State Treasurer	1923	Amount
December	\$12,371.96	January	4	\$12,371.96
1923				
January	2,750.39	February	8	2,750.39
February	4,034.09	March	12	4,034.09
March	28,262.10	April	20	28,262.10
April	2,175.66	May	7	2,175.66
May	3,151.00	June	27	3,151.00
June	1,479.62	June	27	1,479.62
Total .....	\$54,224.82			\$54,224.82

## FRANCHISE TAX

1923	Collection	Remitted to State Treasurer	1923	Amount
July	\$ 581,473.78	August	7	\$ 581,473.78
August	118,734.98	September	7	118,734.98
September	4,552.50	October	5	4,552.50
October	4,261.60	November	9	4,261.60
November	1,946.79	December	7	1,946.79
		1924		
December	5,487.91	April	21	5,487.91
1924				
January	4,207.76	April	21	4,207.76
February	3,862.27	April	21	3,862.27
March	26,251.59	April	21	26,251.59
April	1,605.60	May	9	1,605.60
May	913.24	June	4	913.24
June	533,467.07	June	27	341,525.70
		July	7	191,941.37
Total .....	\$1,286,765.09			\$1,286,765.09

## FRANCHISE TAX

1924	Collection	Remitted to State Treasurer	1924	Amount
July	\$241,163.75	August	4	\$241,163.75
August	11,613.04	September	8	11,613.04

September	4,652.85	October	8	4,652.85
October	5,029.13	November	12	5,029.13
November	2,269.39	December	9	2,269.39
Total . . . . .				\$264,728.16

## DELINQUENT INCOME TAX (1918)

1924	Collection	Remitted to State Treasurer	Amount
June 27	\$8.00	1924 August 4	\$8.00

## COLLECTIONS

Filing Fees	Income Tax	Corporation Tax	Franchise Tax	Penalties
\$ 624.00	\$ 540.28	\$ 228.20	\$10,977.95	\$ 3.54
1,182.00	784.94	110.70	2,507.25	1.79
546.00	1,747.14		3,684.10	3.54
2,205.00	1,016.48	2,780.92	24,914.39	30.52
990.00	340.12	13,639.93	1,880.88	1.35
5,352.00	445.17	5,284.03	3,006.33	396.13
1,944.00	247.77		1,396.95	194.12
156.00	31.05			
153.00	28.12			
609.00	79.34			.18
759.00	111.83			10.37
63.00	1.62			
765.00	10.71			37.94
525.00	35.98			17.07
204.00	46.48			
45.00	9.48			
63.00	174.80			
60.00	11.74	418.05		.39
42.00		43.94		.81
12.00				1,394.01
69.00	73.49			243.14
126.00				350.59
117.00	6.46			3,347.71
63.00	8.14	44.82		294.78
57.00		109.79		144.67
63.00		283.29		82.67
69.00				
1,500.00	7,536.53	18,247.98		
40,113.00	105,170.88	72,282.09		
26,367.00	79,377.80	25,603.41		
351.00	2,202.75			
13,287.00	35,757.10			
16,380.00	35,839.32			
11,802.00	8,440.51	2,591.13		
10,503.00	5,789.24	572.55		



30,654.00	11,060.36	5,843.26		
9,564.00	1,015.62	733.12		
<u>\$177,384.00</u>	<u>\$297,941.25</u>	<u>\$148,817.21</u>	<u>\$48,367.25</u>	<u>\$6,555.32</u>

Filing Fees .....	\$177,384.00
Income Tax .....	297,941.25
Corporation Tax .....	148,817.21
Franchise Tax .....	48,367.25
Penalties .....	6,555.32
Total .....	<u>\$679,065.03</u>

## COLLECTIONS

Filing Fees .....	\$300,717.00
Income Tax .....	509,622.78
Corporation Tax .....	243,576.22
Franchise Tax .....	1,279,596.32
Penalties .....	10,262.73
Delinquent Income Tax (1918) .....	8.00
Total .....	<u>\$2,343,783.05</u>

## COLLECTIONS

From July 1, 1924 to November 30, 1924

Filing Fees .....	3,870.00...
Income Tax .....	2,896.09
Corporation Tax .....	7,805.51
Franchise .....	263,489.86
Penalties .....	1,895.06
Total .....	<u>\$279,956.52</u>

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS  
AND INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE PAID THE  
FILING FEES FOR THE YEAR 1922

Wilmington .....	34,823
Rural New Castle County .....	15,946
Kent County .....	12,788
Sussex County .....	20,388
Total .....	<u>83,388</u>

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE RATES, NUMBER OF TAX-  
ABLES AND AMOUNT OF NET INCOME ON WHICH  
INCOME TAXES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED  
"NEW CASTLE COUNTY"

%	Taxables	Amount
1%	7022	7,077,916.00—1% basis
1 and 2%	722	4,904,569.48—2% basis
1, 2 and 3%	322	6,267,041.17—3% basis
Total	8066	

"KENT COUNTY"

%	Taxables	Amount
1%	658	767,896.00—1% basis
1 and 2%	71	181,910.39—2% basis
1, 2 and 3%	9	121,245.64—3% basis
Total	737	

"SUSSEX COUNTY"

%	Taxables	Amount
1%	640	708,872.00—1% basis
1 and 2%	71	181,910.39—2% basis
1, 2 and 3%	9	121,245.64—3% basis
Total	720	

Total number of taxables (9523) who have paid income tax.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS  
AND INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE PAID THE FILING  
FEES FOR THE YEAR 1923

Wilmington .....	27,090
Rural New Castle County .....	12,410
Kent County .....	10,684
Sussex County .....	19,579
Total .....	69,763

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE RATES, NUMBER OF TAX-  
ABLES AND AMOUNT OF NET INCOME ON WHICH  
INCOME TAXES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED

“NEW CASTLE COUNTY”

%	Taxables	Amount
1%	7,700	8,769,904.00—1% basis
1 and 2%	767	4,374,640.33—2% basis
1, 2 and 3%	375	6,920,328.65—3% basis
Total	<u>8,842</u>	

“KENT COUNTY”

1%	721	836,280.00—1% basis
1 and 2%	75	246,494.44—2% basis
1, 2 and 3%	14	117,023.75—3% basis
Total	<u>810</u>	

“SUSSEX COUNTY”

1%	661	833,976.24—1% basis
1 and 2%	87	211,496.29—2% basis
1, 2 and 3%	10	126,746.49—3% basis
Total	<u>758</u>	

Total number of taxables (10,410) who have paid income tax

REFUND ACCOUNT  
AND  
INFORMATION IN REFERENCE TO READJUSTMENTS OF  
PAYMENTS BY TAXABLES

Refund Account	
Balance December 30, 1922	\$19,850.57
Interest	168.27
	<u>20,018.84</u>
Less checks (as per statement)	13,404.81
Balance	<u>\$ 6,614.03</u>
June 29, 1923 Remitted to State Treasurer	\$6,614.03

Check No 97  
Checks to be listed from 38-96  
Amounting to \$13,404.81

Thomas S. Foracre	\$ 179.19
Charles D. Murphy	129.77

Underwood Typewriter Co.	13.85
Irvin J. Hollingsworth	30.00
Wm. P. Jorde	10.66
Abby W. Miller	30.00
John P. Neilds	30.00
Robt. W. Phillips, Jr.	30.00
Jos. E. Plumstead	30.00
Elizabeth C. Rumford	28.27
Mary Jackson Marvel	130.00
James B. Oberly	130.00
Wm. F. Allen	30.00
John H. Humes	30.00
Jefferson M. Luff	30.00
Charles W. Glanding	30.00
James W. Oldfield	30.00
Thomas Popadskes	30.00
George E. Cox	5.11
Charles W. Shaw	16.40
Blythe M. Reynolds	1.26
Alfred E. Gear	15.00
George M. Fisher Est.	30.00
A. A. Watson	6.00
Wm. A. Clark	3.00
Elizabeth S. Young	3.00
James C. Pearson	3.00
Amy E. Wood	3.00
Leonard Walker	3.00
Chas. H. Prettyman	3.00
Chas. N. Burrows	3.00
Wm. M. Reed	6.00
W. Paul Peach	3.00
C. Wilbur Hollingsworth	6.00
Paul F. Williams	2.75
W. S. Valentine	.76
Florence E. Adams	3.00
Ruth C. Pennington	3.00
Sarah J. Bennett	3.00
Norman Buchanan	6.00
Louis Reches Co.	3.00
S. O. Griffith	3.00
Farmers' Bank	12,253.84
Frederick L. Kurtz	10.00
Frederick L. Kurtz	3.70
Newark China Clay Co.	4.20
James M. Grant	3.00
Elizabeth E. Smith	3.00
Charles H. Stewart	4.00
Samuel M. Herron	3.00
Luther A. Poole	6.00
Thomas F. Walsh, Sr.	3.00
George Walsh	3.00

Bayard T. Bush	3.00
Lulu Fulkner	3.00
L. David Patrick	6.75
John J. O'Neil	3.28
James P. Quigley	3.00
Josephine M. DeHigh	3.00
Total	<u>\$13,404.81</u>

REFUND ACCOUNT  
AND  
INFORMATION IN REFERENCE TO READJUSTMENTS OF  
PAYMENTS BY TAXABLES

Refund Account	
Deposit July 2, 1923	\$10,000.00
Interest	89.20
	<u>10,089.20</u>
Less checks (as per statement)	5,573.87
Balance	<u>\$ 4,515.33</u>
Checks to be listed from 98-143	
Amounting to	\$5,573.87
Ida Whartenby	3.00
Sarah Backus	3.00
Catherine Hunt	3.00
Pearl C. Usilton	3.00
Anna C. Wright	3.00
Richard Maris	2.83
Charles Bailey	6.00
Agnes Cornish	3.00
Eva Mae Hammond	2.88
Thomas Handelman	3.00
Hazel D. Baker	3.00
The Pierce Hardware Co.	75.50
Central Iron Metal & Paper Co	44.57
Laura Schagrin	3.00
Harry Isaacs	6.00
The Sussex Trust Co.	9.00
Stewart Bros.	17.33
Katheryn M. Howell	3.00
Maggie Drain	3.00
May L. Downs	3.00
Thomas A. Jamison	16.76
Charles A. Moor	6.00
Frank Koszegi	6.00
Edwin C. Totten	4.76
Arthur J. Vavileer	3.00

Wm. J. Etchells	2.36
John W. Hudson	6.00
John L. Wilson	13.20
Cora E. Prettyman	3.00
Lena L. Elliott	2.53
Willis M. Cloud	3.00
Geo. E. Brinton	2.00
Gilbert R. Jones	3.00
Joseph McGarrity	1.73
Thos. H. Morgan	3.00
Ulysses G. Realey	1.88
Mary E. Hackers	3.00
Equitable Trust Co.	11.30
State Tax Department	10.00
Rebecca S. Yearsley	3.00
Thomas S. Brittingham	6.00
Edward G. Bradford	3.00
Etta M. Lloyd	8.80
Ida Ella Warrington	16.76
Wilmington Gas Company	5,208.35
Thomas B. Smith	25.33
Total	<u>\$5,573.87</u>

**APPROPRIATION FOR THE TAX DEPARTMENT FOR  
THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1923 TO JUNE 30, 1924.**

For Salary of State Tax Commissioner.....	\$ 4,000.00
For Salary Income Tax Deputy .....	3,000.00
For Salary Corporation Tax Deputy .....	3,000.00
For Assistant and Field Agents .....	5,000.00
For Clerks and Stenographers .....	2,500.00
For Contingent Expenses .....	10,000.00
For Stationery and Printing .....	2,500.00
Total .....	<u>\$30,000.00</u>

**EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD  
JULY 1, 1923 TO JUNE 30, 1924**

Tax Commissioner's Salary .....	\$ 4,000.00
Personal Income Tax Deputy's Salary.....	3,000.00
Corporation Tax Deputy's Salary .....	3,000.00
Assistants & Field Agent's Salary.....	5,000.00
Clerks and Stenographers Salary .....	2,500.00
Clerks and Stenographers .....	6,316.87
Freight Expenses and Drayage .....	23.60
Office Supplies .....	147.63
Postage .....	946.40
Premiums .....	680.00

Printing and Stationery .....	143.75	
Rent .....	1,082.00	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	133.45	
Fuel and Light .....	94.59	
Travel .....	415.26	
Equipment .....	16.25	
Reverted .....	.20	
	<hr/>	\$10,000.00
Stationery and Printed Forms		
Printing and Stationery .....	\$ 1,856.15	
Stamped Envelopes .....	631.36	
Reverted .....	12.49	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,500.00
Total .....		\$30,000.00

## PENALTIES COLLECTED DURING THE PERIOD

JULY 1, 1923 TO JUNE 30, 1924

\$10,262.93

EXPENDITURES UNDER SECTION 4, CHAPTER 16, LAWS  
OF DELAWARE APPROVED APRIL 3, 1923

Clerks and Stenographers .....	\$ 4,798.13	
Office Supplies .....	55.85	
Postage .....	1,213.85	
Premiums .....	200.00	
Printing and Stationery .....	194.20	
Rent .....	540.00	
Telephone .....	66.30	
Electric Light .....	41.53	
Travel .....	321.66	
Equipment .....	366.00	
Repairs .....	3.89	
Advertising .....	109.91	
	<hr/>	\$ 7,911.32

Excess, \$2,352.61 remaining at the end of the fiscal year  
shall go into and become a part of the school funds.

TAX DEPARTMENT,

M. HOWARD JESTER,

Tax Commissioner.

17th February, 1925.

To the Cape Henlopen Lighthouse Protective Committee,  
Gentlemen:

In response to an invitation from your Committee, I have made an examination of the conditions existing at Cape Henlopen Light, for the purpose of making recommendations for its protection and retention, and beg leave to submit the following report.

### HISTORY

The Lighthouse was built in 1765, by the Colonies, and remains as one of the few monuments left after the British occupation. After Sandy Hook it is the oldest Lighthouse in the United States.

From various sources it appears to have been located about one mile from the ocean. The presence of such a sand mound of abnormal height and size for this Coast must have been an influencing factor in the minds of its designers in placing it so far from the ocean.

In any event, time has shown that fierce conflicts have been continuous, not only between the sea and its land boundary, but by wind action which has completely changed the topography of the headland.

### RECENT CONDITIONS

After a severe storm in 1920, which caused extensive damage at Rehoboth Beach, conditions were considered so alarming that the State ordered an investigation. The motive for which was to endeavor to determine the basic cause of the erosion, and apply a remedy for the preservation of Rehoboth, and at this point I desire to call attention to the

### CRESSON REPORT OF 1921

In 1921 a Committee was appointed by the Governor of Delaware, of which the Hon. Edmund Mitchell was Chairman, to "Examine Conditions on the Beach Front at Rehoboth."

A report dated January 18, 1921, was submitted to this Committee, to the Governor, and to the State Legislature by the late B. F. Cresson, Jr. At the time Mr. Cresson made his report the writer was associated with him in other work, and consequently was familiar with his investigations and conclusions, assuming it as an interesting study.

Subsequently, in partnership, we prepared plans and specifications for certain jetty construction at Rehoboth, reporting to a Legislative Committee under Senator Palmer, hence a further knowledge of conditions existing in the vicinity was gained.



I am making this clear preparatory to giving my own impressions, resulting from the examinations of today, and I desire to emphasize the following:

1st. Mr. Cresson went thoroughly into the history of the ocean front from the Light to south of Rehoboth.

2nd. Throughout the report he drew a close analogy between the alarming conditions of danger and destruction caused by storm and erosion at Rehoboth, and some contributing cause near the mouth of the Delaware Bay.

3rd. Definite recommendations were made for local protection at Rehoboth, but always qualified by the necessity for a more controlling barrier at or near the Bay.

4th. A sweeping acceptance of all the facts and recommendations made by him could be assumed, and a report by the writer would be largely a reiteration of all of them.

5th. Instead of this, an attempt will be made to first present copies of some salient facts and recommendations in the report, and follow with observations made of recent date.

11. "The Harbor of Refuge Breakwater, completed in 1901, stands in a location and is in such form as to tend to deflect under certain conditions of tide and weather, the ebb tide toward the Delaware coast, to the south of the Cape, and in so throwing the currents, particularly during northeast storms, on to this shore, has created a condition that would tend at least to erode this beach."

12. "In dealing with problems of such magnitude as the denuding of a long stretch of coast line and particularly in the situation under present discussion, proofs of cause are impossible, deductions based upon study of past and present conditions are the best guides to conclusions—but in the present case, after a study of the maps and of the physical conditions, it is certainly reasonable to assume that the situation at present existing along the Rehoboth front has been influenced to an appreciable extent by the deflection of the ocean currents at times of greatest attack by the ocean against this beach, by works constructed by the Government.

13. "A rip rap jetty must be constructed north of the light house, extending out from the shore sufficiently far to deflect the currents out of Delaware Bay, away from the beach to the south."

61. "While there are indications that there is a general recession of shore along the New York, New Jersey and Delaware ocean fronts, it does not appear that the erosion at Rehoboth is entirely the result of natural conditions. There are unques-

tionably cycles when erosions take place along beach fronts and when accretions, occur, but Rehoboth's present condition does not appear to be entirely due to the natural cycle of ocean phenomena."

63. "During a heavy northeast blow, the waters during flood tide will pile up on the Delaware side of the Delaware Bay along the Lewes front due to the influence of the wind and the flow of the river. Upon a turn of the tide, the water piled up on the Delaware side of the Bay inside the Cape, will seek to rush out and meeting the Harbor or Refuge breakwater, lying as it does, is deflected, to some extent at least, to the south along the beach."

65. "The movements of the cape, north of the lighthouse indicates that under normal conditions, there is a drift of sand from the south around the point and into the Bay. The point has been extending to the north, but the principle erosion has, as stated before, occurred during heavy northeast storms, carrying the same in a general southerly direction."

68. "It is clear that two things must be done:

1st. That the current out of the Bay must be deflected away from this beach front, and that jetties must be placed locally to hold the sand from moving under storm conditions and to accumulate it during conditions of normal weather. A bulkhead will never succeed in building the beach or holding the sand. Hurdles or other detached devices on the beach, will gather sand during a season may be washed away and lost in a few hours of storm conditions. A rip rap jetty should be built near the point, for the purpose of protecting the lighthouse and one of deflecting the current from the shore to the south. That will be of great protection to Rehoboth, but it will not be enough in itself. A jetty four miles north of Rehoboth will probably take some years to show its constructive effect at Rehoboth, but it will at least, act against further erosion."

69. "The lighthouse is in great danger, the present jetties shown on accompanying photographs are perhaps of greater danger to the structure than they are of aid to it. The water in storms gets behind these jetties and a heavy northeast storm, lasting for several days, is liable to further denude the bank at the base of the lighthouse and eventually, unless some protection is afforded, the structure will be undermined and destroyed. And with it gone and the point further washed away, the beach to the south is likely to further retreat and Rehoboth to become in still greater danger."

70. "If the Government has placed a structure which however successful it may have been in the past for the purpose for which it was designed, has deflected the current on to a beach

and caused its destruction—then unquestionably, the community and the State so damaged, has a certain right to redress at the hands of the Government. Many instances are on record, where public and private interests have sought Government aid in protecting beaches, but it has been the proper policy of the Government not to spend public funds for the benefit of private lands, even though the project may be meritorious, but perhaps the situation under consideration is different.”

71. “A community has been built up back from the beach, comparatively safe from the inroads of the ocean, but a device built up by the Government for other purposes, has apparently tended to direct the ocean currents against its beach to its loss.”

73. “It is not possible to prove, as stated above, that the Government has caused this destruction, but there are good arguments and reasons, why the subject should at least be investigated by the Government and the State together, with the view of coming to an agreement as to what should be done, particularly at the point of devising and agreeing upon a plan of future action.”

73. “It may be deemed proper by the Delaware Legislature to pass a resolution requesting the United States—and probably such a resolution if determined upon, should be directed to the President of the United States, as both the War Department and the Department of Commerce are involved—to construct a rip rap breakwater near Henlopen, to counteract the effect of the Harbor of Refuge breakwater, which in times of northeast storms in directing the ebb tide to the shore and eroding the beach causing great destruction to property; and as a preliminary to undertaking the work, to confer with representatives of the State, to agree upon devices and improvements to reclaim the beach, which has been so eroded.”

### “CONCLUSIONS”.

86. “It is perfectly evident that the beach at the Light-house and south thereof to Rehoboth and beyond has been receding for many years, and that the forces denuding this beach have been at work before the Harbor of Refuge Breakwater was built by the Government.”

87. “From the testimony of local persons familiar with conditions along this coast for many years the erosion of the beach at Rehoboth has been more rapid since the Harbor of Refuge was constructed.”

88. “The location and direction of the Harbor of Refuge breakwater is such as to tend to throw the ebb tide during northeast storms along the beach to the south of the Cape, which would inevitably increase the drift of the sand along such

a straight coast line and carry it to the south until it reached a promontory or projection or until the forces producing the drift had expended themselves. The piling of Delaware River ice on this beach in winter would also indicate that the water of the Bay are carried along this shore."

89. "There is a strong argument that the Government is not entirely free from responsibility in the present condition of the beach at Rehoboth."

90. "My conclusions, based upon the studies which are but briefly recited above, are that two things must now be done:

FIRST: "The construction of a rip rap jetty extending from the shore north of the lighthouse, for the purpose of deflecting the current from the beach south of the cape, particularly during storms."

#### PRESENT INVESTIGATION

On February 5, 1925, the writer made a careful inspection at the Light, following an interview with some of the Committee in Wilmington the evening previous.

Violent changes had occurred during the last few months, resulting primarily from the great number of severe winter storms.

The tower proper is founded on a spread rubble base, consisting of solid masonry 10 feet in depth, extending out from the tower about 7 feet in steps, and octagonal in shape.

An alarming condition was disclosed in that the lower corner of the 10 feet deep foundation course was exposed at the southeast corner of the outside octagonal fact, and at the northeast corner the erosion had advanced so that the lower course had been undermined and was protruding about 4 feet over the bank.

From this lower foundation course a steep slope of sand extended to the high beach, but its toe is subject to the direct attack during storm.

Sketches made on the ground, showing these conditions are traced on map and plan which accompanies this report.

On February 13, 1925, the writer accompanied by Mr. H. R. Cornelius, Secretary to the Committee, visited the Lighthouse Department in Washington.

All of the Government records of the Light consisting of maps of erosions, plans of past construction, etc., were turned over to us and every consideration shown by commissioner Putnam, and his principal aides, Mr. Conway and Mr. Bowerman.

## RECORDS OF EROSION

All available maps were examined, and while they are not entirely satisfactory in that nothing is shown to indicate just what exact lines they represent, a fair inference may be obtained. In other words, one survey may refer to the low water or the high water line, while others, and equally important perhaps, refer to the foot of the bluff, or even to the top of the high receding crest.

TABLE SHOWING EROSION

Year	Distance from Ocean	Time	Total Erosion	Erosion per year
	Feet	Years	Feet	Feet
1841	1650			
1842	1480	1	170	170
1845	1400	3	80	25
1863	1260	18	140	8
1882	760	19	500	51
1894	700	12	60	5
1903	400	9	300	33

## ABOUT TIME OF OUTER BREAKWATER

1913	140	10	260	26
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## TIME OF JETTY CONSTRUCTION

1918	90	5	50	10
1919	73	1	17	17
1920	35	1	38	38
1922	20	2	15	7½
1923	20	1	0	0
1924	14	1	6	6
1925	0	1	14	14

Assuming that the Light may have been originally one mile from the ocean, then the recession to 1841 would have been 3650 feet in 76 years, or about 48 feet per year.

While this excessive rate cannot be proven, it has no particular significance today, but might easily be inferred as having occurred. Its extreme exposure on this protruding hill, before the latter day appearance of the increasing channel between the mainland and Hen and Chickens Shoal were no doubt contributing factors.

## EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT BREAKWATER

The questionnaire of five years ago was unanimous in opinion from many reliable sources that the recession south had

materially increased after the construction of the breakwater. Direct proof of this was sought, and expected, in the map recession from 1903, but such a condition is not actually defined.

Notwithstanding this, the writer has not changed his opinion and agrees with Mr. Cresson in every particular so often repeated, and believes that the existence of this breakwater is at least one of the most potent factors which is causing the disturbance, and which if not rectified will cause much more serious damage in the future.

Not that the breakwater was unnecessary, or that it has not functioned in any other but a satisfactory manner. But that it is of sufficient size and is located in such a manner that it cannot be said to have been finished without the construction of a deflector to the south of the entrance in order to carry the current, particularly during northeast storms, away from the shore to the south, if this shore is to be retained.

So that, overlooking for the moment the question of the possibility of maintaining the Lighthouse as a landmark, there is no doubt that the shore to the south is a very important part of the State of Delaware. Therefore, if any real merit exists in these positive statements of opinion, it seems that the State should interest itself at least enough to ask the Government to define its position.

If it can be shown by analogy or by principles of Coast Engineering that these premises are not well taken, then the erosion should cease.

If it continues, and nothing seems to indicate that it will not, except some construction which ordinarily could only be undertaken by the Federal Government, then it is maintained that some decision is warranted.

During investigations in 1921 the writer had a number of interviews with Dr. H. R. Burton of Lewes, who through a long lifetime has had intimate knowledge of the locality. In a local paper some years ago he advocated a breakwater from some point north of the Light to extend out to Hen and Chicken Shoal. This was intended to cut off the rapidly forming deep water channel which is increasing from what was years ago a fording place for cattle, out to what was undoubtedly the real mainland. He suggested that some of the hulks to be sunk somewhere out of the salvage of the war, might be used as a beginning for such a construction. In a recent talk with him at Rehoboth, I find him of the same opinion, and received other information from him which strengthened my positive belief, which has mostly been built up from more theoretical knowledge.

Reference is here made to House Document No. 1293 64th Congress, First Session, Page 37, Paragraph 58, quoting part

of a report made by the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War, on a Survey of Delaware Breakwater and Harbor of Refuge dated July 20th, 1916.

"Third, because a narrowing of the opening between the breakwater and Cape Henlopen would probably increase the velocity of the tidal currents, with a possible consequent erosion of the Cape Henlopen shore;"

No suggestion as to the location, size or cost of such a breakwater can be given here. It would first be necessary, and the Government would make the necessary Hydrographic and Topographic Surveys, upon the maps of which would have to be placed all of these old shore lines showing past history, before undertaking a project of this magnitude.

Such a survey should at least serve as a basis from which could be learned first, the necessity for a deflector breakwater, and secondly, if necessary to what extent has the present breakwater contributed to the trouble.

#### PAST PROTECTIVE WORKS BY THE GOVERNMENT

In about 1913, four groynes were built extending from the high beach from 100 to 200 feet in length to beyond low water, which were followed about one year later by five more intermediate groynes, making the spacing apart from 75 to 150 feet, and covering about 1000 feet of beach front.

The groynes were composed of piles staggered 2 feet between which was a 3 in. plank fence laid flat. Pile penetration at inshore 8 feet increasing to 12 feet at the outer end.

When the last five groynes were built a bulkhead was also included connecting them along the beach for a section of several hundred feet in front of the Light.

The bulkhead consisted of vertical piles connected by simply a bolt connection with a brace pile facing outshore, which held up the same 3 in. plank laid flat, creating merely a fence 5 feet high from the sand.

Photographs in 1918 show both groynes and bulkheads in a state of almost absolute destruction, so that it seems that they must have ceased to function long before.

Present day knowledge at least would indicate that these structures in design and aptitudes for location would prove inadequate, even in localities or beaches where only normal protection is needed.

Pile structures are useless unless they are made to penetrate below scour or possibility of derangement. Also the light plank placed as it was in both groynes and bulkhead was use-

less, and photographs show even when they were then in place that they were held up in the air with the beach scoured out beneath them. Today many broken off but intact sections of these structures may be seen well back from the beach. In any event they are gone, the beach is gone, and we must now face conditions as they exist.

### PRESENT CONDITION

The last barrier against protection has been attacked, and this barrier will only resist at most, the next few storms.

This is fully shown on the plan where the cross sections of the Light, the bank and the beach are shown.

It is obvious that the stage has been reached where what is in fact a shoring, is absolutely necessary.

A shoring, as in building operations, which requires a firm foundation to abut upon, is impossible.

Erosion and recession in the past has been caused by a successive and continual cutting away of the foot of the high bank, which undermines it, the sand then being carried away.

The first absolute requirement is to construct something which will protect the foot or toe of the steep bank which is at the head of the high beach from ANY further cutting away.

### PLAN FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF

Consideration of many plans has resulted in the adoption of the one presented in detail.

It consists in driving piles close to the foot of the steep slope of length shown, backed up with a heavy tongue and grooved sheet piling, to serve as a solid core to prevent inlet of water from the outside, and to withhold the sand from the bank.

Then to bank up the outside face with heavy derrick rock, and pack the inside between the sheet pile core and the bank also with rock.

No other plan is deemed worthy of consideration, based upon the promise that it is **ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL** that the integrity of the toe of this bank **MUST** be maintained as it is, and that the very last chance to preserve it is now barely available.

The necessary length of this wall is problematical but of course the longer it is the better.

I have assumed it for real consideration as extending 100 feet south of the Light and 150 feet north, or 250 feet long. The



150 foot north point as shown on plan is where the high bluff upon which the light rests descends to the level of the more normal high beach to the north.

Beyond actual necessity of course the extent or length will rest upon the cost and the funds available.

Deviation from the above would result in a recommendation for 50 feet to the south and 150 feet north, or 200 feet long.

### COST

It is impossible to predicate a good estimate of cost for structures here on account of its location, and the peculiar location of the structure. Rock may be deposited in so many ways, according to the ideas of the contractor. Fortunately the railroad track for sand operations which run from Lewes to the beach, about one-half mile south, is available for the delivery of material. Then the lack of precedent for the cost of such work from contractors who are available for it all indicates that no reliable idea will be obtained until real bids are received.

Based upon similar structures being built extensively now on the New Jersey Coast, the length haul, the hazard and the local material prices, it is estimated that such a structure will cost 148.00 per lineal foot.

The cost would therefore be \$37,000.00 for 250 feet of wall, and \$29,600.00 for 200 feet.

This structure is recommended as an actual necessity for immediate protection, and is divided in necessity by,

1st. To build the core at once and pack it as outlined on plan.

2nd. Follow with the rock. The small boughs and scrub may serve well with the rock, or at least a part of it may, to pack the rock firmly against the sand bank, as this bank must not be disturbed any more.

### EFFICIENCY

Knowledge of the past history, together with the absolutely hazardous condition existing and the lateness of the relief to be applied, renders any guarantee for permanency impossible.

I have no further plan in mind, except that this is essential as a first move to be followed by,

### SECOND STEP FOR PROTECTION

Briefly stated, while the bulkhead buttress barrier to protect the toe is the first necessary step, an outshore protection of

the beach will be absolutely necessary to hold up this or any bulkhead which might be placed.

In addition to all precedent and all construction elsewhere this is evidenced in the offshore groynes built by the Government about 75 feet apart along the beach.

Therefore a local breakwater jetty is proposed. Its location is shown in dotted lines on plan and its function is to locally divert enough of this current so that an attempt may be made to retain the beach which now exists at the foot of the light.

If this is not effective it may have to be lengthened or another one placed.

Based upon a length of 150 to 200 feet, as shown in dotted lines, the approximate cost is \$40,000.00.

Both of the above suggested plans for immediate relief are based upon the necessity for a structure of far greater magnitude which is described in the following.

#### FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1st. That no guarantee can be given for a permanent retention of the Lighthouse unless the basic condition which is causing the destruction is removed or sufficiently corrected.

2nd. That the most destructive element is produced by a combination of northeast storm with the natural southerly trend of the offshore current.

3rd. That this current is at least accentuated by the outer Government Breakwater north of the light.

4th. That the location of this Breakwater is particularly conducive to such accentuation.

5th. That no local attempts at protection at the Light will be permanent, unless steps are immediately taken to correct the basic evil which is causing the destruction.

6th. That the lateness of applying means for preservation to a time when any future storm may cause the Light to topple over, renders an assurance of permanence impossible.

7th. That the plan presented is selected from many, as the ONLY first means for relief, and that it might survive until relief could be obtained from the large breakwater jetty should the Government undertake it in the near future.

8th. That even if plans for the retention of the Lighthouse are abandoned, it is maintained that the erosion to the south will continue and that the State has sufficient interest at stake to endeavor to have the condition rectified.

9th. In closing, reference is simply made to the following:—Perhaps some thought has been given to the possibility of removing the Lighthouse if it cannot be retained, to some other place where its tradition could be perpetuated and what it represented seen by many people at all times.

If further thought obtains that it should not be a replica but be reproduced in its original form, then means for the removal of the original stones of the Lighthouse should begin at once.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. W. STANIFORD.

March 10, 1925.

## REPORT OF

### DELAWARE COMMISSION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED TO THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE

Detailed Report of the activities and finances—covering the period from the time of the creation of the Commission to the Fifteenth Day of February, 1925.

#### MEMBERS OF

##### NEW CASTLE COUNTY

Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont .....	Wilmington
Thomas F. Gormley .....	Wilmington
Selden S. Deemer .....	New Castle

##### KENT COUNTY

Mrs. James Pennewill .....	Dover
John B. Hutton .....	Dover
Arley B. Magee .....	Dover

##### SUSSEX COUNTY

Mrs. S. M. Messick .....	Bridgeville
Robert G. Houston .....	Georgetown
William K. Morgan .....	Seaford

#### OFFICERS

Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont .....	Chairman
Arley B. Magee .....	Treasurer
John B. Hutton .....	Secretary
Howard T. Ennis, Superintendent, Stockley, Delaware	

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Dover, Delaware,

February 15, 1925.

To Robert P. Robinson,  
Governor of Delaware.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the "Delaware Commission for the Feeble Minded" for the State of Delaware, giving in detail the activities and finances of the commission covering the period from the time of the passage of the act by the General Assembly, March 21, A. D. 1917, to January 15, 1925.

Respectfully,

ALICE du PONT Chairman.

## THE ACT CREATING

"DELAWARE COMMISSION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED"  
AN ACT to establish a home for the care and training of the feeble minded of Delaware, and providing for the legal commitment of feeble minded persons and for other persons.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

SECTION 1. That there shall be established in this State a Home for the care and training of feeble minded persons.

SECTION 2. The Governor shall appoint a commission to be known as "DELAWARE COMMISSION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED", consisting of nine persons, three of whom may be women. Two of the members of said commission shall be selected from each county of the State, and the remaining three shall be selected at large from the State, and in appointing said commission, the Governor shall divide the members thereof as nearly as practicable between the two chief political parties. The members of said commission shall be appointed for a term of four years, and all vacancies occurring shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term. The members of the commission, so appointed, shall receive no salary, but shall be allowed their actual expenses in attending the meetings of the commission.

SECTION 3. The Commission shall organize by the selection from its members of a Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed desirable and necessary.

SECTION 4. The said commission is hereby authorized and directed to select and purchase, or otherwise acquire, a suitable location for the establishment of the home, herein before provided for, and to provide for, and supervise, the erection of necessary buildings thereon, and to employ and appoint a Superintendent, who shall be experienced in the care and training of feeble minded persons. The Superintendent shall have authority, subject to the general supervision of the commission to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government and management of said home.

SECTION 5. The title to any property, acquired by said commission, either real or personal, shall be taken and held in the name of "THE STATE OF DELAWARE".

SECTION 6. That there is hereby appropriated the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, out of the State Treasury, for the purchase of the necessary land for said home, for the erection and equipment of suitable and necessary buildings thereon, and for expenses, incident to the operation and maintenance thereof.

The said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, or so much thereof, as may be required shall be paid by the State Treasurer, upon warrants drawn upon him, signed by the Chairman of said commission, and countersigned by the Treasurer thereof. Any warrant, drawn on the State Treasurer, shall be accompanied by the accounts to which the money is to be applied, and it shall be the duty of the State Auditor to examine and audit any such amounts.

SECTION 7. The said commission shall have power to make rules, regulating the admission to said home for the feeble minded, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 8. Whenever any person, arrested in this State, shall be supposed to be feeble minded, any relative of such person, or any reputable citizens of the State, at any time before the final disposition of the case, may present to the Court of General Sessions of the County, wherein said person was arrested, or to the resident Judge thereof in vacation, or to the Juvenile Court of the City of Wilmington, a petition setting forth that such person is feeble minded, and praying for the issuance of a rule to show cause why such person should not be committed to the custody of "DELAWARE COMMISSION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED". The petition shall be verified, by affidavit, which shall be sufficient if it states that it is based upon information and belief. Upon filing of the petition, a rule shall be issued against the person so arrested, and against the parent or parents, guardian or other custodian of such person, returnable at such time, not exceeding fifteen days thereafter, as shall be fixed by the Court or Judge. Upon the return of the rule, the Court or Judge shall hear the witness in support of the

rule, one of whom shall be a psychologist, or an expert on the subject of feeble-mindedness, and shall, also, hear any witnesses in opposition to said rule, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court or Judge that the person so arrested is feeble-minded, and that it would be for the best interest of such feeble-minded person, or of the community at large, the Court or Judge may direct that such feeble-minded person be committed to the custody of "DELAWARE COMMISSION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED" until further order of the Court or Judge.

SECTION 9. Whenever any person shall be supposed to be feeble-minded, and, when by reason of such mental condition or of existing social conditions, it would be detrimental to any community of this State to allow such person to remain at large, any relative of such person, or any reputable citizen of the State may present to the resident Judge of the County, wherein such person resides, a petition, setting forth that such person is feeble-minded, and setting forth the reasons why it would be detrimental to the community for such person to remain at large, and praying for the issuance of a rule to show cause why such person should not be committed to the custody of "DELAWARE COMMISSION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED". The petition shall be verified, by affidavit, which shall be sufficient if it states that it is based upon information and belief. Upon the filing of the petition, a rule shall be issued against the person, so arrested, and against the parent, or parents, guardian or other custodian of such person, returnable at such time, not exceeding fifteen days thereafter, as shall be fixed by the Judge. Upon the return of the rule, the Judge shall hear the witness in support of the rule, one of whom shall be a psychologist, or an expert on the subject of feeble-mindedness, and shall, also, hear any witnesses in opposition to said rule, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge that such person is feeble-minded and that it would be detrimental to the community for such person to remain at large, the Judge may direct that such feeble-minded person be committed to the custody of "DELAWARE COMMISSION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED" until the further order of the said judge.

SECTION 10. The said commission shall have power and authority to enter into agreement with the parent or parents, guardian or custodian of any feeble-minded person for the committing of such person to the custody of said "DELAWARE COMMISSION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED", and in such case, the commission may require such parent or parents, guardian or custodian, being financially able so to do, to pay for the custody, care and training of such feeble-minded person, not exceeding the actual costs thereof.

SECTION 11. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 21, A. D. 1917.

## BUILDINGS

The first building constructed, is of brick. It is called the "Kate F. Deemer Cottage" and was opened for the reception of inmates on May 1, 1921. There are now thirty-six girls in this building. It will house forty-six girls comfortably. In conjunction with this building there has been built a garage and large chicken house.

The second main building is of cement blocks. It is called the "Alice du Pont Cottage," and was opened for the reception of inmates on March 1, 1924. There are now thirty-five boys in du Pont Cottage. It will house seventy comfortably, besides extra rooms for the sick and incapacitated. This building is excellently planned, having North, South and East dormitories. It has a dining-room, and kitchen large enough to meet all needs. A large playroom twenty by sixty feet is an indispensable feature of the new building. It has plenty of room for storing supplies and spacious rooms and closets for clothing, convenient sanitary toilets, hat and coat rooms and comfortable quarters for employees.

The Superintendent's home is now completed and occupied. It too is an excellently planned house, of eight rooms and bath, with garage. Modern sewage disposal systems are installed in all three of these buildings.

A commodious farm house is occupied by the farmer and his assistant. The farm buildings are in good condition but are inadequate for the needs since so much more land has been cleared and placed under cultivation. A new chicken house, cowshed, hog pens and pig runs and garage have been built at the farm, also a back porch, side porch and cellar have been added to the farm house. The farm house previous to the opening of the new boys, building housed eight boys.

Besides the farm house there were three small tenant houses on the land when it was purchased. Two of these houses have been moved together, reconditioned, a cellar and enclosed porch added. It is called the "Woods Cottage" and until March 1, 1924, when the new building for boys was opened, was used to house twelve boys. For the present it is reserved for the segregation of children with contagious diseases. While we have been fortunate in this respect, not having had any contagious diseases, it is in the interest of economy that some such place as the "Woods Cottage" be available in the event that it is needed.

The other tenant house is used by the family of one of the employees.

## BOARD OF LADY VISITORS

Mrs. Edwin T. Sirman, Delmar  
Mrs. William F. Marshall, Lewes.

Mrs. Walter W. Hynson, Smyrna.  
 Miss Blanche E. Lockwood, Middletown.  
 Mrs. Mary B. Watkins, Odessa.  
 Mrs. Robert W. Smith, Wilmington.  
 Mrs. Garrett Harrington, Harrington.  
 Mrs. Louis A. Drexler, Bethany Beach.  
 Mrs. George Carter, Smyrna.  
 Mrs. John B. Hutton, Dover.  
 Mrs. Etta Gray Jones, Bridgeville.  
 Miss Ida E. Rosa, Milford.

### ORGANIZATION

Mrs. John B. Hutton, President..  
 Mrs. Etta Gray Jones, Secretary and Treasurer.

The members of the Board of Lady Visitors are glad to be identified with such a noble work as is being done at Delaware Colony. The story of this work is one that we are always glad to tell.

We have been making visits to the Colony regularly and it is our privilege to visit the Colony at any hour, any time, unannounced: Always our welcome is the same, a hearty one from the staff of employees and a greeting from the children, who have come to know us.

Our efforts may all be included in these words, "To help." Our hopes for the future of this work know no bounds. That these unfortunate children may be properly cared for and given an opportunity to develop whatever abilities they may have, that the public may become cognizant of the importance or removing mental defectives from the communities where they are an unfathomable menace, that the material equipment of the Colony shall be the best that the State can afford, that those who have immediate charge may feel a moral force back of their efforts, these are among our aspirations and for these things we are willing to give our time, our best judgment and our resources

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

#### DISPOSITION OF POPULATION JANUARY 1, 1925

	Admitted Males	Admitted Females	Conditional Release	Permanent Release or Transfer	Deaths
Wilmington .....	19	18	5	3	0
Rural New Castle Co...	6	9	0	4	0
Kent Co. ....	4	8	3	1	0
Sussex Co. ....	18	10	3	1	1
Total.....	47	45	11	9	1

Total Admitted—92    Total Released—21

Present Enrollment    35 Males    36 Females    Total—71.



## HEALTH

The health of the boys and girls has been unusually good. There has been no contagious disease in the Colony since its opening. This is attributable to several causes. The location is a healthy one, having no stagnant ponds. It is drained by the Doe Bridge stream, a part of the headwaters of Indian River. Careful attention is given to proper diet. All sanitary precautions are taken with sewage disposal, cleanliness of buildings, etc. The Colony physician, while not a resident, is within easy reach and is in constant touch with the physical condition of each inmate.

## RECREATION

Considerable attention is given to the recreational side at the Colony. While the physical ages of the children here range all the way from three to sixty years, they all have the mental status of children, none of them being above ten or eleven years mentally. Hence the play instinct is strong. Considerable playground equipment and indoor games have been given by generous hearted individuals. The children are allowed a great deal of freedom in their own sector. They play out doors at all times except when the weather or extreme cold prevents. There are picnics during the summer and parties in winter. Playhouses and tents, wigwams and caves, croquet, tether ball, swings, seesaws, sliding boards, baseball, rope jumping and marbles all have their place in the out door activities of the children. The sandy soil lends itself readily for the play of the smaller children.

A moving picture machine, a gift from the Federation of Women's Clubs adds much to the happiness of all. The majority of these children have come here as permanent residents; their outlook for the future is not bright. We are rendering a real service to do everything in our power to make them happy and contented.

## TRAINING

The training of the children is the most important feature of all our work. We may provide a home but not a good one unless we teach the things that each individual can understand and ought to know. With this very gratifying aim in view we train the children in all the diversified activities that go to make up this community, which we call "Delaware Colony". Household activities—two words that can be said quickly and passed by the reader, but O! the vast meaning it takes on to the woman who can visualize a household of thirty-five romping, play-loving thoughtless girls or boys.

The girls are trained to air and make the beds and in the low grade dormitory to change the linens. They are taught to scrub, sweep and dust, to assist the cook, to set the tables and

serve the meals. They gather the vegetables fresh from the garden and help to prepare them. They help to care for the chickens. Every day is wash day. They do a vast amount of laundry work. They do a great deal of darning, patching and sewing. In the spring they pick the strawberries.

Through the kindness of the Home Economics department of the nearby High Schools, the teachers of which have visited our Colony with their advanced pupils, a number of the girls have been taught to crochet and knit and to make rag rugs, all of their work being used for the Colony.

The training of the boys is even more varied than that of the girls. The boys are taught to do all of the work done by the girls except the needle work. About six of the boys are trained to help with the farm work, care for the stock and milk the cows. The boys contributed approximately fifty per cent of the labor that went into the making of the thirty thousand cement blocks used in the construction of the new buildings. One boy has learned how to operate the cement mixer and knows how to measure the proper proportions of sand, gravel, cement and water. This same boy during the winter months half soles shoes, while his assistant sews them. Clearing the land is the principal occupation of the boys who are able to work.

Some academic work has been taught. This has included the first, second, third and fourth grade work as taught in the public schools. The teaching has been done largely by the superintendent with some assistance from the regular attendants. Considerable effort has been made to secure a suitable person properly trained in the teaching of mental defectives, but trained instructors in this line demand such high salaries, we have not been able to secure a suitable person at a salary which we are able to pay. A regular full time teacher is very essential and would ultimately be an investment for perhaps twenty-five per cent of the children, but in so far as immediate economic returns are concerned, the industrial training that we are giving is of much greater value and in the majority of cases we believe of greater benefit to the children.

## DISCIPLINE

We would not mention the subject of discipline were it not for the fact that visitors often inquire about the subject. These children require very little discipline. They are highly susceptible to suggestion. The employee who uses patience and shows a consistent disapproval of breaches of discipline has very little trouble in properly directing the activities of his charges. We resort to the use of the O. K. slip on which the child is given credit for work well done. This slip serves as credit to his account on store day or on picnic or at Christmas, etc.

## BOARD OF LADY VISITORS

The Board of Lady Visitors has played a very important part in the successful operation of the Colony. Too much credit cannot be given for their splendid work in lending their moral assistance and guidance. There is no detail of the institutional work in which they have not shown an interest at all times. Their substantial gifts have been of an immensely practical benefit. Through this Board the Federated Women's Clubs of the State provide each year a splendid Christmas for each child at the Colony.

## VISITING DAY

The general visiting day is on Wednesday of each week from one to five P. M. Parents or relatives living at a distance are permitted to visit on Sunday.

## FARM

The entire tract of land comprising the Colony consists of eight hundred and forty acres. The land was purchased for Thirty-five Thousand Dollars and the sum of Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars was paid by private contributions and the balance of the purchase price remains unpaid. The farm has been deeded to The State of Delaware. When the institution was opened four years ago, there were approximately seventy acres cleared and under cultivation. The remainder was in young growth or scrub oak and pine, with very little timber for commercial purpose, but an abundant supply of fire wood.

There are now about two hundred and seventy acres cleared and under cultivation. The soil comprises a sandy surface with a clay subsoil. It is well adapted to all crops indigent to this section of the State. Improved and properly planned and managed, the farm will raise hay and grain enough to feed the dairy herd, porkers, poultry and team required to meet the future needs of the Colony. The labor cost for farm work when once the farm acreage is definitely determined, should be in inverse ratio to the growth of the male population, as there will be for several years a constantly increasing number of boys trained to help with the farm work. An effort is being made to improve the land by the growth of cover crops and compost with the minimum amount of commercial fertilizer needed for the immediate crop. Fencing has been done for pasture fields, a ten acre fruit orchard set three years ago is doing well, a grape vinyard and berries are in bearing.

A dairy herd of pure bred Ayrshires supplies the milk and butter.

## FARM REPORT FOR 1923

Lima Beans .....	1073 qts.	.18	\$193.14
String Beans .....	41 bus.	1.00	41.00
Beets .....	20 bus.	1.00	20.00

Cabbage .....	1000	hds.	.10	100.00
Sweet Corn .....	235	doz. ears	.10	23.50
Cucumbers .....	12	bus.	1.50	18.00
Lettuce .....	200	hds.	.05	10.00
Onions .....	20	bus.	1.30	26.00
Peas (garden) .....	42	buckets	.50	21.00
Pumpkins .....	2	wagon loads	15.00	30.00
Radishes .....	500	doz.	.08	40.00
Squashes .....	2	wagon loads	15.00	30.00
Tomatoes .....	853	baskets	.25	213.25
Cantaloupes .....	15	baskets	.50	7.50
Watermelons .....	200		.10	20.00
Greens .....	1050	lbs.	.06	63.00
Eggs .....	1400	doz.	.40	560.00
Milk .....	3650	gal.	.40	1,460.00
Wheat .....	786	bus.	.80	628.80
Rye .....	76	bus.	1.00	76.00
Corn .....	800	baskets	.25	200.00
Early Potatoes .....	200	baskets	.40	80.00
Dressed Pork .....	6544	lbs.	.14	916.16
Molasses .....	115	gal.	1.00	115.00
Hay .....	20	tons	10.00	200.00
Fodder .....	15	stacks	5.00	75.00
Turnips .....	75	baskets	.25	18.75
Sweet Potatoes .....	225	baskets	1.00	225.00
Broth Beans .....	12	bus.	5.00	60.00
Soy Beans .....	41½	bus.	2.25	92.12
Buckwheat .....	109	bus.	1.00	109.00
English Clover Seed ....	7	bus.	15.00	105.00
Young Stock .....				240.00
Straw .....	38	stacks	3.00	114.00

Total Farm Income.....\$6,131.22

#### FARM EXPENDITURES FOR 1923

Feed for team, dairy, hogs, chickens .....	\$2,015.22
Fertilizer and lime .....	1,015.04
Seed of all kind .....	433.54
Labor .....	1,332.68
Gasoline for tractor .....	123.13
Sweet potato plants .....	2.00
Threshing wheat .....	70.40
Threshing beans and buckwheat .....	22.70
Making molasses .....	28.75
Planting potatoes .....	17.25
Young chicks .....	75.60
Depreciation in farm machinery .....	100.00
Threshing clover seed .....	25.00

Total.....\$5,261.31

Farm income 1923 .....	\$6,131.22
Farm Expenditures 1923 .....	5,261.31

Farm income in excess of farm expenditures, 1923..\$ 869.91

### FARM REPORT FOR 1924

Lima Beans .....	612 qts.	.18	\$110.16
String Beans .....	10 bus.	1.00	10.00
Beets .....	5 bus.	1.00	5.00
Cabbage .....	2000 hds.	.10	200.00
Sweet Corn .....	200 doz. ears	.10	20.00
Cucumbers .....	6 bus.	1.50	9.00
Lettuce .....	100 hds.	.05	5.00
Onions .....	4 bus.	1.30	5.20
Peas (garden) .....	15 buckets	.50	7.50
Radishes .....	125 doz.	.08	10.00
Squashes .....	3 wagon loads	15.00	45.00
Tomatoes .....	400 baskets	.25	100.00
Cantaloupes .....	25 baskets	.50	12.50
Watermelons .....	1000	.10	100.00
Greens .....	500 lbs.	.06	30.00
Eggs .....	800 doz.	.40	320.00
Milk .....	4380 gal.	.40	1,752.00
Wheat .....	222 bus.	1.00	222.00
Rye .....	43 bus.	1.00	43.00
Corn .....	1800 baskets	.70	1,260.00
Early Potatoes .....	250 baskets	.25	62.50
Hay .....	65 tons	15.00	975.00
Fodder .....	25 stacks	5.00	125.00
Turnips .....	75 bus.	.40	30.00
Sweet Potatoes .....	340 baskets	.70	238.00
Broth Beans .....	2 bus.	5.00	10.00
Soy Beans .....	57 bus.	3.00	171.00
Oats .....	195 bus.	.75	146.25
Strawberries .....	30 crates	3.00	90.00
Buckwheat .....	57 bus.	1.00	57.00
English Clover Seed ...	9 bus.	15.00	135.00
Straw .....	16 stacks	2.50	40.00
Late Potatoes .....	500 bus.	.40	200.00
Brooms .....	2 doz.	10.00	20.00
Dressed Pork .....	6000 lbs.	.15	900.00
Veal .....	1100 lbs.	.12	132.00
Turkeys .....	258 lbs.	.40	103.20
Young Stock .....			250.00

Total farm income 1924 .....

\$7,951.31

## FARM EXPENDITURES FOR 1924

Feed for team, dairy, hogs, chickens .....	\$2,051.76
Fertilizer .....	713.44
Seeds .....	659.71
Labor .....	2,385.91
Gas and oil for tractor .....	266.60
Young chicks .....	140.00
Depreciation in farm machinery .....	150.00
Allowance for inmate labor .....	500.00
Total.....	<u>\$6,867.42</u>
Farm income, 1924 .....	\$7,951.31
Farm expenditure, 1924 .....	<u>6,867.42</u>

Farm income in excess of farm expenditure, 1924...\$1,083.89

GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION SINCE  
JANUARY 1, 1923.

Square piano for Deemer Cottage. Miss May Sharp Lewes.

Two tether ball sets, two croquet sets, Mrs. Coleman duPont, Wilmington.

Umbrella stand. Mrs. Ella Wilson, Dover.

Two rag runners, small rag rugs for Deemer Cottage, Through Mrs. Clara Marshall, Lewes, B. of L. V.—W.C.T.U.

Hall seat and mirror, china closet. Dover, B. of L. V.—Century Club.

Two victrolas for boys. Through Mrs. L. A. Drexler, Bethany Beach, B. of L. V.

Tennis nets, bananas, oranges, candy, cake. Mrs. L. A. Drexler, Bethany Beach, B. of L. V.

Oil cloth for dining room and kitchen tables, two large mirrors, games and puzzles. Through Mrs. Edwin T. Sirman, Delmar, B. of L. V.

Fourteen yards green denim for curtains, congoleum, seventy small rag rugs. Through Mrs. Clara Marshall, Lewes, B. of L. V.—W.C.T.U.

Roll of black rubber sheating. B. of L. V.

Two rocking chairs, quantity of groceries. Through Mrs. Robert Smith, B. of L. V.

Two pictures for girls' dormitories. Girls Friendly Society, Lewes.

Two sliding boards, six sets of indoor games, two merry-whirl see-saws. Mrs. Coleman du Pont, Wilmington.

Table and cabinet for boys dayroom. Through Mrs. Robert W. Smith, Wilmington, B. of L. V.

Reed organ for du Pont Cottage. Mrs. George Carter, Smyrna, B. of L. V.

Square piano for du Pont Cottage. Through Mrs. W. W. Hynson, Smyrna, B. of L. V.

Large box summer hats for girls. Mrs. Mary B. Watkins, Odessa, B. of L. V.

Seventy-six jars of fruit, forty-two glasses jelly, two boxes corn flakes, two cans corn, two cans of lima beans, three pans. Through Mrs. Etta Gray Jones, Bridgeville, B. of L. V.

Preserved fruit, jelly, pickles, canned goods, six dolls, four books, games, two boxes writing paper. Laurel Century Club, Laurel.

Several lots of new clothing. Mrs. George Carter, Smyrna, B. of L. V.

Three dozen Easter eggs. School children, Millsboro.

Sofa, hammock, picture, two pillows, rocking chair. Mrs. J. C. Truitt, Milford.

Three rocking chairs, Mr. Harlan Waller, Delmar.

Clothing for girls. Mrs. Margaret McKay, Wilmington.

Blue and white oil cloth. Mrs. L. M. Sutton, Bethany Beach.

Ninety-nine Victrola records. Mrs. G. Layton Grier, Milford.

Two hundred and sixteen tubes of tooth paste, six jars skin cream. Dr. G. Layton Grier, Milford.

Neckties. Mrs. E. C. Sudler, Georgetown.

Large quantity of canned goods and fruit. Through Mrs. J. H. Hinsley, Camden, W.C.T.U.

\$5.00. Mr. Topkis, Wilmington.

Twenty pairs of stockings. Mrs. Henry B. McVaugh, Hockessin.

Thirty-one boys' athletic union suits, sixty girls union suits Topkis Bros., Wilmington.

Neckties, collars, toys. Mrs. Andrew Marvel, Georgetown.

Large quantity men's and boys' clothing. S. Stein, Seaford

Three dozen oranges. Mrs. A. Viola Wilson, Wilmington.

Thirty-five Easter baskets, jelly eggs, chocolate eggs, chocolate rabbits. Librarius Branch, International Sunshine Society.

One dozen shirts for girls. Miss Ethel Brady, Odessa.

Three dozen shirts for girls. Mrs. Mary B. Watkins, Odessa

Fruit, jelly, cough medicine. Mr. George Fields, Seaford.

Clothing. Mrs. Harvey Short, Stockley.

Girls' dress. Mrs. J. E. Goslee, Stockley.

Fifty pounds chocolate. Dr. Evans Robert, Milford.

Crate oranges. Mr. Wm. Phillips, Easton, Maryland.

Thirty pounds jelly eggs. Through Mrs. W. W. Hynson, Smyrna, B. of L. V.

Clothing. Mrs. Florence Bowers, Wilmington.

Rug for kitchen. Mrs. E. T. Sirman, Delmar.

Loom. Through Mrs. Sirman, Delmar, B. of L. V.

Seven games, five picture books. Through Mrs. Robert Smith, Wilmington, B. of L. V.

Several large quantities of new clothing, stockings, face towels, tea towels. Needle Work Guild of America, Hockessin Branch.

Blanket, towels. Ella Thatcher, W. C. T. U., Wilmington.

Three rugs, morris chair, revolving bookcase, bureau for Superintendent's residence. Mrs. Coleman duPont.

Hall screen. Through Mrs. George Carter, Smyrna, B. of L. V.

Large tent for girls' playground. B. of L. V.

Laundry tubs for Superintendent's residence. B. of L. V.

Miscellaneous gifts for girls. Miss Sallie Messick, Georgetown.

Moving picture machine. State Federation of Women's Clubs, through Mrs. E. C. Sudler, Georgetown.



Christmas gifts, Garden and Field Day gifts and pond party donations are not included in this list.

Several donations of fruit and canned goods. Ladies' Aid Society, Stockley.

\$3.50 for Hallowe'en. Mrs. Paynter Ingram, Lewes.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

In order that you may be fully informed as to the financial transactions of the Institution we are submitting herewith a detailed financial statement covering the period from the time of the creation of the Commission to the Fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1925.

#### STATEMENT AS TO PURCHASE PRICE OF FARM

Receipts from Private Contributions	
Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont .....	\$5,000.00
Mr. T. Coleman du Pont .....	5,000.00
Mr. Selden S. Deemer .....	2,500.00
Mrs. Kate F. Deemer* .....	2,500.00
Mr. Pierre S. du Pont .....	5,000.00
Hon. Henry A. du Pont .....	5,000.00
Mr. David Snellenburg .....	500.00
Messrs. Wm. and Charles Topkis .....	500.00
Mr. George Brown .....	25.00
Mr. Jacob S. Speicher .....	20.00
Mr. J. A. Montgomery .....	250.00
Mr. Ezekiel Cooper* .....	100.00
Mr. T. Clarence Marshall .....	50.00
Mr. S. E. Cooper .....	50.00
Mr. C. F. Jemison .....	25.00
Mr. Jerome B. Bell* .....	25.00
Mr. T. W. Miller for B. F. Shaw Company .....	200.00
Mr. J. E. Smith .....	500.00
National Fiber & Insulation Co. ....	500.00
Deemer Steel Casting Co. ....	500.00
Mr. Francis I. du Pont .....	500.00
Mr. W. Bancroft .....	200.00
Mr. V. Walker .....	50.00
Mr. Joseph Bancroft .....	250.00
	<hr/> \$29,245.00
1919	
May 3	By paid John G. Townsend, Jr., on account of purchase price of farm ..... \$27,000.00
1920	
Apr. 26	By paid John G. Townsend, Jr., on account of purchase price of farm ..... 2,000.00

Protest charge on check drawn on wrong Bank .....	1.70	
Cash on deposit in The First National Bank of Dover, to cred- it of the Commission .....	243.30	
		<u>29,245.00</u>

**STATEMENT OF BALANCE DUE JOHN G. TOWNSEND, JR.,  
ON PURCHASE PRICE OF FARM**

1919		
May 3	Purchase price of farm .....	\$35,000.00

**CREDITED**

1919		
May 3	By check on account .....	<u>27,000.00</u>

1919		
May 3	Balance due .....	\$ 8,000.00

1920		
Apr. 26	Interest accrued from May 3, 1919.....	<u>470.40</u>

Total due April 26, 1920 .....\$ 8,470.00

1920		
Apr. 26	By Check on account .....	<u>2,000.00</u>

1920		
Apr. 26	Balance due .....	\$ 6,470.40

1925		
Feb. 16	Interest accrued from April 26, 1920.....	<u>1,897.97</u>

TOTAL balance due February 16, 1925.....\$ 8,368.37

Less cash on deposit to credit of the Com-  
mission in First National Bank of Dover..... 243.30

NET BALANCE due John G. Townsend, Jr.\$ 8,125.07  
Interest from February 16, 1925

**SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR 1917**

Special appropriation for 1917 .....	\$10,000.00
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**EXPENDITURES**

Buildings .....	\$ 8,173.67	
Farm Supplies and Equipment .....	1,163.49	
Administration .....	183.84	
Superintendent's Salary .....	416.66	
Food .....	44.17	
Automobile .....	10.42	
Telephone .....	7.75	
		<u>10,000.00</u>

**APPROPRIATION FOR 1919**

Appropriation for 1919 .....	\$10,000.00
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## EXPENDITURES

Buildings .....	\$ 9,063.90	
Farm .....	817.60	
Administration .....	118.50	
		<u>10,000.00</u>

## APPROPRIATION FOR 1920

Appropriation for 1920 .....	\$15,000.00
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## EXPENDITURES

Buildings .....	\$13,968.08	
Farm Implements and Supplies .....	650.42	
Administration .....	381.50	
		<u>15,000.00</u>

## APPROPRIATION FOR 1921

Appropriation for 1921 .....	\$25,000.00
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## EXPENDITURES

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 5,399.31	
Superintendent's Expenses .....	371.50	
Farm Implements and Supplies .....	1,876.55	
Automobiles and Maintenance .....	2,098.77	
Buildings .....	984.78	
Live Stock and Poultry .....	2,437.74	
Seeds and Plants and Fertilizers .....	603.73	
Fuel .....	312.70	
Incidentals .....	1,520.18	
Stock Food .....	627.26	
Light Plant .....	2,620.87	
Stationery and Office Supplies .....	23.50	
Food .....	1,062.21	
Furniture .....	5,008.60	
Medical Services, Veterinarian .....	30.00	
	<u>\$24,077.70</u>	
Reverted to State .....	22.30	
		<u>\$25,000.00</u>

## APPROPRIATION FOR 1922

Appropriation for 1922 .....	\$20,000.00
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## EXPENDITURES

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 8,215.77
Medical Services .....	191.50
Travel .....	113.00
Automobile and Maintenance .....	662.49

Stationery and Supplies .....	78.23	
Telegraph and Telephone .....	77.85	
Freight and Express .....	73.74	
Drugs and Surgical Supplies .....	153.58	
Food .....	1,547.69	
Recreation .....	39.65	
Clothing .....	699.17	
Fuel and Light .....	988.10	
Household Supplies .....	971.49	
Building Equipment and Supplies .....	2,666.76	
Farm Equipment and Supplies .....	1,128.47	
Seeds, Plants and Fertilizer .....	1,296.51	
Live Stock and Poultry .....	340.00	
Stock Food .....	726.00	
Rent .....	30.00	
		----- \$20,000.00

### APPROPRIATION JANUARY 1, 1923 TO JULY 1, 1923

Appropriation January 1, 1923 to July 1, 1923..... \$12,500.00

### EXPENDITURES

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 4,651.56	
Office Expense .....	87.42	
Travel .....	53.51	
Operation		
Bedding .....	\$ 63.60	
Farm and Garden Supplies and		
Fertilizer .....	1,228.36	
Food .....	927.00	
Household Supplies .....	308.80	
Fuel .....	575.22	
Drugs .....	51.37	
Power Plant and Shop .....	176.36	
Stock Food .....	950.73	
Clothing .....	119.71	
Automobile and Equipment.....	1,478.43	
Miscellaneous .....	168.22	
		----- 6,047.80
Repairs		
Buildings .....	\$ 207.39	
Small Tools .....	8.99	
Farm Implements .....	30.75	
Furniture .....	2.12	
Motor Vehicles .....	232.77	
Roads, etc. ....	10.00	
Drainage .....	9.00	
		----- 508.04

Equipment			
Farm Implements .....	\$	225.00	
Furniture .....		95.65	
Live Stock .....		300.00	
Office .....		182.67	
Small Tools .....		18.83	
		<hr/>	622.18
Permanent Improvements			
Buildings .....	\$	235.30	
Walks and Roads .....		60.80	
Grading .....		33.39	
		<hr/>	329.49
		<hr/>	\$12,500.00

### APPROPRIATION JULY 1, 1923 TO JUNE 30, 1924.

Appropriation July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924 ..... \$25,000.00

### EXPENDITURES

Salaries and Wages .....	\$	11,173.88	
Office Expenses			
Stationery, Postage, Freight, etc. ....		155.28	
Travel .....		19.90	
Operation			
Bedding .....	\$	222.40	
Farm and Garden Supplies and			
Fertilizer .....		1,349.75	
Food .....		2,510.78	
Fuel .....		952.53	
Household Supplies .....		642.01	
Amusements .....		13.75	
Drugs .....		111.22	
Shop and Power Plant .....		568.50	
Stock Food .....		2,588.63	
Clothing .....		378.79	
Auto and Supplies .....		1,052.97	
		<hr/>	10,391.33
Repairs			
Buildings .....	\$	126.28	
Machinery .....		45.73	
Small Tools .....		41.20	
Farm Implements .....		37.22	
Furniture .....		121.92	
Roads, etc. ....		76.10	
		<hr/>	448.45
Equipment			
Farm Machinery .....	\$	182.00	
Furniture and Fixtures .....		517.95	
Live Stock .....		450.00	

Office .....	38.65	
Small Tools .....	21.89	
Fire Apparatus .....	61.54	
		1,272.03
Permanent Improvements		
Buildings .....	\$1,488.04	
Walks, Roads, Fence .....	51.09	
		1,539.13
		<u>\$25,000.00</u>

### APPROPRIATION JULY 1, 1924 TO JUNE 30, 1925

Appropriation July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925..... \$30,000.00

### EXPENDITURES

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 6,121.81
Office Expenses	
Stationery, Postage, Freight .....	83.39
Travel .....	43.45

#### Operation

Farm and Garden Supplies and	
Fertilizer .....	\$ 1,526.07
Food .....	1,682.48
Fuel .....	538.61
Household Supplies .....	471.52
Amusements .....	4.00
Drugs and Supplies .....	101.76
Power Plant Supplies and Shop	
Supplies .....	284.49
Stock Food .....	1,418.84
Clothing .....	229.04
Motor Supplies and Expense..	524.02
	<u>6,780.83</u>

#### Repairs

Buildings .....	\$ 94.91
Machinery .....	28.67
Small Tools .....	3.65
Farm Implements .....	10.05
Furniture .....	31.68
Motor Vehicles .....	61.95
Walks, Roads, etc. ....	43.24
	<u>274.15</u>

#### Equipment

Furniture and Fixtures .....	\$ 225.06
Motor Vehicles .....	1.65
Small Tools .....	48.21
	<u>274.92</u>

Permanent Improvements .....	3,709.63
	<u>\$17,288.18</u>

Balance of Appropriation on January 15, 1925 .....	12,711.82	
	<u>          </u>	\$30,000.00

### SUNDRY RECEIPTS

Cash received at sundry times, for board, tuition and from sale of farm produce and stock.....	\$ 2,927.54
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### EXPENDITURES

Salaries and wages .....	\$1,334.99	
Office Expenses		
Telephone, Express, Rent, etc	43.72	
Travel .....	17.00	
Operation		
Farm and Garden Supplies.....\$	65.19	
Food .....	178.91	
Fuel .....	40.60	
Household Supplies .....	90.14	
Drugs .....	2.88	
Power Plant Supplies .....	81.50	
Stock Food .....	126.98	
Clothing .....	57.05	
Motor Supplies .....	94.10	
	<u>          </u>	737.35
		<u>          </u>
		\$2,133.06
Cash on hand January 15, 1925	794.48	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 2,927.54

### STATEMENT OF THE COST OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BOYS' DORMITORY, POWER HOUSE, SEPTIC TANK, AND SEWAGE SYSTEM AT DELAWARE COLONY

#### Special Appropriation in 1923 for Buildings and Furnishings

Special appropriation in 1923 for buildings and fur- nishings .....	\$52,300.00
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### EXPENDITURES

Houston-White Co., Contractors, Contract price for Boys, Dormitory and Extras.....	\$32,389.94
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# COST OF MATERIALS AND LABOR FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSION

Cement for blocks, floors, power house, steps, septic tank, etc.....	\$2,675.62	
Labor .....	2,455.25	
Freight .....	14.11	
Gasoline for Mixer .....	10.40	
Lime and Plaster .....	1,064.85	
Drain Tile .....	73.90	
Stone for cement work.....	403.17	
Lumber .....	60.77	
Iron pipe for re-inforcing concrete	237.50	
Bricks .....	87.75	
Paint and Varnish .....	147.35	
Syphon for cess-pool .....	25.98	
Total cost of Boys' Dormitory, etc.....		\$7,265.65

## FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Cement Mixer .....	\$ 334.79	
Drive Wells .....	168.23	
Electric Motor, Water Pump, Storage Tanks, etc .....	529.50	
Delco Lighting Plant .....	1,450.00	
Electric Light Fixtures .....	312.85	
Furniture and Equipment for Dormitory, Kitchen, etc .....	6,509.97	
Dining-room Tables .....	164.00	
Incidentals .....	19.27	
Total cost of Furnishings, etc.....		9,488.61
To Balance of appropriation paid on account of contract price for Residence of Superintendent .....	3,164.80	
		<u>\$52,300.00</u>

There is available for the maintenance of the Institution from January 15, 1925 to June 30, 1925, the following amounts:

Balance of appropriation .....	\$12,711.82
Balance on hand from receipts for board, tuition and from sale of farm produce and stock .....	794.48

\$13,506.30

The Institution is indebted in the following amounts:

John G. Townsend, Jr., balance due on purchase price of farm at Delaware Colony.....	\$ 8,125.07
Houston-White Company, balance due for erection of Superintendent's residence .....	3,500.00

\$11,625.07



We earnestly ask that you urge the General Assembly to make provision for the payment of this indebtedness.

The Institution is badly in need of a Laundry. We have asked for no special appropriation for this purpose, but we hope the Members of the General Assembly will be able to see their way clear to make provision for sufficient appropriation for the erection and equipment of a Laundry. The estimated cost of the building and equipment is approximately \$10,000.00.

In the construction of the Boys' dormitory, the Superintendent's residence, the power house and garages, about Thirty Thousand cement blocks were used. These blocks were made on the premises at Delaware Colony. The sand and gravel were secured from the farm. A large part of the labor was furnished by the boys of the Institution. These blocks cost the State a little less than Eleven Cents each.

No member of the Commission has ever received any pay for travel, meals or other expenses. Many of the meetings of the Commission have been held at Delaware Colony. These meetings necessitate long travel, considerable expense and loss of much time, but the members of the Commission have been very glad to contribute their time and their expenses in the interest of the Institution and feeble-minded children of this State.

The Commission most earnestly request your closest scrutiny and the closest scrutiny of the Members of the General Assembly as to the work done at Delaware Colony. No doubt the Commission has made mistakes. We will be very glad of your criticisms and the criticisms of the Members of the General Assembly and we will try to profit thereby.

For your information we would state that a recent survey disclosed the appalling fact that there are nearly Eleven Hundred feeble-minded children in this State.

The Commission cannot conclude this report without paying, in a feeble way, a small tribute to Mrs. Kate F. Deemer, now deceased. Mrs. Deemer was a member of this Commission and its first Chairman. For many years she devoted her time, money, best thought and energy to the cause of the feeble-minded children of this state. She contributed largely of her own means, and by her untiring efforts secured the private subscriptions which made possible the purchase of the farm at Delaware Colony. She was a good woman. Her every thought was for the best interest of this Institution and for the care and comfort of the helpless children. We trust that the work she so ably planned may be continued along the lines laid out by her.

We extend to you and the members of the General Assembly a cordial invitation to visit Delaware Colony, at such time as

you and they may choose and to scrutinize fully the work being done by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

Delaware Commission for the Feeble Minded.

By—Alice du Pont,  
Chairman

John B. Hutton,  
Secretary

Arley B. Magee,  
Treasurer.

Dover, Delaware.  
February 15, 1925.

STATE OF DELAWARE  
APPLICATION FOR ADMITTANCE  
to  
DELAWARE COLONY  
at  
STOCKLEY, DELAWARE

Name .....  
 Present Address .....  
 Parent or Guardian .....  
 Address .....  
 Number in Family .....  
 Yearly income of Family \$ .....  
 Occupation of Wage Earners .....  
 Age ..... Sex ..... Color .....  
 Can the Person talk? .....  
 What Work is the Person Capable of Doing? .....  
 Has the Person been feeble-minded since infancy? .....  
 Additional Facts of Personal History: .....

Information Obtained by

Signed .....  
 Address .....

NOT TO BE FILLED

Mental Age .....  
 Examined by .....  
 Date .....

Father's Name .....  
                     Where Born .....  
 Father's Father's Name .....  
                     Where Born .....  
 Mother's Maiden Name .....  
                     Where Born .....  
 Mother's Mother's Name .....  
                     Where Born .....

Remarks regarding paternal side of family: Special diseases; Mental deficiency, social habits, etc.      Same regarding maternal side:

Were parents related before marriage? If so, how near?  
 .....

How many brothers and sisters of patient living as well as  
dead? .....

Name them; with approximate age and condition of each: .....

STATE OF DELAWARE

COUNTY,ss: .....

I, .....  
do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the above  
named .....  
and find ..... free from any infectious or contagious disease;  
that I am a practicing physician of ..... years experience.

We are willing for .....  
to go to DELAWARE COLONY and abide by the rules and  
regulations of the Delaware Commission for Feeble-minded. We  
agree to furnish clothing and contribute \$ ..... per month  
toward ..... maintenance.

Signed .....  
Signed .....

Witness .....

Approved .....

Date .....

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H. B. No. 1—An Act to further amend Chapter 92, Volume 23, Laws of Delaware, being an Act, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Organization and Control of the Public Schools of the City of Wilmington. Introduced, read and referred, p. 97; copies ordered printed, p. 97; reported, pp. 300, 301, on its merits; special order, p. 562; lost, p. 576.

H. B. No. 2—An Act refunding certain monies to George P. Bissell, of the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 102; reported, p. 126; stricken from calendar, p. 134.

H. B. No. 3—An Act appropriating certain moneys to enable the Board of Boiler Rules of the State of Delaware to carry out provisions of act by and for which it was created. Introduced, read and referred, p. 104; reported, pp. 323, 324; passed, pp. 349, 350; concurred in, pp. 647, 648; signed by Speaker, p. 674; delivered to Governor, p. 683; approved by Governor, p. 751.

H. B. No. 4—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of Free Public Schools," being Chapter

- 160, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware, approved March 31, 1921. Introduced, read and referred, p. 104; reported, p. 195; recommitted, p. 270; reported with House Substitute, p. 339; passed, pp. 379, 380; concurred in, p. 475; signed by Speaker, p. 488; delivered to Governor, p. 507; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- H. B. No. 5—An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of Free Public Schools," approved March 31, 1921. Introduced, read and referred, p. 104; reported, p. 194; passed, pp. 270, 271; not concurred in, p. 622.
- H. B. No. 6—An Act to amend An Act entitled "An Act in respect to the transportation of public school pupils and appropriating money therefor," being Chapter 26, Volume 33, Laws of Delaware, approved April 28, 1923. Introduced, read and referred, p. 104; reported, pp. 195, 196, on merits; reassigned to Committee on Appropriations, p. 254; stricken from Calendar, p. 781.
- H. B. No. 7—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of Free Public Schools," approved March 31, 1921. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 104, 105; reported, p. 194; passed, p. 271; concurred in, p. 475; signed by Speaker, p. 488; delivered to Governor, p. 507; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- H. B. No. 8—An Act to amend An Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of Free Public Schools," approved March 31, 1921. Introduced, read and referred, p. 105; reported, pp. 194, 195; passed, pp. 271, 272; concurred in, pp. 474, 475; signed by Speaker, p. 488; delivered to Governor, p. 507; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- II. B. No. 9—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Establishment and Maintenance of a general and efficient system of Free Public Schools," approved May 17, 1921, as amended. Introduced, read and referred, p. 105; reported, p. 195; passed, pp. 272, 273; concurred in, p. 474; signed by Speaker, p. 488; delivered to Governor, pp. 507, 508; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- H. B. No. 10—An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to Appropriate Money to the Board of School Trustees of School District No. 26 of Kent County, being Chapter 33, Volume 33, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and re-

ferred, p. 105; reported, pp. 299, 300; passed, p. 380; concurred in, p. 474; signed by Speaker, p. 488; delivered to Governor, p. 508; approved by Governor, pp. 348, 561.

H. B. No. 11—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Establishment and Maintenance of a General and Efficient System of Free Public Schools," the same being Chapter 160, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware, approved May 17, 1921, as amended. Introduced, read and referred, p. 105; reported, pp. 193, 194; recommitted, p. 273; reported with House Amendment No. 1, p. 339; passed, pp. 381, 382, as amended; concurred in, p. 473; signed by Speaker, p. 488; delivered to Governor, p. 518; approved by Governor, p. 561.

H. B. No. 12—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Establishment and Maintenance of a General and Efficient System of Free Public Schools," the same being Chapter 160, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware, approved May 17, 1921, as amended. Introduced, read and referred, p. 105; reported, p. 196; recommitted, p. 273; reported with House Amendment No. 1, p. 340; passed, pp. 382, 383, as amended; concurred in, p. 474; signed by Speaker, p. 488; delivered to Governor, pp. 518, 519; approved by Governor, p. 561.

H. B. No. 13—An Act to repeal An Act entitled "An Act to Appropriate Money to the Board of School Trustees of School District No. 26 of Kent County, being Chapter 32, Volume 33, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 106; reported, p. 300; passed, pp. 380, 381; concurred in, p. 473; signed by Speaker, p. 488; delivered to Governor, p. 508; approved by Governor, p. 561.

H. B. No. 14—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Provide Revenue for School Purposes," being Chapter 9, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 110; stricken from calendar, p. 172.

H. B. No. 15—An Act to provide for the care, maintenance and instruction of Blind Babies and Blind Children too young or too backward to enter Schools for the Blind. Introduced, read and referred, p. 111; stricken from calendar, p. 138.

H. B. No. 16—An Act to appropriate certain money as an emergency fund for the State Health and Welfare Commission for promotion of the public health. House Substitute For. Introduced, read and referred, p. 114; reported, p.

119, with House Substitute; passed, p. 120; recalled and re-committed, pp. 322, 323; reported with House Substitute, p. 365; rules suspended, substitute adopted in lieu of original, passed, pp. 373, 374; concurred in, p. 425; signed by Speaker, p. 437; delivered to Governor, p. 441; approved by Governor, p. 452.

H. B. No. 17—An Act creating a commission and appropriating Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) for the purpose of repairing the existing jetty and erecting additional groins or jetties at Rehoboth Beach. Introduced, read and referred, p. 114; reported, pp. 148, 149; recommitted, pp. 249, 250; reported, p. 598; passed, p. 621; concurred in, pp. 680, 681; signed by Speaker, p. 698; House members of Commission appointed, p. 717; delivered to Governor, p. 739.

H. B. No. 18—An Act to amend An Act entitled "An Act to Provide Revenue for School Purposes," being Chapter 9, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 115; reported with House Substitute, p. 540; action deferred, p. 582; passed, pp. 706, 707; concurred in, p. 793; signed by Speaker, p. 794; delivered to Governor, p. 800.

H. B. No. 19—An Act to amend Chapter 74 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, Code Section 2385, Section 28, Providing for the protection of Foxes while being chased by dogs. Introduced, read and referred, p. 120; reported, p. 301; action deferred, pp. 435, 436; lost, pp. 568, 569.

H. B. No. 20—An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend Chapter 74, title 12, of Fish, Oysters and Game, of Revised Code of State of Delaware, A. D. 1914, relating to nets used for fishing, the size of the mesh thereof. Introduced, read and referred, p. 120; reported, pp. 245, 246; passed, p. 316; concurred in, p. 571; Senate Substitute for read and referred, p. 587; reported, p. 625; signed by Speaker, p. 674; delivered to Governor, p. 683; approved by Governor, p. 751.

H. B. No. 21—An Act to amend "An Act providing for the Reading of Portions of the Holy Bible and repeating the Lord's Prayer in each Public School and preventing other Religious Service or exercise," being Chapter 182, Volume 33, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 121; reported, p. 134; passed, p. 139; concurred in, p. 308; signed by Speaker, p. 312; delivered to Governor, p. 314; approved by Governor, p. 452.



- H. B. No. 22—An Act to amend an Act entitled “An Act to require the Display of the American Flag over the public schools of the State,” being Chapter 184, Volume 33, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 121; reported, pp. 133, 134; passed, pp. 139, 140.
- H. B. No. 23—An Act relating to the City of Wilmington, providing for interim officers in cases of illness. Introduced, read and referred, p. 121; reported, p. 140; passed, pp. 145, 146; concurred in, pp. 440, 441; signed by Speaker, p. 453; delivered to Governor, p. 479; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- H. B. No. 24—An Act to repeal an Act entitled “A supplement to an Act entitled ‘An Act to Provide for a Municipal Police Commission for the City of Wilmington,’” being Chapter 124, Volume 28, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 121, 122; reported, p. 247; passed, pp. 255, 256; concurred in, p. 440; signed by Speaker, p. 453; delivered to Governor, p. 479; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- H. B. No. 25—An Act relieving the City of Wilmington from liability respecting unopened or unaccepted streets. Introduced, read and referred, p. 122; reported, p. 140; passed, p. 146; concurred in, p. 440; signed by Speaker, p. 453; delivered to Governor, p. 479; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- H. B. No. 26—An Act to amend the Statutes relating to the City of Wilmington by Providing for Notice of Claims. Introduced, read and referred, p. 122; reported, pp. 140, 141; passed, pp. 146, 147; concurred in, p. 468, with Senate Substitute; reported, p. 469; Senate Substitute adopted in lieu of original bill, passed, pp. 502, 503; signed by Speaker, p. 517; delivered to Governor, p. 527; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- H. B. No. 27—An Act to amend an Act entitled “An Act to Provide for the Establishment and Maintenance of a General and Efficient System of Free Public Schools,” the same being Chapter 160, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware, approved May 17, 1921, as amended. Introduced, read and referred, p. 122; reported, p. 433, on its merits; lost, pp. 443, 444.
- H. B. No. 28—An Act to amend an Act entitled “An Act to Amend Chapter 6 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware in relation to Motor Vehicles. Introduced, read and referred, p. 123; reported, p. 247; passed, pp. 316, 317; concurred in, p. 759; signed by Speaker, p. 770; delivered to Governor, p. 799.

- H. B. No. 29—An Act to amend Chapter 26 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, providing for the acquisition by the State of certain Real Estate to be used as a State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. House Substitute for House Bill No. 29—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to create the State Health and Welfare Commission," same being Chapter 57, Volume 33, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 129; reported, p. 179, with H. Sub.; passed, pp. 201, 202; recalled and recommitted, pp. 322, 323; reported with House Substitute, p. 368; House Substitute adopted in lieu of original, passed, p. 378; concurred in, p. 440; signed by Speaker, p. 453; delivered to Governor, pp. 479, 480; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- H. B. No. 30—An Act to create an emergency fund for use by the State Board of Agriculture in the Eradication of Tuberculosis among Cattle. House Substitute for House Bill No. 30—An Act to create an emergency fund for use by the State Board of Agriculture in the eradication of Tuberculosis among Cattle. Introduced, read and referred, p. 129; reported, p. 141; reported with House Substitute, p. 250; Substitute adopted in lieu of original, passed, p. 297; concurred in, p. 401; signed by Speaker, p. 413; delivered to Governor, p. 419; approved by Governor, p. 452.
- H. B. No. 31—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the Town of Kenton,' passed at Dover, April 22, 1887." Introduced, read and referred, p. 130; reported, p. 141; passed, p. 147; concurred in, p. 284; delivered to Governor, p. 314.
- H. B. No. 32—An Act to increase the salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Kent County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 130; stricken from calendar, p. 135.
- H. B. No. 33—An Act to increase the salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Sussex County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 130; stricken from calendar, p. 136.
- H. B. No. 34—An Act to assist in the Americanization of the foreign-born residents of the State of Delaware and to appropriate a sum of money therefor. House Substitute For An Act to assist in the Americanization of the foreign-born and native-born illiterate persons over sixteen years of age, resident in the State of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 130; reported, pp. 338, 339, on merits; made special order, p. 611; recommitted, p. 613; reported with House Substitute, pp. 618, 619; passed, p. 619; returned by Senate, p. 631; passed, p. 636; not concurred in, p. 767.

- H. B. No. 35—An Act to amend Section 2 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of Delaware for the purpose of increasing the number of Representatives and Senators in the General Assembly. Introduced, read and referred, p. 135; stricken from calendar, p. 646.
- H. B. No. 36—An Act to amend Chapters 4 and 12 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware by increasing the salaries of the Janitor and Assistant Janitors of the State House. Introduced, read and referred, p. 135; stricken from calendar, p. 770.
- H. B. No. 37—An Act to amend Chapter 53 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware in relation to the number of Deputies and Clerks of certain County Officers. Introduced, read and referred, p. 136; reported, p. 148; recommit-  
ted, p. 175; stricken from calendar, p. 178.
- H. B. No. 38—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 85 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to Marriage," the same being Chapter 182 of the Laws of Delaware 1921. Introduced, read and referred, p. 137; reported, pp. 196, 197; passed, p. 249; concurred in, pp. 425, 426; signed by Speaker, p. 437; delivered to Governor, p. 441; approved by Governor, p. 452.
- H. B. No. 39—An Act to amend 4836, Sec. 31, Chap. 155 of the Revised Code, approved October 19, A. D. 1914, entitled "General Provisions Concerning Crimes and Punishments," abolishing whipping as a punishment for crime. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 137, 138; reported, pp. 465, 466, unfavorably; made special order, p. 471; lost, p. 495.
- H. B. No. 40—An Act to provide for the care, maintenance and instruction of Blind Babies and Blind Children too young or too backward to enter schools for the Blind. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 141, 142; reported, pp. 175, 176; passed, pp. 190, 191; concurred in, p. 332; signed by Speaker, p. 397; delivered to Governor, p. 419; approved by Governor, p. 452.
- H. B. No. 41—An Act to amend Chapter 150 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware as amended by Chapter 242, Volume 28 of the Laws of Delaware, providing for the punishment of persons issuing worthless checks. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 143, 144; reported, pp. 189, 190; re-  
committed, p. 246; reported with House Substitute, p. 405; passed, pp. 436, 437; concurred in, p. 605; signed by Speaker, p. 632; delivered to Governor, pp. 655, 656; approved by Governor, p. 751.

H. B. No. 42—An Act to amend Chapter 20 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to the Insurance Department, by providing for the licensing of Reciprocal or Inter-Insurance Exchanges to do the business of Insurance in the State of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 144; reported, p. 189; passed, p. 201; Senate votes to have stricken from calendar, p. 575.

H. B. No. 43 (With Amendment)—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Establishment and Maintenance of a General and Efficient System of Free Public Schools," approved March 26, 1923, as amended. Introduced, read and referred, p. 144; reported, p. 191; action deferred, p. 288; recommitted, p. 296; reported with House Amendment No. 2, p. 306; passed, pp. 383-384, as amended; concurred in, p. 632; signed by Speaker, p. 674; delivered to Governor, p. 683.

H. B. No. 44—An Act to provide a public school building program for the better establishment and maintenance of a General and Efficient System of Free Public Schools and to appropriate and to authorize the borrowing of money therefor. House Substitute for House Bill No. 44—An Act to provide a Public School Building Program for the better establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of free Public Schools and to appropriate and to authorize the borrowing of money for certain recent and certain future school construction. Introduced, read and referred, p. 149; reported, p. 562, with House Substitute, p. 562; action deferred, pp. 701, 702; not concurred in, p. 790; returned to Senate, p. 795; House to consider no other business except H. B. No. 44, p. 803; communication from Delaware School Auxiliary regarding, pp. 808, 809; not concurred in, p. 809.

H. B. No. 45—An Act to amend Chapter 9 of Volume 32, Laws of Delaware, in relation to the Income Tax. Introduced, read and referred, p. 149; reported, p. 563, with House Substitute, p. 563; recommitted, p. 597; reported with House Substitute, p. 607; recommitted, p. 624; reported with House Substitute, pp. 632, 633; passed, pp. 780, 781; concurred in, p. 793; signed by Speaker, p. 794; delivered to Governor, pp. 800, 801.

H. B. No. 46—An Act to amend Chapter 17 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to the office of the Attorney General. Introduced, read and referred, p. 149; stricken from calendar, p. 781.

- H. B. No. 47—An Act to amend Chapter 6 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to State Revenue. House Substitute for House Bill No. 47—An Act to amend Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Delaware, defining the duties of Special Deputy Attorneys General. Introduced, read and referred, p. 149; reported, p. 357, with House Substitute; passed, pp. 648, 649; concurred in, pp. 767, 768; signed by Speaker, p. 776; delivered to Governor, p. 797.
- H. B. No. 48—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate Insurance Carriers which insure employers against the liability imposed by the Act known and cited as "The Delaware Workmen's Compensation Law of 1917," said Act being Chapter 233, Volume 29, Laws of Delaware, by requiring that premium rates for such insurance shall be reasonable and adequate; by preventing discrimination in the classification of risks and in the premiums or allowances thereon made or charged by such Insurance Carriers; and by providing for the determination of such discrimination; and by taxing said Insurance Carriers and employers carrying their own risk for the purpose of raising revenue for the State of Delaware, and for paying the necessary expenses of the Industrial Accident Board of the State of Delaware; and providing penalties for the violation of this Act, being an amendment to Chapter 30 of the Revised Code of Delaware, entitled "Masters, Apprentices and Employees" by the addition of a new Article thereto, entitled "Masters, Apprentices and Employees, Article 6—Insurance for Masters, Apprentices and Employees." Introduced, read and referred, pp. 151, 152; reported, pp. 305, 306; re-committed, p. 313; stricken from calendar, p. 776.
- H. B. No. 49—An Act appropriating money out of the State Treasury for the State Armory at Newark, Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 153; reported, p. 438, on its merits; lost, p. 624.
- H. B. No. 50—An Act to amend Chapter 25 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relative to the filing of birth certificates with Local Registrars. Introduced, read and referred, p. 154; reported, pp. 156, 157; passed, p. 171; concurred in, p. 551; signed by Speaker, p. 584; delivered to Governor, p. 591; approved by Governor, p. 651.
- H. B. No. 51—An Act to amend Chapter 53 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware (as amended by Chapter 91, Volume 30, Laws of Delaware) in relation to the Deputies and Clerks of certain County Offices of New Castle County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 157; stricken from calendar, p. 640.

- H. B. No. 52—An Act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware as amended by Chapter 84 of Volume 30, of the Laws of Delaware, in relation to the Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller of New Castle County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 157; stricken from calendar, p. 640.
- H. B. No. 53—An Act to amend Chapter 45 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware (as amended by Chapter 80, Volume 30, Laws of Delaware) in relation to the Deputies and Clerks or Assistants for the Receiver of Taxes and County Treasurer of New Castle County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 157; stricken from calendar, p. 640.
- H. B. No. 54—An Act amending Chapter 70 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to reformatory and charitable Institutions. Introduced, read and referred, p. 157; reported with House Substitute, p. 176; passed, pp. 248, 249; recalled and recommitted, pp. 322, 323; reported with House Substitute, p. 359; Substitute adopted in lieu of original, passed, p. 374; concurred in, p. 424; signed by Speaker, p. 437; delivered to Governor, p. 442; approved by Governor, p. 452.
- H. B. No. 55—An Act to control the operation of motor vehicles in the State of Delaware, to provide for indemnity bonds or insurance policies, and to fix penalties. Introduced, read and referred, p. 158; stricken from calendar, p. 646.
- H. B. No. 56—An Act to amend Chapter 90 of the Revised Code in relation to Child Labor. Introduced, read and referred, p. 158; reported, p. 189, with House Substitute; Substitute adopted in lieu of original, p. 434; lost, pp. 434, 435.
- H. B. No. 57—An Act to amend Chapter 17, Volume 31, Laws of Delaware relative to clerical assistance for the office of Recorder of Deeds in and for Sussex County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 159; reported, p. 298; passed, p. 329; concurred in, pp. 500, 501; signed by Speaker, p. 517; delivered to Governor, p. 527; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- H. B. No. 58—An Act to amend Chapter 8 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, as amended. House Substitute for House Bill No. 58—An Act providing State aid to the several Counties for the construction, maintenance and repair of dirt roads, and making an appropriation therefor. Introduced, read and referred, p. 161; reported, p. 335, with House Substitute; recommitted, p. 346; reported with

House Substitute, p. 603; passed, pp. 616, 617; concurred in, p. 682; signed by Speaker, p. 698; delivered to Governor, pp. 739, 740.

H. B. No. 59—An Act providing for an Armory and Arsenal at Wilmington. Introduced, read and referred, p. 161; reported, p. 324, unfavorably; recommitted, p. 346; hearing to consider, p. 399; reported on its merits with House Substitute, p. 598; passed, pp. 607, 608; concurred in with Senate Amendment to House Substitute, pp. 681, 682; passed as amended and substituted, pp. 685, 686; signed by Speaker, p. 698; Hon. T. Coleman du Pont appointed on Commission, p. 723; delivered to Governor, p. 740.

H. B. No. 60—An Act to amend Chapter 20 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, by providing for the taxation of Fire Insurance Companies, for the purpose of assisting in maintaining Fire Departments in incorporated cities and towns and rural districts in the State of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 162; reported, p. 368, on its merits; made special order, p. 399; passed, p. 402; concurred in, p. 662; signed by Speaker, p. 674; delivered to Governor, pp. 683, 684.

H. B. No. 61—An Act to amend Chapter 101 of the Revised Code of this State, as amended by Chapter 221, Volume 33, Laws of Delaware entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 101 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, by providing for an increase in the cost of the maintenance of the prisoners so committed to the custody of the Board of Trustees of the New Castle County Workhouse." Introduced, read and referred, p. 162; reported, p. 205; passed, pp. 328, 329; concurred in, p. 532; signed by Speaker, p. 543; delivered to Governor, p. 591; approved by Governor, p. 651.

H. B. No. 62—An Act to amend Chapter 6 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, being in relation to spirituous, Venous or Malt Liquors in those portions of the State of Delaware where the sale of such liquors is prohibited by law. Introduced, read and referred, p. 162; reported, p. 259, with House Substitute; recommitted, p. 273; duplicate House Substitute adopted in lieu of original bill, p. 275; Amendments to defeated, pp. 276, 277; Amendment to considered, passed as Substituted, pp. 278-280; concurred in with Senate Amendment No. 1, p. 553; read and referred, p. 572; reported favorably with Senate Amendment, p. 576; Senate Amendment defeated and bill returned to Senate, pp. 601, 602.

- H. B. No. 63—An Act making appropriations for the expenses of the State Government for each of the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1926 and June 30, 1927. Introduced, read and referred, p. 162; reported with House Substitute, p. 548; Substitute adopted in lieu of original, passed, pp. 549, 550; concurred in, p. 645; Senate Amendment No. 2 to House Substitute for, read and referred, p. 662; passed as Substituted and Amended, pp. 663, 664; signed by Speaker, p. 739; delivered to Governor, p. 753.
- H. B. No. 64—An Act to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to polling place of the Eighth Representative District of Sussex County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 163; reported, p. 292; passed, p. 360; concurred in, p. 459; signed by Speaker, p. 464; delivered to Governor, p. 480; approved by Governor, p. 561.
- H. B. No. 65—An Act authorizing the Secretary of State to maintain offices in the City of Wilmington and in the Town of Georgetown. Introduced, read and referred, p. 163; stricken from calendar, p. 646.
- H. B. No. 66—An Act to amend Chapter 63, Volume 29 Laws of Delaware, relating to the State Highway Department. Introduced, read and referred, p. 163.
- H. B. No. 67—An Act to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware as amended by Chapter 110, Volume 29, Laws of Delaware, changing the boundaries of the Fourth Election District of the Sixth Representative District of New Castle County and creating a new Election District in said Representative District. Introduced, read and referred, p. 163; reported, p. 311; action deferred, p. 390; passed, pp. 766, 767.
- H. B. No. 68—An Act to authorize the Levy Court of New Castle County to borrow \$500,000 to be expended for the permanent improvement of Public Highways of New Castle County under the provisions of Chapter 63, Volume 29, Laws of Delaware, as amended. Introduced, read and referred, p. 163; reported, p. 333; passed, pp. 360, 361; concurred in, p. 662; signed by Speaker, p. 674; delivered to Governor, p. 684; approved by Governor, p. 751.
- H. B. No. 69—An Act authorizing the Levy Court of New Castle County to sell certain Real Estate situate in said County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 164; reported, p. 262; passed, p. 330; concurred in, p. 661; signed by Speaker, p. 674; delivered to Governor, p. 684; approved by Governor, p. 751.



- H. B. No. 70—An Act to repeal Chapter 222 of Volume 33, Laws of Delaware, the same being entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 101 of the Revised Code of Delaware," by providing for the establishment of the New Castle County Farm for Women. Introduced, read and referred, p. 164; reported, p. 540; passed, p. 583; not concurred in, p. 781.
- H. B. No. 71—An Act to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to the General Election. Introduced, read and referred, p. 164; reported, p. 262; recommitted, p. 303; reported with House Substitute, p. 333; House Substitute adopted in lieu of original, passed, pp. 393, 394; concurred in, p. 700; signed by Speaker, p. 720; delivered to Governor, p. 742.
- H. P. No. 72—An Act to amend Chapter 55 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, relating to the Roads and Bridges of New Castle County. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 164, 165; reported, p. 332; passed, p. 388; concurred in, p. 768; signed by Speaker, p. 776; delivered to Governor, p. 797.
- H. B. No. 73—An Act to amend Chapter 72 of Volume 33, Laws of Delaware, the same being entitled, "An Act in relation to the Levy Court of New Castle County and imposing certain powers and duties upon the Commissioners thereof." Introduced, read and referred, p. 165; reported, p. 332; passed, pp. 388, 389; concurred in, p. 768; signed by Speaker, p. 776; delivered to Governor, p. 797.
- H. B. No. 74—An Act to authorize the Levy Court of New Castle County to borrow One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$120,000.00) to be expended in the redemption of the outstanding bonds authorized under the provisions of Chapters 44 and 45, Vol. 23, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 165; reported, p. 331; passed, pp. 345, 346; concurred in, p. 680; signed by Speaker, p. 698; delivered to Governor, p. 740.
- H. B. No. 75—An Act to provide for a second edition of Volume 1 of Pennewill's Reports. Introduced, read and referred, p. 165; reported, p. 295; passed, p. 348; concurred in, p. 606; signed by Speaker, p. 632; delivered to Governor, p. 656; approved by Governor, p. 751.
- H. B. No. 76—An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware Industrial School for Girls. Introduced, read and referred, p. 167; reported, p. 543; passed, pp. 558, 559; concurred in, p. 681; signed by Speaker, p. 698; delivered to Governor, p. 740.

- H. B. No. 77—An Act making an appropriation to the Aetna Hose, Hook and Ladder Company of Newark. Introduced, read and referred, p. 168; reported, p. 324, unfavorably; recommitted, p. 344; reported, p. 543; passed, p. 554; not concurred in, p. 681; returned to Senate, p. 738; concurred in, p. 744; signed by Speaker, p. 762; delivered to Governor, p. 764.
- H. B. No. 78—An Act requiring persons and corporations operating motor vehicles for the carrying of freight for hire to obtain a special permit from the State Highway Department and to pay a tax for the upkeep of the Public Highways. Introduced, read and referred, p. 168; stricken from calendar, p. 388.
- H. B. No. 79—An Act to amend Chapter 53 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware (as amended by Chapter 88, Volume 29, Laws of Delaware) relating to the salaries of certain County Officers. Introduced, read and referred, p. 168; stricken from calendar, p. 646.
- H. B. No. 80—An Act to enable the State Highway Commission to build a road in Appoquinimink, Blackbird Hundred. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 168, 169; reported, p. 268; reported with House Substitute, p. 394; action deferred, p. 602; passed, pp. 687, 688.
- H. B. No. 81—An Act to amend Chapter 45 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware in relation to Collection of Taxes. Introduced, read and referred, p. 169; reported, p. 642, unfavorably; stricken from Calendar, p. 769.
- H. B. No. 82—An Act to amend Chapter 55 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware in relation to Roads and Bridges. Introduced, read and referred, p. 169; reported, p. 434, on its merits; passed, p. 629; lost, p. 766.
- H. B. No. 83—An Act to amend Chapter 14 of Volume 33, Laws of Delaware, by increasing the tax on motor fuels. Introduced, read and referred, p. 169; reported, p. 422, unfavorably.
- H. B. No. 84—An Act to amend Chapter 192, Volume 30, Laws of Delaware, providing that the Uniform Conditional Sales Act shall not apply to farm implements. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 169, 170; reported, p. 341, on its merits; stricken from calendar, p. 776.
- H. B. No. 85—An Act authorizing the Levy Court of Kent County to issue further bonds for the permanent improve-

- ment of certain Public Highways in Kent County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 170; reported, p. 341; passed, pp. 367, 368; concurred in, p. 700; signed by Speaker, p. 720; delivered to Governor, p. 742.
- H. B. No. 86—An Act to amend Chapter 176, Volume 33, Laws of Delaware, relative to the repair of one-room School Buildings. Introduced, read and referred, p. 170; reported, p. 541, on its merits; passed, p. 584; not concurred in, p. 716.
- H. B. No. 87—An Act authorizing the State Highway Department to Regulate the use of Automobiles and Motor Busses carrying passengers for hire on the public highways and to require a Permit to operate the same. Introduced, read and referred, p. 172; reported, p. 724, on its merits with House Substitute; stricken from Calendar, p. 790.
- H. B. No. 88—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Provide Revenue for School Purposes," being Chapter 9, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware. House Substitute for—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of Free Public Schools," being Chapter 160, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 172; reported, p. 708, with House Substitute by Committee of the Whole; passed, pp. 708, 709; concurred in, p. 760, with Senate Amendment; passed by House as Amended and Substituted, pp. 761, 762; Senate requests return of, p. 762; signed by Speaker, p. 804; delivered to Governor, p. 804.
- H. B. No. 89—An Act making an appropriation to the Robbins Hose Company of Dover. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 172, 173; reported, pp. 324, 325, unfavorably; re-committed, p. 348; reported, p. 543; passed, pp. 554, 555; not concurred in, p. 681; returned to Senate, p. 738; concurred in, p. 746; signed by Speaker, p. 762; delivered to Governor, p. 764.
- H. B. No. 90—An Act to provide for a water supply for the City of Wilmington and empowering the Mayor and Council of Wilmington to acquire property therefor by purchase or condemnation. Introduced, read and referred, p. 174; reported, p. 262; passed, p. 274; concurred in, p. 400; signed by Speaker, p. 413; delivered to Governor, p. 419; approved by Governor, p. 452.
- H. B. No. 91—An Act to amend Chapter 133 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relative to the exemption of Wages. Introduced, read and referred, p. 175; stricken from calendar, p. 646.

- H. B. No. 92—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act creating the Board of Harbor Commissioners for the City of Wilmington and prescribing its powers and duties," being Chapter 123, Volume 29, Laws of Delaware, as amended by Chapter 112, Volume 31, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 175; reported, p. 263; passed, pp. 274, 275; concurred in, p. 390; signed by Speaker, p. 397; delivered to Governor, pp. 419, 420; approved by Governor, p. 452.
- H. B. No. 93—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Houston." Introduced, read and referred, p. 175; reported, p. 311; passed, p. 350.
- H. B. No. 94—An Act to provide for the regulation of Bill Boards, Signs and other advertising devices. Introduced, read and referred, p. 176; reported, p. 418, unfavorably; action deferred, p. 623; made special order, p. 623; lost, pp. 636, 637.
- H. B. No. 95—An Act to revive and extend the time for recording private acts. Introduced, read and referred, p. 179; reported, p. 328; stricken from calendar, p. 342.
- H. B. No. 96—An Act to further amend Chapter 30 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware regulating the practise of Dentistry and Dental Surgery, as amended by Chapter 56, Volume 29, Laws of Delaware, and Chapter 59, Volume 33, Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 180; reported, pp. 205, 206; laid on table, p. 249; taken from table and recommitted, p. 258; reported, p. 283; passed, pp. 283, 284; concurred in, p. 457; signed by Speaker, p. 464; delivered to Governor, p. 480; approved by Governor, p. 562.
- H. B. No. 97—An Act to vest the title of certain Real Estate in Felix Nedbalski and Josephine Nedbalski, his wife. Introduced, read and referred, p. 182; reported, p. 287; passed, p. 303; concurred in, p. 491; signed by Speaker, p. 517; delivered to Governor, p. 527; approved by Governor, p. 562.
- H. B. No. 98—An Act to amend Chapter 250, Volume 29, Laws of Delaware, as amended by Chapter 220, Volume 30, Laws of Delaware, relating to the Court of Common Pleas for New Castle County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 182; stricken from calendar, p. 646.
- H. B. No. 99—An Act to amend Chapter 20 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware and relating to Domestic

Surety or Guaranty Companies. Introduced, read and referred, p. 183; reported, pp. 298, 299; passed, pp. 445, 446; concurred in, p. 671; signed by Speaker, p. 696; delivered to Governor, p. 740.

- H. B. No. 100—An Act to amend Chapter 6 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware and relating to domestic surety or guaranty companies. Introduced, read and referred, p. 183; reported, p. 299; passed, pp. 449, 450; concurred in, p. 611; signed by Speaker, p. 632; delivered to Governor, p. 656; approved by Governor, p. 751.
- H. B. No. 101—An Act authorizing "The Mayor and Council of New Castle" to borrow money and issue bonds therefor, for the purpose of Street Improvement in the City of New Castle, and providing for the expenditure of the proceeds of said bonds. Introduced, read and referred, p. 183; reported, p. 291; action deferred, p. 313; passed, p. 315; concurred in, p. 474; signed by Speaker, p. 488; delivered to Governor, p. 508; approved by Governor, p. 562.
- H. B. No. 102—An Act to amend Chapter 58 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to place for holding Primary Elections. Introduced, read and referred, p. 183; stricken from calendar, p. 769.
- H. B. No. 103—An Act to amend Chapter 56 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to place for holding Registration of Voters. Introduced, read and referred, p. 183; stricken from calendar, p. 520.
- H. B. No. 104—An Act appropriating Twenty-five Hundred Dollars (\$2500.00) for the erection of a new School Building in the Patterson School District No. 71½, Appoquinimink Hundred in New Castle County. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 183, 184; reported, p. 595; passed, p. 642.
- H. B. No. 105—An Act to increase the salary of a Deputy Sheriff in New Castle County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 184; reported, p. 290; passed, p. 347; concurred in, p. 515; signed by Speaker, 531; Senate requests return of, p. 638; request laid on table, p. 540; delivered to Governor, p. 561; approved by Governor, p. 651.
- H. B. No. 106—An Act to enable the Town of Smyrna to refund certain bonds. Introduced, read and referred, p. 184; reported, p. 309; passed, p. 346; concurred in, p. 461; signed by Speaker, p. 464; delivered to Governor, pp. 480, 481; approved by Governor, p. 562.

- H. B. No. 107—An Act to authorize the Town of Smyrna to borrow Sixty-Five Thousand Dollars and to issue bonds therefor. House Substitute for House Bill No. 107—An Act to authorize the Town of Smyrna to borrow Sixty-Five Thousand Dollars and to issue bonds therefor. Introduced, read and referred, p. 184; reported, p. 322, with House Substitute; House Substitute adopted in lieu of original, passed, pp. 348, 349; concurred in, pp. 460, 461; signed by Speaker, p. 464; delivered to Governor, p. 481; approved by Governor, p. 562.
- H. B. No. 108—An Act to increase the salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Kent County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 184; reported with House Substitute, p. 252; Substitute adopted in lieu of original, passed, p. 263; concurred in, p. 515; signed by Speaker, p. 531; delivered to Governor, p. 561; approved by Governor, p. 651.
- H. B. No. 109—An Act providing for the use of the Public Streets, Roads or Highways of this State by self-propelled traction engines or tractors, equipped with metal tired wheels, and vehicles hauled or propelled by traction engines or tractors. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 184, 185; reported, p. 280; passed, pp. 296, 297; concurred in, pp. 390, 391; signed by Speaker, p. 397; delivered to Governor, p. 420; approved by Governor, p. 452.
- H. B. No. 110—An Act to enable "The Board of Education of Dover Special School District" to refund certain bonds. Introduced, read and referred, p. 185; reported, p. 340; passed, pp. 391, 392; concurred in, p. 473; signed by Speaker, p. 488; delivered to Governor, pp. 508, 509; approved by Governor, p. 562.
- H. B. No. 111—An Act to amend Chapter 21 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware in reference to the State Board of Agriculture. Introduced, read and referred, p. 185; reported, p. 493, on its merits; lost, p. 531.
- H. B. No. 112—An Act increasing the amount to be raised by taxation by the Town of Ellendale. Introduced, read and referred, p. 185; reported, p. 289; passed, p. 304; concurred in, p. 401; signed by Speaker, p. 413; delivered to Governor, p. 420; approved by Governor, p. 452.
- H. B. No. 113—An Amendment to the Law concerning an Engineer for Sussex County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 185; stricken from calendar, p. 323.
- H. P. No. 114—An Act to amend Chapter 100 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware as amended by Chapter 192,

Volume 32, Laws of Delaware, relative to registering falsely in any Inn, Tavern or Hotel and persons failing to pay keepers or proprietors of Inns, Taverns or Hotels. Introduced, read and referred, p. 186; reported, p. 251; passed, pp. 256, 257; concurred in, p. 570; signed by Speaker, p. 620; delivered to Governor, p. 656; approved by Governor, p. 751.

H. B. No. 115—An Act to amend Chapter 11 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relative to Official Security to be given by the Register in Chancery. Introduced, read and referred, p. 186; reported, p. 323; passed, pp. 346, 347; concurred in, pp. 570, 571; signed by Speaker, p. 620; delivered to Governor, pp. 656, 657; approved by Governor, p. 751.

H. B. No. 116—An Act to increase the salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Sussex County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 186; reported, p. 252; passed, pp. 263, 264; concurred in, p. 500; signed by Speaker, p. 517; delivered to Governor, p. 527; approved by Governor, p. 562.

H. B. No. 117—An Act relating to the sale of Milk. House Substitute for House Bill No. 117—An Act relating to the sale of Milk and other Dairy Products. Introduced, read and referred, p. 186; reported, p. 259, on its merits, with House Substitute; recommitted, p. 523; reported on its merits with House Substitute, p. 542; passed, p. 573; concurred in, p. 644; signed by Speaker, p. 674; delivered to Governor, pp. 684, 685.

H. B. No. 118—An Act relating to the sale of Milk. Introduced, read and referred, p. 186; reported, p. 436, on its merits, with House Substitute, p. 436; Amended, lost, pp. 454, 455.

H. B. No. 119—An Act to amend Chapter 21 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware as amended by Chapter 33, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware, in reference to the State Board of Agriculture. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 186, 187; reported, pp. 292, 293, on its merits; stricken from calendar, p. 646.

H. B. No. 120—An Act to amend Chapter 192, Volume 30, Laws of Delaware, relating to a Uniform Conditional Sales Act. Introduced, read and referred, p. 187; reported, p. 261; passed, pp. 319, 320; concurred in, p. 672; signed by Speaker, p. 696; delivered to Governor, pp. 740, 741.

- H. B. No. 121—An Act to amend Chapter 6 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware in relation to the identification of Motor Vehicles. Introduced, read and referred, p. 187; reported, p. 261; passed, p. 319; concurred in, p. 671; signed by Speaker, p. 696; delivered to Governor, p. 741.
- H. B. No. 122—An Act to amend Chapter 79 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to the Lien of Livery Stable Keepers and Garage owners. Introduced, read and referred, p. 187; reported, pp. 301, 302; House Substitute adopted in lieu of original bill, passed, pp. 318, 319; concurred in, p. 492; signed by Speaker, p. 517; delivered to Governor, pp. 527, 528; approved by Governor, p. 658.
- H. B. No. 123—An Act appropriating Two Thousand Dollars to John W. Houston, Abel Sevil, James R. Clements and Walter R. Keys for monies expended by them in the erection of an additional school building in the Town of Clayton, being District 119, Kent County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 187; reported, p. 325, unfavorably; stricken from calendar, p. 777.
- H. B. No. 124—An Act for the registration and regulation of certain individual and entities selling, offering for sale or delivery, soliciting subscriptions to or orders for, or undertaking to dispose of inviting offers for or inquiries about, or dealing in any manner in, securities defined herein; conferring powers and imposing duties on the State Bank Commissioners. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 187, 188; copies ordered printed, p. 264; stricken from calendar, p. 647.
- H. B. No. 125—General provision respecting the pollution of un-navigable streams of water. Introduced, read and referred, p. 188; reported, p. 641, on its merits, with House Substitute; lost, pp. 711, 712.
- H. B. No. 126—An Act to authorize the Council of Newark, Delaware, to extend its water supply system beyond the limits of said town. Introduced, read and referred, p. 188; reported, p. 358; passed, pp. 385, 386; concurred in, p. 457; signed by Speaker, p. 464; delivered to Governor, p. 481; approved by Governor, p. 562.
- H. B. No. 127—An Act in relation to the sale and possession of Jamaica Ginger. Introduced, read and referred, p. 192; reported, p. 505; lost, pp. 534, 535.
- H. B. No. 128—An Act to amend Chapter 117 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, as amended by Chapter 64,



Volume 31, Laws of Delaware, providing for the compensation of Trustees in certain cases. Introduced, read and referred, p. 197; reported, p. 616; passed, pp. 627, 628; concurred in, p. 699; signed by Speaker, p. 720; delivered to Governor, pp. 742, 743.

H. B. No. 129—An Act to enable the Levy Court of New Castle County to build a Bridge over the Brandywine Creek in the City of Wilmington.—House Substitute For. Introduced, read and referred, p. 197; reported, p. 333, with House Substitute; considered, laid on table, pp. 394-396; motion to take from the table lost, p. 769; stricken from calendar, p. 769.

H. B. No. 130—An Act to amend Chapter 113, Volume 32, Laws of Delaware entitled "An Act providing for a police pension fund for members of the Police Force of the City of Wilmington. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 197, 198; reported, p. 247; passed, p. 256; concurred in, p. 530; signed by Speaker, p. 543; delivered to Governor, p. 657; approved by Governor, p. 751.

H. B. No. 131—An Act to amend Chapter 55 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to the Roads and Bridges of New Castle County. House Substitute For—An Act to empower the Levy Court of New Castle County to pay certain moneys to the Board of Managers of the New Castle County Farm for Women and to the respective members thereof. Introduced, read and referred, p. 198; reported, pp. 596, 597, with House Substitute; passed, p. 640.

H. B. No. 132—An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 25 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, providing for County Health Officers. Introduced, read and referred, p. 198; stricken from calendar, p. 647.

H. B. No. 133—An Act appropriating certain moneys to the Delaware Safety Council. Introduced, read and referred, p. 198; stricken from calendar, p. 790.

H. B. No. 134—An Act to amend Chapter 87 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, relating to Probation Officers. Introduced, read and referred, p. 198; stricken from calendar, p. 646.

H. B. No. 135—An Act to provide for the future development of that portion of New Castle County included in the area within the distance of eight miles from the City and County Building in the City of Wilmington, excepting such portions of said area as are included within the corporate lim-

its of any City or Town. Introduced, read and referred, pp. 198, 199; reported, p. 369; passed, pp. 693, 694; not concurred in, p. 749.

H. B. No. 136—An Act to appropriate money for the purpose of securing Anti-Hog Cholera Serum and Virus. Introduced, read and referred, p. 199; reported, recommitted with House Substitute, p. 286; reported on its merits, pp. 597, 598; passed, p. 620; concurred in, p. 749; signed by Speaker, p. 762; delivered to Governor, p. 764.

H. P. No. 137—An Act to amend Chapter 95 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to joint estates and partition, by providing for partition in cases where there is a reversionary or contingent interest. Introduced, read and referred, p. 199; reported, p. 429; passed, pp. 516, 517; concurred in, p. 725; signed by Speaker, p. 739; delivered to Governor, p. 754.

H. B. No. 138—An Act to amend Chapter 51 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relating to Constable. Introduced, read and referred, p. 199; stricken from calendar, p. 646.

H. B. No. 139—An Act to amend Chapter 45 of the Revised Code in relation to the Appraisalment and settlement for sheep and poultry killed by dogs. Introduced, read and referred, p. 199; reported, p. 282; passed, p. 423; concurred in, p. 439; signed by Speaker, p. 453; delivered to Governor, p. 480; approved by Governor, p. 562.

H. B. No. 140—An Act to amend Chapter 74 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware in relation to the hunting, killing and trapping of foxes in Sussex County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 199; stricken from calendar, p. 777.

H. B. No. 141—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Reincorporate the Town of Laurel," being Chapter 164 of Volume 29 of the Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 200; stricken from calendar, p. 777.

H. B. No. 142—An Act to further amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 25 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware, being an Act relating to the State Board of Health," the same being Chapter 55, Volume 33 of the Laws of Delaware. Introduced, read and referred, p. 200; reported, p. 312; passed, pp. 361, 362; concurred in, p. 611; signed by Speaker, p. 674; delivered to Governor, p. 684; approved by Governor, p. 751.

- H. B. No. 143—An Act to amend Chapter 105 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relative to Ditches. Introduced, read and referred, p. 200; reported, p. 269; passed, p. 488; concurred in, p. 605; signed by Speaker, p. 632; delivered to Governor, p. 657; approved by Governor, p. 751.
- H. B. No. 144—An Act to provide for an emergency in the School Budget by a loan from the General Fund to the School Fund. Introduced, read and referred, p. 200; reported, p. 433; lost, p. 444; reconsidered and restored to calendar, pp. 464, 465; passed, pp. 762, 763; concurred in, p. 775; signed by Speaker, p. 786; delivered to Governor, pp. 797, 798.
- H. B. No. 145—An Act to amend Chapter 176, Volume 33, Laws of Delaware, relating to Teacher Training. Introduced, read and referred, p. 200; reported, p. 434; recommit-  
ted, pp. 444, 445; reported with House Substitute, p. 533; passed, pp. 653, 654; concurred in, p. 729; signed by Speaker, p. 739; delivered to Governor, p. 754.
- H. B. No. 146—An Act to amend Chapter 238, Volume 26, Laws of Delaware, entitled "An Act to re-incorporate the Town of Georgetown." Introduced, read and referred, pp. 200, 201; reported, pp. 290, 291; passed, p. 385; concurred in, p. 530; signed by Speaker, p. 543; delivered to Governor, p. 591; approved by Governor, p. 651.
- H. B. No. 147—An Act to reimburse Teachers for expenses incurred in attending meetings called by the State Board of Education. Introduced, read and referred, p. 201; reported, p. 338, on merits, with House Substitute; lost, pp. 583, 584.
- H. B. No. 148—An Act to Amend Chapter 53 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware as amended by Chapter 88, Volume 29, Laws of Delaware relating to the Salaries of certain County Officers. Introduced, read and referred, p. 206; stricken from calendar, p. 640.
- H. B. No. 149—An Act amending Chapter 108 of the Revised Code of the State of Delaware relative to indices and records of certain Courts and County Offices in New Castle County. Introduced, read and referred, p. 206; reported, p. 366; passed, p. 435; concurred in, p. 768; signed by Speaker, p. 776; delivered to Governor, p. 798.
- H. B. No. 150—An Act to provide for erecting and equipping an additional Dormitory Building and a Dining Hall for the Women's College, affiliated with The University of Del-