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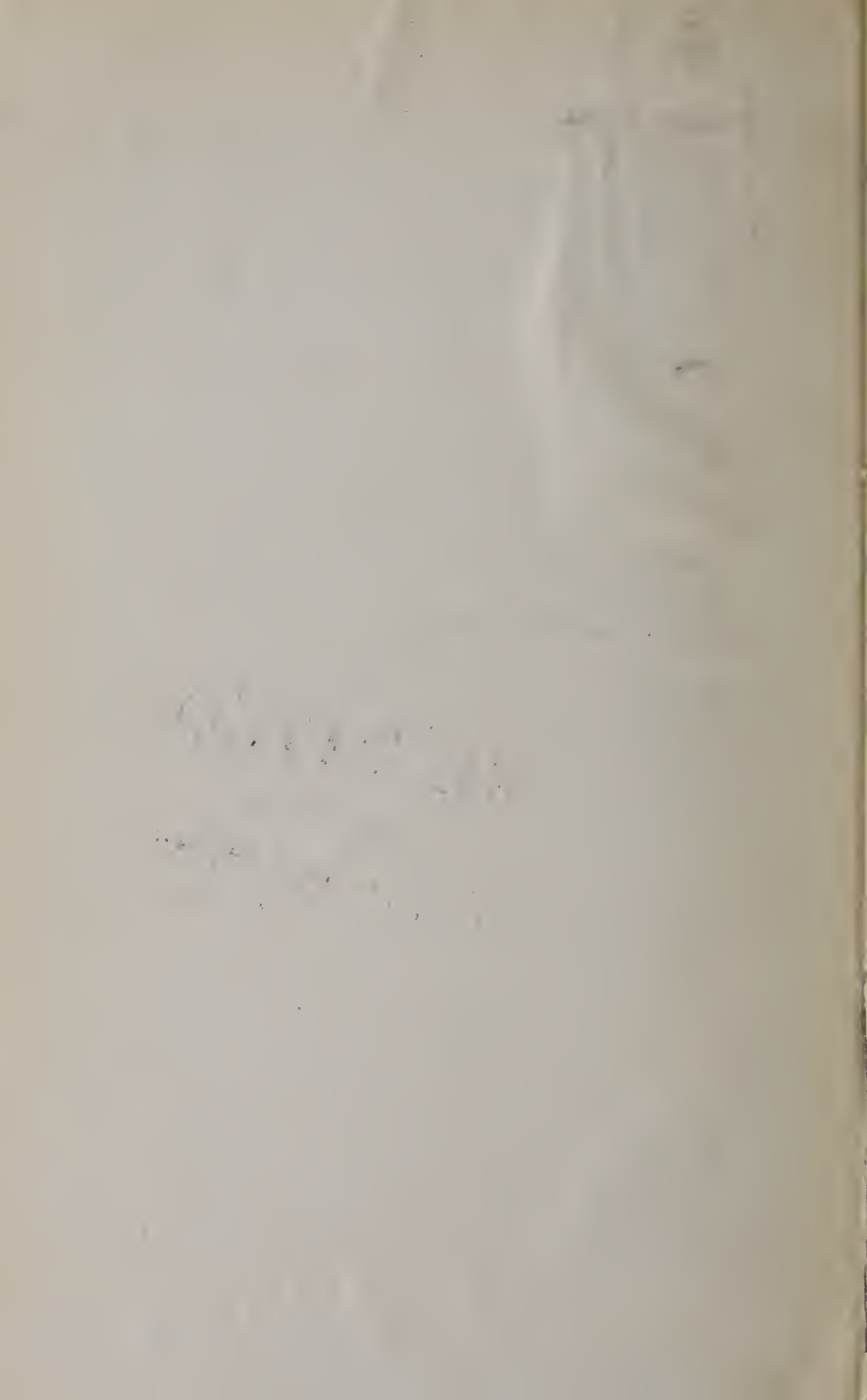


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REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

—————
COLORADO
—————

1907-1908



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Superintendent of Public Instruction



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REPORT

OF THE

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO

For the Years
1907-1908

Katherine L. Craig
State Superintendent of Public Instruction



DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1908

ILLUSTRATIONS

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, GREELEY

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND, COLORADO SPRINGS

MAIN BUILDING COLORADO STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

HALE SCIENTIFIC BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

MAIN BUILDINGS COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES, GOLDEN, COLORADO

BRECKENRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

ERIE HIGH SCHOOL, DISTRICT 16, WELD COUNTY

COKEDALE SCHOOL. DEDICATED JULY 31, 1907

379,788

C

Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of Colorado

Denver, Colorado, Nov. 30, 1908.

Hon. Henry A. BARNES,
Governor of the State of Colorado,
Denver,
Colorado.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of
the law, I respectfully submit the following
biennial report of the condition and progress
of the public schools of Colorado for the years
1907-1908.

Respectfully yours,

Katherine L. Craig.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2330

379.788

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**ASSISTANTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SUPER-
INTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**

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Clara Wilmot-McCready.....Clerk

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF COLO-
RADO FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

Joseph C. Shattuck.....	1877-1878
Joseph C. Shattuck.....	1879-1880
L. S. Cornell.....	1881-1882
Joseph C. Shattuck.....	1883-1884
L. S. Cornell.....	1885-1886
L. S. Cornell.....	1887-1888
Fred Dick.....	1889-1890
Nathan B. Coy.....	1891-1892
J. F. Murray.....	1893-1894
Mrs. A. J. Peavey.....	1895-1896
Grace Espey Patton.....	1897-1898
Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell.....	1899-1900
Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell.....	1901-1902
Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell.....	1903-1904
Katherine L. Craig.....	1905-1906
Katherine L. Craig.....	1907-1908

EDUCATIONAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with the requirements of the law, it affords me great pleasure to report to Your Excellency that marvelous educational progress has been made in the state during the past two years.

The spirit of development has been made manifest in the professional work done by the teachers, the interest and enthusiasm put forth in up-to-date educational methods, and through the co-operation of the patrons in all of the work tending toward the educational advancement of the children.

Last June approximately two hundred thousand children walked out of the school room for a three months' vacation. More than five thousand teachers were employed to take care of this vast army of the youth of our land. There are more than two thousand school houses to accommodate this numerous host.

These buildings are, in most instances, well located, well lighted, well heated, well ventilated, and equipped with all the modern conveniences in desks, seats, books, maps and charts necessary for the acquiring of knowledge.

A determination on the part of the boys and girls to take advantage of higher education is proven by the fact that six hundred more pupils this year than last completed the eighth grade work, and three hundred more this year than last completed the high school work.

This awakening to the necessity of a higher and broader field of knowledge is no doubt due to the rapidly changing environment in which the twentieth century child is placed. The varying conditions which he will encounter and the competition in the business world make it necessary that the mind as well as the hand be definitely trained for the duties of life.

THE PROFESSIONAL WORK OF THE TEACHER.

There is a unity in the professional work of the teacher due to the educational organizations which have been not only active but aggressive during the past two years.

The State Teachers' Reading Circle work has assumed vast proportions and has awakened an interest in professional reading heretofore unknown.

As reported by the business manager, more Reading Circle books have been sold thus far this year than ever before in the history of the Reading Circle work.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The thirteen normal institutes in this state are following a definite course of study which covers a period of three years, giving to the teacher credits for the work done.

The advancement in this work has been strengthened through the Colorado Conference of Normal Institute Conductors, Instructors and Superintendents which was organized under the present administration, and tends toward a higher standard of institute work and a more complete system. The attendance at these Normal Institutes has been greatly increased over past years.

SALARIES.

The salary of teachers has been a much discussed question, it being the consensus of opinion of both teachers and patrons that the compensation is inadequate for the services rendered.

Considering the time given in the preparation for the educational work and the efficiency required, the teacher's occupation is less remunerative than that of any other profession. This is absolutely wrong, since no other work requires greater competency, stronger determination, and more strenuous effort for its execution.

A teacher should be as well paid, if not better, than any other individual serving the public, for as the intellectual level ascends, in like proportion do we find the per capita of wealth increasing, and so is the strength of the Republic assured.

While there has been a slight increase in teachers' salaries during the past year, it has not been uniform. If a minimum salary was established it would be a solid foundation upon which to base the increase.

I deem the enactment of a teachers' minimum salary bill of vital importance, since better salaries would beyond doubt raise the standard of the teaching corps.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

It is encouraging to note on all sides an awakening sympathetic interest in the problems of the rural schools. There are no others more important or more insistent demanding solution at the hands of educators today.

The first requisite in the material environment of a school is healthfulness, and the second is beauty. These two carry with them a third comfort, that of splendid construction of buildings, good equipment, ventilation, heating and sanitation.

Greater care should be given to the selection of the school house site. Grounds should be made attractive, and the work made to apply to local conditions, such as the introduction of elementary agriculture, the science of irrigation, manual training and domestic science. The rural schools have a broader field for the introduction of these branches than that of the city

schools, therefore should not be neglected in the slightest degree.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Not alone those directly connected with educational work, but all other persons in Denver, have reason to be greatly pleased that the next convention of the National Educational Association will be held in this city next July.

This association is composed of the leading educators in the land, and its annual conventions are attended by thousands of teachers and others interested in the subject of public instruction.

It is nearly twenty years ago that one of these conventions was held in Denver. But at that time the city was less than one-third as large as it is today, and hence it was nothing like so well prepared to accommodate a large assembly.

Public educators have, however, not lost sight of Denver during the time which has elapsed since that meeting. They are informed regarding the spirit and the enterprise of our people, and there is not a doubt that the convention next summer will be largely attended.

MEETING OF THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS.

An important feature of educational advancement which tends to encourage uniformity in school work is the county organization of members of the boards of school directors for mutual benefit by keeping in touch with educational matters.

These meetings will be the means of systematizing the public school system, increasing teachers' salaries, and the building of better school houses as well as the improvement of school grounds.

Last year the board of directors' organization became a section of the State Teachers' Association. It was well attended with manifest interest.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

In many districts school facilities are inadequate, due to the fact of increased population or settlement in the locality. The condition is hard to meet, since many of the settlers are not even taxpayers, and the property in the vicinity has not acquired a high valuation.

This condition can be relieved by an increased county tax for the establishment and maintenance of schools where the districts are unable to support the same.

Since the last legislature failed to pass a much needed school law, I again make the following recommendation in regard to it.

SCHOOL LAWS.

Much of the present school law was enacted at a time when the conditions did not assume the proportions that they do today.

The first act pertaining to the actual beginning of the public school system of Colorado was passed early in the first session of the Colorado territorial legislature, which convened in Denver in September, 1861. This law was similar in its provisions to the school law then in force in the state of Illinois.

In 1876 the state legislature assembled and passed an act to establish and maintain a system of free schools. The law enacted at that time, amended by subsequent general assemblies, is the school law which we have now.

The school law is a subject which should be of the greatest possible concern and importance to every intelligent American citizen, for it not only directs the school and lays the foundation upon which every school system is builded, but it directs the government itself.

Everything in this broad land of ours depends upon trained and intelligent minds. The preservation of the republic form of government is made secure by the intelligence of the people. The intelligence of the people is assured through public schools and educational institutions, the efficiency and strength of these institutions are controlled by the wisdom embodied in the laws which govern them.

The laws relating to the schools differ greatly in different states, but there is no state in the Union in which its school laws carry such vague meanings and doubtful constructions as in the state of Colorado. There is an uncertainty of the purpose as well as the proposed application of many of the sections, and because of this fact and on account of the numerous revisions of the school law and the repeal of several of the original acts comprising the same and the enactment of others, and the difficulty experienced by many in applying the decisions of this office to the particular provisions of the law under consideration, I deemed it advisable in the last edition to rearrange the sections under appropriate headings and to classify and place the decisions in reference thereto under each section, and while this has facilitated matters and made the law more comprehensive, yet there are many obvious reasons why the school laws of the state of Colorado should progress and meet the demands of the present age; therefore I recommend that there be an entire revision of the present law relating to the public schools.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS AS REPORTED BY THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

ARAPAHOE AND THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER.

No free public school was opened in Arapahoe county until 1862, when the legislature, at its second session, made its first provision for a school fund by taxation, although several unsuccessful attempts to start one were made before that time; one, by the Auraria (West Denver) Town Company in 1859, when a donation for school purposes was offered but not accepted; another, by the Legislative Council of the Provisional Government of Denver, organized in 1860, when it was proposed "that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing one or more free public schools in the city and to ascertain the number of children between the ages of 4 and 18," but was not carried into effect.

It may be interesting although somewhat irrelevant to note that the first effort to give the youths of this part of the country some educational advantages was made by O. J. Goldrick, later county superintendent, who opened a private school in Auraria in 1859. The school started with an enrollment of 13 children—2 Indian half-breeds, 2 Mexicans, and 9 whites.

In October, 1862, the first elections for members of boards of education were held. District No. 1 was the first to organize, but district No. 2 was the first to open a school.

The upper floor of a roomy two-story brick building on Larimer street, between 10th and 11th, was rented for this purpose and three teachers were employed.

Nine days later, district No. 1 opened its first school, called the Bayaud School, in a small frame building situated on part of the present site of the American House. At that time there were 188 persons of school age in the district, but less than 60 attended the school. This was kept in operation until 1864, when it was closed on account of lack of funds. Records do not show that there was any school in this district in 1865-1866, and District No. 2 had but little better fate, as it was able to retain only one of its three teachers.

Not until 1865 when district No. 2 purchased a small two-room building at Lawrence and 11th streets—the present location of the Washington school—did either district possess a building of its own. This was the only school in the district until 1880, and although six rooms were added, it was not nearly large enough to accommodate all of the school children.

East Denver continued to rent until 1866. In 1868, upon the demand of some of the patrons, a separate school for colored children was opened temporarily at 16th and Market streets, and a German private school was reorganized as a public school.

During the infancy of the young territory and the troublous times of the nation circumstances were not favorable to the growth of an efficient public school system. For seven or eight years affairs were in a very chaotic condition.

The first official records show that in 1870 there were 10 school districts in Arapahoe county, having a total school population of 1122 persons and an appropriation for the year of \$18,096.55.

In 1872 district No. 17, which includes North Denver, Highlands, and the village of Berkeley, was organized, with a school population of 73, and built its first school at 15th and Central streets. In 1872 district No. 18 (Valverde) was organized, with a school population of 21. In 1873 district No. 21, which included the suburbs of Barnum, Colfax, Villa Park and Cheltenham Heights, was organized, with a school population of 53.

At the close of 1880 there were 32 organized districts in the county and 12,046 persons of school age. The apportionment for the year was \$70,606.31. The average monthly salary of males in graded schools was \$133.00; of females, \$66.00; the average monthly salary of males in ungraded schools was \$57.00; of females, \$46. The number of school houses in the county, 40, district No. 1 having five of them.

The decade 1880-1890 shows an unprecedented increase in school affairs. The school population was more than doubled, the number of schools more than trebled, and 65 new districts were formed. Teachers' salaries averaged several dollars a month less and the cost per month of pupil, based on average attendance, reached \$6.17, almost the maximum per capita.

During the next decade no new districts were formed. There was a gradual growth in school population and a proportionate increase in school accommodations. The salary schedule shows a decided decrease both in graded and ungraded schools. An interesting feature of this period was the establishment of free kindergartens in the public schools.

By constitutional amendment the City and County of Denver was established Dec. 1, 1902, and the following districts or portions of districts were included within its boundaries: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 17, 18, 21, 24, 35, 44, 69, 98.

In 1903 the consolidation of the districts was completed and the supervision placed in the hands of Superintendent Aaron Gove, assisted by L. C. Greenlee and C. E. Chadsey.

Since the interests of the schools have been unified by this consolidation very systematic and efficient work has been done and wholesome progress achieved.

At present there are 65 school buildings in the City and County of Denver and 850 teachers employed.

This year has been marked by a recognition from the school board and community of the necessity of better salaries, and the grade teachers who have had the required amount of experience are now receiving \$80.00 per calendar month.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The first high school of the county was established in district No. 1 in 1874. The Arapahoe School, situated on Arapahoe street, between 17th and 18th, was used for this purpose until 1881, when the present high school was finished. District No. 2 opened a high school in 1881, but had no separate building until 1893, the date of the completion of the present high school.

District No. 17 organized its first high school in the Ashland School in 1883; district No. 7, the South Denver section of the city, in the Grant School in 1892, and district No. 21 in the Villa Park School in 1895.

At the time of the consolidation of the districts there were eight high schools in Arapahoe county, including the five mentioned above, one at Brighton, one at Littleton and the Manual Training, established by district No. 1 in 1897; since then, the one at Villa Park has been abandoned, leaving five within the present boundaries of the City and County of Denver.

In conclusion I wish to state that the citizens of Denver are to be congratulated on the flourishing condition of their schools, that the facilities offered for obtaining a good, thorough, practical education equal those of any of the cities of the other states and excel a great many; in fact, the Denver schools have the well-deserved reputation of being among the best in the country.

ARCHULETA COUNTY.

School district No. 5, of Conejos county, was detached from said county May 20th, A. D. 1885, and known as Archuleta county. F. A. Byrne was appointed county superintendent of schools, who established and numbered the county into district No. 1.

The first year about one-half of the school population attended school. The first school house was a frame building 22 by 30 and 12 feet high, one room, with wooden benches, one stove, poor ventilation, and no school apparatus. Thirty pupils enrolled on teachers' daily register. Among the first few teachers were Miss Lulu Schwenk, Mrs. Sallie Orr, and Mrs. Rhoda M. Taylor.

Jan. 28th, 1888, district No. 1 created a bonded indebtedness for \$3,000, to build a new school house, on the original school site. In 1903, although other districts have been formed, leaving district No. 1 comparatively small, created a bonded indebtedness of \$14,000 to build a new eight-room brick building, which was done on a new and higher elevated school house

site. The old property having been disposed of according to vote of electors of the district. The population of the county at last census is about ten times that of the first year. There are at present ten school districts, and district No. 1 has about half of that population. Each district has been making slow but steady progress.

The county contains a large per cent of Mexican children, which causes a slower progress in the teachers' work, as they must learn the language over and above what the American children do.

The Mexican children are docile and desirable pupils in many ways, always peaceable, although somewhat indifferent about their education; there are more and more attending school each year. They are awakening to the necessity of an education to enable them to be successful in a business life.

School directors are becoming more and more cognizant of the fact that the success of the school depends much upon their influence and interest by giving the best school house and environments possible, with the very best teacher that can be secured. Our country schools are a credit to the county and we dare say can compare with the average in the state. Our graded schools are perhaps not so perfectly graded as they should be, although they are following the state course of study in every possible instance. We hope in the near future to have a complete and number one high school.

BACA COUNTY.

The territory comprised in Baca county belonged to Las Animas county until April 16, 1889, when it was organized into a county under present name.

There had been organized in the territory, prior to its organization into Baca county, thirty-two school districts, of which Minneapolis district, then numbered thirty-five, but changed to one for Baca county, was the first. It was organized on April 9th, 1887. First officers were as follows: Jas. Herbert, president; Jno. Minter, treasurer; Ernest Burster, secretary.

It comprised all of Twp. 28, 29, and 30; Ranges 41, 42, 43, and 44, and sections 29, 30, 31, and 32 in Twp. 31, R. 44 West.

District voted bonds to the amount of \$2,000, since paid, and the district now is in good shape, with a substantial frame building on original site.

During the rapid settlement of the county in 1887 and 1888, ten school districts were organized in 1887 and twenty-one districts in 1888, five of which were organized in the month of September.

Mr. M. Beshoar was county superintendent of Las Animas county when Baca county was organized out of the eastern end of said county. Mr. Chas. Smith was first county superintendent in Baca county.

The first teachers' examination in Baca county was held at two places—Springfield and Stonington—May 31st, 1889.

There are now thirteen districts in the county.

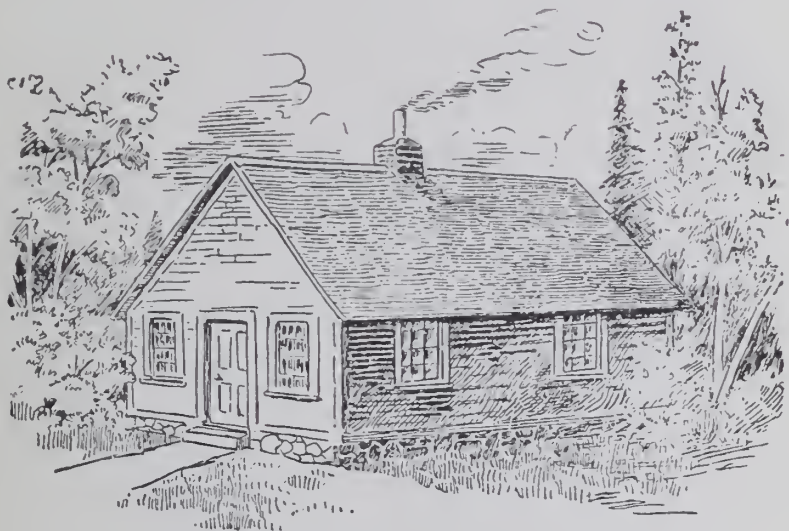
BENT COUNTY.

In 1869 Miss Mattie Smith taught a private school.

BOULDER COUNTY.

Robert J. Woodward, superintendent, 1868, reported thirteen districts, 439 persons of school age; salaries from \$30 to \$100 a month.

The first public school opened in 1860, Mr. A. R. Brown, teacher. Mr. Brown had taught a private school the winter be-



THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE BUILT IN COLORADO.
BOULDER, COLO.

fore. The first school house was built in the fall of 1860. This is claimed to be the first school house built in the Territory—a one-room frame building, which was used also for town and church purposes.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

William M. Clark, superintendent, 1869, reported amount of teachers' fund expended, \$2,050; on hand, \$755.97; number of schools, 5; teachers employed, 5; persons of school age, 255; attending school, 157. District No. 5 has built a first-class school house at a cost of \$2,300.

CUSTER COUNTY.

The first public school taught in what is now Custer county was in school district No. 8, Fremont county, in Wet Mountain valley, about four miles southwest from Silver Cliff. A five



BUILDING IN WHICH THE FIRST TERM OF PUBLIC SCHOOL WAS TAUGHT WITHIN THE PRESENT LIMITS OF CUSTER COUNTY—1871-2—THEN DISTRICT NO. 8 OF FREMONT COUNTY. SKETCHED BY ONE WHO WAS A PUPIL AT THE TIME.

months' term was taught here in the winter of 1871-2, by Miss Louisa V. Verden.

There was probably an average attendance of a dozen pupils.

EL PASO COUNTY.

R. Douglass, superintendent, 1868, reported six districts, 235 persons of school age; salaries of teachers from \$40 to \$60 per month. The first school was opened at Colorado City.

FREMONT COUNTY.

W. R. Fowler, superintendent, reported, 1869, 7 districts, 180 persons of school age; salaries from \$40 to \$75 a month, and "a general indifference in the matter of schools."

GILPIN COUNTY.

Thomas Campbell reported, 1868, 5 school districts, 639 persons of school age, 1 school house, worth \$200, 9 teachers, salaries from \$50 to \$150 a month. The first school taught in this county was a private school, by Miss Ellen F. Kendall, in her father's house, in the fall of 1862. A public school was soon after opened, and Miss Kendall gave up her school to assist Mr. Thomas Campbell in its management. In this county was built, 1870, the first permanent school houses in Colorado. Central City built a granite house at a cost of \$20,000, and Black Hawk, a frame, costing \$15,000.

HINSDALE COUNTY.

District No. 1 was organized in 1876 and either at first or not long after had grades to the tenth. Quite a number graduated from the school; then, in 1899, the eleventh and twelfth grades were added, also a laboratory, with necessary apparatus.

District No. 2, at Capitol City, district No. 4, at Henson, and district No. 6, at Lake Shore, are all in mining camps where the school population varies greatly. District No. 3, formerly of this county, is now Creede, in Mineral county. District No. 5 is in a valley, but the pupils go to other schools, because of the distance from their own. District No. 1 is the only graded school in the county.

HUERFANO COUNTY.

The first school house was built in what is now district No. 1, at St. Mary's. It was built on the old Cate Patterson place, by the people of the community, in the year 1869, and in 1870 a man by the name of Harland taught school in it; but whether it was a county, or private school, there seems to be a difference of opinion. However, in 1872, ex-Judge J. A. J. Valdes, now a prominent law attorney in Walsenburg, taught a school in Cucharas, and drew his pay from the county—\$300. Also, about 1871, Father Jose Piercevoux, a lay priest, taught a school in Walsenburg; but here, also, there seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether he was paid by the county or church. I am inclined to think that the honor of teaching the first public school of the county belongs to Mr. Valdes, as above.

The first records, which are of the year 1874, show that at that time there were eight school districts in the county, i. e.: Gardner, Badito, St. Mary's, Butte Valley, La Veta, Walsenburg, Santa Clara, Cucharas.

The first school house in Walsenburg was built in 1875, and the deed was given in 1876. It was built on what is now West 6th street, on the lot now occupied by the fire department. The first high school was the Walsenburg high school, which was established in the year 1896. The La Veta union high school was organized in 1905; it comprises five districts. The county high school was established in 1906, after which the Walsenburg high school was discontinued. At present there are thirty-eight school districts in the county, and one joint district, with Pueblo county.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

M. C. Kirby, superintendent, reported, 1868, ten districts, 429 persons of school age, salaries from \$33.33 to \$87.50.

The first school (private) was taught at Golden City, in the winter of 1860, by Mr. J. Daugherty; 18 pupils attended. The first public school was opened in the same district, in 1863, taught by Miss Bell Dixon. In 1863 a one-story, brick school house was built, which was used also by the governor, as an office. It was burned, and another was built on the site.

KIT CARSON COUNTY.

The first record we have dates back to 1886, when the territory now embraced in Kit Carson county was a part of Elbert county. From this time to May 1st, 1889, thirty-one schools were established in this territory.

The record shows the existence of two other schools, which must have been established previous to the above, but does not tell when they were established. They were districts 26, at Carlyle, and 39, at Tuttle, one of which must have been the first school established in this territory.

From 1889 to 1895 new districts were established, boundaries were changed, and a few districts were annulled, until there were forty-six districts, representing as many schools, the largest number of districts, but not the largest number of schools, in the history of the county.

From 1895 to 1903 a great many people left the county, and ten districts were annulled. From 1903 to 1907 five new districts were organized, and many new schools were established, until, at the present time, sixty teachers are required to fill all positions.

The first graded school was taught in the town of Burlington, in 1893-94, two teachers being employed. In 1900-01 the third



MAIN BUILDING, COLORADO STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

teacher was employed, and in 1903-04, the fourth. This school is now doing two years' high school work.

Claremont, Stratton, as it has recently been changed to, Seibert and Flagler have all become graded schools, each one employing two teachers.

Many of the country districts have the second, and some the third and fourth school, in session at the same time in different localities.

Frame and adobe buildings are taking the place of the old sod school houses. Teachers' salaries, which, at one time were as low as \$25 per month, have increased until, at the present time, \$40 is the lowest salary paid in the county.

From 1893 and 1894 to 1900 a school having but one, or, perhaps, two pupils enrolled, was not an unusual thing; now, a great many of the country schools enroll thirty, forty, and as high as fifty-six pupils.

School houses are better equipped, better teachers are secured, and pupils are given better advantages, with the result that they are better prepared for higher work when they are ready to take it up.

A county high school is looked forward to by many of our citizens, and it is hoped that should it come before the people next year, it will not be defeated, as it has been twice in the past.

LAKE COUNTY.

In February, 1879, Chaffee county was divided, and the portion now known as Lake county was organized into a new county. Previous to this division there were three organized school districts in the section now known as Lake county. In the first annual report, for the year 1879, William P. Minor, the county superintendent, states that he has been unable to secure any of the previous records of these three districts.

The most reliable information obtainable fixes the date of the establishment of the first school, at Oro City, in 1876. Concerning the organization of this district it has been impossible to secure any information.

In 1878 the first school was established in Leadville, with an enrollment of 30 pupils. The treasury of this school district contained, at that time, one hundred and twenty dollars, just enough to open school for three months. The first time this school district shared in the apportionment of funds was on October 14th, 1879, the amount being \$226.16. In the autumn of 1878 a small frame building was erected. Two teachers were employed to teach this school, which enrolled sixty pupils. The year 1879 witnessed the commencement of the period of the "boom" days. Six additional rented rooms and eight teachers

were necessary to care for the four or five hundred pupils enrolled.

Since the division of the counties ten other districts have been organized, but, at the present time, there are nine districts, some districts having united with others.

The annual report for 1908 shows that there are twenty school buildings in Lake county, with fifty-five teachers. The school buildings are valued at \$133,900. The high school building, recently erected in Leadville, is one of the best equipped in the state.

During the school year 1907-08 one thousand, seven hundred, ninety-six pupils were enrolled. \$43,584.20 was the total amount paid teachers. \$1,400 in bonds was redeemed during the year, by the Leadville district, leaving the district free from debt. July 1st, 1908, there remained a balance in the hands of the county treasurer, to the credit of the school districts of Lake county, of \$52,446.65, with no indebtedness whatever in any district in the county.

The same spirit which actuated the first gold hunters has ever been manifested by the people of Lake county. From the first school, organized in a rough log cabin, in 1876, has been gradually evolved and developed the well organized and equipped school system of the year 1908. Not, however, without struggle and many vicissitudes.

LA PLATA COUNTY.

San Juan, Montezuma and La Plata counties were originally together. The separation was not completed until 1888; at



FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN LA PLATA COUNTY.

EARLY HISTORY OF SCHOOLS, REPORTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

that time the assessed valuation of La Plata county was \$2,051,353. In 1906 it was \$5,056,840.

In 1876 the first school district was organized, in what is now La Plata county; the county superintendent was F. G. Hagan.

Dist. No. 2 was organized.....	Jan. 1, 1877
Dist. No. 3 was organized.....	Feb. 10, 1877
Dist. No. 4 was organized.....	Feb. 6, 1877
Dist. No. 5 was organized.....	Nov. 8, 1877
Dist. No. 6 was organized.....	Nov. 7, 1882



PRESENT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING IN LA PLATA COUNTY.

Durango, included in district No. 9, was organized Feb. 9, 1881, with twenty-six children of school age on the census list. The county seat was then at Parrott. C. M. Hoge was then county superintendent.

In 1888 there were twenty districts in the county. In 1907 there are twenty-six districts.

Not until 1905 was all the territory in the county organized into school districts. In 1882 the county seat was moved to Durango.

District No. 9 (Durango) now has an assessed valuation of \$2,787,099, and 1,277 children of school age.

In 1898 the Ute Indian Reservation was thrown open for settlement; there are now, in that section, 650 children of school age, and an assessed valuation of \$488,272, and 17 schools.

The total number of school children in the county, in April, 1907, was 2,833. In 1877 C. E. Hampton was elected secretary of School district No. 5, and he still occupies that position.

In looking over the earliest list of teachers, that of 1888, I find that three of the number are teaching in the county today.

Mrs. Ida Vailes, principal of the Park School, is now teaching her twentieth year in this county. All the county superintendents in the county have been men, except the last two.

We now have 71 teachers employed in the county and the lowest wages paid at present are \$50 per month.

In different parts of the county the people are very different. In two schools German is taught one hour each school day, and in two, Spanish.

In some of the schools there is not a child whose parents were not born in this country, and in others, the majority of the parents are of foreign birth.

The people of the county have, from the first, been most liberal towards the schools, realizing that good schools mean a good community.

LARIMER COUNTY.

James M. Smith, Jr., superintendent, reported, 1868, three school districts, 75 persons of school age, and \$160 on hand. The first school (private) was taught in 1864, near the present site of Loveland, by Mrs. A. L. Washburn; her patrons paid her \$10 a month. The first public school was opened in the winter of 1865, near Loveland, and taught by Mr. Edward Smith. In 1863 a log school house was built by contributors of labor and material. La Porte also opened a public school, in 1865.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.

Las Animas county was created by an act of the legislature, in 1866, and in the early part of the following year the first school district in the county was organized, in Trinidad, which was known as "School district No. 1." The board of directors consisted of Felipe Baca, president; W. A. Bransford, treasurer, and George S. Simpson, secretary.

This district embraced, originally, within its territory, what is now known as Starkville, Sopris, Jansen, Engleville, El Moro and Bowen.

The first school was started in the new district in the fall of 1867, with George Boyles as teacher, at a salary of thirty dollars per month. After teaching the school one month, Mr. Boyles resigned, and Mrs. Chaplin finished out the term for him. This school was taught in a private house, located on Commercial street, near by the place where the establishment of Patrick Brothers stands today.

The following year the school was started under more favorable conditions. The district was in much better financial standing, and, due to this fact, better accommodations were secured, the term of school was longer and the attendance of pupils larger. This year the school was conducted by Mrs. E. J. Rice, at or near the place where the present high school building now stands. From that time on, up to this day, the public school

system in the county has been improved from year to year until we enjoy as good schools as any other county in the state.

List of School Superintendents in Las Animas County, Colo., Since 1867 to the Year 1908.

In the year 1867, Jefferson W. Lewelling was elected the first county superintendent, but had to resign, and Mr. Joseph Davis was appointed in his place, who served for the rest of the term.

From 1868 to 1870, Jacob Beard.

From 1871 to 1872, Frederick Benetez.

From 1873 to 1874, Jacob Bernard.

From 1875 to 1876, James R. Brooking.

From 1877 to 1878, Michael A. Murphy.

From 1879 to 1884, John W. Douthitt.

From 1885 to 1886, Fred Dick.

From 1887 to 1888, M. Beshoar.

From 1889 to 1890, Geo. C. Shiels.

From 1891 to 1892, John W. Douthitt.

From 1893 to 1896, W. R. Smethers.

From 1897 to 1898, M. Beshoar.

From 1899 to 1904, John W. Douthitt.

From 1905 to 1908, J. M. Madrid.

MINERAL COUNTY.

The first schools in this region were established before the creation of Mineral county and therefore I have no records of them. They will no doubt be mentioned in the records of Hinsdale, Saguache and Rio Grande counties as the territory which comprises Mineral county was taken from the above three counties.

Mineral county was organized in April, 1893. Governor Waite appointed W. A. Gipson superintendent of schools of the new county, his notification of appointment being dated April 8, 1893. The first recorded act was the division of the county into five school districts, this being done between May 12th and June 8th. May 3d three schools were established, at Weaver, Sunnyside, and Spar City. June 6th, school commenced at Bachelor and Creedmore. May 26th the first teachers' examination was held, with five applicants, three of whom received first grade certificates, one a second grade and one failed. Fifteen teachers were employed in the county from April to December, 1903. Their salaries were from \$50 to \$133 per month. The census of children of school age in the county was 462. Enrollment in the schools, 403. But one district owned a school building at this time, district No. 1, and it was located at Wason. It was a one-roomed frame building valued at \$300. The state course of study was adopted in all schools in the county.

In 1894 the census was 364, a decrease of 98 from the preceding year. Twelve teachers were employed. During the year

District No. 2 seems to have been dropped from the records in every way, which probably was due to the mining excitement dying out at Spar City and a consequent depopulation of that place. I find no mention of district No. 2 after August, 1894. About this time a dispute arose in regard to the boundary lines between districts Nos. 3 and 5. This dispute eventually became a law suit which was long drawn and expensive.

In 1895 the census had decreased to 329 and enrollment 268. Teachers employed, 9. District No. 5, however, had a log school house located at Bachelor, valuation \$500, making two school houses in the county.

The 1896 census was 306, enrollment 287, with twelve teachers reported. District No. 3 had two frame school houses valued at \$550. This increased the number in the county to four. The financial condition of the county at this time was very poor and was a great hindrance to the educational work.

The year 1897 shows a census of 302, enrollment 244, and eight teachers employed at salaries ranging from \$45 to \$115. The aggregate amount paid to teachers was \$4,159.75.

In 1898 the census had further decreased to 297, with enrollment of 226 and nine teachers, receiving a total of \$4,582.50. The financial condition of the county is reported as improving. The district libraries contained 102 volumes.

The year 1899 shows an increase to 393, enrollment 323, and eight teachers with an aggregate amount paid them of \$4,597.50. District No. 3 then had three school houses; total in county, five.

In 1900 there was a further increase to 406, with enrollment of 385. Ten teachers were employed and the aggregate amount paid them was \$4,251.03.

In 1901 the census was 451, an increase of 45. The number enrolled was 304. Reports show seven teachers employed. Total amount of teachers' salaries paid, \$4,210.85. The state course of study still used throughout the county.

In 1902 the census was 392, enrollment 326. Teachers eight, with \$4,210.85 paid out for teachers' salaries.

In 1903 the census was 325, enrollment 313, the nine teachers being paid an aggregate of \$4,225.80. Toward the end of this year the law suit over boundaries between districts Nos. 3 and 5 was decided in favor of No. 3.

The census of 1904 was 319, enrollment 280, teachers eight, and amount paid teachers \$4,159.00. Libraries had increased to 522 volumes.

The year 1905 shows a census of 410 and enrollment of 291, teachers nine, with a total for salaries of \$4,539.25. Twenty-two volumes had been added to district libraries, making a total of 544 volumes. Some of the schools included the ninth grade this year.

The year 1906 had a census of 391 and enrollment 332. The eight teachers were paid an aggregate of \$4,445.00. Libraries

increased to 631 volumes. The ninth grade was taught in district No. 3; also, they rented an extra room for school purposes.

In 1907 the census was 430 and enrollment 323. Nine teachers were employed, receiving \$5,070. A few more volumes were added to the libraries, making a total of 672 volumes. A room was added to the school building in district No. 3 at a cost of \$1,300. It was fitted out very conveniently for primary work.

Since the close of the last school year, June 30, 1907, district No. 4 has erected a neat cement school house of two rooms and paid cash for it, completing it in time for the fall term of school. District No. 3 has rented another room, making five in all the schools in the county. Districts No. 3 and No. 5 include the ninth grade this year. District No. 3 is improving financially and No. 1 and No. 4 are entirely free from debt. The new state course of study is used and prospects seem to be good for a very successful term.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY.

The first school in Montezuma county was taught in a log school building on the site of the present town of Mancos, by Miss Lizzie Allen. This was in 1879. Two years later the first school district was organized in the same vicinity. The same school building, a primitive log house, was used for several years. The seats used were mostly rough, home-made ones. The apparatus and other equipment was almost nothing. The value, if it could have been measured in dollars and cents, would have been an insignificant amount. The number of children was about thirty.

The amount of money paid for the support of schools in the county did not run above \$200 for some years.

From this small beginning in the vicinity of Mancos there has grown up on that same site a school district with good, modern buildings, and equipment which will be added to the present year by the erection of a \$12,000 high school building.

The number of children has increased to nearly 500, and the property values from a few hundred dollars to nearly a half million.

From a course of study consisting of the three R's, a graded system has arisen with a complete four years' high school course.

In other parts of the county the growth and advancement has been continuous and marked. Dolores has a splendid school building with three teachers, and a graded system with the first year high school. The equipment is modern and up to date. The property values aggregate nearly a half million dollars.

Cortez, the county seat of Montezuma county, has a fairly good building with good equipment, and has now in process of construction a \$10,000 school building.

The course of study comprises the first three years of a high school course.

The teaching force of the county at the present time consists of forty teachers. Of this number more than fifty per cent. have taken complete courses in normal training schools, and fifty per cent. of the remainder are experienced teachers with first grade certificates.

The number of school children in the county is 1,136.

The value of school buildings is \$30,000, and the value of apparatus, libraries, etc., is in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

During the current school year there was paid out for teachers' salaries the sum of \$16,000 in round numbers. The wages of teachers range from \$60 to \$125 per month. The length of term is from six months to nine months, with a strong sentiment in favor of a longer term.

Two new school houses have been erected in rural districts, costing \$1,500 and \$42,000 each.

MONTROSE COUNTY.

District No. 1, Montrose, was organized in 1883. The first building was a brick one of four rooms. Four teachers were employed and the first principal was J. J. Tobin. There are now three buildings owned, containing twenty-two rooms. There is a manual training department connected with the grades and the work is of the best. It is considered one of the most successful of the departments. Music and drawing are taught by a special teacher. Altogether the work done in the school is as well done as anywhere in the state.

The County High School was organized in 1904 with three teachers. There are now five. The enrollment is one hundred and seventy-three pupils. The school is on the accredited list of all the principal colleges. Good work is done in all branches, but particularly in the science, Latin, German and history. The facilities are not of the best; more room and teachers being needed.

School district No. 2, Montrose R. F. D. No. 1, was formed in 1883 from a part of district No. 1 and extending north from that. There were nineteen children of school age on the census list. Now there are thirty-one. The district owns a well equipped school house of one room and maintains an eight months' term of school.

School district No. 3, Montrose R. F. D. No. 2, was formed in 1883 from a part of district No. 1 and extending north from that. The number of school children was ten. Its census list now shows one hundred and four. The school house is a brick of two rooms and is well fitted with all appliances, including a piano and an organ. Two teachers do creditable work and "Riverside" sends to the County High School some of the best talent of that institution. The term is nine months.

District No. 4, organized in 1884, was annulled about four years ago and made a part of district No. 18. It had failed to keep up its organization.

District No. 5, Olathe R. F. D. No. 1, was formed in 1884 from part of district No. 2, with twenty-five children of school age. The school population is now fifty-one. The school is housed in a good brick building and the district is in a prosperous condition and supports an eight months' term of school.

District No. 6-29, Cimarron, was organized in 1884 with twenty-three children. It was made a joint district with Gunnison county some years ago. There are two school houses. The term of school is eight months and the last year marked good work done. The country along the Cimarron rivers is chiefly used for cattle and sheep grazing.

District No. 7, Maher, was organized in 1885 with a census list of sixteen children of school age. There are now sixty-two children. The district is prosperous, being in a part of the country where cattle are exported in large numbers.

District No. 8, Olathe R. F. D. No. 1, was formed in 1885 with a school population of nineteen. The population is now fifty-five. A term of eight months is supported and free text books were voted at the last election. The school is growing rapidly and another teacher will have to be added next year.

District No. 9, Paradox, was organized in 1886 with twenty-one school children. This school has not grown as rapidly as many of the others on account of the distance from a railroad. It is in a valley famous for the climate and the fruit, and is seventy-five miles from Montrose.

District No. 10, Montrose R. F. D. No. 1, was organized in 1886 with eighteen children. It is now one of the most prosperous districts in the county. The school house is well furnished with all appliances, both needful and useful. A term of eight months is supported.

District No. 11, Montrose R. F. D. No. 1, was organized in 1886. The school now has two teachers and does some of the best work done in the rural schools. It is in the midst of the fruit belt and the people are intelligent and enterprising. The term is nine months.

No. 12, organized in 1896, was annulled and joined to district No. 5 some years ago.

District No. 13, Montrose R. F. D. No. 1, was organized in 1886. It is about five miles from Montrose and is in the fruit and grain region. The school has about thirty-five pupils and does good work. Another teacher will have to be added to the force next year. The term is nine months, with one teacher.

District No. 14, Olathe R. F. D. No. 1, organized in 1887 with eighteen school children, is ten miles from Olathe in a good farming region. The school house is a good frame one and well furnished, has a library and is pleasantly situated. There

is one teacher, with about thirty children, and an eight months' term.

No. 15, Olathe, was organized in 1887 with one teacher and twenty-four children of school age. There are now four teachers and one hundred and sixty-one children of school age. The term is nine months. The ninth and tenth grades are carried in connection with the other grades.

No. 16 was organized in 1889 with sixteen children of school age. There are now twenty-three children. The school house is a good frame one and the term is eight months.

No. 17, Montrose R. F. D. No. 2, was organized in 1890 with twenty-two children of school age. There are now forty-four children in the district and a term of eight months is held. The school is in a prosperous condition.

District No. 18, Nucla, is in the western part of the county, where cattle are raised and exported. Fruit is also a product of no small account. The school house is a rented building well equipped; text books are owned by the district, which is a great advantage on account of the distance from a supply town. There are two teachers and the term is eight months.

District No. 19, Horsefly Mountain, was formed from a part of District No. 18. It is situated in the mountains and only summer schools are maintained. There were two this summer, with about fifteen children in attendance.

District No. 20, Crawford, was organized in 1894 and has for several years been a joint district with one of Delta county. The school is in the part belonging to Delta county.

District No. 21, Montrose R. F. D. No. 2, was organized in 1897 with one teacher. It has this year fifty-one children and two teachers. The term is eight months. The school is supplied with all needful and useful supplies, has free text books and a fine library of over three hundred volumes. The people of the district are intelligent and energetic. The country is a fine farming one and fine fruit is raised.

District No. 22, Coventry, was formed in 1900 from No. 18 and is situated in the western part of the county. It has on its census list twenty-eight children. The term is six months; much interest is taken to lengthen the term as fast as the funds will allow. The population is mostly Austrian and the children exhibit a commendable spirit in the school room, as they are anxious to learn.

District No. 23, Coventry, was formed in 1900 from No. 19. There are now thirty-five children of school age, with twenty-five in attendance. A new school house has been built and a term of six months is sustained. The country in the neighborhood of the last two districts is not developed and funds are low.

District No. 24, Olathe R. F. D. No. 1, was formed in 1907 from No. 12, annulled in 1896. It has a new stone school house

well furnished and supports a seven months term, with about thirty children.

District No. 25, Naturita, was formed in 1908 from a part of No. 18. It has a school house well furnished and free text books, and an eight months term of school is held. The country is prosperous and much interest is taken in the school.

OTERO COUNTY.

Twenty-nine years ago, way back in 1877, the first school district was organized in La Junta. The first school room was of cottonwood logs. Compare this with the magnificent \$35,000 high school building which was completed one year ago in this city. In September, 1877, when the schools opened, the enrollment was thirteen, embracing all the school population save ten or twelve. The enrollment this year has not been completed, but it will be in excess of 1,000. The first school directors in this district were all women—Mrs. George Spane, Mrs. S. J. Anderson and Mrs. Cooper. Miss Ida Crittenden was the first teacher, and Miss Florence Brondage and Mrs. Hollingsworth her successors.

In the year 1879 the school population was thirty and the adobe building, now used as a residence by Rev. Father Callahan, was built, costing \$1,000. Mrs. Marshall taught in this for a little time, also J. E. Ganger, former county clerk of Otero county.

Messrs. Russell, Kilgore and Spane, in 1883, put up the stone building, No. 1, costing \$7,500. Two teachers were employed. In 1904 a five-room addition was completed at a cost of \$12,000.

During the years 1884-5 Frank Ervin had charge of the school, assisted by Miss Mary Norton (now Mrs. Rufus Phillips), and they enrolled 180 pupils. E. G. Brown and W. H. Hart were their successors until 1890, assisted by Miss Lyon and Miss Clara Hill, the latter having retained her position until the present time. Mr. Hart enrolled 300 pupils and had four assistants. In 1890 W. M. Kollock was made principal, remaining for five years. During these years the enrollment increased from 300 to 600.

The building known as the Columbian school was completed and occupied in December, 1890, and cost \$15,000, J. W. Manly, Dr. B. F. Haskins and A. J. Anderson being directors at the time. The first class to graduate in 1893 numbered four.

Union high school No. 1, county high school, was organized in 1895, with about fifty pupils and three teachers, and in eleven years, to 1906, has increased to 108 pupils and five teachers, not including music and drawing. The entire corps, at the present date, numbers thirty-two teachers.

PARK COUNTY.

Louis F. Valiton, superintendent, reports, 1867, that he has just been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resigna-

tion of H. A. W. Tabor. Oliver P. Allen, superintendent, 1869, reports two districts, sixty-four persons of school age, salaries from \$50 to \$75 a month.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

The county was organized from parts of Logan, Sedgwick and Yuma counties. There have been thirty-seven school districts in time past, but some have united, so now we have thirty districts in this county (three being joint districts). Four dis-



FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN PITKIN COUNTY.

tricts support each two schools and by another year others will either divide or build two school houses.

The length of term is of an average seven months and the average salary \$11. The equipment is fair and frame buildings have replaced the sod except in one district. Through the efforts of teachers books, pictures, organs and a high school piano have been added to the school furnishings.

The Phillips county high school pays a salary of \$100 per month to its principal and \$60 to an assistant.

The course of study has been arranged to make this an accredited school and pupils leaving here should be able to enter

either Denver or Boulder with advance standing. The enrollment of the high school is thirty-one. About \$100 physics equipment has been added this term.

PITKIN COUNTY.

The first schools in Pitkin county were held in Tourtelotte Park and Aspen in the fall of 1881 and the spring of 1882. These were not organized districts until 1882. The first school opened with an enrollment of twenty-five pupils. The school, in a regular organized district, opened in the fall of 1882, and consisted of two rooms with an enrollment of twenty-five pupils in each room. Since that time Aspen has built three ward schools and one high school. There are fifteen organized districts in Pitkin county, and much interest is manifested in the promotion of education.

PUEBLO COUNTY.

In 1862 the first school in Southern Colorado was opened in Pueblo. The building, a frame structure, built near the center of the town, has long since disappeared.

It was a school supported by subscription and its teacher was a Miss Weston.

School district No. 1 was organized in 1866-7 and the members of the first school board were L. R. Graves, H. C. Thatcher and D. Sheets.

In 1870-71 a two-roomed adobe schoolhouse, the first public school building in Southern Colorado, was erected in Pueblo, on the corner of Eleventh and Court streets, where now stands the beautiful Centennial high school.

The first teachers in this building were Mesdames S. J. Patterson and E. S. Owen. They were followed by Miss Hillock and Miss Lou Stont.

The "adobe" was soon outgrown and it was necessary to rent rooms in different parts of the town to accommodate the larger pupils.

In 1874 the bonds for a new building were sold, but after the building was started the district treasurer absconded with the funds. For over a year no public school was held, but in January, 1876, the new building was opened and it was appropriately named the Centennial school.

How proud the people were of it! And well they might be, for within its walls was laid the foundation of the school system that has become known through all the country for its excellence and worth.

In 1890 the "Centennial" was remodeled and enlarged and made into one of the finest and best equipped school buildings in the United States. At that time the old "adobe" was torn down. This year, 1908, another wing is being added to the building.



FIRST ORGANIZED SCHOOL, IN PITKIN COUNTY.

The district, originally two miles square, has been increased until at the present time it is five miles square, East Pueblo, a part of school district No. 19, having been annexed in 1879.

District No. 1 contains, besides the Centennial high school, the Hinsdale, Fountain, Somerlid, Bradford, Riverside, Irving and Centennial Annex buildings.

The first superintendent of district No. 1 was Prof. Isaac C. Dennett, who had charge of the schools from 1876 to 1879, when he was called to a chair in the State University. He was a very able, scholarly man, a strict disciplinarian, just the man the place needed at the time.

He was succeeded by J. S. McClung of Delaven, Ill.

For twenty-six years Superintendent McClung was at the head of the schools of district No. 1. Words are inadequate to express what he did for them. Taking hold of them when they were just evolving from a state of chaos, he brought them to a place in the highest ranks.

Superintendent McClung was followed in September, 1905, by Prof. George W. Loomis, who was formerly the superintendent of the Central State Normal school of Michigan. Superintendent Loomis remained in Pueblo three years and was succeeded by Milton C. Potter, the present superintendent.

In 1873 a new school district, which was called No. 20, was organized in Pueblo on the south side of the Arkansas river.

Our well known townsman, ex-Gov. Alva Adams, was one of the chief factors in its organization, having driven out to the ranch of Philip Zoeller, the county superintendent, and presented a petition to him to organize the territory lying south of the Arkansas river into a new school district.

Superintendent Zoeller did so, but said that he did not see the use of it, as there were no children to attend school.

The members of the first school board in the new district were Dr. Shelburn, J. O. Barclay and Klass Wildeboor.

A brick building was erected on the brow of the hill. It contained one room. The building is still in existence, but has been changed into a dwelling house.

The school was opened the fall of 1873. Miss Lou Stout, who afterward became Mrs. William Ingersol, and who is still one of Pueblo's honored residents, was its first teacher. The school had an average attendance of seventy-five.

The little brick building was soon followed by a four-roomed building, the Corona, and since then the Central, Bessemer, Wildeboor, Danforth, Carlile, Columbian, Edison, Central Annex, Minnequa, Lake View, Lincoln and the Pueblo high school, the latter said to be one of the finest school buildings in the United States, have been built.

Mrs. Emma Kinkaid was the first principal of the "Corona" and she was succeeded in March, 1882, by C. W. Parkinson.

Frank B. Gault followed Mr. Parkinson in 1883, and he was followed by Preston W. Search of Sydney, Ohio, Sept. 1st. 1888.

Prof. Search served six years and in 1889 put in the first public school manual training equipment in the state. The work begun by Superintendent Search in the manual training line has developed until at the present time the equipment and the work of the pupils is the equal of any other school of its kind in the country.

In September, 1894, H. E. Robbins of Lyons, Iowa, became superintendent, and he in turn was succeeded by the present incumbent, Superintendent J. F. Keating, who came to Pueblo from Central City in September, 1896.

During the twelve years of Superintendent Keating's able administration the schools have taken huge steps forward. The progressive, earnest work that has been done under his care has brought them to a high standard.

District No. 20 became a first-class district in 1889 and J. W. Sleeper, W. L. Graham, Klaas Wildeboor, L. F. Taylor and Frederick Rober were elected as members of the school board.

In February, 1883, there were ten teachers and an enrollment of 460. To-day (1908) there are 123 teachers, one superintendent, and the enrollment is 4,540; 521 of the number are in the kindergarten and 562 in the high school.

Outside of the city of Pueblo, with its two districts of the first class, there are fifty-one districts of the third class.

These employ about seventy teachers. They are in a prosperous condition, with good school houses and furnishings, free text books, and school libraries.

A county course of study is being used in every district in the county and is doing much to strengthen the work. This course is based on those used in the city.

The sentiment of "consolidation" is growing and this year we have our first actual experience in the matter, in the east end of the county, district No. 27, where a handsome new brick building will take the place of the two small frame structures.

Pueblo county has been very fortunate in having for its county superintendents conscientious, efficient men and women, who did all that circumstances would permit for the upbuilding of the schools, and we who stand in their places to-day are grateful.

Philip Zoeller was the first county superintendent of Pueblo county and the others who have followed him are: Capt. J. S. Thompson, T. A. Sloan, A. B. Patton, Dr. A. Y. Hull, Dr. C. F. Taylor, J. P. Thurmond, Charles W. Bowman, Lois J. Shapherd, Lulu White Granger, Nellie Corkish.



CORNBEDDALE SCHOOL, DEDICATED JULY 31, 1907.

ROUTT COUNTY.

The first school established in Routt county was organized March 5th, 1881, on Snake river, near the present town of Slater. The first board of directors was A. McCargar, president; A. L. Fly, treasurer, and F. N. Robidoux, secretary. Ten pupils were enrolled.

The school house was a small log cabin, and grouped around it were three or four empty cabins. Some of the mothers brought the children to school on Monday mornings, stayed in these cabins all the week and took them back to the ranch Friday evenings.

The Slater school district now has two school buildings and about thirty pupils enrolled.

Among the early teachers who taught in this district are: Charles E. Baker, of Craig; and John F. Whyte, once county superintendent of Routt county.

District No. 2 was organized at Ladore September 12th, 1881. No report was received from this district after 1882, so the district number was given to Hayden district, organized in 1882 with an enrollment of twenty-eight pupils. The first term was held in a cabin on the present site of the new town of Hayden. School was held in different cabins up and down the river until 1889, when a permanent school house was built. It had only one room, but was the best school building in the county at that time. The present building was finished in 1898.

In the days of the log cabin school house in the Hayden district there came a heavy rain one spring that lasted three days. A settler happened to go to the school house one morning and found all the pupils sitting on the floor under a table studying, while the rain was pouring through the dirt roof.

The original district No. 3 was organized in November, 1881. It included almost a third of the county and was situated in the southeastern part. Later it was divided into several districts. Upper Hayden, now district No. 3, is all that is left of this district.

August 25th, 1883, district No. 4 was established. The first school was taught by Mr. Bennett in the home of Mr. J. H. Crawford at Steamboat Springs. A little later school was held in a cabin built for the purpose. In 1890 the present school building was completed. The school continued to grow until now six teachers are employed and a full high school course is given.

District No. 6 was organized in Egeria Park December 10th, 1883, and district No. 5 at Craig July 6th, 1885. The first school house in Egeria Park was built two miles north of Yampa and can be seen from the stage road.

The first school house at Craig was built on one corner of the McLachlin ranch. The first term there were fifteen pupils.

This first school house was used until the present school building was erected in 1892. Charles Ranney and Mrs. H. B. Peck; were among the first teachers in this building.

Among the graded schools of Routt county Yampa was the last to be organized. The first school house was built across from the old Watson place and near the cemetery. This old building is still standing. After a few years a permanent building was erected in town. This is in use now as a school house. The school has grown until now the school has a full high school course besides the grammar school.

After 1890 the four schools in Hayden, Craig, Steamboat Springs and Yampa were established and in a flourishing condition, but only a part of them had been graded. The grading in these districts was not brought to anything like a perfect state until 1900, and full high school courses were not added to all the town schools until 1907.

The growth of Routt county's schools has been remarkably rapid considering the obstacles that have had to be overcome. All of the town schools and most of the county schools are supplied with desks, blackboards, maps, charts and other school apparatus that had to be drawn overland one hundred and twenty-five miles on freight wagons. Some of the children had to ride eight or ten miles to school in all sorts of weather. Often the mother moved to town in the winter to send the children to school, while the father managed the ranch work alone and kept up the expenses of two households. No one but the old pioneer knows the hardships that had to be endured in order that the children might have an education.

Now there are thirty-eight school districts, all containing prosperous schools, and in each town a good high school. Several of the rural districts maintain two or three schools. More than sixty teachers are now employed in the county. Among the pioneers in the school work in Routt county may be named Mr. Bennett, J. H. Cheney, John T. White, E. Shelton, J. A. Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Peck, each of whom has held the office of superintendent of schools of Routt county.

Later Mrs. A. F. S. Barnard, Laura Monson and Verna Bartz have held this office in the county. The present superintendent is Mrs. Florence Lighthizer-Adair.

The census record of 1894 gives 674 pupils in the schools of Routt county. In 1898 there were 835, showing but a small increase. In 1908 there are 1,579 pupils enrolled. On one of the early census lists this entry was found: "Stepson of Mishler" (boy about 16). This shows the difficulty of obtaining an accurate record at this time.

Routt county is one hundred and twenty-five miles long and fifty-five miles wide, its surface being crossed by rugged divides, making the supervision of the schools of the county a difficult task.

In 1902 the Routt County Teachers' Association was organized with a membership of twenty teachers. In 1907 forty teachers were enrolled as members of the association. In 1906 the first Routt county grammar school commencement exercises were held in Steamboat Springs. In 1907 the second annual commencement of the grammar schools was held at Craig, there being 53 eighth grade graduates in the county, of whom 37 were present and received their diplomas at this time.

At this time also was held the first high school athletic meet of Routt county, which proved to be a very successful event.

SAGUACHE COUNTY.

A. C. Patton, Superintendent, 1869, says: "I am the first who has qualified for the office of school superintendent. There are now 30 children, English and Spanish, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, and \$500 in the hands of the county treasurer."

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

The school census of this county shows an increase of 426 pupils from the year 1879 to the present time. In 1894 there were three teachers employed in the public schools and now there are fourteen. The assessed valuation in 1894 was \$9,653.78 and this year it is \$210,944.00.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

The first school district was organized in Sedgwick county May 2, 1887, according to law. The second school district was organized May 6, 1887.

There are twenty-four organized school districts, all in good standing. There are a number of schools where children must drive and ride to school. Nearly all such have provided comfortable shelter for the horses.

The valuation of the districts is almost double what it was ten years ago.

The schools of to-day in Sedgwick county are 99 per cent. better equipped in every respect than in 1890.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

The first record of schools in Summit county was made in 1876. The county was then much larger than now and was divided into two school districts and the first school was held in Montezuma for a term of forty-six days.

The first school census was taken in 1878 and there were then in the county sixty-five persons of school age.

In 1880 two more districts were made from the original two and Kokomo had a three months' school that summer, the school population for that district being sixty-nine. The other district was Red Cliff, which now belongs to Eagle county.

In 1881 there were seven districts and the census for that year shows a school population of 457.

There have been seventeen different districts in the county. The districts and the population depend on the activity of the mines in the different sections of the county. Now there are eleven permanent districts and all are winter schools except three.

There are four schools in the farming section and these are reached only by stage. The most distant of these is forty-six miles from Breckenridge and three miles from the stage line.

No school has an altitude of much less than 9,000 and the greatest altitude is 10,850 feet.

Breckenridge now employs five teachers, Kokomo two and all the others one each.

The ninth and tenth grades of high school are taught in Breckenridge, the ninth in Kokomo, and this is the only high school work in the county.

TELLER COUNTY.

No community in the world gives to society a more vigorous, intelligent, resourceful and self-reliant class of boys and girls than those of this great mining district. Nowhere are the children of the public schools possessed of greater natural endowment or are they more responsive to discipline or more amenable to good and wholesome influences.

About 14 years ago the first public school started in what is commonly called Old Town in Cripple Creek, with W. E. Pruett as teacher. In 1897 the first class, numbering two, graduated from the Cripple Creek high school, which was established late in 1896. The system has grown in a marked way since then, until there are now two high schools, in Victor and Cripple Creek respectively, and thirty-five schools throughout the county.

The buildings are all kept in good condition, are well heated and equipped with the best modern school appliances. The high schools are well constructed brick buildings and well equipped for careful high school work. The chemical and physical laboratories are models in arrangement, lighting and equipment. The libraries are provided for in large assembly halls, where elegant library cases have been placed. The grade buildings are well equipped with maps, charts and appliances of every kind that are deemed essential to the most efficient instruction. Text books, paper, pens, ink, drawing brushes, etc., are furnished to pupils in nearly every district.

The free text book system has proven a matter of great economy financially and in saving time and annoyance in the conduct of classes. In practically all of the schools, libraries of distinct working value have been established and are kept

growing by the efforts of teachers and pupils and the liberality of school boards. Only those who are in direct contact with the work and the children can fully appreciate the value of this library movement.

The general results of the compulsory education laws of the state are most beneficial. The school attendance has reached an unusually high percentage throughout the county on account of the enforcement of the law. It would be difficult to find a more earnest and faithful class of teachers anywhere; one common purpose, one universal spirit of co-operation prevails throughout.

The public schools of Teller county have evolved from chaos until to-day they are a matter of pride and congratulation to all citizens.

WELD COUNTY.

D. J. Fulton, Superintendent, reported, 1868, 10 districts, 61 persons of school age and \$2,000 apportioned to the several districts.

APPEALS

Mae E. Rantschler	}	Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.
vs.		
County superintendent of Montezuma county.)	

Appeal sustained February 13, 1907.

H. F. Stalcup	}	Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.
vs.		
County superintendent of Montezuma county.)	

Appeal dismissed May 20, 1907.

Lizzie Burdette	}	Appeal from the county superintendent's grading of examination papers.
vs.		
County superintendent of Phillips county.)	

Appeal sustained January 30, 1908.

APPEALS.

Electors of districts No. 44 and 45
vs.
County superintendent of Yuma
county.

} Appeal from the action of
the county superintendent
in organizing a new
district.

No action taken on account of lack of definite information,
January 30, 1908.

Mabel Tracy
vs.
County superintendent of Larimer
county.

} Appeal from the county
superintendent's grad-
ing of examination pa-
pers.

Appeal sustained May 1, 1908.

Henry Nielson
vs.
County superintendent of El Paso
county.

} Appeal from the action of
the county superintend-
ent in dividing district
No. 24.

No action taken on account of lack of definite information
July 16, 1908.

PROCLAMATION

ARBOR DAY



The Colorado Arbor Day law is as follows:

"The third Friday in April of each year shall be set apart and known as 'Arbor Day,' to be observed by the people of this state in the planting of forest trees for the benefit and adornment of public grounds, places and ways, and in such other efforts and undertakings as shall be in harmony with the general character of the day so established: PROVIDED, That the actual planting of trees may be done on the day designated, or at such other most convenient time as may best conform to local climatic conditions, such other time to be designated, and due notice thereof given, by the several county superintendents of schools for their respective counties."

In accordance with this law, I therefore designate FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH, as ARBOR DAY for the year 1907, and heartily recommend to all the people of the state, to all professors and students in educational institutions, and to all teachers and pupils in the public schools, that the day be observed in the manner contemplated by the law. Special attention is directed to the advice in the law that the actual planting of trees shall be done at such convenient time as may best conform to local climatic conditions. The entire month of April should, therefore, be recognized as the month for the planting of trees in Colorado.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed, at Denver, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1907.

HENRY A. BUCHEL,

Governor.

By the Governor. Attest:

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR,

Secretary of State.

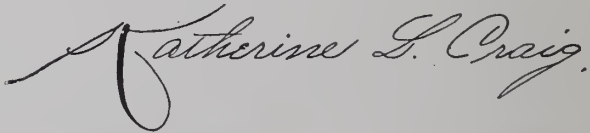
Denver, Colo., April 19, 1907.

Superintendents and Teachers:

Arbor day should be hailed with delight, and its observance should be made the means of obtaining valuable knowledge in regard to plant and tree life. The work should not be confined to these studies alone, but should be broadened to include lessons on the humane treatment of animals and the study of birds, since such information can not do other than prove profitable and valuable to the youth of our land and be a lifelong source of benefit and pleasure to them.

Trusting that, in the compilation of this pamphlet, I have aided you in the arrangement of your program, and have offered some suggestions that will prove beneficial to you; and hoping that you will gain new inspiration from the study of outdoor life in your observance of the day, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katherine L. Craig". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Denver, Colo., April 19, 1907.

Dear Boys and Girls:

During the long winter months the winds came from the far north and wandered through the forests and whistled over hills and plains and shouted in the air weird tales of the northern ice-bergs and of the frozen seas, until snow fell upon the ground, and frost clung to the window pane and cold was in the air.

Then the birds all took fright and left, the leaves perished, and the insects died. But a few weeks ago the wind ceased to blow, the storms forgot to repeat the stories of the far north, and the cold grew weaker.

The sun took on a kindly smile and began to shed gentle rays into every nook and corner, and then the old world shook off her mantle of white and donned her garb of green. The little roots and seeds hidden away in the earth felt the warm rays of the sun and stretched forth their tiny arms, opened their sleepy eyes, and peeped out from beneath the soil where they had been sleeping so long.

The voices of birds once more were heard in the air and the smell of soil was everywhere.

Boys and girls awake! Spring is here! Again it is tree planting time. The leaves are beginning to burst their little

brown winter coats and throw them aside. The birds are already seeking branches upon which to build their nests.

Then let us plant trees for their homes. Let us plant trees because they make the old world beautiful and give us great wealth. Let every boy and girl add to the beauty of home, of school, of the whole world, by planting a tree, sewing a seed, and doing a good deed.

From your friend and well wisher,



Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY REPORT

ADAMS COUNTY.

Owing to the unfavorable weather, Arbor Day exercises were not held in any of the districts on the day, but the week following three or four of the districts planted trees and shrubs with short appropriate programs.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 13.

Number of shrubs planted 11.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 3.

The nature of the exercises was literary and musical, recitations, songs, instrumental pieces, essays on bird day, dialogues, etc.

The weather was too inclement to permit much tree planting or kitchen gardening.

The three gardens planted consisted of beets, radishes, corn, lettuce, onions, oats, wheat, carrots, lentils, etc.

ARCHULETA COUNTY.

Owing to the hard snow storm on Arbor Day, the teachers and pupils were unable to plant trees or have any kind of appropriate exercises in the open air. All teachers observed the day with programs and prize contests for the best original Arbor Day essay. Seeds were distributed to the children. Observation of Arbor Day influence resulted in many yards cleaned, trees planted, as well as gardens and lawns since Arbor Day.

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

BACA COUNTY.

The number of schools in session on Arbor Day 5.

Number of schools having appropriate programs 4.

Number of trees planted one.

BENT COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 15.

Number of shrubs planted 9.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 4.

The nature of the exercises consisted of poems, select readings and songs. The origin of Arbor Day was given in the schools.

Discussion of attempts being made by government to preserve forests; also value of trees.

Owing to a severe storm that occurred on that day, tree planting was not observed in a number of districts where preparations had been made.

BOULDER COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 67.

Number of shrubs planted 90.

Number of kitchen gardens planted—several by children at home; a box of ferns; lawn prepared; plants potted.

Pupils were encouraged to plant trees; talk on local trees and birds; history of Arbor Day; short stories of actual experiences and observations of bird and plant life; pupils named sixty wild flowers they had actually seen; origin of Arbor Day and lesson on treatment of birds; discussion of poems for each grade in Arbor Day book; lecture on birds by Judge Henderson; one school assembled in church. The different grades furnished vocal music. Addresses on appropriate Arbor Day subjects were given by Superintendent Casey, Wm. R. Rathvon and Francis Ramalay. Invocation by Rev. Bernard.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

No. of trees planted 71.

Number of shrubs planted 6.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 26.

Exercises based on the Arbor Day pamphlets were given in all the schools.

CHEYENNE COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 1.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather no trees were planted except in district No. 7.

The exercises consisted of recitations and songs in the various grades throughout the county.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 10.

Number of shrubs planted 1.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 6.

Program consisted of songs, recitations, etc., given in all the schools.

A general study of nature in reference to birds and trees was given.

The new Arbor and Bird Day pamphlet was highly commended. It was reported by some to be the best ever published.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Arbor and Bird Day, most of the planting was done the following week. Seeds sent by the United States Agricultural Department were used and have been very satisfactory.

CONEJOS COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 63.

Number of shrubs planted 24.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 4.

About one-half the schools of the county, among them the Spanish schools, were closed before Arbor Day. In the various districts that were not closed there were rendered programs consisting of appropriate songs, readings and recitations by the pupils and of talks by the teachers. One school gave the day to raising a large flag-pole, hoisting the flag, and dedicating both with appropriate exercises.

The 19th of April was a very bad day in this county, as we had dispensed to us a sort of blizzard. Some of the trees were planted during the storm.

COSTILLA COUNTY.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 6.

The exercises consisted of Arbor Day songs, short recitations. The storm that raged over the county on Arbor Day interfered greatly with the celebration.

CUSTER COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 3.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 1.

Government seeds distributed in four schools on Arbor Day.

The exercises consisted of talks about wild birds and why they should not be destroyed; reviewed the laws on the subject, noticing birds not protected and reasons for non-protection of same; origin and purpose of Arbor Day discussed; recitations, readings, quotations and songs.

DELTA COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 50.

Number of shrubs planted 11.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 20.

Nearly 200 children were given a package of garden seeds and they all promised to plant them at home, where they could irrigate them, and report to the county superintendent next fall their success with their gardens. Our schools close too early to have the gardens in the school yard.

The exercises were taken from the Arbor day book, and essays were read concerning trees and native birds. More trees will be planted later on. It was very stormy that day.

DENVER COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 514.

Number of shrubs planted 176.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 153.

Three hundred packages of seeds were distributed for home gardens.

Exercises suitable to the spirit of the day were held in all of the schools, and, where possible, trees and shrubs were planted on the school grounds. Bird and tree games were played and nature stories told.

Instructive and interesting addresses were given by principals and teachers on tree culture, flower culture and on birds. The annual observance of the day is creating a manifest desire on the part of children to protect all plant and bird life.

DOLORES COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 5.

Nine potted plants transplanted.

A very interesting program was rendered concerning birds, trees and flowers; also readings were given on the history of Arbor Day from the Arbor Day books.

The little folks had singing and recitations, and the day was enjoyed by all.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 20.

Number of shrubs planted 25.

Exercises were held in nearly all of the schools of the county.

EAGLE COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 89.

Number of shrubs planted 3.

Number of flower gardens planted 8.

The planting of kitchen gardens had to be dispensed with largely, owing to the late spring, which prevented the planting of gardens until about the time the schools were closing.

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

Arbor Day exercises were held in the majority of the schools of Eagle county. The programs consisted principally of songs, recitations and readings taken from the annual Arbor Day book issued by the State Superintendent.

In a few schools talks were given on the nature, habits and uses of birds, flowers and trees, while the children made drawings of birds and flowers.

In two schools the yards were cleaned.

The interest manifested in the observation of Arbor Day was entirely satisfactory.

ELBERT COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 60.

Number of flower beds made 1.

The general tendency in almost all districts during the past year was to better the condition of school houses and grounds. As nearly all the schools are closed by Arbor Day, the work has not been confined to this day.

Owing to the storm the program was confined to indoor exercises.

One district school planted 50 trees shortly after Arbor Day, when the weather conditions were better.

EL PASO COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 105.

Number of shrubs planted 55.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 1.

Besides the garden mentioned, a number of children have gardens planted in back yards. The seed was furnished by the El Paso Horticultural Society at 2 cents per package. They expect to exhibit the result of their labors at the annual exhibition of said society in August.

In the city schools the school board furnished trees and shrubs. In addition hedges of wild roses were planted, woodbine and hollyhock roots.

Addresses were given in all the schools on the care of trees by members of the Horticultural society.

In the rural schools exercises consisting of songs, recitations and essays were general. One school had for a special subject Colorado birds. Several cleaned up yards, repaired buildings and fences, and set hitching posts. Several committees were appointed to care for trees and shrubbery during the summer. More would have been done, but a bad storm was raging.

FREMONT COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 1,240.

Number of shrubs planted 651.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 202.

Strawberry plants 4,700.

Stormy and cold weather prevented the planting of trees in many districts; also the fact that there were no means of watering the plants and shrubs. In several districts the history of the day was reviewed. One hopeful sign of the children's appreciation of nature is the splendid care they have taken of the trees that were planted in previous years. Exercises appropriate to the day were held in all the schools.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 25.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 9.

All the schools gave exercises appropriate to the day, consisting of reading the history of Arbor Day, recitations about trees, plants and birds, selections calculated to foster a proper regard for plant and animal life, also patriotic songs.

GILPIN COUNTY.

Number of window boxes planted 3.

Number of plants 5.

The kitchen gardens will be planted as soon as the weather permits.

The Arbor Day book for this year was used in the above districts and indoor exercises held, as the weather was too inclement to permit of any planting out of doors. Programs consisted of songs, readings and recitations.

GRAND COUNTY.

There was only one school in session on Arbor and Bird Day, and as it had only been organized for five days they had no exercises.

GUNNISON COUNTY.

Arbor Day was very wintry in Gunnison county, so that nothing much could be done. However, programs relating to birds, their uses, habits, etc., were given. Later in some of the districts trees were planted and yards cleaned. Some of the summer schools planted their kitchen gardens.

HINSDALE COUNTY.

Exercises were held relating to birds, trees and plants.

The snow was too deep for planting trees, but some flowers and plants were set out in boxes in the school houses.

HUERFANO COUNTY.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, Arbor Day was not observed in this county.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 83.

Number of shrubs planted 20.

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 4.

Owing to the inclement weather the outdoor exercises in most schools were either postponed or not given at all. Literary exercises consisting of songs, recitations, etc., taken from the Arbor Day book issued from the State Superintendent's Office, were given.

KIOWA COUNTY.

Owing to inclement weather no out-of-door exercises were held. However, in the few schools then in session the day was appropriately observed with readings and discussions upon the value of vegetation generally and the usefulness of birds in protecting same.

An effort is now being made to induce members of the various school boards to make necessary arrangements for supplying water to school grounds. Until this can be done the planting of trees and shrubs will be a useless expense.

KIT CARSON COUNTY.

Nearly all of the schools in this county had closed before Arbor Day, and as the day was very stormy the exercises were all indoors, consisting of talks, recitations, etc., pertaining to birds, trees, etc.

LAKE COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 6.

Number of shrubs planted 10.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 6.

Appropriate programs were rendered in all the schools of the county. The supervisor of the Leadville Forest Reserve gave an address before the high school students and teachers.

All exercises were open to the public and were witnessed by a number of the patrons of the school.

Arbor Day was changed from April 15th to May 17th on account of high altitude of county.

LA PLATA COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 193.

Number of shrubs planted 110.

Number kitchen gardens planted 179.

Number of flower beds planted 48.

Number of window gardens 7.

Cleaned dandelions out of 5 yards.

Cleaned 8 yards.

Exercises consisted in planting trees and instruction was given in care of same and protection of birds. The programs were taken from the Arbor Day book. Contests in naming trees that grow in the United States were given, also talks on the character of trees. County superintendent asked school board, board of trade and reading club to each offer a prize to some

grade for prize essay, subject "Trees." Essays were published. Three prizes were awarded, one to Alline Trimer, 7th grade; Vincent Campbell, 8th grade; Cora Butler, 10th grade.

LARIMER COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 69.

Number of shrubs planted 10.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 2.

Seeds were distributed and a few gardens were made at school. In many cases the seeds were taken home and planted, as it is often impossible to irrigate the school yards.

On account of the storm, exercises in many cases had to be postponed until a later date.

The exercises consisted in selections taken from the Arbor Day book, reading of letter from State Superintendent, history of Arbor Day, kindness to birds and animals, Arbor Day roll call.

Some teachers gave especial attention to cleaning the school yards. Nature study excursions were planned, but had to be abandoned on account of the weather.

Berthoud high school held appropriate exercises in each room. Three essays were read; also an address was given by Rev. Haines.

Fort Collins 12th grade high school held class day exercises, all grades, Arbor Day exercises, with drawing and writing exhibit. Laurel Street school, flag presentation by W. R. C.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.

The reports received from the districts in this county were so incomplete and lacking in information that it did not seem advisable to send them in. The cause of this was, that it was a very stormy day, and due to this condition of the weather the attendance was so light in the different schools that no exercises were held.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 24.

Number of shrubs planted 16.

Where necessary the yards were made clear of all debris, fences repaired, and rooms cleaned and decorated.

The exercises consisted principally of recitations, declamations, singing of patriotic songs, and reading letter of State Superintendent of Schools.

There was a severe snow storm on Arbor Day, and attendance throughout the county was small, but trees and shrubs were planted on the following Monday.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 25.

Number of flower beds made 16.

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

Several schools held closing exercises on Arbor Day. It was storming in this part of the State, so that several schools could not carry out their plans.

Twelve schools planted trees or shrubs or both, made flower beds, etc. Many schools found it impossible to do more than clean up the yard, burn rubbish, mend walks, etc. District No. 12 has employed a janitor for the entire year. He will devote the three months to beautifying the yard, making flower beds, planting trees, etc., this summer. The county high school committee has done the same.

MESA COUNTY.

Arbor Day was observed generally in the schools of this county, in some districts by planting trees and flowers, and in nearly all by appropriate exercises.

MINERAL COUNTY.

Owing to climatic conditions and lack of irrigation facilities, trees, shrubs, etc., could not be planted.

Schools had programs relating to birds, trees and flowers. Plans were made to spend the day among the mountains under the trees and have programs there, but weather prevented. Arbor Day talks were given, and discussions in regard to trees and birds. One room had a debate: Resolved, That our forests should be protected by national legislation. Negative won.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 7.

Number of shrubs planted 10.

Most of the schools of the county had closed. The exercises of those which were in session consisted of songs, talks about birds, flowers, the value of trees, etc., and declamations pertaining to the several things, as given in the excellent Arbor Day book furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MONTROSE COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 26.

Number of flower beds made 4.

General improvement of buildings or grounds 6.

There is one summer school now in session. When the teacher went from here she took garden seeds and kitchen gardens are now planted.

In one district trees were planted and named for authors and great men. Previous to the day essays had been written on lives of the authors. In other cases recitations on birds and trees were given as the trees were planted. In some rural schools where water could not be kept on trees this summer Arbor Day exercises were given and the grounds were cleared. Two schools celebrated by going to the hills for trees, planted

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

them, cleared the grounds of rocks and brush, and then had a picnic.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 93.

Number of shrubs planted 132.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 5.

Appropriate programs were given by all schools in session. In one district each pupil planted one tree, then all visitors were invited to plant a tree. Another district gave appropriate quotations in response to roll call, after which a good program was given.

Less outdoor work was done than had been anticipated, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

OTERO COUNTY.

Number of trees planted in all schools 54.

Number of shrubs planted in all schools 13.

Number of flower beds made in all schools 2.

Programs were given in all districts but one. The La Junta school grounds were supplied with trees. A few districts have no way of caring for trees after they are planted. However, the right spirit seemed to prevail everywhere.

General improvement of buildings or grounds was delayed, especially in La Junta, on account of inclement weather.

OURAY COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 12.

In districts where school was in session, appropriate exercises were held. On account of the very bad weather few trees were planted.

PARK COUNTY.

The Arbor Day exercises consisted of recitations taken from the Arbor Day book issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; also the songs. Many little selections and quotations were memorized.

In all the schools not a tree was planted. The day was one of intense cold, and deep snow covered the ground, so that it was impossible to plant any trees.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 31.

Number of shrubs planted 1.

Number of flower gardens planted 7, annual seeds being planted.

Many of the schools were closed before Arbor Day. Others gave public programs. In District No. 39 a program was given in the court house.

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

The absence of water at the school houses makes tree and garden planting impossible in Eastern Colorado, where we depend upon irrigation.

PITKIN COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 22.

Number of shrubs planted 3.

Number of flower beds made 25.

Owing to the great amount of snow in some districts, no trees were planted.

Programs were rendered in all districts; some on the care of birds, trees and flowers; others on the discussion of birds and trees.

Readings and recitations were given.

PROWERS COUNTY.

Arbor Day was fittingly observed by the schools throughout the county.

PUEBLO COUNTY.

Arbor Day was well observed in Pueblo county, notwithstanding it was a stormy one. Indoor programs were held in all the schools except one, the Arbor Day book furnishing most of the material used. In District No. 1 about three hundred trees, two hundred individual gardens and four large gardens for the primary pupils were planted. In District No. 20 there were also a number of frees and gardens planted.

In the country districts, wherever it is possible to irrigate, trees and shrubs were set out.

RIO BLANCO COUNTY.

There is but one school ground in the county at present where trees may be irrigated, and that has all the trees that should be planted.

The flight of birds to winter quarters and their return in the spring have been carefully noted.

The trees of note and historical importance, especially relating to American history, received careful attention.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 35.

Number of shrubs planted 9.

Programs consisted principally of selections taken from the Arbor Day book sent out by the State Superintendent of Schools, and talks on forestry, the time being partly spent in cleaning up the grounds and buildings, and where water is obtainable trees and shrubs were planted.

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

ROUTT COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 1.

Number of shrubs planted 1.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 3.

Arbor and Bird Day programs, consisting of songs and recitations, were held in seven districts. Similar programs will be given later in the summer schools of the county, and school gardens will be planted also.

Owing to a severe snow storm on Arbor Day and continued inclement weather this spring, very little tree planting has been done in the different districts this year.

SAGUACHE COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 71.

Number of shrubs planted 9.

Number of kitchen gardens planted 17.

Number of flower beds planted 8.

Trees were planted in four districts.

Shrubs were planted in two districts.

Kitchen gardens were made in one district.

Flower beds were made in three districts.

Literary exercises were held in nine districts.

There was quite a variety of literary exercises, and they were very good. They consisted of songs, recitations, essays, stories, readings, discussions, etc. The birds, trees and flowers of our State received due consideration. The origin, history and importance of Arbor Day was a prominent feature in the program in many of the schools.

Quite a number of our schools had closed before Arbor Day and a few did not begin until afterwards. About sixteen schools were in session at that time, and ten of them observed the day.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Every school and grade in the county held exercises in harmony with the purpose of the day. The study of trees and birds furnished interesting material for the language work throughout the month. The school board gave prizes to pupils writing the best essays on birds or trees in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Some rooms planted boxes for the windows.

Our spring was so late and cold that no trees or flowers could be planted.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 11.

Number of shrubs planted 6.

Number kitchen gardens planted 6.

Exercises were held mostly indoors, consisting of recitations, songs and readings appropriate to Arbor Day.

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

The weather was too cold and there was too much snow for much tree planting and gardening.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 22.

Number of shrubs planted 8.

Programs were taken from books sent out by the State Superintendent.

On account of having no way to care for them after the close of the term, few trees were planted. The city school yards and lawns were put in good order and shrubbery planted. There were no trees planted in county high school grounds, as there was no space for the same.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

All the teachers had appropriate exercises on Arbor Day. Miss Detrioler of Kokomo postponed her exercises one week on account of the storm. The exercises consisted of songs and recitations appropriate to the day in the school house, as it was still too early for planting. As the lowest altitude of any district having school in April is 9,700 feet, only the most hardy plants can grow, and they are planted much later.

A furious snow storm was raging on Arbor Day and the snow was so deep in all the districts of the county that it was impossible to have any outdoor exercises.

TELLER COUNTY.

On account of the inclement weather there was no planting of trees or shrubs. Seeds were planted in window boxes in several of the schools. One school transplanted seeds to individual flower pots (owned by each child) which were to be cared for by each owner.

Interesting programs were given on birds, trees and flowers. The Arbor Day book proved to be a source of inspiration. Preservation of forests was discussed with older pupils, and written work was based on the same topics. Many compositions were written on subjects appropriate to the day, and some nature myths were told to the little folks.

A very noticeable improvement was made on the school grounds during the past month by the general cleaning up of debris, and the evident tidiness of the buildings. Windows had been washed and chairs scrubbed.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 64.

Number of shrubs planted 1.

Number kitchen gardens planted 10.

The children had studied and observed the trees, plants, seeds and birds before Arbor Day, and on this day talks were

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

given on these subjects. Programs suitable to the day were given. One school built an arch over the walk and planted vines to grow over the framework.

In several districts the weather would not permit of outdoor exercises.

WELD COUNTY.

Number of trees planted 70.

Number of shrubs planted 76.

Number kitchen gardens planted 31.

Recitations formed part of the exercises in 48 schools.

Songs formed part of the exercises in 21 schools.

Readings formed part of the exercises in 6 schools.

Dialogues and quotations formed part of the exercises in 3 schools.

Essays by pupils formed part of the exercises in 5 schools.

Talks by teacher or pupils formed part of the exercises in 8 schools.

Guessing bird games formed part of the exercises in 2 schools.

Flower play formed part of the exercises in 1 school.

Poems and stories by pupils formed part of the exercises in 2 schools.

Address by outside speaker (Sympathy and Care of Birds) formed part of the exercises in 1 school.

Address by outside speaker (Let Me Live) formed part of the exercises in 1 school.

In one school in an arid region, but which enjoys the proximity of a little brook, 125 cottonwood cuttings were set out along the stream.

Severely inclement weather seriously interfered with general observance.

YUMA COUNTY.

Nearly all the schools were closed before Arbor Day, and those that were in session were not reported to me.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

County.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Adams	Mrs. Katherine M. Cook	Brighton
Arapahoe	Louis J. Rote	Littleton
Archuleta	Mrs. Birdie E. McConnell	Pagosa Springs
Baca	N. Gomer Jones	Springfield
Bent	Florence Sargent	Las Animas
Boulder	J. L. Griffin	Boulder
Chaffee	Harry L. McGinnis	Buena Vista
Cheyenne	Mrs. Mariella Martin	Cheyenne Wells
Clear Creek	Mrs. Carrie J. Mason	Idaho Springs
Conejos	E. A. Nielson	Sanford

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

County.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Costilla	Armand Choury	San Luis
Custer	Asa P. Dickson	Westcliffe
Delta	Emma G. Myers	Delta
Denver	Lilian A. Field	Denver
Dolores	Mrs. Josie K. Moore	Rico
Douglas	W. L. Heath	Castle Rock
Eagle	Sallie R. Welsh	Red Cliff
Elbert	J. J. Kruse	Kiowa
El Paso	Mrs. Florence M. Stote	Colorado Springs
Fremont	Mrs. Minnie Merriam	Canon City
Garfield	Mrs. Alice B. Clark	Glenwood Springs
Gilpin	Mrs. Ida Kruse-McFarlane	Central City
Grand	Alex Stewart	Sulphur Springs
Gunnison	Luella Johnson	Gunnison
Hinsdale	Mrs. Alma Elder	Lake City
Huerfano	Frank Mead	Walsenburg
Jefferson	Myrtle Songer	Golden
Kiowa	Alice M. Abrams	Eads
Kit Carson	Mrs. Etta Rogers	Burlington
Lake	Mrs. Ollie I. Vivian	Leadville
La Plata	Mrs. Rosepha Pulford	Durango
Larimer	Pearl L. Moore	Fort Collins
Las Animas	J. M. Madrid	Trinidad
Lincoln	E. E. Franklin	Hugo
Logan	M. Madeline VeVerka	Sterling
Mesa	Mrs. Daisy D. Breeze-Lucas	Grand June.
Mineral	Mrs. Effie M. Anderson	Amethyst
Montezuma	J. W. Denney	Cortez
Montrose	Mary Abernethy	Montrose
Morgan	Mrs. Grace M. Anderson	Fort Morgan
Otero	Mrs. Carrie E. Money	La Junta
Ouray	Mrs. Anna L. Stanley-Graybo	Ouray
Park	Nellie A. Baker	Alma
Phillips	Mrs. Estelle Summers	Holyoke
Pitkin	A. B. Canning	Aspen
Prowers	C. G. Smeltz	Lamar
Pueblo	Nellie Corkish	Pueblo
Rio Blanco	C. F. Brown	Meeker
Rio Grande	George M. Corlett	Monte Vista
Routt	Mrs. Florence Lighthizer-Adair	Hayden
Saguache	S. M. Ludwick	Saguache
San Juan	Mrs. Jessie M. Harwood	Silverton
San Miguel	Mrs. Mary K. Mott	Telluride
Sedgwick	Elma O. Law	Julesburg
Summit	Mrs. Lillian Colcord	Breckenridge
Teller	Marie V. Donahue	Cripple Creek
Washington	Mrs. H. B. Buchanan	Akron
Weld	L. H. Harrison	Greeley
Yuma	F. B. Williams	Wray

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF COLORADO.

OFFICERS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION.

CANON CITY, JUNE 18, 19, 20, 1907.

President.....Supt. J. L. Griffin, Boulder
Vice President.....Supt. Lilian A. Field, Denver
Secretary.....Ida T. White, Denver
Treasurer.....Supt. Mary M. Lewis, Ouray
Executive Committee, Hon. Katherine L. Craig, State Supt.;
Supt. J. L. Griffin, Boulder; Dr. Katherine Polly, Teller; Supt.
D. W. Working, Arapahoe.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION.

TRINIDAD, COLO., JUNE 16, 17, 18, 1908.

OFFICERS.

President.....Supt. L. H. Harrison, Weld
Vice President.....Supt. J. M. Madrid, Las Animas
Secretary.....Supt. Marie V. Donahue, Teller
Treasurer.....Supt. Pearl L. Moore, Larimer
Executive Committee, Hon. Katherine L. Craig, State Supt.;
Supt. Florence M. Stote, El Paso; Supt. Myrtle Songer, Jefferson.

STATEMENT.

The questions of vital importance considered were:

The Method of Conducting Eighth Grade Examinations by
County Superintendents.

The Teaching of Civic Patriotism in the Public Schools—
Flag Ritual.

The Appointment of Normal Institute Committees by
Counties.

How to Visit Schools Most Effectively.

The Relation of the County Superintendent to the Teacher,
etc.

One day of the Association is given to an excursion, recep-
tion and banquet, attended by the citizens of the town as well as
by the members of the Association.

These meetings are of great value in systematizing the work
of the public schools throughout the state. They are largely at-
tended and much enthusiasm is manifested.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' SECTION OF THE COLORADO
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

December 31, 1907; January 1, 2 and 3, 1908.

President.....L. H. Harrison, Weld
Secretary.....Marie V. Donahue, Teller
Treasurer.....Pearl L. Moore, Larimer

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Executive Committee..Katherine L. Craig, Chairman, Colorado
.....Mrs. Florence M. Stote, El Paso
.....J. M. Madrid, Las Animas

PROGRAM.

President's Address.....L. H. Harrison, Weld County
Conditions in Rural Schools and How to Improve them....
.....Mrs. Carrie E. Money, Otero County
Discussion.....George M. Corlett, Rio Grande County
How Can the Compulsory Law Be Enforced.....
.....J. J. Kruse, Elbert County
Discussion.....Mrs. Rosetha Pulford, La Plata County
The Value of Correlation..Miss Emma G. Myers, Delta County
Discussion.....E. E. Franklin, Lincoln County

**PROGRAM OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' DEPARTMENT
OF COLORADO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

1908.

President's Address.....County Superintendent J. M. Madrid
Address.....Superintendent of Public Instruction,
.....Katherine L. Craig
Paper—"The Necessity of Uniformity in Normal Institute
Work"L. J. Rote
Discussion.....Led by J. L. Griffin
Paper—"The Necessity of Establishing School Libraries in
the Public Schools".....Nellie Corkish
DiscussionLed by Pearl L. Moore
Questions by the Association followed by general discus-
sion.

OFFICERS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' SECTION.

President.....J. M. Madrid
Vice President.....Emma G. Myers
SecretaryLuella Johnson
TreasurerPearl L. Moore

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Katherine L. Craig
L. H. Harrison
Mrs. Carrie E. Money

DECISIONS

STATEMENT.

On account of the numerous decisions rendered during the last biennial period, amounting to several hundred, and the limitation placed upon the number of pages of this report by the Legislature, it has been deemed advisable to classify and print them in the Annotated School Laws only.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN COUNTIES AS REPORTED BY COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

ADAMS.

Educational work in this county is progressing very satisfactorily. The Association of Teachers and Directors increases in number, in usefulness and in interest with each meeting. Uniform text books and a course of study are in use in all the schools of this county.

Salaries are increasing in all parts of the county except where dry farming has tended to increase the population unexpectedly, making several small schools necessary in districts which heretofore maintained but one, and salaries in these districts are necessarily lower.

Music, drawing and handwork are receiving more and more attention and a demand is growing for high school facilities. A petition for a County High School is now on file and one Union High School is established.

ARAPAHOE.

One new school district, No. 73, was organized during the year. Enthusiastic teachers' meetings were held and much interest manifested. The aim of the school supervision in Arapahoe county has been to see first, that the education of all school children of the county was amply provided for, and second, to conservatively protect the interests of the taxpayer at the same time.

ARCHULETA.

Educational work progressing nicely. More interest in Teachers' Association by patrons as well as teachers. The State Teachers' Reading Circle work is done by most of the teachers. New school houses and other improvements planned for 1908 and 1909.

BACA.

The schools of this county are rural schools, owing to the sparse population, but our teachers are succeeding admirably in inspiring the boys and girls to prepare thoroughly for the eighth grade examinations given in the spring. Some of them go to high schools in other counties, for we have none, and we have been told that they are thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals which enables them to do creditable work in high school. We are glad to say that we are to have the first year of high school introduced at Springfield, the county seat, this year, and much interest is taken in it.

For the first time in the history of the county we had an eighth grade graduating day.

BENT.

Educational work in Bent county is keeping pace with the wonderful development in its resources. Each year shows an increase in the number of the eighth grade and high school graduates. The standard in the rural schools is being raised. Both teachers and pupils are, for the most part, ambitious, conscientious and progressive, and results are gratifying.

BOULDER.

Districts Nos. 65 and 66 have been formed during the year, and very creditable buildings have been erected in two other districts.

Although there has been a marked increase in teachers' salaries there has been a notable decrease in the per capita cost of educating our pupils. This is due to better attendance.

Unusual interest in the Colorado State Teachers' Reading Circle course has been shown during the past year.

CHAFFEE.

The movement for free and uniform text books is rapidly gaining. All districts in the county but two have free text books, and are replacing the old with new ones recommended by a committee of teachers.

The last meeting of the County Teachers' Association was attended by almost every teacher in the county, and was the most successful we have ever had, both professionally and socially. There is a perceptible increase in teachers' wages and a better class of applicants for certificates.

CHEYENNE.

A new district, No. 8, has been formed from unorganized territory in the extreme western part of the county, and three rural schools successfully taught. One at Wild Horse, one at Aroya and one in the country. The county high school has had its first year with an enrollment of 28.

Twenty-one pupils passed from the eighth grade and will enter the high school next September. A fine two-story cement block school house, for which District No. 2 is bonded \$8,000, is a fine improvement to the village of Cheyenne Wells.

CLEAR CREEK.

The interest shown and the advancement made proves that the school work this year has been satisfactory.

The Normal Institute held in Golden in June was well attended.

CONEJOS.

We have held two very successful Directors' and Teachers' Meetings. The standard of the work done is gradually being raised.

School directors are engaging their teachers earlier in the season than heretofore, as there is a general endeavor to get the best teachers each school district can procure. Aside from a few bonded debts made in the past for the purpose of erecting school buildings, the school districts of the county are nearly all out of debt, and there is a growing tendency towards longer terms and the employment of still better teachers.

COSTILLA.

The educational work is steadily progressing and the daily attendance, especially in the rural districts, is larger than in former years. The efficiency of teachers has increased in a remarkable manner and the old-fashioned school house is fast disappearing. An \$8,000 school building, of brick and stone, is now in process of erection.

CUSTER.

Officers and patrons are learning that it is better to retain a teacher when once they get a good one. In order to keep a proportionate share of brightest boys and girls in the teaching profession we will have to insure them a longer tenure of office and a compensation not wholly incommensurate. It is a lamentable fact that both these inducements are wanting in many cases.

In a few instances our schools have either lengthened the term or increased the teacher's salary. It is noticeable that this has occurred principally in agricultural districts.

One County Teachers' Association was held at Westcliffe during October, 1907.

A one-day Farmers' Institute, under the direction of the Agricultural College force, was held in Wet Mountain Valley June 13, 1908.

What, with Kerns Among Country Schools, in the hands of the teacher and the further impetus given by the Farmers' Institute, it seems to me that work in rural schools should have an increasing interest.

DELTA.

The schools of the county have had a successful year. The school boards of the rural districts, as well as those of the town districts, are requiring a higher grade of teachers. Many of the districts demanding that the teachers have a normal diploma or a first grade certificate. Three new school houses and two additions were built during the year. The majority of those who completed the eighth grade will enter the various high schools of the

county this fall. Those who completed the four-years' course of the high school are, almost without exception, planning to attend some school of higher education in the state.

The appearance of school houses and grounds has been greatly improved and everything points to the continued advancement of our schools along educational lines.

DENVER.

The educational work in the City and County of Denver during the past year has progressed in a quiet but reasonably effective way. Very few innovations have been attempted. The teachers of various grades have had many professional meetings conducted by the supervisors and the superintendent. It is believed that as a result of these meetings the professional spirit of the rank and file of the teachers has probably somewhat increased. Several general meetings, inspirational in their character, were held. A few changes in the elementary course of study have been made. The high school syllabus has been somewhat modified and revised.

DOLOROS.

The educational work of Dolores county is progressing in all of the schools. The attendance is very good, also very few tardy marks, and children are very enthusiastic in all their work. This county is divided into three school districts and employs four teachers during the year.

DOUGLAS.

Our schools are in a good condition. We have had no trouble during the year and I believe the teachers and school directors have tried to help me in the work in every way.

EAGLE.

Educational work in Eagle county has progressed satisfactorily during the past school year. The county high school established last year has done excellent work. Twenty-two pupils were enrolled. Two teachers are now employed in the high school.

The first county association of teachers was held at Eagle in April.

The standard of work done by pupils completing the eighth grade was unusually high. Uniform eighth-grade examinations were given throughout the county.

The School Boards everywhere have put forth considerable effort to improve the conditions of the school premises. There has been some marked improvement in nearly every district of this county.

ELBERT.

The census reports from all districts show a large increase in school population. This is also shown by the fourteen new schools built and equipped during the past year.

The rural schools have suffered from the lack of experienced teachers, but most districts are trying to remedy this by raising salaries.

The new State Course of Study is being used in all the schools.

EL PASO.

In reviewing the past year's work I find some reasons for encouragement. In two-thirds of the districts a uniform system of text books has been adopted. We hope to make it unanimous by another year. It is somewhat of an experiment, but every indication points towards success. In many of the districts elementary agriculture has been added to the course of study.

A spirit of co-operation is one of the hopeful signs of the times. With the completion of our eight new buildings the east end of the county will be supplied with much improved school facilities. Our obstacles to educational progress are many.

FREMONT.

Three new schools have been opened, three buildings erected, a room added to another, one large grade building remodeled, steam heat, cloak rooms, cupless drinking fountains installed. Several buildings painted, papered and much improved. A set of encyclopedias placed in one school as direct result of teachers' and pupils' efforts, as was also the purchase of eighteen excellent framed pictures and 100 books in another. A system of certificate awards for perfect attendance has been installed in the rural schools, and the interest has been greatly stimulated. Most gratifying results were obtained in rapid correct work in various lines by the schools of the county, preparing work under outlines prepared by a committee of teachers. This work was exhibited in a school fair held in Canon City and received \$176 in various prizes.

GARFIELD.

I believe that this year has witnessed the exercise of a higher degree of intelligence on the part of the teachers in the presentation of the subject matter suggested in the outlines of their work. Particular emphasis has been placed upon the acquisition of facts. In other words, the teachers are recognizing more and more that the interpretation and effective operation of the Course of Study involves a close correction of subject matter.

We have had one meeting of the Tri-County Teachers' Association this year, but a larger number of Garfield county teachers attended the State Association at Denver.

Nearly 45 per cent. of our teachers read The State Teachers' Reading Circle books.

GILPIN.

The schools are in excellent condition throughout the county. The Clear Creek Valley Teachers' Association meet-

ings and the Normal Institute work have helped to raise the teaching standard in districts where better school room work was needed.

A Teachers' Normal Class has been formed for weekly meetings to advance professional ability. Considerable interest has been shown in Reading Circle work this past year.

A union high school district, including five districts, has been organized.

School houses are in good condition generally. Many of them are beautiful and well equipped; all are clean and in some measure attractive.

GRAND.

The ever-increasing settlement of arid lands in this county requires the organization of new school districts, which, although not beneficial to the community as a whole, are demanded as a right by the young persons of school age who are so far removed from school houses as to be unable to avail themselves of the privileges which are the right of all. I will give as a reason why I consider the organization of new school districts in a sparsely populated locality as detrimental, that it diminishes the revenue of the combined locality to such an extent as to shorten the term of school in the divided district and allows the directors to contract for lower priced talent as teachers, which is an altogether undesirable emergency.

District No. 16 (Tabernash), organized May 15, 1908.

District No. 17 (Columbine), organized June 27, 1908.

GUNNISON.

School work in Gunnison county is moving along very well. The State Course of Study is being followed as closely as conditions will permit.

About three-fourths of our teachers during the past year have had Normal training, either in our own or some other state. Two or three new libraries have been installed and teachers' salaries in many of the districts have been raised. Most of the school houses have been renovated and placed in good condition for the new year.

The county high school has had a very prosperous year. An excellent corps of instructors has brought it up to a good standard. This year a fourth instructor will be placed who will have charge of the science department and athletics.

HINSDALE.

I feel quite pleased with the work done during the past year and, of course, hope for more to be accomplished this year.

The teachers are energetic and have read the prescribed books, and several of them have attended the Normal Institute this summer.

HUERFANO.

The most of the schools of the county show a marked improvement over the past year.

JEFFERSON.

We have three district high schools and fifty-seven well graded common schools. We hope soon to secure county uniformity of text books.

KIOWA.

Educational work in Kiowa county has progressed satisfactorily during the past school year. Land valuation has increased; all districts have levied a larger tax than heretofore, and directors throughout the county have been able to maintain schools in isolated localities where it was not deemed advisable to establish new districts.

County uniformity of text books has been secured with excellent results. Higher salaries are being paid for competent teachers and the outlook for permanent improvement is good.

KIT CARSON.

Three new school districts were organized during the last year and thirteen new school houses were built.

The teaching force number now, nearly seventy. The census list increased during the past year four hundred and ninety-four.

The Burlington and Stratton schools each have two years' high school work added to their courses.

Better financial conditions prevail in the majority of the districts, resulting in longer terms of school and better salaries for the teachers, also better equipped school rooms.

The year just closed has been one of the most successful in all kinds of school work in the history of the county.

LAKE.

This report shows a decrease in the school population, but it is encouraging in many respects. In 1900 bonds were issued by the Leadville district to the amount of \$45,000, in order that a high school building might be erected. At the beginning of the past school year there remained but \$14,000 of a bonded indebtedness, and during the year that amount was redeemed, leaving the district entirely free from debt and possessing one of the best high schools in the state.

A new school house has just been completed in a rural district at the cost of \$2,000.

Each county teacher was a member of the State Teachers' Reading Circle during the past year.

The year closes with a balance to the credit of the districts of \$52,446.65 and no indebtedness whatever in any district.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, GREELEY.

LA PLATA.

Because of the increase in rural population two new school districts have been formed this spring; one in April and one in May. Several new school houses have been built during the year. Teachers have shown a decided interest in the Reading Circle work. Attendance at teachers' meetings has not been good. Reason—bad roads and bad weather. Last Normal Institute had the largest attendance of any in the history of the county.

LARIMER.

Special thought has been given to securing regular attendance and punctuality. I believe there has been some good accomplished. Three new districts have been organized, making 59 in the county.

The teachers in North Park organized an Association which held two or three meetings and proved helpful.

I desire to have the teachers better organized for regular work and the Reading Circle work.

LAS ANIMAS.

It is very gratifying to notice the flourishing condition of the schools of the county. This is due mainly to the fact that there is a decided demand on the part of the school boards for teachers who have had some experience and some professional training.

Sixty-six districts are using the same series of books in the schools. This action, taken by the boards, has proven to have been a wise one; not only in the way of a money-saving proposition, but in the effectiveness of the work in the school room as well.

The Las Animas County Teachers' Association, which was organized in February, 1905, has at the present time a membership of over 100 teachers and has been an important factor in unifying the school work throughout the county.

There are fifteen districts in the county owning school libraries with 1,500 books on their shelves.

The teachers of this county, through the Teachers' Association, have created a pedagogical library with fifty volumes. These books were turned over to the public library and the teachers both from the city and the country will have the privilege of obtaining books and keeping them for a period of one month.

The Normal Institute for this district was held for a term of four weeks, two in Walsenburg and the remaining two in Trinidad. One hundred and twenty-three teachers enrolled and the work was very satisfactory to all those who attended and took part in the proceedings. The school work for the year just closed has been the most satisfactory since the organization of the county.

LINCOLN.

Never in the educational history of Lincoln county have the general schools' conditions been more propitious. This year, for the first time, the supply has been equal to the demand. The young teachers entering the work are of a superior quality from an educational standpoint. There is less trouble and fewer misfits in the teaching force than ever before, and the general class of schoolroom work being done is of a superior order. Schoolroom decoration, improvement of school property, school libraries and the provision of school apparatus has had more attention than usual, and the school properties are in the very best condition. A majority of the teachers are taking a professional pride in their work, as is evidenced by their increased attendance at the Normal Institute and teachers' meetings.

LOGAN.

The school census of the county has gone from 1,441 in 1907 to 1,896 in 1908. This large increase has crowded some of our buildings and increased the demand for teachers. Many of the teachers have had to provide for two schools this year. The salaries, on this account, have not gone up as we hope to have them, for most of the increase in the school population is in the dry land districts, where the valuation of taxable property has not increased in proportion. The teachers are all earnest and enthusiastic, and in spite of the low salaries and short terms several have taken courses in summer schools, while a number have gone away to receive Normal training.

They have given special attention to the State Teachers' Reading Circle work, and the teachers in district No. 12 have completed a book on child study in addition to the Reading Circle books for the year.

Every district in the county is using the latest text books. Through the efforts of the teachers several school libraries have been started. Twenty-eight circulating libraries belonging to the Federation of Women's Clubs have been in use all year, not only in the schools of the county, but in several towns. Special attention has been given to the supplementary reading. The State Course of Study is used and the teachers are grading their schools more and more closely with that course. Several very fine pictures have been added to the art collection.

Arbor Day was observed, and several of the schools have done something definite along the lines of elementary agriculture. There are about three schools outside of the county high school doing high school work. No high school work is done except where there is more than one teacher. The county high school added a teacher this year to supervise athletics.

A number of circular letters have gone out from the Superintendent's office to the teachers and school directors calling their attention to the ways and means of making the work more ef-

fective. School Boards have responded well to any suggestion or request for supplies needed in the school room.

The County Associations have been of a high class. Men from the state schools have met with the teachers and discussed educational problems with them.

A joint association of six counties, comprising institute district No. 1, was held at Fort Morgan this year for the first time. Part of the day was devoted to the visiting of schools and a rich program was rendered in the afternoon and evening. This was the first meeting of the kind in this part of the state and a permanent organization was effected. Several school districts are erecting new buildings or bonding for that purpose. Iliff has completed a \$7,000 brick school building and two teachers were put in for the first time this year. There are more eighth grade graduates from the country districts than we have ever had before, and every effort is being put forth to get these children in the high school.

MESA.

The schools of Mesa county are advancing. School boards are requiring more thoroughly qualified teachers, and wages have advanced somewhat during the past year.

A greater number than usual attended normal institutes and summer schools during the past vacation season.

Several new school buildings have been erected and another union high school organized, which will benefit a number of rural districts.

MINERAL.

The financial depression and low price of silver have been somewhat detrimental to our schools. The shutting down of several mines caused many people to leave the camp and this decreased our school census. District No. 3 began the year with five teachers, but after the holidays one was obliged to leave on account of ill health, and instead of hiring a substitute they were able to convert the five rooms into four. District No. 5 had two teachers at the beginning of the term and in January made the two rooms one for the rest of the year. The teachers, however, have done their part well and good progress has been made, notwithstanding difficulties.

MONTEZUMA.

Institutes were held throughout the county with great benefit to the teachers. Graduating exercises of the eighth grade were held at Cortez on June 1st in connection with a display of some phases of school work, attended by State Superintendent Katherine L. Craig. The attendance was large and the interest very marked. This was the first exercise of the kind ever held in the county. Most of the teachers of the county took the Teachers' Reading Circle work, and all feel that Miss Craig is to be highly commended for her part in promoting this course.

MONTROSE.

All the schools of the county are increasing in size, so that the division of districts will be necessary.

The work in the rural schools in literature has been pushed the past year with good results. It still needs attention, as does the work along all the line of English. Many libraries had additions and some new ones started, and teachers generally this year are improving the ones under their care. Art work was added in several cases and greatly enjoyed. The terms were lengthened in three cases from eight months to nine, and in five others from five and seven to six and eight. The county high school added one teacher to its force and the number of pupils increased. Better work and discipline were the results of the year's work.

MORGAN.

Educational situation excellent and a great increase in school population, therefore several new buildings will be erected during the coming year.

A special effort was made by all school boards to secure only first class teachers.

OTERO.

Four new rural school buildings were erected. All but one of the rural schools own their own text books.

Seeds for gardens were sent to 15 schools. Much was done to beautify the grounds.

Several eighth grade graduations were public functions. More boys than usual graduated.

One of the finest buildings in the county was put up at Rocky Ford.

At La Junta, commercial department established, sewing machines, typewriters and five hundred dollars' worth of manual equipment added.

The attention of school boards and the public is being directed to the necessity of teachers receiving an adequate salary. In La Junta principals' salaries were increased 30 per cent. Teachers are promoted annually for three years. Nearly all of the teachers increased the grade of their certificates.

The enrollment of the institute at Lamar surpassed any previous record. Many districts paid teachers' salaries for the week of attendance.

The Association at La Junta was a success. In it was concentrated the thought and effort usually given to many small meetings.

The plan of basing the reading examination questions upon the State Teachers' Reading Circle books resulted in a great increase of interest.

OURAY.

Have made splendid progress this year. One new school house.

Two districts are buying text books. Most districts are paying better wages and intend having longer terms of school.

PARK.

A County Association was held, in which a number of teachers read excellent papers. Much good was derived from it. Some of the teachers joined the State Teachers' Reading Circle.

PHILLIPS.

The county is growing rapidly, great inconvenience is felt because of large districts and irregular boundaries. Interest is being awakened by meetings of teachers with Farmers' Institutes and boys' clubs. No opportunity has been lost to talk school where the people's attention could be called to it, and I believe a general feeling of interest is aroused.

PITKIN.

The State Teachers' Reading Circle books were much more widely read this year than at any previous time. All teachers were much interested in their work. The coming year we hope to establish domestic science in the country schools.

PROWERS.

The educational work during the past year has been progressive. New districts have been organized, school houses painted and remodeled, grounds beautified and a general interest manifested along educational lines.

PUEBLO.

The past year's work has been very satisfactory. The teachers were awake and enthusiastic. The attendance at all of the meetings was very good. An effort was made to have the chief topic at each meeting given by a specialist in that subject. More than two-thirds of the teachers read the Reading Circle books, and are trying to use the knowledge obtained from the books in their schools.

This year's work, "1908" and "1909," will surely gain by the good work done last year.

RIO BLANCO.

The educational work is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Examination questions are sent out twice a year by the county superintendent to the different schools. Our text books are nearly uniform.

A system of classification and grading of all schools was begun last year and teachers are required to make a report to

the county superintendent at the close of the school, stating where pupils should begin next year, which is filed in the office and sent to the teacher of the school the coming year.

We held one Teachers' Meeting last year; a great amount of interest was manifested. The attendance of our schools is good when we consider distance and climatic conditions.

RIO GRANDE.

The school work during the past year has been very satisfactory. Several of our districts will have longer terms than last year, with a better class of teachers at larger salaries.

ROUTT.

The upward trend of educational affairs in this county continues. There has been an increase in the average salary paid to teachers. In the small districts the old log school houses are giving place to substantial frame buildings and longer terms of school are being held. The personnel of the teaching force of the county has improved during the past year, many teachers with professional training being employed.

Four high schools, with full four-year courses, are maintained. Better salaries have given us strong men at the head of these schools, resulting in their increased efficiency. During the year very complete laboratory equipments have been installed in Steamboat Springs and Hayden high schools. A high school spelling contest was held, arousing much interest and emulation in this old-fashioned art. The second annual commencement of the grammar schools of the county was held in Craig. Of the fifty-three eighth grade graduates in the county, thirty-seven were present and received their diplomas. At this time the eighth grade essay and declamatory contest is held, and the day following the high school athletic meet. Much interest is manifested throughout the county in these events. In October a very successful meeting of the Teachers' Association was held in Steamboat Springs. Forty teachers were enrolled and were greatly inspired along professional and cultural lines.

SAGUACHE.

Educationally, Saguache county is advancing very rapidly. The teachers are generally energetic and enthusiastic in their work. The people appreciate this and salaries are being increased in many districts. Improvements are being made in buildings, grounds and equipments. The work in all lines during the past year has been very successful.

SAN JUAN.

The schools of this county are progressing steadily. Last year music and drawing were introduced. Manual training will be added as soon as possible. Everything is being done to gain

co-operation of the parents, and they are gradually taking more interest.

SAN MIGUEL.

The educational work in our county is as good as the average and with the present faculty we expect great advancement for the coming year. We feel we have a most excellent corps of instructors and have added manual training.

SEDGWICK.

The Reading Circle work has been regularly done in this county. Teachers' meetings are held once a month in the office. Much good has been accomplished by those who attended, as was evidenced by the work done in our schools throughout the year.

SUMMIT.

Four of the schools keep up in every way the work of the best schools in the state. The other schools are very backward, owing to the school terms and poor teachers. Work has been begun on a fine new school building for Breckenridge, and we are trying to organize a union high school.

TELLER.

High standards and high ideals have been insisted upon in the schools during the past year with marked results and creditable attainments throughout the county.

Many school libraries have been increased by splendid volumes.

Several of the rural schools have purchased pictures of cultural value.

The teachers have assumed a professional attitude towards their work.

The State Teachers' Reading Circle Course and many of the good school journals have aided them materially.

Monthly bulletins to the teachers and an occasional one to school boards has kept this office in close touch with all the school work. The school work of the county was never in better condition, and a period of steady progress is anticipated.

WASHINGTON.

A better class of teachers is being employed, better salaries are being paid; only four districts are paying \$30 a month. Three years ago, twenty-eight were paying \$30 per month. Terms are longer than formerly. We labor under very serious disadvantage on account of the scattered population. In many instances children must go four miles to school.

WELD.

The year has been one of advance. This year measureable improvements have been witnessed in all lines. Increased effi-

ciency on the part of teachers is a bright harbinger for the future. To the superintendent one of the most gratifying evidences of substantial progress toward better school conditions is to be found in the greater willingness of patrons to bear increased taxation cheerfully.

YUMA.

A great hindrance to the progress of the schools of this county is the lack of uniformity in the text books of the schools.

There has been a growing desire for uniformity, and the schools are much better than two years ago. We have suffered much for the lack of trained teachers.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

To teach in Colorado it is necessary to take the regular county or city examination, as certificates issued in other states are not recognized by the laws of Colorado, except in case of emergency, when they may be endorsed as "good" until the next regular county examination.

In first class districts (that is, having over a thousand school population), the examination is under the control of the local school board. In first class districts the school board may employ high school teachers without examination if they give evidence of adequate training for the work they are to do. In all other districts applicants for high school positions are required to take the regular county examination, and in addition be examined in the subjects they expect to teach in the high school.

The county examinations are held the third Thursday and Friday of March, August and December and are uniform throughout the state. The subjects examined in are the following: Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history and constitution of the United States and the constitution of Colorado, civil government, physiology, natural sciences, theory and practice of teaching, and the school law of the state.

The laws of Colorado do not permit teachers' examinations for certificates in this state to be conducted anywhere but in the various counties of the state.

To obtain a first grade certificate the applicant must obtain an average of 90 per cent., no branch below 70 per cent.; a second grade an average of 80 per cent., no branch below 60 per cent.; a third grade an average of 70 per cent., no branch below 60 per cent.

The school term varies from four to nine months. Salaries in the rural schools range from \$40 to \$65; in the grades from \$50 to \$85.

EXAMINATIONS

BAR.

The law, under which the rules for admission to practice law in this state were formulated, will be found in 3 Mills' (Rev.), 206-206b. This law does not enter into details, but empowers the supreme court by virtue of its provisions to designate the character of the examination to which applicants must submit.

The rules governing admission to the bar of Colorado, adopted by the supreme court September 13, 1897, and amended May 4, 1898, make the following provision:

"(c) Applicants who are not members of the bar, as above prescribed, shall present a thirty count certificate from the regents of the university of the state of New York, or shall satisfy said committee that they graduated from a high school or preparatory school whose standing shall be approved by the committee, or were admitted as regular students to some college or university, approved as aforesaid, or before entering upon said clerkship or attendance at a law school, or within one year thereafter, or before September 13, 1899, they passed an examination before the state superintendent of public instruction, in the following subjects: English literature, civil government, algebra to quadratic equations, plane geometry, general history, history of England, history of the United States, and the written answers to the questions in the above named subjects shall be examined as to spelling, grammar, composition and rhetoric. The said examinations shall be conducted in connection with the regular county examination of teachers."

SCHOLASTIC LAW CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

1907—Berbauer, George W.	Colorado Springs, Colorado
1907—Hawthorne, Charles I.	Denver, Colorado
1907—Monaghan, Peter	Denver, Colorado
1908—Crosswhite, Alexander B.	Denver, Colorado
1908—Eaton, William Robb	Denver, Colorado
1908—Pattison, Z. T.	Goldfield, Colorado

COUNTY.

REGULATIONS.

1. The questions to be used in these examinations will be forwarded to county superintendents and to deputies appointed by them, in sealed envelopes. These must be opened first in the presence of the applicants, at the time set for the examination. For the protection of the superintendents themselves, this rule should be strictly enforced, and the attention of the applicants directed to the envelopes.

COUNTY EXAMINATIONS.

2. County superintendents should give due notice of the date and place of examinations, and the hour at which they will begin. Four half-day sessions should be provided for.

3. The fee received should be forwarded to the superintendent of public instruction not later than the time of forwarding the examination report.

4. Paper of uniform size will be furnished by the county superintendents.

5. At the beginning of the examination each applicant must be given an envelope with a number, by which he will be known during the examination, the name to be written only on slip furnished, and, with other items specified, sealed in said envelope.

6. All answer papers shall be examined and graded by number before the envelopes, which contain the names of the applicants, are opened.

7. Applicants shall not be allowed to take any part of the examination excepting at the time designated.

8. Answer papers of applicants that have been examined in any other county shall be accepted only when forwarded by the superintendent of that county, accompanied by a certified statement from the superintendent that the set forwarded is the only one written by the applicant and submitted for grading at that examination. Manuscripts forwarded require first-class postage (full letter postage).

9. Applicants shall not be allowed to leave the room until their work has been completed and handed to the examiner.

10. The answer papers, arranged and filed in good order, must be collected at the expiration of each session.

11. (a) In grading, allow the same number of credits for each question, unless a number is given in parenthesis at the left of the question. (b) Issue certificates upon the following conditions: First Grade—An average of 90 per cent.; no branch below 70 per cent. Second Grade—An average of 80 per cent.; no branch below 60 per cent. Third Grade—An average of 70 per cent.; no branch below 60 per cent.

12. Not more than two certificates of the third grade shall be issued to the same person. (See Annotated School Laws, section 24.) Consult lists of names of persons to whom third grade certificates have been issued as furnished by the state superintendent of public instruction.

13. Certificates should be dated upon the date of the examination.

14. Applicants for certificates of the first grade shall have taught successfully for at least one year.

15. In addition to the regular certificate blanks, statement of standing blanks will be forwarded to the county superintendents, in order that applicants may receive their standing in case of failure.

COUNTY EXAMINATIONS.

16. Private examinations shall not be lawful.

17. A report of the result of each examination must be rendered by each county superintendent to the superintendent of public instruction, whether any applicants present themselves or not.

18. If, for attending normal institute, 5 per cent. is added, it must be estimated on the average attained, and not on 100 per cent. as a basis.

19. Papers of the applicant shall be placed on file in the county superintendent's office for at least three months.

DIRECTIONS TO APPLICANTS.

Morning sessions, 9 to 12; afternoon sessions, 1:30 to 4:30.

1. A fee of one dollar must be paid to the county superintendent by the applicant before the examination is taken.

2. Write the number assigned you and the subject at the head of every sheet of paper.

3. Do not write two subjects on the same sheet, use one side of the paper only and do not fold the paper.

4. Number answers to correspond with questions; do not repeat questions.

5. Give complete solutions of arithmetical problems.

6. Ask no questions; any act of dishonesty will make worthless the examination.

STATEMENT OF APPLICANT.

No. County, Colorado.

You will be known during your examination by the number on your envelope.

Answer the following questions, place in envelope and seal:

Name in full.....

P. O. Address.....

Age..... Place of Birth.....

How many months have you taught?.....

State number of different districts of Colorado in which you have taught?

In what other states have you taught?.....

In what schools were you educated?.....

Give the date and grade of your last certificate.....

By whom issued.....

What educational papers do you read regularly?.....

What educational associations have you attended during the past year?

COUNTY EXAMINATIONS.

Before taking this examination, every applicant is required to pay a fee of one dollar to the County Superintendent. See Annotated School Laws, Sec. 112.

QUESTIONS FOR THE COUNTY EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS

For First, Second and Third Grade Certificates,

AUGUST 20 AND 21, 1908.

Prepared by

KATHERINE L. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction,

Denver, Colo.

FIRST DAY, A. M.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Define: (a) a promissory note; (b) time notes; (c) demand notes; (d) negotiable notes; (e) non-negotiable notes.

2. Construct an equilateral triangle. An isosceles triangle. A scalene triangle.

3. How large a bill of exchange at sight on London can be bought in New York for \$2,984.38, exchange being at \$4.86 for a pound sterling? Give answer in £, s. d.

4. A bankrupt owes one of his creditors \$750.00, another \$820.00, and a third \$900.00. His property amounts to \$1,500.00. How much can he pay on the dollar, and how much will each of the creditors receive?

5. How many yards of carpet 27 inches wide will be required for a room 18 feet long and 16 feet wide, if the strips run lengthwise and there is a waste of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a yard in each strip in matching the pattern? What will be the cost of the carpet at \$1.85 per lineal yard?

6. Mr. W. bought 40 shares of stock, \$50.00 each, at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount. He sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of it at $\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount, and the rest at $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ premium. What was his gain?

7. How much money shall be sent an agent so that he may buy 500 barrels of flour at \$4.50 a barrel, and pay his commission at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$?

8. (a) Find the square root of 785; (b) What is the edge of a cube whose solid contents are 13,824 units?

9. An attorney collected a claim at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ and sent the owner \$2,721.75. What was the amount of the claim and what was his commission?

10. Find the sum of two thousand three hundred one and thirty-nine hundredths, three tenths, two thousand seven hundred forty-nine ten-thousandths, thirteen thousandths, two and five ten-thousandths, forty-three thousandths, sixty-three and four hundred fifteen hundred-thousandths, and five hundred thirteen ten-thousandths.

SCHOOL LAW.

1. Define: (a) Public School; (b) To whom open?

2. (a) How may a diploma be revoked? (b) A certificate?

3. When and by whom are examinations conducted in first-class districts?

4. How many normal institute districts in the state? How are these institutes maintained?

5. When and by whom may a teachers' certificate be endorsed? When renewed?

COUNTY EXAMINATIONS.

PENMANSHIP.

(Copy the following as a specimen of your penmanship.)

WE SEE DIMLY IN THE PRESENT.

James Russell Lowell.

We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great,
Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate,
But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din,
List the ominous stern whisper from the Delphic cave within,—
"They enslave their children's children who make compromise
with sin."
New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good
uncouth;
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast
of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate
winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

FIRST DAY, P. M.

GRAMMAR.

1. What is meant by mode and how many modes are there? Write out the imperative mode of the verb to die.
2. What is meant by regular, irregular, auxiliary, defective, transitive and intransitive verb? Give examples.
3. What prepositions should follow these words: absolve, accord, conform, differ, acquit?
4. Show the two-fold function of a conjunctive adverb.
5. Point out the clauses in the following sentence and tell how each is used: "Those who are conversant with books well know how often they mislead us, when we have not a living monitor at hand to assist us in comparing theory with practice."
6. Show that the following words may represent two or more parts of speech: next, under, till, by, that, like.
7. Write a sentence using an infinitive (a) as the subject of a verb; (b) attribute complement; (c) object complement; (d) object of a preposition.
8. Define principal proposition, subordinate proposition, phrase, clause, element.
9. (a) Construct a complex sentence containing a modifying clause; a substantive clause used as a complement.
(b) Construct a simple sentence with both subject and predicate compound.
10. Tell why the following sentences are not correct:
(a) She walks faster than us. (b) Every boy will please stand by their own desk. (c) Will you ask him to kindly notify me of the arrival of the box. (d) The girls they all screamed. (e) He proved that the earth was round.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. (a) What food is digested by the gastric juice? (b) What foods are digested in the intestines?
2. (a) What is coagulation? (b) What is fibrin? (c) What is the blood serum?
3. (a) What are bacteria? (b) When do they do harm?
4. (a) Describe a nerve. (b) What is a nerve ganglion?
5. Describe the structure of the thorax, and show how the size may be increased by muscular action.

COUNTY EXAMINATIONS.

6. (a) What are distilled liquors? (b) What are some of the harmful effects of the drinking of alcoholic liquors upon the vital functions of the body? (c) Give the principal reasons for avoiding the use of alcoholic beverages.

7. Prepare a model menu for each meal of the day, for any day during the month of July; how would they differ from those for any day in the month of December?

8. Mention the chief nutrient or nutrients, other than water, found in each of the following foods: potatoes, apples, beans, figs, nuts. Describe an experiment to prove the presence of one nutrient mentioned.

9. Give two reasons why foods are usually cooked.

10. Discuss the importance of (a) a good water supply; (b) good drainage.

READING.

(Questions based on Reading Circle books.)

1. (a) What 4 kinds of material do most readers contain? (b) What is the characteristic of each kind?

2. (a) What do we mean by the atmosphere of a selection? (b) What is the atmosphere of Poe's "Raven?" Wallace "Chariot Race?" Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar?"

3. Name five topics discussed in Kern's "Among Country Schools."

4. State the source of the plot of "The Tempest," and where the scene of this drama is placed.

5. Discuss Ariel, Miranda, Prospero, Caliban and Gonzalo.

SECOND DAY, A. M.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. Show how a knowledge of European history is important to the student of American history.

2. Mention three financial measures advocated by Hamilton for raising a revenue and strengthening the credit of the nation.

3. What were the discoveries or explorations of each of the following: Magellan, Narvaez, Cabrillo, Coronado?

4. (a) What was the importance of the surrender of Burgoyne?

(b) What was the importance of Wolfe's capture of Quebec?

5. Compare the United States of to-day with that of one hundred years ago.

6. What is said of President Cleveland? What did he try to do? How did he succeed?

7. What were the most conspicuous services of Henry Clay?

8. Name five important events in Roosevelt's administration.

9. In connection with what periods of history would you have the following books read: Janice Meredith, Alice of Old Vincennes, To Have and to Hold, Evangeline, Uncle Tom's Cabin?

10. Discuss one of the following: (a) Southern Education, Booker T. Washington; (b) Pacific Cable; (c) Panama Canal; (d) The New Navy.

SCIENCE.

1. (a) Tell how gold is separated from quartz. (b) How may gold be separated from gravel?

2. (a) What is sandstone? (b) State some of its uses.

3. (a) What causes a mirage? (b) A rainbow?

4. (a) What causes caverns? (b) What are sink holes? (c) Natural bridges?

5. Define residual soil.

6. What are the three divisions of rocks? How are rock fragments assorted by water?

7. Give three ways by which plants are propagated.

COUNTY EXAMINATIONS.

8. What causes differences in temperature of the ocean-surface waters? What are the temperature conditions below the surface?
9. Contrast desert and tropical forest faunas.
10. Of what importance are mountains to men?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Give a pair of antonyms.
2. Write five words derived from the primitive word "art" and define each.
3. According to their form and origin words are divided into what three classes?
4. Define consonance, consonants; deviser, devisor, divisor; lean, lien; lessen, lesson; marshal, martial.
5. Discuss the advantages of oral spelling.

TEAR OFF.

1 origin	26 synopsis
2 conceal	27 guarantee
3 incision	28 remembrance
4 secession	29 reconcile
5 indelible	30 enunciate
6 peaceable	31 fascinate
7 wearisome	32 privilege
8 delicious	33 recipient
9 controversy	34 accomplice
10 preparation	35 apparel
11 intelligent	36 vaccinate
12 conscience	37 censure
13 promissory	38 excellence
14 discipline	39 diligent
15 perspiration	40 cylinder
16 excusable	41 pamphlet
17 efficient	42 delegate
18 artificial	43 achieve
19 happier	44 cartilage
20 government	45 repentance
21 favoritism	46 delirious
22 militia	47 pharmacy
23 college	48 relief
24 currency	49 hurrying
25 remittance	50 sufficient

SECOND DAY, P. M.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Locate six of the following cities by telling in what country and in what zone each is situated: (a) St. Petersburg, (b) Madras, (c) Cape Town, (d) Cairo, (e) Los Angeles, (f) Montreal, (g) Valparaiso.
2. Mention three leading coffee-producing areas. What conditions of heat and moisture favor the coffee plant? Describe briefly the production of coffee and its preparation for market.
3. Mention a body of water separating (a) England from France, (b) Sweden from the German Empire, (c) Italy from Austria, (d) Greece from Asiatic Turkey.
4. State where each of the following is produced and give a seaport from which each is exported in large quantities: tea, sugar, tobacco, hemp.
5. (a) Sketch the outline of Africa. (b) Locate on this sketch the equator and the tropic of Capricorn.
6. (a) Name and give the location of the two most productive provinces of Australia. (b) Name the capital city and state an important export of each.

COUNTY EXAMINATIONS.

7. Name six important products of Europe and tell to what countries they are exported.

8. Give reasons why the following are important commercial centers: New York, New Orleans, Seattle, Liverpool, Rio Janeiro.

9. In what cities of what countries are found the Coliseum, Parthenon, Westminster Abbey, Vatican, Kremlin?

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. (a) In what body is the legislative authority of a city vested? (b) How are members of that body chosen?

2. (a) How are the judges of the courts of the United States chosen? (b) What is their tenure of office?

3. Define the terms long session, short session, special session, quorum.

4. What does the Constitution say in regard to the election of members of the House of Representatives?

5. How are vacancies in the Senate filled?

6. Define docket, summons, warrant, pleading, subpoena.

7. What is meant by "change of venue"?

8. Must a titled foreigner renounce his titles on becoming an American citizen?

9. Compare several of the duties of Governor with those of President.

10. Explain what it means to vote for "principles, not men."

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. Outline an observation lesson.

2. Distinguish between the purpose of an examination and the purpose of a recitation.

3. What knowledge of Psychology is necessary to the teacher?

4. What natural interests of children can be utilized in teaching primary geography?

5. "As is the teacher, so is the school."

Explain the above expression and show what responsibilities on the part of the teacher are thereby implied.

Before taking this examination, every applicant is required to pay a fee of one dollar to the County Superintendent. See Annotated School Laws, Sec. 112.

QUESTIONS FOR THE COUNTY EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

For First, Second and Third Grade Certificates.

AUGUST 22, 1908.

Prepared by

KATHERINE L. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction,

Denver, Colo.

FIRST SESSION.

ALGEBRA.

1. Define five of the following: Power; like terms; transposition; simultaneous equations; surd; ratio.

2. Solve the equation: $8x^2 - 15x = 2$.

3. A number of men received \$120, to be divided equally. If their number had been 4 less, each one would have received three times as much. How many men were there?

4. (a) What factor will rationalize $\sqrt{3} 3a^2$? (b) What factor will rationalize $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$?

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

5. Salesmen A and B sell hats at two prices. A sells 10 of the first kind and 5 of the second, and his sales amount to \$45; B sells 6 of the first kind and 8 of the second, and his sales amount to \$47. Find the price of each grade of hat.

LITERATURE.

1. Briefly discuss one of Shakespeare's tragedies.
2. Contrast the life and works of Scott with the life and works of Burns.
3. Distinguish between the romantic novel and the realistic novel.
4. Give a quotation from each of the following: Tennyson, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson.
5. Name five of the late books that you would recommend to your literature class.

BOTANY.

1. Define each of the following: Plumule, epidermis, pollen, ovule, calyx.
2. Name some of the lowest forms of vegetation, and state to what class they belong.
3. Enumerate the attributes possessed by a typical flower. Explain the terms used in distinguishing the typical flower.
4. Explain the principles upon which the "natural system" of plant classification is based.
5. To what natural orders do the (a) sunflower, (b) pea, (c) lettuce, (d) parsley, and (e) sweet potato belong?

GENERAL HISTORY.

1. Who or what was Crete, Xenophon, Hellespont, Mardonius, Miletus?
2. What has given Charles S. Parnell a place in history?
3. What influence did the sea have upon the civilization of Greece?
4. Give cause, contestants, and results, of the Hundred Years' War.
5. Give a brief account of the conquest of Wales.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Describe the method of locomotion of each of the following: paramecium, earth-worm, crayfish, snake, mussel.
2. Describe the shape, attachment and action of the tongue of the frog or of the toad.
3. What services did Buffon, Cuvier, and Agassiz render to the science of zoology?
4. Discuss the scheme of respiration in the butterfly, earth worm, fresh-water mussel, frog, and bird.
5. Define: embryology, marsupial, morphology, genus.

SECOND SESSION.

GEOMETRY.

1. State any four conditions under which two triangles are equal. Make proof for one case.
2. Distinguish between ratio, proportion and equation.
3. If, from a point without a circle, a secant and a tangent are drawn, the tangent is a mean proportional between the whole secant and the external segment. Prove.
4. The volume of any cone is equal to one-third the product of its base by its altitude. Prove.
5. In beginning geometry, do you prefer that the pupils do not use a text-book? Give reasons for your answer.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

PHYSICS.

1. Define five of the following: Force, Momentum, Work, Horse Power, Erg, Watt, Poundal.
2. Describe an experiment to show that heat expands (a) solids; (b) gases.
3. Define: Sensible, Specific and Latent Heat.
4. Explain the action of the simple voltaic cell. Use drawing.
5. Define and give examples of Kinetic and Potential Energy.

CHEMISTRY.

1. How do the following differ, and how are each produced: Pig iron, wrought iron, steel?
2. How are the hydrates named?
3. Describe the preparation of hydrogen by the use of sodium. By the use of zinc.
4. In what condition is mercury found? Give its properties.
5. Give the history and physical properties of oxygen.

ASTRONOMY.

1. Compare the axial rotation of the moon and the earth.
2. Define: (a) node; (b) apogee; (c) perihelion; (d) meteoroid.
3. Write of the (a) atmosphere of Venus; (b) of Mars.
4. Write of the phases of the planets.
5. Name 5 stars of the first magnitude, and give the constellation to which each belongs.

GEOLOGY.

1. Compare quartzite and marble.
2. What are the agents of regional metamorphism?
3. Describe the reefs and keys of Florida.
4. Define the following terms: (a) Laccolite; (b) fault; (c) moraine.
5. Describe and give composition of clay. Name five varieties.

COLORADO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

RULES FOR ADMISSION.

"The minimum preliminary educational requirement of colleges of this association for the years of 1907-1908 shall be a certificate of entrance into the fourth year of a High School, or its equivalent."

The preliminary examination is in the hands of the state superintendent of public instruction, and on approval, A. J. Fynn, A. M., principal of the Longfellow Street School, has been appointed to pass upon certificates and make examinations for this school.

Graduates from reputable medical colleges will be admitted to the second year course.

DENTAL COLLEGE CERTIFICATES, 1907.

ISSUED UPON EXAMINATION.

Brown, W. R.
Cox, Arthur G.
Hughes, R. C.
Hughes, T. A.
Huttman, Ernest
McIntosh, Paul

Meehan, I.
Murry, Alexander
Scott, Fred
Scoggins, William J.
Wheeler, A. E.

DENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

ISSUED UPON CREDENTIALS.

Anderson, Leslie Carlton
Giesecke, Max
Hinkle, W. H.
Hickman, Ourar
King, A. L.
Lash, Clarence H.

McClellan, William Clyde
McCrery, Harold
Miller, Walter E.
Seymour, Harvey
Stoddard, F. W.
Woodward, A. E.

DENTAL COLLEGE CERTIFICATES, 1908.

ISSUED UPON EXAMINATION.

Fletcher, William

ISSUED UPON CREDENTIALS.

Buell, Anna M.
Cramer, George W.
Crist, Ray
Ellsworth, Bert D.
Fuches, R. A.
Hale, B. N.

Heasley, Carl Kellogg
Henderson, Kenneth
Johnson, Charles
Miller, Harry A.
Oberto, William

EIGHTH GRADE.

REGULATIONS.

1. Questions for the examination of pupils in the eighth grades of the public schools should be prepared by the county superintendents in accordance with the course of study recommended by the state superintendent of public instruction.
2. Teachers should grade papers on a scale of 100 and forward the papers and the grading to the county superintendent for inspection and record.
3. Pupils are required to make an average of 70, no branch below 60, before being entitled to a certificate.
4. The certificate should be issued by the county superintendent and signed by both the superintendent and teacher.
5. The teacher and county superintendent should confer regarding the manner of conducting these examinations, since it is necessary that the diplomas be signed by both county superintendent and teacher.
6. As there are no set rules governing the time these examinations are to be given, the teachers should confer with the superintendent and dates be determined upon that will give ample time for the marking of papers and issuing of certificates.

KINDERGARTEN.

RULES.

Annotated School Laws of Colorado, Section 147, provides:

"That teachers of kindergarten schools shall have a diploma from some reputable kindergarten teachers' institute, or pass such examination on kindergarten work as the kindergarten department of the state normal school may direct."

Candidate must pass a written examination in each of the following branches with an average of 90 per cent.; no branch below 70 per cent. History and philosophy of education, psychology, philosophy, history, science and art of the kindergarten.

Examinations for state and kindergarten diplomas occur on the third Thursday, Friday and Saturday in August at the office of the state superintendent of public instruction.

KINDERGARTEN EXAMINATIONS.

Anyone desiring to take the examinations must notify the state superintendent of public instruction at least three weeks in advance. State Kindergarten Certificate issued upon examination:
None.

STATE KINDERGARTEN EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION.

1. Trace the development of the realistic or scientific spirit in the schools of any country.
2. What do you understand by modern pragmatism?
3. Explain Motor Education.
4. What is Plato's philosophy of the ideal?
5. Who is the leader of pragmatic philosophy in this country?
6. What is the trend of modern education?

SCIENCE AND ART OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

1. What would you do the first day in Kindergarten?
2. Give an outline of a year's work in Kindergarten.
3. What kind of physical culture do you consider best adapted to the Kindergarten, and why?
4. What does it cost to furnish a Kindergarten for 25 children?
5. Give a general outline of Froebel's Kindergarten ideas.
6. What kind of literature is best for the Kindergarten? Give list of six stories.
7. What actual knowledge does a child gain from the gifts and occupations?

PHILOSOPHY.

1. Compare monistic and dualistic philosophy.
2. Discuss conduct in its evolution from the sociological standpoint.
3. Discuss German philosophy as interpreted by any one of the following writers: Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Schelling, Haeckel.
4. Interpret the law of evolution as you believe it.

THE DENVER AND GROSS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

The following students whose grades have been passed upon by the state superintendent of public instruction have been admitted into the Denver and Gross College of Medicine:

Allen, G. W.	James, William D.
Ahlquist, Richard E.	Kirkbride, Bradford Randall
Braun, H. E.	La Garde, Louis A.
Bussey, Harry	Lank, William S.
Bowers, Henry W.	Latta, Clarence J.
Bennett, Walter S.	Miller, S. W.
Blanchard, Winthrop E.	McQuesten, Mrs. Jennie McCulloch
Bigler, Lottie G.	McKenzie, C. D.
Buchanan, William R.	Moffett, J. J.
Boseworth, Ralph L.	Meeke, Clarence A.
Crawford, W. W.	Nesbit, C. C.
Currygan, Martin D.	Pahlos, Henry M.
Dyer, Wallace C.	Robison, N. W.
Davis, Chapman W.	Roessner, Adele
Drinkwater, Ray L.	Rambo, Cleveland C.
Evans, Francis J.	Reiss, Theodore
Freuoff, William C.	Sheldon, R. F.
Goldberg, Samuel Meyer	Soland, Louis W.
Howe, Hubert Shattuck	Sadie, Lucien M.
Hosey, William H.	Sevezey, Sarah E.
Hubbard, Lamont A.	Tripp, Clifford I.
Hodnett, W. P.	Vivian, Charles Smiley
Horton, Thomas C.	Williams, Louis A.
Jackson, John Elton	

RULES OF STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS GOVERNING STATE DIPLOMAS.

1908.

Examinations for state and kindergarten diplomas occur on the third Thursday, Friday and Saturday in August.

Anyone desiring to take these examinations must notify the state superintendent of public instruction at least three weeks in advance.

STATE BOARD OF APPOINTERS OF STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Katherine L. Craig.....Superintendent of Public Instruction
James H. Baker.....President of the State University
Barton O. Aylesworth.....President of the State Agricultural College
Victor C. Alderson.....President of the State School of Mines
Z. X. Snyder.....President of the State Normal School

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Katherine L. Craig.....Superintendent of Public Instruction
Prof. S. M. Hadden.....State Normal School, Greeley
Prof. C. R. Burger.....State School of Mines, Golden
Prof. F. E. Thompson.....State University, Boulder
Prof. J. W. Lawrence.....State Agricultural College, Ft. Collins
Supt. W. K. Argo.....State School for the Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Katherine L. Craig.....Superintendent of Public Instruction
Timothy O'Connor.....Secretary of State
William H. Dickson.....Attorney General

RULES OF STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF STATE DIPLOMAS UPON EXAMINATION.

SUBMIT:

Diplomas from educational institutions or certified statements showing course of study pursued, name of institution.

Statement concerning special studies pursued since graduation.

Statement concerning teaching experience,—place, grade and time in Colorado and in other states.

Three endorsements from prominent educators.

Candidate must have taught not less than two years successfully in the public schools of this state.

Candidate must pass a written examination in each of the following branches with an average of 80 per cent. or more; no branch below 60 per cent.:

Algebra

Botany

General History

English Literature and Rhetoric

Psychology and Pedagogy

Latin, or French, or German

Astronomy

Geology and Mineralogy

Logic and Political Economy

Geometry

Physics

Chemistry

Each candidate for the state diploma shall be entitled to two years time for the completion of an examination.

RULES OF STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF HONORARY STATE DIPLOMAS.

Life certificates may be issued by the state board of education for eminent service without application.

RULES OF STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF STATE DIPLOMAS UPON APPLICATION.

SUBMIT:

First. Diplomas from educational institutions or certified statements showing course of study pursued, and name of institution.

Second. Statement concerning special studies pursued since graduation.

Third. Statements concerning teaching experience,—place, grade and time in Colorado and other states.

Fourth. Three endorsements from prominent educators.

Fifth. Candidate must possess a first grade, unexpired county certificate issued in Colorado, or a certificate issued by the board of directors in a district of the first class, and in force in Colorado.

Sixth. Candidate must submit three subjects for educational thesis, one subject to be selected from the three by the state board of examiners upon which the candidate is to write a thesis of not less than three thousand words, and submit the same to the state board of examiners.

Seventh. A thesis for the complimentary diploma, as understood by the state board of examiners, is an original dissertation upon some educational study or subject, setting forth the applicant's insight into it, his method of research in elaborating it, and his form of putting it in such a way as to show his superior ability and attainment as a trained educator.

The following will be regarded as additional qualifications for the favorable consideration of applicants:

Attendance upon the state teachers' association: the state conference of normal institute conductors, instructors and county superintendents: normal institutes.

The completion of the year's state teachers' reading circle work.

The attendance at a summer school for no less term than six weeks within the past three years, receiving credit for the work done.

Candidates must have taught not less than six years successfully in Colorado.

RULES GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF NORMAL INSTITUTE CERTIFICATES.

Ordered by the State Board of Examiners and issued by the State Board of Education.

Written application must be made to the state superintendent of public instruction by the person desiring the certificate.

Application must state lines of institute work for which the certificate is desired.

Letters must furnish satisfactory statements concerning educational qualifications and experience, with three endorsements from prominent educators.

Applications for normal institute conductors' or instructors' certificates will not be considered by the state board of examiners unless the applicant possesses such academic and professional attainments as entitle him to be a teacher of teachers in the lines for which the certificate is desired.

Certificates will not be issued to applicants until they have secured appointments for normal institute work.

RULES GOVERNING NORMAL INSTITUTE CERTIFICATES.

Attendance upon the state conference of normal institute conductors, instructors and county superintendents, will be regarded by the state board of examiners as an additional qualification for favorable consideration of applicants for normal institute certificates.

No certificate shall be issued for a longer time than one year.

Neither conductor nor instructor shall be appointed to teach more than two consecutive years in an institute.

Time and place of holding the institute shall be determined by the executive committee of each normal institute district.

RULES GOVERNING KINDERGARTEN DIPLOMAS.

Annotated School Laws of Colorado, section 147, provides:

"That teachers of kindergarten schools shall have a diploma from some reputable kindergarten teachers' institute, or pass such examination on kindergarten work as the kindergarten department of the state normal school may direct."

Candidate must pass a written examination in each of the following branches with an average of 90 per cent.; no branch below 70 per cent.:

History and Philosophy of Education
Psychology
Philosophy
History
Science and Art of the Kindergarten

RULES GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES FOR THE STATE TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

The blank form sent from the state superintendent's office must be filled out by the teacher and filed with the county superintendent.

The course must be practically completed before the application for a state teachers' reading circle certificate will be considered.

The county superintendent will certify to the state superintendent the names of those entitled to consideration.

All names must be sent to the state superintendent's office before April 20th.

COMPLIMENTARY STATE DIPLOMAS ISSUED.

1907.

Smith, George W.....Fowler, Colo.

1908.

None.

QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR STATE DIPLOMAS.

DENVER, COLO., AUGUST 20, 21 AND 22, 1908.

KATHERINE L. CRAIG,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FIRST DAY, A. M.

ALGEBRA.

(Answer any eight of the questions.)

- Factor: (a) $12y + x^2 - 9y^2 - 4$
(b) $27a^3 + 343b^3$
- Simplify: (a) $(-128)^{\frac{3}{7}}$
(b) $\sqrt{2/5} \div \sqrt[3]{4/25}$

STATE EXAMINATIONS.

3. Solve and check *graphically*:

$$5x - 3y = 19$$

$$7x + 4y = 2$$

4. Simplify: $\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + x}}}$

$$\frac{1}{1 + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + x}$$

5. Solve: $\sqrt{3x-2} - 5\sqrt{3x-2} = -6$

6. Given $0.2x = 3$ find the value of x if $\log 2 = 0.3010$ and $\log 3 = 0.4771$.

7. Expand into a series of four terms $\sqrt{1-x}$. (a) by evolution; (b) by the binomial theorem.

8. A body moves 12 ft. the first second and in each succeeding second $\frac{5}{8}$ as far as in the preceding second, until it comes to rest. How far will it have moved?

9. If the illumination from a source of light varies inversely as the square of the distance, how much farther from a candle must a book, which is now 15 inches off, be removed, so that it may receive just one-third as much light?

10. A rectangular field contains $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. If its length were decreased by 4 rods and its width by 1 rod, its area would be less by an acre. Find its length.

BOTANY.

1. How are plants primarily different from animals?

2. Of what parts does a seed like that of a bean consist, and what becomes of each in the germination and growth of such a seed? Illustrate with annotated sketches.

3. Give the morphology of the edible parts of the following as they occur in the markets: Onion, potato, cabbage, parsnip, celery, asparagus, pea, string bean, cauliflower, cress.

4. Give three different functions of roots, with examples. How may roots and stems be distinguished?

5. In how many ways may the age of tree branches be told? Discuss the growth of a branch like that of the cottonwood tree, using annotated sketches to show markings, scars and other external records of the process.

6. How may simple and compound leaves be distinguished? What are the special adaptations of leaf-mosaics and leaf rosettes?

7. Name the essential parts of flowers: the accessory parts.

8. Distinguish between pollination, fertilization; hybridization, crossing.

9. What is ecology? Give the principal factors influencing the formation of plant societies.

10. Briefly discuss the course of water in a plant like the apple tree, using diagrams where desirable.

11. Discuss photosynthesis and its relation to plant growth.

12. Name ten species of trees, suitable for shade, that are adapted to conditions similar to those at Denver. Name five species of trees native to Colorado.

FIRST DAY, P. M.

LITERATURE.

1. What thought is contained in Emerson's essay on "Circles?"

2. Who wrote "Tales of the Alhambra?" What furnished the thought?

3. Give a brief outline for the study of "The Tempest?"

STATE EXAMINATIONS.

4. Name ten American literary masters.
5. Define foot, line, stanza. What is an ode, lyric, eple, sonnet? Give example of each.

PSYCHOLOGY.

1. Contrast induction and deduction. Who provided his successors with the general principles of deduction?
2. Judgment, when expressed in language, is called what by grammarians? By logicians? Distinguish between false judgment and a falsehood.
3. Discuss securing attention, nature, kinds, effects, etc.
4. Discuss the bible as a pedagogical masterpiece.
5. Define perception; state the kinds of perception and discuss each.
6. The use of psychology for the teacher is classified under how many heads? State each.
7. Define imagination. State the functions of imagination. What are the two factors in imagination? How can the imagination be improved?
8. What is the value of advice?
9. What examples have you observed in children's plays showing a love for dramatic representation? What handicrafts are the most suitable for children of the high school grades?
10. How is psychology related to pedagogy?

GENERAL HISTORY.

1. What facts show the state of civilization among the Britains in the time of Cæsar? Contrast this with the Roman civilization.
2. Distinguish savage, barbarous, semi-civilized, civilized nations.
3. Compare the christianizing of the Anglo-Saxons with that of the Irish; that of the Britains.
4. Compare the literature of Anne's time with that of the Elizabethan age.
5. Who are the following persons and how associated with history: Lord Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Tsi An, Victor Hugo, Admiral Schley?
6. What advantages does the British Cabinet have over the American?
7. Outline a lesson on the history of a nation, and state the factors which you make the basis of your arrangement.
8. What changes did Cromwell make in the government of England? How did his rule affect American colonization?
9. State the cause of the Hawaiian revolution.
10. State five important changes of the past century.

SECOND DAY, A. M.

GEOMETRY.

1. Define: Geometry; plane, surface and solid.
2. Define: Line, curved line, broken line; angle; perpendicular.
3. Prove: If one straight line intersects another straight line, the vertical angles are equal.
4. Construct a parallelogram when two sides and the included angle are given.
5. The sum of the squares of two legs of a right triangle is equal to the square of the hypotenuse.
6. Prove: The area of a trapezoid is equal to half the sum of its bases multiplied by the altitude.
7. Do you think that a course in inventional geometry or elementary geometrical drawing should be given before the formal study of geometry? Defend your opinion carefully.
8. Define: Dihedral angle; polyhedral angle; polyhedron; prism; pyramid; cylinder; sphere.

STATE EXAMINATIONS.

GEOLOGY.

1. State briefly the accepted theory explaining the eruption of geysers.
2. Define: (1) Syncline; (2) concretion; (3) igneous rock; (4) drift; (5) peneplain.
3. (a) What is a reverse fault?
(b) How is a reverse fault produced?
4. Name (5) five peculiar features characteristic of stratified rocks which have been deposited in shallow water or on benches.
5. How may a coast that is emerging from the sea be distinguished from one that is sinking beneath the water? Assume that the movement is too slow to see or measure.

MINERALOGY.

1. Give the scale of hardness.
(b) How hard must a mineral be to resist scratching by (1) a knife and (2) a finger nail?
2. Define: (1) cleavage; (2) streak; (3) lustre; (4) amorphous; (5) sectile.
3. Describe quartz and name and describe as many varieties as you can remember.
4. Give the composition of the following: (1) hematite; (2) malachite; (3) diamond; (4) argentite; (5) barite.
5. How may the following minerals be identified? (1) gypsum; (2) galena; (3) orthoclase; (4) muscovite; (5) hornblende.

SECOND DAY, P. M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Outline the industrial expansion in the United States.
2. What is the relation between Utility and Value?
3. Discuss the theory of Value.
4. Discuss exchange—Foreign and Domestic.
5. Outline a good plan for economic reform.
6. Discuss Capitalistic Monopolies or Trusts in the United States, their development and control.

LOGIC.

(Write on seven questions.)

1. Write a brief sketch of the history of Logic, naming the philosophers who have developed it most.
2. Write a short paper on the *concept* defining the kinds of concept.
3. What are the distinctive features of the hypothetical Judgment? What is its relation to the categorical judgment?
4. What is meant by the quantification of propositions? Give examples.
5. Explain with examples the difference between formal and material fallacies.
6. In the methods of science what is the meaning of the terms *law*, *hypothesis*, *experiment*?
7. What is a *science*? What is the *scientific* conception of the world? What other conceptions of the world are possible?
8. Compare *reasoning by syllogisms*, with *reasoning by observation and generalization*, showing the *strength* and *weakness* of each method.

GERMAN EXAMINATION.

1. Translate: Diese Pension (boarding-house) lag an einem Garten. In der Mitte desselben waren Blumenbeete, Springbrunnen und einige Bäume. Frau Brown war von der idyllischen Ruhe so entzückt, dass sie gleich sagte: "Hier wollen wir bleiben." Sie war um so erfeutet, als

STATE EXAMINATIONS.

sie die liebenswürdige kleine Dame sah, die ihnen die Tür aufmachte und ein herzliches "Guten Morgen" wünschte. Sie lud Browns in die Wohnstube ein, die ja lange nicht so elegant und modern aussah, wie die in der andern Pension. Überhaupt war die ganze Atmosphäre so heimisch und gemüthlich und die kleine Dame so mütterlich. Dieses dachte Frau Brown bei sich, als Frau Klein den Empfehlungsbrief, den Herr Brown, ihr übergeben hatte, mit freudigem Gesicht las.

2. Give the principal parts of the following strong (irregular) verbs: Liegen, schreiben, sehen, essen, nehmen, bringen, wachsen, sterben, stehen, ziehen.

3. Give genitive singular and nominative plural of the following nouns: Der Bruder, die Mutter, die Schwester, der Wald, das Gebäude, der Gefährte, das Mädchen, die Betrubnis.

4. Inflect (singular and plural) of: Our good father, this high (hoch) mountain (der berg), small (klein) man (der Mann).

5 to 9. Translate into German: (a) He has come with his sister, but without his brother. (b) He held the book in his hand. (c) If I were rich, I would buy a large house with a beautiful garden. (d) The boy, whose brother is sick, was not in (the) school today.

10. Name three German authors, with their approximate dates, and their most famous works.

THIRD DAY, A. M.

PHYSICS.

1. What is Energy? Explain the law of Conservation of energy.

2. Where is the point of application of the resultant of two equal parallel forces acting in opposite directions, not in the same straight line? Why?

3. Derive the formula for distance passed over by a freely falling body in the n th second.

4. Show that the mechanical advantage of a compound machine is the product of the mechanical advantages of its several parts.

5. If water weighs 62.4 pounds per cubic foot, what is (a) the pressure per sq. in. in the bottom of a cylindrical tank 5 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. high? (b) What is the total pressure on the sides?

6. A liter of gas is confined in a metal cylinder under standard conditions. What is the pressure in cm. of mercury per sq. cm., when the cylinder and contents are heated to 500 degrees C? What is the pressure in dynes per sq. cm.?

7. Ten cells are grouped in two parallel groups of 5 cells in a series. The resistance of each cell is .1 ohm and the E. M. P. 2 volts; what current flows through an external resistance of .25 ohm?

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define oxidation, reduction, valence, ion, atom, molecule, oxide, element, chemical compound, atomic weight.

2. Give the law of constant proportion.
Give the law of multiple proportion.

3. How is oxygen prepared in the laboratory?
How is hydrogen prepared in the laboratory?

4. Name the following: Kno_3 , Kno_2 , KClO , KCIO_4 , As_2O_3 .

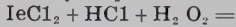
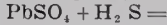
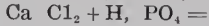
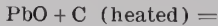
Write formulas for the following: Potassium chlorate, hydrogen peroxide, sodium dichromate, ozone, marsh gas.

5. Perfectly dry hydrofluoric acid may be kept in glass bottles, but if moisture be introduced the bottles are destroyed. Explain.

6. Give some commercial uses of chlorine.

STATE EXAMINATIONS.

7. Complete the following reactions, supplying the proper coefficients:



8. How many volumes each of hydrogen and nitrogen will be made by the decomposition of ten volumes of ammonia gas?

9. Why are the weights of equal volumes of gases proportional to their molecular weights?

10. Define specific heat.

ASTRONOMY.

1. Make a drawing of the Solar System, naming all planets.

2. What is the probable origin of Meteors.

3. Discuss (a) Eclipses of Sun. (b) Eclipses of Moon.

4. How did Roemer determine the velocity of light? (Accompany your answer with a drawing.)

5. Discuss Fraunhofer's study of the Solar Spectrum and state its bearing commercially upon the world today.

6. What are moons, and what effect, if any, have they upon the solar system?

7. State the laws of planetary motion.

THIRD DAY, P. M.

PEDAGOGY.

1. What is dynamic education? What is its psychological basis?

2. To what extent, if any, should vocational education be made a part of the public school system? Why?

3. Should the public school aim at promoting the religious education of children? If so, how?

4. By what different methods may a "recitation" be conducted? Estimate the value of each.

5. What principles would guide you in planning a public school course in history or geography?

6. How does nature-study differ from elementary science? Discuss the value of the former.

7. How would you help a pupil to get into the spirit of a piece he is reading? What importance do you attach to dramatic representation in school work?

8. What are the characteristics of the period of adolescence? Indicate certain definite ways in which these should influence the work of secondary education.

FRENCH.

1. Translate: Le Maréchal Lefebvre avait un camarade de régiment qui vint le voir un jour et qui admirait, non sans un sentiment d'envie, son bel hôtel, ses belles voitures, sa nombreuse livrée, ses magnifiques appartements, tout le train enfin d'un grand dignitaire de l'empire. "Il faut avouer, lui dit-il, que tu es bien heureux, et que le ciel te bien traite!" "Veux-tu, lui répondit le maréchal, avoir tout cela?" "Où, certainement." "La chose est très simple: tu vas descendre dans la cour de mon hôtel; je mettrai à chaque fenêtre deux soldats qui tireront sur toi. Si tu écappes aux balles, je te donnerai tout ce que tu m'envies. C'est comme cela que je l'ai obtenu."

2. Write in full (1) the present indicative of avait, (2) the imperfect indicative of vint, (3) the future of voir, (4) the past definite of admirait, (5) the conditional of faut.

STATE EXAMINATIONS.

3. (a) Give rules for the position of object pronouns.
(b) Give rules for the agreement of past participles used with *être* and with *avoir*.
4. Put into French:
 - (1) I have bread and butter every day.
 - (2) How long have you been in Colorado, my dear friend?
 - (3) Which of your sisters has gone away?
 - (4) I shall leave for Paris the twenty-fifth of November, nineteen hundred and seven.
 - (5) How tired we are tonight! We have worked a great deal today.
5. Mention three of the greatest French writers of the 17th century, telling briefly what you know of them, and mentioning at least one work of each.

LATIN.

1. Translate:

In eo concilio Cingetorigen, alterius principem factionis, generum suum, quem supra demonstravimus Cæsaris secutum fidem ab eo non discessisse, hostem iudicat bonaque eius publicat. His rebus confectis in concilio pronuntiat, accessitum se a Senonibus et Carnutibus aliisque compluribus Galliae civitatibus; huc iturum per fines Remorum eorumque agros populaturum ac, prius quam id faciat, castra Lableni oppugnaturum. Quae fieri velit, praecipit.

- (a) Explain mood: *iturum* (line 6); *velit* (line 8); *faciat* (line 7).
 - (b) Decline: *rebus*; *principem*; *quae*.
(c) Give principal parts of *praecipit* (line 8).
 - (d) Explain the construction: *generum* (line 2); *rebus* (line 4); *civitatibus* (line 6).
- #### 2. Translate into Latin:
- (a) Our men pursued the enemy until they killed many thousand.
 - (b) If the enterprise (*res*) is difficult, they will use new plans.
 - (c) The commander ought to be more severe.
 - (d) They were persuaded to advance.
 - (e) If they should try to cross, the army would oppose them.
 - (f) The king responded that they would not make war upon the Helvetians.
 - (g) While they delayed, the enemy were advancing.

REPORT OF THE THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA

STATE OF COLORADO. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Denver, Colorado, April 27, 1907.

To the County Superintendents:

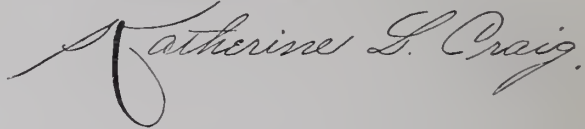
House Concurrent Resolution No. 16, enacted by the last General Assembly, requires that patriotic exercises be conducted in the public schools of the state May 13th, 1907.

THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF LANDING OF ENGLISH.

This will be the three hundredth anniversary of the first landing of the English in America, an event which marks a great epoch in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race and of our country.

I, therefore, earnestly request that you kindly urge the teachers in your county to observe the day as designated, and make a report to you, from which you will compile a report for this office which will be placed upon the annals of The Society of the Colonial Dames in America.

Respectfully yours,



MAY 13, 1907.

ARCHULETA COUNTY.

The three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English in America was celebrated in Districts One, Two, Four, Five and Nine with recitations, readings and historical talks. The exercises in Pagosa Springs were particularly patriotic. The U. S. flag was in evidence on the occasion.

BACA COUNTY.

The three hundredth anniversary of the English landing was celebrated as follows:

Number of schools in session2
Number of schools celebrated day with appropriate programs..2

BENT COUNTY.

I have to report that the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English in America was not celebrated in Bent county, as most of the schools were closed and examinations were being held in the few that were still in session. An effort was made to have the event celebrated, but it was not accomplished.

BOULDER COUNTY.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the observance by the public schools of Boulder county, May 13, 1907, of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English in America.

Although the circumstances rendered it impossible for me to notify our teachers, until within a few days prior thereto, that they would be expected to observe this occasion, and notwithstanding the fact that many of our schools were already closed, considerable interest was manifested in the observance of this anniversary. This was notably true in the city schools of

Boulder, where special programs, consisting of appropriate addresses and music, were well carried out.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

The anniversary of the landing of the English in America was observed in only three or four of our larger schools by historical exercises and readings.

COSTILLA COUNTY.

The day, as designated, was observed in the public schools of this county by the reading of addresses, singing of patriotic songs, and recitations of selections appropriate to the circumstance, such as "Coming of the English," "How Our Country was 300 Years Ago," etc.

CUSTER COUNTY.

Not one school reported. I will report what was done at the school I visited on that anniversary day.

Previously there had been a reward offered to the members of the 7th and 8th grades of this particular school for the one presenting the best colored map of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia.

With maps before us, for one hour we reviewed the leading events in the history of Virginia, locating and discussing all the places of historic interest.

DELTA COUNTY.

All the schools of Delta county, then in session, observed May 13th with patriotic exercises consisting of recitations, readings, quotations and songs appropriate for the event commemorated. Several hundred children took part. The teachers entered into the spirit of the occasion and gave interesting talks concerning the first English settlement and Colonial days.

DENVER COUNTY.

Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution No. 16, enacted by the last General Assembly, patriotic exercises were conducted in all the schools of the City and County of Denver, May 13th, 1907. Appropriate songs and recitations were given by the pupils and interesting and instructive talks on the history of Virginia, including the early settlement of Jamestown, by the teachers and principals.

DOLORES COUNTY.

The three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English was celebrated in the Rico schools, also the school at Dunton, in Dolores county, by a very interesting talk by the teacher and some readings, poems and songs.

EAGLE COUNTY.

Many of the schools had closed before the 13th of May. In those that were still in session the teachers and pupils were busy, either preparing for closing exercises or having examinations. As a consequence they were unable to prepare a special program for the occasion, but all the teachers responded to the request by observing the day in some manner.

In looking over the letters from the various schools I find the day was observed in the following different ways: Special history lessons touching on this period of our history, patriotic songs, readings, stories and essays.

ELBERT COUNTY.

The three hundredth anniversary of the first landing of the English in America was observed by two schools in this county, as per your request.

Special program commemorative of that period observed by two schools mentioned. Most of the schools in the county were closed by May 13th.

EL PASO COUNTY.

The landing of the English in America was celebrated quite generally. In the schools in the city members of the patriotic orders gave addresses and flags were displayed. In the rural schools similar exercises were conducted by the teachers, and in one instance, in district No. 36, the day was celebrated by a flag raising. The W. R. C. of this city presented a beautiful flag to district No. 28.

FREMONT COUNTY.

All schools observed Jamestown Day (those that were in session) by songs, recitations or talks appropriate to the day.

HINSDALE COUNTY.

District No. 1 gave the entertainment into the hands of the twelfth grade and they arranged for songs, recitations and short speeches appropriate to the anniversary.

District No. 4 had but four pupils in attendance, but each recited and the teacher and visitors talked about a few of the improvements made since then, and other topics bearing on the same progress.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The anniversary of the landing of the English in America was not observed by any of the schools of this county, except by displaying the flag.

KIOWA COUNTY.

Relative to the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English in America our schools were nearly all closed



HALE SCIENTIFIC BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

when this matter was brought to my attention by Miss Craig. However, those schools in session observed the day with special history lesson and discussions upon the advantage of a National Peace Movement.

KIT CARSON COUNTY.

The three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English in America was celebrated in but one school—the Burlington school—and in that by the teachers reading and talking to the pupils, as there was little time in which to prepare a program.

The schools of the county were all closed with the exception of two or three.

LAKE COUNTY.

Exercises consisting of patriotic recitations, songs and historical stories were held in all the schools of the county on May 13, 1907. The aim sought was not only to call attention to a great event in the history of our country, but also to kindle the fire of patriotism in the hearts of the rising generation.

LA PLATA COUNTY.

All the schools that were in session were notified, and all had at least fifteen-minute exercises except District 9.

PROGRAM OF ONE OF THE RURAL SCHOOLS.

Talk—"Why We Observe This Day."

"Salutation to the Flag".....By the School

"A Number Problem in Verse".....By First Grade Pupils

"Our Country's Heroes".....By Fifth Grade Pupils

"The Lark".....By Freddie Harrison

Reading—"In Springtime".....By Julia Harrigan

Reading—"Why We Should Smile".....By Eulalia Johnson

Reading—"Little by Little".....By Harry Rowe

Reading—"How He Saved St. Michael's."

Song—"America".....By the School

MESA COUNTY.

The three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English in America was observed by some schools, several being closed for the year. In many of the grades teachers and pupils discussed the great event, and pupils wrote compositions.

MINERAL COUNTY.

Several of the schools in this county closed for the summer prior to May 13. In those schools which were still in session the day was observed with readings and discussions on the subject, and patriotic exercises in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English at Jamestown.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY.

On the 13th inst. appropriate exercises were held in the schools that were in session. The exercises consisted of patriotic songs, contrasting the characters of Puritan and cavalier, the progress of the last three hundred years, and the import of the Jamestown Exposition.

MONTROSE COUNTY.

Two schools only were in session at the time of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English in America, but they celebrated by exercises consisting of recitations, historical essays and patriotic songs, and for several days previous to the 13th had talks on the subject to thoroughly bring the whole subject before the pupils.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

The report for the observance of the anniversary of the landing of the English is very brief.

The Holyoke school teachers talked to the children during opening exercise period upon the historical facts and the Jamestown celebration.

Many of the schools were taking the final examinations at the time, and teachers report no program except talks.

PITKIN COUNTY.

Exercises were conducted in every school which was in session in Pitkin county of Patriots' Day. The exercises were in the form of readings, talks, recitations and singing of patriotic songs.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY.

The above anniversary was celebrated by all schools in Rio Grande county that were in session at the date set, and the day was observed by programs of different kinds bearing on the colonization of America by the English, etc., and by talks by teachers and citizens.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

For ten days preceding this date ten minutes were spent each day in the lower grades reading or telling stories about the settlement in Virginia.

The higher grades took it up with their history and language work.

On May 13 each room and school in the county gave a short program, dwelling especially on the settlement of Jamestown. The higher grades enjoyed lectures by two ministers.

The primary grades dramatized many of their stories, Pocahontas and John Smith being the favorites.

Charcoal maps of Virginia were drawn, in several grades, placing thereon the site of the exposition, the monument that marks the first landing of the English in America.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

The three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English in America was followed out with great success. The rural schools took up reading selections pertaining to it, also teachers spoke of the same.

The principal of our town school gave a very interesting talk.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

As the teachers and pupils were rather crowded with work for final examinations and last day exercises (schools close May 26), they could not spare the time to prepare a program for May 13.

Some of the teachers gave the pupils a little talk about the day.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

On the 13th of May exercises were held in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English in America. The program consisted of songs, recitations and story telling about how the English came here and what they did.

WELD COUNTY.

Your letter recommending a general observance of May 13, 1907, as the tri-centennial of the founding of Jamestown was sent to all my teachers whose schools were still in session, with a cordial word of approval and endorsement of the suggestion from the county superintendent.

Largely owing to the meagerness of the time for preparation, and to the further fact that the teachers were greatly engrossed with the mass of detail incident to the near approach of the closing time of the year, the nature of the exercises commemorating the anniversary were mainly of a general and impromptu character.

In two schools appropriate compositions were presented.

In three schools patriotic stories were told by pupils.

In seven schools historic readings by pupils.

In seven schools historic recitations by pupils.

In eight schools talks on historic incidents by teachers or pupils.

In ten schools patriotic songs were rendered by pupils.

Most teachers manifested a desire to make use of the occasion to inculcate lessons of patriotism and civic righteousness.

KITCHEN AND FLOWER GARDENING

STATEMENT.

The kitchen and flower gardening, which was introduced into the public schools by Katherine L. Craig, state superintendent of public instruction, has assumed vast proportions. It is unusual to find a school, either in the city or country, that does not have a kitchen garden or window boxes, or studies in elementary agriculture. That this work has proven profitable is made manifest in the enthusiasm and willingness with which it is undertaken.

Pupils are encouraged in planting a garden by being permitted to reap the fruits of their efforts. The educational value is of untold worth, since it is obtained through practical training.

The State Normal school emphasizes the importance of nature study work through kitchen gardens. Special lessons are given upon the plants grown in the school gardens, and upon any incidental plants or animals connected with them, such as weeds, insect pests, birds, etc.

The following is the course of study as given by the State Normal school:

(As followed by each grade.)

I. *Lessons with Animals*—

1. Domestic animals.
2. Birds.
3. Mammals.
4. Fishes.
5. Insects.
6. Miscellaneous animals.
7. Special work—as outlined and as selected and approved.

II. *Lessons with Plants*—

1. Spring flowers.
2. Fall flowers.
3. School garden work.
 - (a) Vegetables. Rear and study.
 - (b) Sweet herbs. Rear and study.
 - (c) Flowers. Rear and study.
 - (d) Trees. Rear and study.
 - (e) Fruits. Rear and study.
 - (f) Shrubs. Rear and study.
4. Flowerless plants. Study as outlined.
5. Special work—as outlined and as selected and approved.

III. *Special and Additional Work*—not comprehended above.

The *Results* of the nature study work hoped for, and that it is expected will be realized from the course, are: (1) a wide ac-

THIRD AND FOURTH GRADE NATURE STUDY AT THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, GREELEY, COLORADO.



quaintance (comparatively) with plants and animals, both wild and domestic; (2) a deep and active *interest* in "seeing and doing" along the lines touched upon in the course; (3) a large stock of fundamental knowledge necessary to a proper understanding of present day problems; (4) loving and sympathetic contact with nature, resulting in a broader and deeper life.

STATE OF COLORADO. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Denver, Colorado, April 10, 1907.

To the County Superintendents:

I am sending by this mail seeds for distribution to the different schools that are planning for kitchen gardens. I trust that you will urge upon your teachers the necessity of planting these gardens and reporting the same to your office.

Respectfully yours,

KATHERINE L. CRAIG,
Superintendent.

COLORADO CONFERENCE OF NORMAL INSTITUTE CONDUCTORS, INSTRUCTORS AND SUPERINTENDENTS

The first Colorado Conference of Normal Institute Conductors, Instructors and Superintendents held in the State of Colorado, convened in the Senate Chamber April 2, 3 and 4, 1908.

The Conference was called to order by Katherine L. Craig, superintendent of public instruction, to be continued for three days.

It was the consensus of opinion by the Conference that the work of the Normal Institute Conductors should not be based upon the text book nor upon academic training, but upon the higher plane of inspiration, broad vision and deep expectancy.

The following Constitution was adopted by the organization:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

The name of this Association shall be The Colorado Conference of Normal Institute Conductors, Instructors and Superintendents.

ARTICLE II.

Purpose.

The purpose of this Conference shall be the discussion of the problems of the improvement of the character and efficiency

of the teaching body, especially through institutes, summer and extension courses, reading courses and certificate regulations.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

Section 1. The members of this Association shall be of two classes, (a) ex-officio; (b) elected.

Section 2. The ex-officio members shall be the state superintendent of public instruction during term of office; all county superintendents during term of office; the city superintendents in districts of the first class, during terms of office; licensed institute conductors during terms licenses are in force; the presidents of the state-supported institutions of higher education, and of Colorado College and Denver University; and three members from each of these faculties to be named in the case of each faculty by its president.

Section 3. The elected members shall be any persons other than those specified above, interested in education, who may be nominated to and elected by the executive committee, provided that this class of members shall not in any case exceed in number one-fifth of the total membership.

Section 4. Whenever in the judgment of the executive committee a member's reputation shall have become such as to discredit the teachers' calling, such member shall be suspended by said executive committee until such time as his reputation shall be cleared of reproach. The responsibility for this clearing shall not be upon said committee.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a president, three vice presidents and a secretary-treasurer, the five to constitute the executive committee of this Association.

Section 2. The state superintendent of public instruction shall be ex-officio president of the Association.

Section 3. The vice-presidents shall be nominated and elected by written ballot. At the first election the person receiving the highest number of votes (amounting to more than one-half the number of persons voting) shall be the First Vice President. The person receiving the next highest number of votes (amounting to more than one-half the number of persons voting) shall be the Second Vice President. The person receiving the next largest number of votes (amounting to more than one-half the number of persons voting) shall be the Third Vice President.

Section 4. The First Vice President as determined by the first election shall hold office for three years. The Second Vice President as determined by the same election shall hold office

for two years. The Third Vice President as determined by the same election shall hold office for one year. With the expiration of the term of the First Vice President, the Second Vice President shall become First Vice President and the Third Vice President shall become Second Vice President; and thereafter this rotation shall be regular. A Third Vice President shall be nominated and elected each year by written ballot.

Section 5. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be selected by the President and Vice Presidents and shall hold office during their pleasure.

ARTICLE V.

Dues.

The dues for membership in this Association shall be twenty-five cents per annum.

ARTICLE VI.

Meetings.

This Association shall hold two meetings each year, one in connection with the State Teachers' Association, the other at some time in the spring, to be determined by the Executive Committee.

The following resolutions presented by Dr. Snyder were read and adopted:

"Resolved, That the Colorado Conference of Institute Conductors, Instructors and Superintendents congratulate themselves on having an opportunity to attend this institute conference and receive inspiration and instruction for the conduct of their institutes, and that they extend their earnest thanks to the State Superintendent and the members of the committee for their interest and effort in bringing them together, and for the provision of the excellent program.

That they go away with the fixed determination to make the institutes richer, more interesting and profitable than ever before.

That the conductors, instructors and county superintendents commend the State Superintendent, Miss Katherine L. Craig, for the prompt and efficient way in which the business of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction is conducted, and for her zealous and intelligent effort in the promotion of the educational interests of the state."

The Art Committee offered the following resolution, which was duly adopted:

"Resolved, That the Colorado Conference of Institute Conductors, Instructors and Superintendents believe that the move for a better art instruction in the public schools as advocated by the State Federation of Women's Clubs is highly commendable, and would recommend that as far as possible the spirit of the movement be carried into effect."

The election of officers was the next order of business, and upon a vote by ballot the following persons were elected:

First Vice President.....Prof. F. E. Thompson

Second Vice President.....Prof. W. G. Chambers

Third Vice President.....Mrs. Florence M. Stote

Mrs. Ida Kruse-McFarlane was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

The meeting adjourned to convene again during the spring vacation in 1909.

**PROGRAM STATE CONFERENCE OF NORMAL INSTITUTE
CONDUCTORS, INSTRUCTORS AND COUNTY
SUPERINTENDENTS.**

DENVER, 1908.

CONDUCTORS' COUNCIL,

THURSDAY, 9:30 A. M.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL THEORY.

Fundamental Principles—An informal discussion to be led by Prof. Will Grant Chambers, of the State Normal School.

EDUCATIONAL VALUES.

THURSDAY, 2:00 P. M.

An informal discussion to be led by Prof. F. E. THOMPSON, of the State University of Colorado.

LECTURERS.

THURSDAY, 8:00 P. M.

DR. JAMES H. BAKER.....Pres. State University

DR. Z. X. SNYDER.....Pres. State Normal School

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, 9:30 A. M.

Educational Theory in Moral Training—

Supt. M. F. Miller, Fort Collins

Educational Theory in Primary Methods—

Mrs. Sanford Bell, Denver

Educational Theory in the Teaching of History—

Prof. G. R. Miller, State Normal School

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

FRIDAY, 2:00 P. M.

Chief Aims in History Teaching—

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, University of Denver

The Essentials of Geography—

Supt. J. P. Treat, Trinidad Public Schools

Vocational Possibilities of the Elementary Curriculum—

Prof. W. H. Olin, Colorado Agricultural College

Manual Arts in the Elementary School—

C. Valentine Kirby, Denver Manual Training High School

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

RECEPTION 8:00 P. M.

Department of Supt. of Public Instruction.

INSTITUTE PROBLEMS.

SATURDAY, 9:30 A. M.

Academic Work *versus* Professional Work in the Institute—

Dr. Sanford Bell, Denver

Methods of Conducting Recitations—

Supt. M. F. Miller, Fort Collins Public Schools

Some Categorical Imperatives—

Supt. Milton C. Potter, Idaho Springs Public Schools

Has the Institute Work a Definite Aim?—

Prof. A. J. Floyd, Trinidad

Teachers' Needs at Institutes—

Mrs. Florence M. Stote, County Supt. of Schools,
El Paso Co., Colorado Springs.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

COMMITTEE.

KATHERINE L. CRAIG, *Chairman*,
State Supt. of Public Inst.

Prof. WILL GRANT CHAMBERS
Prof. F. E. THOMPSON

Denver, Colo., Oct. 3, 1908.

To the Educational Council:

The committee, consisting of Katherine L. Craig, superintendent of public instruction, Dr. Z. X. Snyder and Mr. D. R. Hatch, begs leave to submit the following report on Normal Institute work:

CONDUCTORS.

In order to eliminate much contention and unwise selections, it was considered advisable to appoint a general committee for the purpose of conferring with the several Normal Institute committees regarding the appointment of conductors.

The plan determined upon was that all applicants must submit their applications to the general committee, consisting of the five officers of the Colorado Conference of Institute Conductors, Instructors and Superintendents, this committee to confer with the local committee and make such recommendations as they deem advisable.

INSTRUCTORS.

After conferring with the officers of the Colorado Conference of Institute Conductors, Instructors and Superintendents, it was agreed that the selection of instructors for the different county institutes should not be made by the committee until a conductor

had been appointed by the committee, and that there should be a conference with the conductor as to the corps of instructors to be appointed, the purpose being to strengthen the work in the institute by co-operation of the instructors with that of the conductor.

It was also agreed that no applicant should be given an appointment as an instructor unless qualified by practical experience or special training for the work, since all teachers do not possess the qualifications required for instructing teachers.

It is the opinion of this committee that these suggested changes will tend to unify the work in the Normal Institutes, therefore we ask the advice and co-operation of the Educational Council.

KATHERINE L. CRAIG,
DR. Z. X. SNYDER,
D. R. HATCH,

Committee.

NORMAL INSTITUTES

1907.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

The annual session of the normal institute of district No. 1 was held in Brnsh, July 29th to August 8th, 1907. The attendance was excellent and the work taken up was helpful in every respect. The corps of instructors was strong and we feel fortunate to have secured their services, Prof. M. E. Miller being conductor, assisted by Prof. D. M. Cameron of Fort Morgan and Miss Dora Ladd of Greeley Normal.

The lecturers were Supt. Katherine L. Craig, Prof. Thomas and Prof. Miller.

The most noticeable feature was the enthusiasm of instructors and teachers.

Total enrollment	101
Total receipts	\$491.75
Total disbursements	387.79
	\$103.96
Balance	\$103.96

DISTRICT NO. 2.

The normal institute was conducted by Supt. Geo. W. Loomis of Pueblo, who was ably assisted by Supt. M. C. Potter of Idaho Springs, and Miss Bess Eleanor Foster of Des Moines, Iowa. Prof. F. E. Ellsworth of Denver had charge of the work in music.

At no time within my knowledge has there been quite the enthusiastic interest shown in all departments of our institute as

was manifested this year, while the enrollment (226) was far in excess of that of any previous year.

No special lectures were arranged for to be delivered during the regular hours of the normal institute, but by a special arrangement with the Colorado Chautauqua management our members were admitted to two courses of five lectures each. These were afternoon lectures, the first five by Prof. Newton N. Riddell; the second by Dr. G. Stanley Hall. However, there was one address before the normal institute by Prof. Thomas, and there were a few attractions in the form of special readings and music. But the institute work itself may be aptly compared to the "One-Hoss Shay." Every part seemed equally strong. Supt. Loomis was a daily inspiration to the teachers in his special lines of work; Supt. Potter held his classes in civics and history spellbound, while Miss Foster, with her pleasing personality, and her practical primary methods, captivated all.

There have been so many less remote duties calling for my attention that I have entertained no definite plans materially differing from those executed this year.

Total enrollment	226
Total receipts	\$1,163.28
Total disbursements	579.15
	—————
Balance	\$ 584.13

DISTRICT NO. 3.

The third district normal institute, comprising the counties of Adams, Arapahoe and the city and county of Denver, was held at Denver June 10th to 21st.

The normal institute course of study was made the basis of instruction. The course was an entirely elective one, with the exception of psychology. The committee felt that every one should take the lectures on this subject, and therefore made it a requisite for credits.

An innovation which a great many of the teachers seemed to appreciate was the opportunity given them to confer individually with the various instructors, at specified times, outside the regular lecture periods.

A list of those who constituted the teaching staff and the subjects they presented will give an idea of the character and scope of the work:

- Dr. Sanford Bell, psychology, literature.
- Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, history, civics, physiology.
- Milton C. Potter, grammar, physiography, reading.
- M. E. Eagleton, arithmetic, school law.
- Adelaide Parsons, methods in primary work.
- C. Valentine Kirby, drawing, nature study, manual training.
- Cecelia R. Berry, music.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The enthusiasm shown by instructors and teachers alike was most gratifying. The eager need of the progressive teachers to avail themselves of every opportunity for extra training was evidence that they appreciated the need of constant growth. Very few undertakings, new in character, were attempted. No definite plans for the coming year have been made.

The lecturers were Supt. Katherine L. Craig, Prof. W. H. Olin, Dr. Bell, Miss Eleanor Davidson, Prof. W. R. Thomas.

Total enrollment	305
Total receipts	\$1,141.33
Total disbursements	1,128.80
Balance	\$ 12.53

DISTRICT NO. 4.

This district, which includes the counties of Jefferson, Clear Creek and Gilpin, held its normal institute session at Golden June 3d to 15th.

The instructors were Dr. D. E. Phillips, J. W. Ellison, Dora Ladd, Cecelia Ray Berry and Charlotte E. Cooper. The lecturers were Supt. Katherine L. Craig, Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Dr. Thomas.

Total enrollment	152
Total receipts	\$ 870.35
Total disbursements	666.01
Balance	\$ 204.34

DISTRICT NO. 5.

The session of the fifth institute district held in Colorado Springs July 29th to August 9th was said to be one of the best of recent years. Dr. Bell, as conductor, gave morning lectures on Educational Psychology and afternoon lectures on Literary Interpretation. He gave, also, one evening lecture, The Man of Genius. Mr. Dubach gave ten lectures on American History in addition to his regular work in history, civics and school law. Miss Carson's primary methods were an inspiration to the teachers of the county. Mr. Kirby made a friend of every one, and more than lived up to his reputation. Mr. Eagleton's work was very satisfactory, and Miss Little is sure to be a favorite in normal institute work in the statē. Miss Craig, Dr. Slocum, Dr. Wilkinson, treasurer of the N. E. A., Dr. Thomas and others gave us most interesting addresses.

The social side was not neglected. The members of the normal institute were given a reception and musicale in the high school building. They also spent a very pleasant afternoon with Dr. and Mrs. Slocum of Colorado College.

On Directors' Day, one of the features of the normal institute, all the directors, members of the normal institute faculty,

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

mayor, county commissioners and others were the guests at luncheon of the city of Colorado Springs and county of El Paso.

The county superintendent of El Paso entertained at dinner the state superintendent, deputy state superintendent, normal institute faculty and county superintendents.

The plans for next year are very immature. We expect to have work in nature study and natural science.

Total enrollment	191
Total receipts	\$1,201.45
Total disbursements	782.15
	\$ 419.30

DISTRICT NO. 6.

The normal institute of the sixth normal district was one of the most successful ever held in the district. The attendance exceeded by twenty any ever held before.

The excellent attendance at every day's sessions and the interest manifested showed the teachers' appreciation of the work of the instructors. Miss Jandt introduced the water color work in connection with the drawing.

Owing to the fact that a great number of the teachers desired review work, in preparation for the examination which followed, more academic and less work in methods was done than would otherwise have been done.

The lecturers were Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Prof. Thomas, Superintendent M. C. Potter.

Total enrollment	83
Total receipts	\$396.01
Total disbursements	372.50
	\$ 23.51

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Our normal institute opened July 29th and continued for two weeks. It was held in the central high school in Pueblo.

The enrollment was close to one hundred and twenty and our attendance was very good.

The work was particularly well presented by our corps of instructors and those in attendance felt well repaid for coming.

It is the aim of the committee to have the work of the normal institute of such a nature that it will not only add to the culture of the teacher, but to her professional training as well, giving her something she can use in her own school room

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

and so making the institute one of our chief aids in bringing growth and improvement to the schools of our district.

Total enrollment	116
Total receipts	\$771.26
Total disbursements	579.85
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Balance	\$191.41

DISTRICT NO. 8.

This was the most successful normal institute held, owing largely to splendid work by Dr. Roberts and Mrs. McFarlane, the former one conductor, the latter one instructor in English and Literature. I believe more good was accomplished by Dr. Roberts in his splendid live talks on United States history and by Mrs. McFarlane in her practical "English" classes than can be estimated. Drawing was presented by Mrs. Jean C. Brown in a new and practical way. She was given sufficiently long periods for this particular work to enable her to do a great good in this essential study, to those teachers who needed it.

Mrs. Sibley gave primary work in her own inimitable way and altogether it was a live institute.

The lecturers were Prof. Hess, Dr. Roberts, Miss Ammons, Mrs. Ida Kruse-McFarlane.

Total enrollment	135
Total receipts	\$598.93
Total disbursements	509.26
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Balance	\$ 89.67

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Superintendent Frank Mead, Superintendent J. M. Madrid and Hon. W. W. Taylor, the executive committee of the ninth normal institute district, which comprises the counties of Las Animas and Huerfano, can not but feel gratified over the fact that the session of the institute held at Trinidad, Colorado, this summer was declared to have been a complete success in every particular. This was due mostly to the untiring efforts of the efficient conductor, Prof. A. J. Floyd, and the corps of instructors that the committee was so fortunate in securing.

The four weeks' session which for the last three years has been instituted in this normal institute district has proven to be well appreciated not only by the teachers, but also by all those who are in close touch with the work, besides serving the purpose of following the intent of the state course of study which was adopted in 1906 for the use in the institute.

With a great deal of satisfaction it can be stated that all felt that the institute this year, more than at any other time, did much to awaken professional interest and enthusiasm.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

If present plans are carried out, a four weeks' session will be had again next year, of which two weeks will be in Las Animas county and the remaining two weeks in Huerfano county.

The lecturers were Superintendent Katherine L. Craig, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Coleman, Superintendent Treat, and others.

Total enrollment	130
Total receipts	\$713.22
Total disbursements	572.35
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Balance	\$140.87

DISTRICT NO. 10.

The institute of the tenth normal institute district of Colorado convened at Alamosa for a session of two weeks. This session was a very successful one. All present manifested a deep interest. Each teacher seemed to understand the purpose of the institute and of his attendance.

Although it was not learned until July 25th that Dr. Roberts, who had been engaged as conductor, had suddenly been taken ill, the committee succeeded in securing the services of Supt. Treat of Trinidad, which was fortunate indeed.

The teachers appreciated the welcome they received from the people of Alamosa. The new high school building, the use of which was given to the normal institute, was both comfortable and commodious.

Lectures were delivered during the session by Dr. Thomas of the Agricultural College, State Superintendent Katherine L. Craig, Mrs. Sibley and Supt. Treat.

Total enrollment	58
Total receipts	\$432.97
Total disbursements	408.62
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Balance	\$ 24.35

DISTRICT NO. 11.

The normal institute district No. 11 held its annual session at Durango the last two weeks in August, 1907.

One hundred and five teachers were enrolled, this being the largest attendance in the history of the district. Seventy-eight were from La Plata county. The manual training work and music were new features this year. For the first time the classes were divided. It is planned to further specialize the coming year.

Lectures were delivered by Dr. Thomas and Dr. Bell.

Total enrollment	105
Total receipts	\$691.70
Total disbursements	544.05
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Balance	\$147.65

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

DISTRICT NO. 12.

The institute of the twelfth normal institute district was a decided success. There were ninety good live teachers enrolled; each came expecting and wishing to learn something which would be helpful for the coming year.

Dr. Phillips of the Denver University was conductor. He is enthusiastic and earnest in his work. Much more could be said concerning his work, but as we are anxious to have him with us next year that proves that he gave entire satisfaction.

The instructors, U. O. Anderson of Ouray, Mrs. Merge Brown of Milledgeville, Georgia, and Nellie Sheeley of Montrose, were thoroughly competent and especially qualified in the work which they gave during the institute.

Total enrollment	90
Total receipts	\$491.14
Total disbursements	479.16
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Balance	\$ 11.98

DISTRICT NO. 13.

The session of the thirteenth normal institute district was held at Salida, from June 24th to July 5th. The choice of time was unfortunate, as the teachers who had planned a vacation trip did not care to wait until July and did not return until August. Chaffee county gave forty-four out of a total enrollment of seventy-two. The corps of instructors was especially strong and presented the best ever offered to an institute in the thirteenth district. M. C. Potter acted as conductor and gave some especially valuable work in literature and history. L. B. Stevens handled the arithmetic, geography and grammar, Miss Elnora Davidson the primary work, Miss Annie Carr the music and drawing, and Mrs. Sanford Bell gave some pleasing and interesting work in story telling. Professor Bell visited the institute for a couple of days and many of the townspeople, especially the members of the ladies' clubs, took advantage of the opportunity to hear several of his best lectures. Another interesting feature of the institute was Prof. Kesner's talk on Browning. Other lecturers were M. C. Potter and Prof. Coleman. The next session will probably be held in Leadville.

Total enrollment	72
Total receipts	\$491.47
Total disbursements	521.47
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Balance	\$ 30.00

1908.

DISTRICT NO. 1

The normal institute was held during the first two weeks of June, so that teachers who go away for the summer might

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

attend before leaving. The spirit was good and the emphasis was placed on the professional side of teaching. A new feature was the elementary agriculture and nature study by Prof. E. V. Rowton. The primary methods by Mrs. Gertrude Bell were especially helpful and practical. An exhibit of all manual work done was held on the last afternoon, to which the mothers were invited. A class of children for demonstrating various methods were in attendance during the two weeks. The lecturers were unusually helpful. Miss Nora Blystone and Miss Nellie Bamford were given certificates for completing the three years' work.

Lecturers—Dr. Fulton, Prof. Thomas, Dr. W. Thompson, Dr. Will G. Chambers, Dr. Sanford Bell.

Executive Committee—F. B. Williams, M. Madeline Veverka, Elma O. Law.

Whole number enrolled.....	84
Total receipts.....	\$546.73
Total disbursements.....	506.45

Total balance.....\$ 40.28

DISTRICT NO. 2

The normal institute was excellent. Every teacher was well prepared to do the work assigned. The attendance was not what was expected. Two hundred and twenty-four were registered in Boulder in 1907.

Very little has been done toward planning for 1909. Doubtless much the same corps will be employed. I think we will have a meeting in Denver in December.

Lecturers—Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Supt. Katherine L. Craig, Prof. J. F. Daniels, Prof. Fred Dick, Prof. Lory, Dr. B. O. Aylesworth, Prof. F. E. Thompson, D. R. Hatch, A. H. Dunn, Prof. James Lawrence.

Executive Committee—J. L. Griffin, L. H. Harrison, Pearl L. Moore.

Whole number enrolled.....	181
Total receipts.....	\$541.00
Total disbursements.....	620.00

Total balance.....\$607.70

DISTRICT NO. 3

The aim of the executive committee was to have the work practical, methodic and inspirational. This idea was acceptably carried out by an able corps of instructors.

Lecturers—H. S. Beavis, D. D., Dr. D. E. Phillips.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

Executive Committee—Lillian A. Field, Katherine M. Cook,
L. J. Rote.

Whole number enrolled.....	364
Total receipts.....	\$1,279.10
Total disbursements.....	1,095.74
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Total balance.....	\$ 183.36

DISTRICT NO. 4

The normal institute held in normal institute district No. 4 in 1908 was successful in every way. The attendance was very good and the interest shown was greater than usual. Since it was known that there would be a new committee for 1909 no definite plans for the next year were made. Special time and study was given to science and a special instructor for that branch was employed. The following is a list of the instructors:

Dr. D. E. Phillips, conductor; J. W. Ellison, D. E. Wiedman, Dora Ladd, Charlotte E. Cooper, Mrs. Mary S. Clarke, instructors.

Lecturers—Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, W. M. Wiley, and representatives from state schools.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Ida K-McFarlane, Mrs. C. J. Mason, Myrtle Songer.

Whole number enrolled.....	149
Total receipts.....	\$885.91
Total disbursements.....	740.23
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Total balance.....	\$145.68

DISTRICT NO. 5

One of the most successful institutes in the history of the fifth normal institute district. A strong faculty of teachers and enthusiastic students placed the standards of work very high in each department. Professional organization determined the character of the normal institute this year. Practical up to date methods demonstrated and applied to the regular work of the grades in city and rural schools. Elementary agriculture was emphasized throughout the two weeks' course.

A continuation of professional standards and high ideals is hoped for during the next two sessions.

Lecturers—Dr. Sanford Bell, Prof. F. Thompson, Katherine L. Craig.

Executive Committee—J. J. Kruse, Marie V. Donahue, Dr. W. L. Heath.

Whole number enrolled.....	238
Total receipts.....	\$930.47
Total disbursements.....	\$786.17
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Total balance.....	\$144.30

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

El Paso and Douglas counties have not paid yet. They owe the fund \$390.00.

DISTRICT NO. 6

The Normal Institute was the best ever held in the district and the enrollment was good. The institute is to be held at Cheyenne Wells next year.

Lecturer—Dr. Thomas.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Etta Rogers, Mrs. M. Martin, Mr. E. E. Franklin.

Whole number enrolled.....	78
Total receipts.....	\$629.57
Total disbursements.....	546.98
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Total balance.....	\$ 82.58

DISTRICT NO. 7

The first year Course of Study for the institute was followed with Primary Manual and Literary Interpretation. The conductor was first class and the three assistants good. The interest and attendance were most satisfactory. The enrollment was the largest in the history of the district. The teachers were much pleased with work in higher literature, also history and civics as well as primary methods.

We shall follow the second year course with probably some manual and primary work extra.

Lecturers—Katherine L. Craig, Mr. Potter, Mr. J. Bell.

Executive Committee—A. P. Dickson, Mrs. Minnie Merriam, Nellie Corkish.

Whole number enrolled (honorary 9).....	150
Total receipts	\$976.93
Total disbursements	546.68
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Total balance	\$430.25
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DISTRICT NO. 9

The eighteenth annual session of the Teachers' Institute in Normal District No. 9, consisting of Huerfano and Las Animas counties, was held in Walsenburg from June 22 to July 3, 1908, and in Trinidad from July 6 to July 17, 1908, extending for a period of four weeks in the two places. The session was pronounced to be a complete success from beginning to end, which was due mostly to the able corps of instructors who were in charge of the work. During the course of the Institute very interesting lectures were given by Dr. Thomas, of the Agricultural College; Dr. Thompson, of the State University; Dr. Bell, of Denver; Professor Keeley, of Manitou; Judge Ross, of Trinidad, and by other educators of the State.

Though the executive committee has not had a meeting yet to arrange plans for next year, it is understood, however,

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

that the four weeks session of the Institute having proved so successful will be continued next summer.

Lecturers—Named above.

Executive Committee—J. M. Madrid and Frank Mead.

Whole number enrolled.....	123
Total receipts	\$621.57
Total disbursements	571.85

Total balance\$ 49.72

The annual session of the normal institute of district No.

The normal institute was conducted by Supt. Geo. W. in the state. Miss Craig, Dr. Slocum, Dr. Wilkinson, treasurer the state superintendent, deputy state superintendent, normal purpose of following the intent of the state course of study Thomas, Dr. Coleman, Superintendent Treat, and others.

DISTRICT NO. 10

Our institute was a success. We had the largest attendance in the history of the district, and every one was very well satisfied with results.

Our of thirty-five teachers present at the time in Rio Grande county, thirty were in attendance.

Lecturers—M. F. Miller, Geo. R. Momyer, Mrs. Belle B. Sibley.

Executive Committee—E. A. Nielson, Geo. M. Corlett, S. M. Ludwick.

Whole number enrolled.....	80
Total receipts .....	.....
Total disbursements	\$423.85

Total balance

DISTRICT NO. 11

The Normal Institute was a most successful one in every way.

Lecturers—Dr. Sanford Bell and Professor Thomas.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Rosepha Pulford, Mrs. Jessie Harwood, Mrs. Birdie E. McConnell.

Whole number enrolled	104
Total receipts	\$669.47
Total disbursements	596.27

Total balance 73.20.

DISTRICT NO. 13

The institute held in the 13th Normal Institute district was very successful both in point of attendance and the work done. We were disappointed at the last minute in not getting

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

the conductor that we had elected, but found a very good substitute in Prof. Allen of Grand Junction.

The Institute Course of Study was followed.

Lecturers—J. H. Allen, L. B. Stevens, Elizabeth McMechen.

Executive Committee—Ollie I. Vivian, Sallie Welsh, Alice B. Clark.

Whole number enrolled.....	100
Total receipts.....	\$542.57
Total disbursements.....	391.50
Total balance	\$151.07

NORMAL INSTITUTE COMMITTEES.

1909.

DISTRICT NO. 2

President	Boulder County
Secretary	Weld County
Treasurer	Larimer County

DISTRICT NO. 5

President	Teller County
Secretary	El Paso County
Treasurer	Elbert County
Place of meeting.....	Colorado Springs

DISTRICT NO. 6

President	Lincoln County
Secretary	Kit Carson County
Treasurer	Cheyenne County
Place of meeting.....	Cheyenne Wells

DISTRICT NO. 7

President	Custer County
Secretary	Pueblo County
Treasurer	Fremont County

DISTRICT NO. 9

President	Las Animas County
Secretary	Huerfano County
Treasurer	Huerfano County

DISTRICT NO. 12

President	Montrose County
Secretary	Delta County
Treasurer	Gunnison County
Place of meeting.....	Delta

NORMAL INSTITUTE CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

1907.

Anderson, U. O.	Johnson, Axel E.
Bell, Mrs. Gertrude	Keating, J. F.
Bell, Dr. Sanford	Kesler, J. C.
Berry, Cecelia R.	Kirby, Valentine C.
Billings, Mary	Little, Harriet
Brown, Mrs. Jean C.	Lowry, W. H.
Browne, Mrs. Merge J.	Loomis, George W.
Burkhard, Luella	Markusen, Martha
Cameron, Mr. D. E.	Meyer, Emma Herey
Carr, Angie	Miller, M. F.
Carson, Mary G.	Momyer, George R.
Condit, Philip M.	McFarlane, Mrs. Ida Kruse
Cooper, Charlotte E.	Parsons, Adelaide
Davidson, Eleanor	Parsons, T. S.
Dubach, Otto F.	Phillips, Dr. D. E.
Eagleton, M. E.	Potter, Milton C.
Ellison, J. W.	Roberts, Dr. Frank H. H.
Ellsworth, F. W.	Sheely, Nelle I.
Floyd, A. J.	Stevens, L. B.
Foster, Bess Eleanor	Treat, J. P.
Jandt, Adah	

NORMAL INSTITUTE CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

1908.

Allen, J. H.	Lintz, Tressa
Barnes, Lulu B.	Little, Harriet
Bell, Mrs. Gertrude	Loomis, George
Bell, Dr. Sanford	McFarlane, Mrs. Ida Kruse
Browne, Mrs. Merge	McMechen, Elizabeth
Clark, Mrs. Mary Slavens	Morgan, J. R.
Cooper, Charlotte E.	Murdoch, Mrs. Fanny K.
Carson, Mary G.	Miller, M. F.
Downing, Mrs.	Momyer, George R.
Dubach, Otto F.	Owen, Albert G.
Ellison, J. W.	Parsons, Adelaide
Floyd, A. J.	Phillips, Dr. D. E.
Foster, Bess Eleanor	Potter, Milton C.
Griffin, Charles	Rowton, V. E.
Goodykooztz, Myrtle	Roberts, Dr. Frank H. H.
Graybill, Mrs. Margaret	Shoe, Grace E.
Hall, Mrs. L. J.	Shuck, M. E.
Hess, George L.	Seller, Clara
Kirby, C. Valentine	Stevens, L. B.
Johnson, Arthur S.	Wiedmann, E. E.
Kent, A. R.	

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

NORMAL INSTITUTE FUND.

1907.

Amount not apportioned.....	\$.06
August, 1906, receipts from county examination fees.....	1,224.69
December, 1906, receipts from county examination fees.....	836.62
March, 1907, receipts from county examination fees.....	691.90
Total	\$2,753.27

1908.

Amount apportioned to each normal institute district.....	\$ 211.79
August, 1907, receipts from county examination fees.....	1,302.75
December, 1907, receipts from county examination fees.....	1,070.15
March, 1908, receipts from county examination fees.....	780.55
Total	\$3,153.45

Amount apportioned to each normal institute district, \$242.57.

PUBLICATIONS, 1907-1908.

BOOKS.

Annotated School Laws.....	3,000
Arbor Day Books.....	8,000
Appointment of School Directors.....	100
Census Books	6,800
Normal Institute Course of Study.....	1,000
Orders on County Treasurer.....	2,000
State Course of Study.....	6,000
Teachers' Dally Registers.....	8,100
Teachers' Second Grade Certificate Books.....	100
Rules of State Board of Examiners governing State Diplomas.....	1,000
Washington and Lincoln Anniversaries.....	8,000

BLANKS.

Annual Reports of County Superintendents to State Superintendent.....	300
Annual Report of County Treasurer to County Superintendent.....	600
Annual Report of County Treasurer to District Secretary.....	5,000
Annual Report of District Secretary to County Superintendent.....	10,000
Arbor and Bird Day Report from County Superintendent to State Superintendent	500
Arbor and Bird Day Report from Teacher to County Superintendent.....	10,000
Certificates of Promotion.....	29,000
Census Report Blanks.....	500
Columbia Mailing Envelopes.....	1,000
District Secretary's Quarterly Statement to County Treasurer.....	8,000

PUBLICATIONS.

District Secretary's Quarterly Receipt of Statement to County Treasurer...	8,000
District Secretary's Election Report.....	7,000
Elghth Grade Diplomas.....	6,000
Notice of Annual Election of School Directors.....	18,000
Oath of Office Blanks.....	10,000
Oath and Bond.....	6,000
Printed Lists of County Superintendents.....	4,000
Principals' or Teachers' Summary for the Year.....	9,000
Reading Circle Report Blanks.....	4,000
Reading Circle Postal Cards.....	5,000
Statement of Standing.....	9,000
Statement of Applicant.....	9,000
Teachers' Monthly Reports.....	10,000
Teachers' Contracts	5,000
Teachers' Reading Circle Certificates.....	3,000
Teachers' Normal Institute Certificates.....	1,000
Tax Levy Reports.....	5,000

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

County Examination Questions, March, 1907-1908.....	4,600 sets
County Examination Questions, August, 1907-1908.....	4,800 sets
County Examination Questions, December, 1907	2,300 sets
Answers to County Examination Questions.....	325 sets
Lists of Third Grade Certificates Issued.....	375

**OFFICIAL VISITS AND MEETINGS ATTENDED
BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**

1907.

Feb.	7	Normal Institute committee meeting, District No. 4	Denver
Feb.	26	State Superintendent's meeting and took part in Round Table.....	Chicago
Feb.	27-28	Addressed State Superintendents.....	Chicago
Mar.	14	Normal Institute committee meeting.....	Denver
Apr.	12	Addressed students Commercial College....	Denver
Apr.	13	Reading Circle board meeting.....	Denver
Apr.	26	Addressed graduating class.....	Bayfield
Apr.	27	Addressed Teachers' Institute.....	Bayfield
Apr.	29	Addressed students	Silverton
Apr.	29	Addressed teachers and patrons.....	Silverton
May	9	Normal Institute committee meeting, District No. 5.....	Denver
May	20-21	Conducted examinations at State Normal School	Greeley

OFFICIAL VISITS AND MEETINGS.

May	22	Addressed graduating class.....	Burlington
May	24	Addressed graduating class.....	Coal Creek
May	27	Commencement exercises at State Normal School	Greeley
May	27	Addressed students State Normal School...	Greeley
May	31	Addressed graduating class.....	Fort Collins
June	6	Evening reception State Normal School....	Greeley
June	11	Addressed Normal Institute.....	Golden
June	13	Addressed Normal Institute.....	Denver
June	18-20	County Superintendents' meeting.....	Canon City
July	8-12	N. E. A.....	Los Angeles
July	3	Delivered two addresses to teachers and patrons	Trinidad
Aug.	5	Addressed Normal Institute.....	Alamosa
Aug.	6	Addressed Normal Institute.....	Colorado Springs
Aug.	8	Addressed Normal Institute.....	Brush
Sept.	3	Delivered address at dedication of high school..	Pueblo
Sept.	26	Visited Longfellow School.....	Denver
Oct.	8	Teachers' Club meeting.....	Denver
Oct.	11	Visited schools in Conejos county.....	
Oct.	12	Addressed Conejos County Teachers' and Directors' Association	Manassa
Oct.	18	Addressed Patrons	Fowler
Oct.	23	Visited schools in District No. 6.....	Pueblo
Oct.	26	Addressed County Teachers' Association..	Littleton
Oct.	28	Program committee meeting Superintendents' division	Denver
Nov.	2	Addressed County Teachers' Association....	Golden
Nov.	23	Addressed County Teachers' Association...	Boulder
Dec.	2	Official visit of members of Humane Society at Mr. Thomas F. Walsh's residence....	Wolverst
Dec.	5	Meeting of Philosophical Society.....	Denver
Dec.	31	Delivered address of welcome to Colorado Teachers' Association	Denver

1908.

Jan.	1	Colorado Teachers' Association.....	Denver
Jan.	1	Assisted at Governor's reception.....	Denver
Jan.	2	Addressed Superintendents' and Principals' Round Table section of Colorado Teachers' Association	Denver
Jan.	3	County Superintendents' meeting.....	Denver
Jan.	3	Alumni State Normal School.....	Denver
Jan.	13	Visited Leyden, Fremont and Lawton Schools in Jefferson county.	
Jan.	17	Meeting of trustees of State Normal School.	Denver
Jan.	20	Visited State Normal and Greeley High School	Greeley

OFFICIAL VISITS AND MEETINGS.

Feb.	8	Meeting of Normal Institute conductors...Denver
Feb.	11	Meeting of executive committee Normal Institute, District No. 4.....Denver
Feb.	25-27	State Superintendents' meeting.....Washington
Mar.	21	Addressed board of directors and teachers.... .....Monte Vista
Mar.	26	Addressed graduating class.....Black Hawk
Apr.	2-4	Held Colorado Conference of Institute Conductors, Instructors and Superintendents in senate chamber .....Denver
Apr.	3	Gave reception to the Colorado Conference of Institute Conductors, Instructors and Superintendents in State Superintendent's office Denver
Apr.	4	Meeting of State Teachers' Reading Circle board at 2 p. m.....Denver
Apr.	4	Meeting of committees of Colorado Conference of Institute Conductors, Instructors and Superintendents at 3 p. m. in State Superintendent's office .....Denver
Apr.	4	Meeting of Normal Institute District No. 4 at 4 p. m. in State Superintendent's office Denver
Apr.	10	Meeting of trustees of State Normal School.....Greeley
Apr.	11	Addressed the Northeastern Colorado Teachers' Association .....Longmont
Apr.	16	Meeting of special legislative committee on school law .....Denver
Apr.	21	Visited Manual Training High School.....Denver
Apr.	27	Addressed the State Agricultural College..... .....Fort Collins
May	9	Addressed Educational Association.....Eads
May	18-22	Conducted examinations at State Normal School Greeley
May	26	Addressed graduating class.....Julesburg
June	1	Addressed graduating class.....Cortez
June	3	Addressed graduating class.....Petersburg
June	4	Commencement exercises at State Normal School Greeley
June	4	Evening reception State Normal School....Greeley
June	16-18	Addressed the County Superintendents' Association .....Trinidad
June	29-30)
July	1-3	) N. E. A.....Cleveland
July	30	Business meeting in Edgewater district, Jefferson county.
Aug.	6	Addressed Normal Institute.....Canon City
Aug.	11	Meeting of board of directors Edgewater district Denver

OFFICIAL VISITS AND MEETINGS.

Aug.	13	Addressed Normal Institute.....	Colorado Springs
Aug.	14	Addressed Normal Institute.....	Fort Collins
Oct.	3	Meeting of committee State Teachers' Reading Circle, a. m.....	Denver
Oct.	3	Meeting of Normal Institute committee, p. m.	Denver
Oct.	3	Meeting of legislative committee on school law, p. m.....	Denver
Oct.	7	Visited schools	Littleton
Oct.	15	Visited the Louise M. Alcott school.....	Denver
Oct.	9	Meeting of legislative committee on school law	Denver
Oct.	16	Meeting of legislative committee on school law	Denver
Oct.	24	Addressed Teachers' Association.....	Canon City
Oct.	31	A meeting of legislative committee on school law	Denver
Nov.	9	Meeting of program committee County Superintendents' Section Colorado Teachers' Association	Denver
Nov.	20	Meeting of sub-legislative committee on school law	Denver
Nov.	27-28	Educational council meeting.	
Dec.	5	Addressed Teachers' Association.....	Trinidad
Dec.	28	Educational council	Denver
Dec.	29	Addressed Colorado Teachers' Association..	Denver
Dec.	30	Addressed County Superintendents' Department of Colorado Teachers' Association.	Denver
Dec.	31	Colorado Teachers' Association.....	Denver
Jan.	8	Trustee meeting	Greeley

**MEETINGS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
1907.**

February 13.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
May 20.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
May 23.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
December 28.....	In the State Superintendent's Office

1908.

January 30.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
May 1.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
July 16.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
September 8.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
December 18.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
December 26.....	In the State Superintendent's Office

MEETINGS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1907.

February 7.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
May 17.....	In the State Superintendent's Office

OFFICIAL VISITS AND MEETINGS.

1908.

January 31.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
March 11.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
April 2.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
April 17.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
April 24.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
April 29.....	In the State Superintendent's Office
December 17.....	In the State Superintendent's Office

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETINGS.

1907.

Oct.	5	Woman's Club meeting.....	Denver
Nov.	1	Attended meeting of Woman's Republican Club	Denver
Dec.	4	Attended Woman's Club meeting.....	Denver

1908.

Jan.	11	Addressed Woman's Club.....	Denver
Jan.	17	Addressed Woman's Republican Club.....	Denver
Jan.	27	Addressed West Side Woman's Club.....	Denver
Sept.	23	Attended educational meeting of Federation of Woman's Clubs.....	Colorado Springs
Sept.	28	Addressed Woman's Republican Club.....	Denver
Oct.	3	Addressed West Side Woman's Club.....	Denver
Dec.	4	Addressed Woman's Club.....	Littleton

MOTHERS' MEETINGS.

1907.

May	3	Attended meeting of Congress of Mothers at East Side High School.....	Denver
May	15	Addressed Mothers' meeting.....	Lakewood
Oct.	18	Organized Mothers' Club.....	Fowler

LIBRARY MEETINGS.

1907.

June	28	Attended meeting Colorado Library Association	Denver
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MEETINGS OF THE STATE LAND BOARD.

1907.

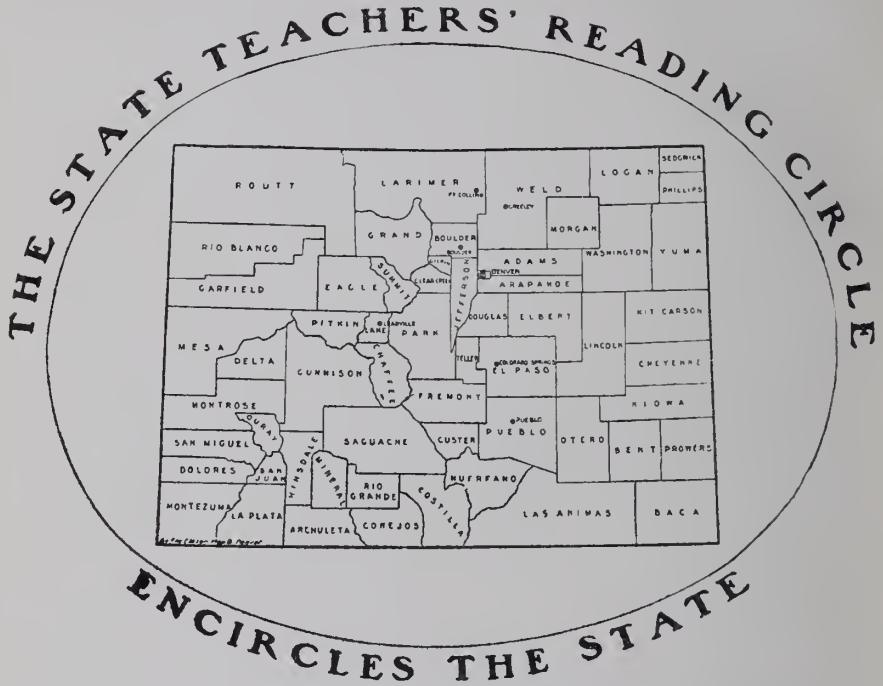
Jan.	3-7-16-23-26-30.	Aug.	2-27.
Feb.	7-13-20-21.	Sept.	17-18-27.
March	6-13-14-21-28.	Oct.	2-3-4-9-16-30.
April	3-10-20.	Oct.	23, official visit State Land Board to Pueblo.
May	8-15-29.	Nov.	6-13-20-27.
June	5-12-14-26-27-28.	Dec.	4-10-12-18-26-27.
July	3-29-30.		

MEETINGS OF THE STATE LAND BOARD.

1908.

January 3-8-22-29.
February 4-5-19.
March 11-18-25.
April 1-9-14-15.
May 1-6-28.
June 9-10-24.

July 17-18.
August 5-12.
September 8-16.
October 1-7-14.
November 10-11-18-19-20-24-25.



MEETINGS OF THE STATE TEACHERS' READING BOARD.

1907.

A meeting of the State Teachers' Reading Circle Board was held in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction April 13th, 1907. Those present were Mr. Joseph F. Daniels, supervisor; Miss Katherine L. Craig, advisor; Mr. H. M. Barret, advisor; Mr. Z. B. McClure, advisor; Mr. W. W. Remington, secretary. Dr. Z. X. Snyder, advisor, was absent.

A course of professional reading was decided upon for 1907, consisting of two culture books and one book on professional reading: Namely, Kern's "Among Country Schools"; Shakespeare's "Tempest" and Sherman's and Read's "Essentials of Teaching Reading."

1908.

A meeting of the State Teachers' Reading Circle Board was held in the state superintendent's office April 4th, 1908, at 3 p. m. Those present were Katherine L. Craig, superintendent of public instruction; Miss Sabin and Joseph F. Daniels.

The matter of business taken up and disposed of was the State Teachers' Reading Circle books. After much deliberation and conference with several book dealers, the following books were decided upon:

Bronson's History of American Literature, Moral Training in the Public Schools, Johnson's Education by Plays and Games, Fynn's American Indian as a Product of Environment.

These books are to be placed in the hands of the teachers for the nominal sum of \$3.15.

It was further agreed that these books be presented at the different normal institutes in order that the teachers may obtain the same.

The board adjourned.

To the County Superintendent:

The course of professional reading decided upon by the Board of the Colorado State Teachers' Reading Circle for 1907-8 consists of two culture books and one book on professional reading, namely,

Kerns' Among Country Schools.

Shakespeare's The Tempest (Hudson edition).

Sherman's and Read's Essentials of Teaching Reading.

These books may be obtained at a price of \$2 for the three.

The time has arrived when the Colorado State Teachers' Reading Circle work should be definitely organized.

If teachers desire recognition in the educational field as to their literary work it is necessary to organize a systematic reading circle.

The only way in which this organization can be perfected is through the county superintendent and the support of the teachers.

Therefore I urgently request that you organize the State Teachers' Reading Circle work in your county.

You will be requested later on to send to this department a list of the names of all teachers who are teaching in the public schools in your county who are taking this course of reading; this list of names will be printed in the educational journals and your county given credit for its progress.

I would advise you to hesitate a long time before renewing a teacher's certificate or endorsing it if the teacher has failed to attend the institute or to do reading circle work, either in this state or some other.

Kindly send a letter or see personally each of your teachers and urge the necessity of this professional work. This does not

THE STATE TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

apply to the teacher in the rural school only, but to the city teacher as well. It is your privilege and your duty to earnestly request the co-operation of your teachers in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Superintendent.

Teacher kindly fill out the following blank form and return to the county superintendent:

COLORADO STATE TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

.....

.....190

.....CountySchool.

Name Reading Circle Books.....

.....

.....

Are you doing the Reading Circle work?.....

Give brief outline of the work as far as you have completed it
this year.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

If you are not taking the course state why.....

.....

.....

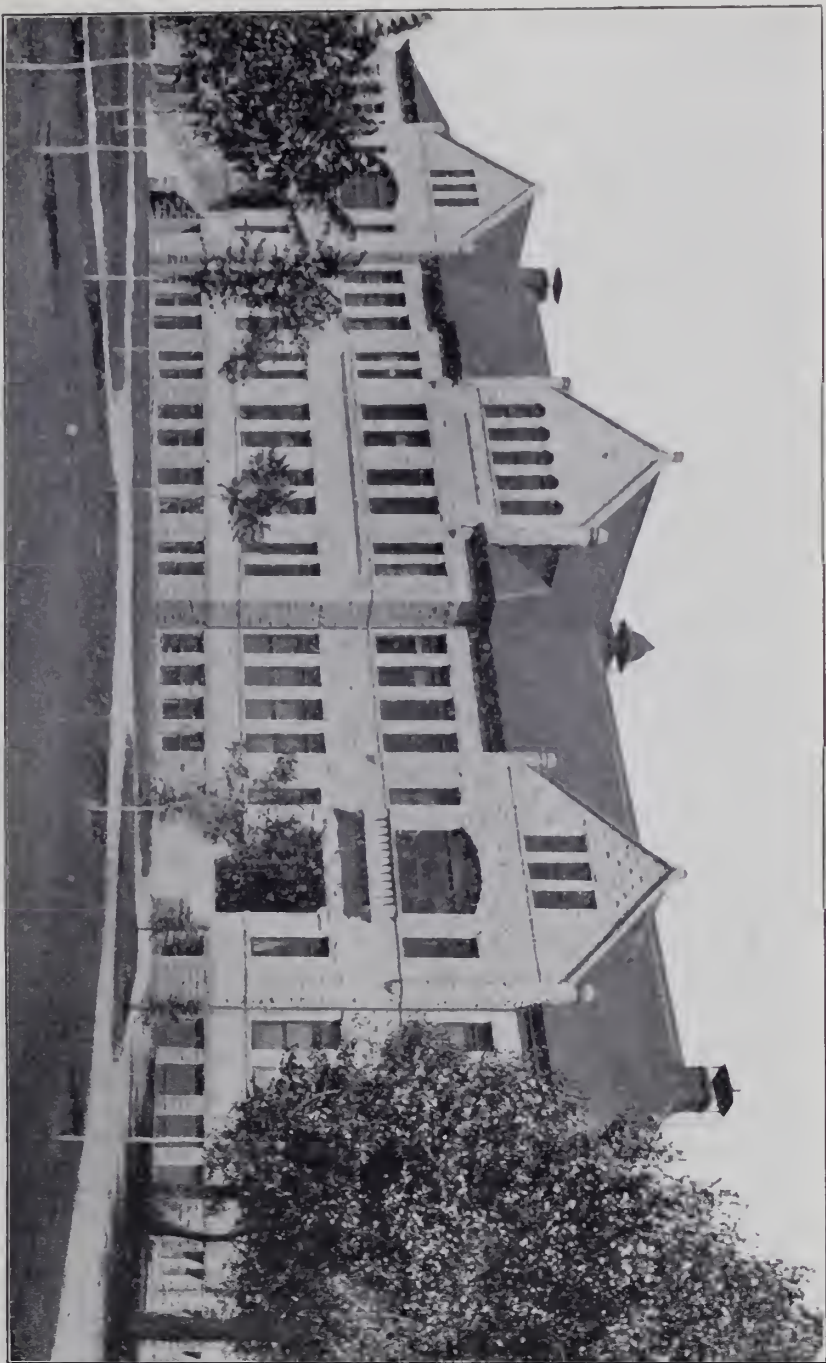
.....Name

.....Address

Denver, Colo., March 9, 1908.

To the County Superintendent:

Kindly inform your teachers through publication in your local paper and correspondence that 5 per cent. at this examination will be granted them for having completed the first two books of the Teachers' Reading Circle work; that teachers who take the August examination will be examined upon the three books of the Reading Circle work and 5 per cent. given them for having completed it.

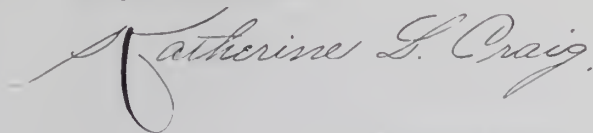


COLORADO SCHOOL, FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND, COLORADO SPRINGS.

THE STATE TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

Trusting that you will not neglect to give out this notice, I remain,

Respectfully yours,



Superintendent.

STATEMENT.

THE STATE TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

The State Teachers' Reading Circle is now definitely organized, and it promises to be one of the strongest organizations in the state of Colorado. Already nearly 1,000 Reading Circle Certificates have been issued to the teachers who have completed the course, while many counties have not yet reported the completion of the work in their locality.

The State Teachers' Reading Circle work is no longer limited to the teachers in the rural schools, but has become a factor with the city teachers, principals and superintendents. All educators are recognizing the importance of this work.

The books are selected by the committee with the idea that the adopted course will unite the progressive spirit of the teachers, assist in formulating higher ideals among the teaching corps, and lend its advantage in practical ways for the general improvement of educational work.

There seems to have been general satisfaction regarding the course given during the past year, and it is a source of gratification to know that it met the needs of the teachers.

The three or more books selected for this course do not represent the reading done by the teacher, but they do represent the desire for broader knowledge and unity of purpose in the educational field.

There are teachers who complain of a lack of time for reading, when in reality there is a boundless leisure of time, but a miscalculation of its use and an unwise expenditure of the same. No less than two hours each day should be devoted to the reading of such books as are best adapted to the intelligence of the teacher.

The books offered could hardly be purchased separately at double the cost.

Teachers will be given credit for the work done through the teachers' examination, and every teacher loyal to the educational cause should encourage the State Teachers' Reading Circle course by becoming a member of the organization.

THE STATE TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE REPORT TO THE
EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORADO
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOVEMBER, 1908.

The State Teachers' Reading Circle committee submits the following report of progress and conditions of the Reading Circle work:

ORGANIZATION.

The work of organizing The State Teachers' Reading Circle has moved forward with considerable success, and it is the opinion of the committee that the placing of the management in the hands of the superintendent of public instruction was a very proper and natural method of perfecting its organization.

Results show that with the aid of some necessary legislation this Reading Circle work will be thoroughly organized. As matters now stand, the work has become recognized, and its position in the mind of the teacher is assured and already well established.

The Reading Circle membership is made up of teachers in every grade of public school work, and while it is purely voluntary, a number of teachers in every county in the state have enrolled and are pursuing the work, the total membership at this time being 1,000.

BOOK ADOPTIONS FOR 1908-9.

At the meeting in April four books were adopted, namely:

Johnson—Education by Plays and Games. Moral Training in the Public Schools.

Bronson—History of American Literature.

Fynn—The American Indian as a Product of Environment.

These books are sold at the State depository (Herrick Book and Stationery Company) for \$3.00 per set, or sent by mail or express at \$3.15 per set.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The following items are important factors in the growth and success of the Reading Circle work in Colorado:

Rules. Certification.

The completion of the year's State Teachers' Reading Circle work is one of the requirements governing the issuance of State diplomas upon application.

The county teachers' examination in reading is based wholly upon the Reading Circle books. Five per cent. is given upon the general standing in the examination for having done the work.

Certificates are issued and recognized as endorsement of professional work. Blank forms for registration are sent to each teacher, requesting a statement of the Reading Circle work which has been done.

METHODS OF PUBLICITY.

The systematic news notes given to the educational and state press.

The systematic announcements at meetings of an educational nature throughout the State.

Periodical distribution of attractive and novel printing concerning the Reading Circle work.

Five thousand postal cards printed and sent out.

Five thousand Reading Circle blotters.

Blank forms for registration.

Certificates issued, 1,000.

LEGISLATION.

It is recommended that the Reading Circle work be given not less than ten minutes on the program of the general session of the State Teachers' Association in order to awaken a deeper interest and secure the advice of the members of the State Teachers' Reading Circle.

While the committee are glad to report progress and a very encouraging outlook, it should be remembered that the success of this work depends upon co-operation, and we urge the members of the Council to consider this important phase of the work.

KATHERINE L. CRAIG,
MARY L. SABIN,
JOSEPH F. DANIELS,
Executive Committee.

THE STATE TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

Adopted at Different Periods.

Page—Theory and Practice.

Hale—Lights of Two Centuries.

White—Pedagogy.

The Schoolmaster in Literature. (Skinner.)

White—School Management.

Skinner—Readings in Folk Lore.

King—School Interests and Duties.

Patrick—Pedagogics.

Roark—Psychology in Education.

Matthews—Introduction to American Literature.

Winchell—Walks and Talks.

Tracy—Psychology of Childhood.

Hinsdale—Teaching the Language Arts.

Eggleston—Beginnings of a Nation.

Hinsdale—Art of Study.

McNeil & Lynch—Introduction in English Literature

Hodge—Nature Study.

Gayley—Classic Myths.

White—Art of Teaching.

Brigham—Geographic Influences.

1905

Hitchcock—Louisiana Purchase.

Burrage & Bailey—School Sanitation and Decoration.

1906

Bryant—How to Tell Stories to Children.

Lamb—Essays of Elia.

1907

Kern—Among Country Schools.

Sherman & Reed—Essentials of Teaching Reading.

Shakespeare—Tempest.

1908

Bronson—A History of American Literature. (Heath & Co.)
Moral Training in the Public Schools.

Johnson—Education by Plays and Games.

Fynn—The American Indian as a Product of Environment.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE REGENTS, 1906-1908.

To the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Seventeenth General Assembly:

The Sixteenth Biennial Report from October 1, 1906, to October 1, 1908, is herewith presented by the Regents.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

Perhaps the leading feature of this Report, apart from the customary record of events and financial statements, is the emphasis given the activities that are beyond the usual duties of undergraduate instruction. What the Graduate School is doing and aims at, the research work of various departments and its practical value to the State, and the need of further developing these interests, the books and articles written by members of the Faculty during the past two years are worthy of special attention. Next in importance is the establishment of the College of Education, a full account of which is found in its proper place. Emphasis is given to the reorganization of the General Faculty, for greater efficiency, the proposed revision of the College curriculum, increased facilities in the School of Medicine, etc., as tabulated below. The growth, new buildings, and needs appear as matters of course.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Colleges and Schools of the *University of Colorado* are the following:

I. College of Liberal Arts.

Courses leading to the degree B. A.

- II. College of Commerce.*
 Course leading to the degree B. A. and special certificate.
- III. College of Education.*
 Course leading to the degree B. A. and special certificate.
- IV. Graduate School.*
 Leading to the degree M. A. and Ph. D.; also M. S., C. E., E. E., M. E.
- V. College of Engineering.*
 Civil Engineering, leading to the degree B. S. (C. E.).
 Electrical Engineering, leading to the degree B. S. (E. E.).
 Mechanical Engineering, leading to the degree B. S. (M. E.).
 Mechanical Engineering, leading to the degree B. S. (Ch. E.).
- VI. School of Medicine.*
 Leading to the degree M. D.
- VII. School of Law.*
 Leading to the degree LL. B.
- VIII. Summer School.*

ATTENDANCE.*

Years.	University Students.	Summer School Students.
1891-2	66	..
1905-6	743	79
1906-7	840	98
1907-8	961	126
1908-9	1,025 (estimated)	129

*The attendance at the Preparatory School in 1891-2 was 103, in 1906-7 was 527. In September, 1907, the Preparatory School, as a department of the University, was discontinued.

DEGREES CONFERRED.*

In 1907 and 1908 degrees were conferred as follows:

	1907	1908
College of Liberal Arts.....	53	77
Graduate School	9	14
College of Engineering.....	19	27
School of Medicine.....	12	11
School of Law.....	16	16
Honorary .....	..	1
	109	146

*The Preparatory School graduated 35 in June, 1907.

GRADUATES.*

The register of the graduates now shows the following figures:

College of Liberal Arts.....	558
Graduate School	105
College of Engineering	137
School of Medicine.....	173
School of Law.....	172
Honorary Degrees	18

1,163

*Graduates of the Preparatory School, from the beginning until the School was discontinued, September, 1907, and not included in the above summary, 587.

GRADUATE SCHOOL.

Higher degrees have been conferred upon 23 candidates in the past two years.

In the year 1907 the degree Master of Arts was conferred upon 7 candidates.

In 1908 the degree Master of Arts was conferred upon 13 candidates.

In 1907 the degree Civil Engineer was conferred upon 1 candidate.

In 1907 the degree Electrical Engineer was conferred upon 1 candidate.

In 1908 the degree Mechanical Engineer was conferred upon 1 candidate.

In 1908 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Harry Noble Wilson.

The Graduate School is the training place for special investigation in science, in philosophy, in literature, in history, in sociology. The scholarship of the University is judged by the quality of work done in preparing students for higher degrees. It is a matter of importance to every citizen of Colorado that this work be of a high standard of excellence, and that ample means be provided. The time has come when the Legislature should look into the needs of the Graduate School and provide for its support.

Some needs are obvious by a glance at the work of the departments, as may be shown by these two examples: (1) In the department of Economics ten graduate students have asked for work in four divisions as follows: One graduate from the University of Chicago, in an elementary class of undergraduates, two hours a week; a graduate in a more advanced class of undergraduates, three hours a week; four graduates in a class of undergraduates, two hours a week; seven graduates in a class primarily for graduates, meeting in seminar once a week. This last is a remarkable class, containing five men and two women;

three of them are graduates of Eastern institutions, three are candidates for the degree Ph. D., studying in the Graduate School under Dr. Phillips in 1906-7, under Professor Bailey in 1907-8, and now under Professor King. This is a class which any university might be proud of. They are ready to do original work. They are taking all the department offers; and the department is offering all it can. One meeting a week for graduates is insufficient. This group has been attracted partly by the excellent work of the department and partly by the subject. If satisfactory graduate work is to be conducted in this field, a department of sociology should be established to co-operate. (2) In another department the applications for graduate instruction by students now in attendance are in six classes; a graduate of a Massachusetts college, five hours in a limited class of advanced undergraduates; a graduate in another class of upper classmen conducted by the professor, three hours; an instructor in the University in a reading course, with written specifications for each day and with conferences, five hours; another instructor in the University in a reading course under supervision with conferences, three hours; a student who was in the Graduate School last year, reading courses with conferences, three hours; six graduate students in a class primarily for graduates with five advanced undergraduates, daily exercise with the professor, five hours. Four of this last class were in the Graduate School last year; two have the Master's degree from this University; and three are reading for the degree Ph. D. The graduate work asked for by these six classes thus early in the semester amounts to 102 hours of credit for the year, besides the supervision of six theses. If such additional demands come to a professor already loaded with the usual amount of undergraduate classes and faculty responsibilities, what is to be done?

The care of the State is asked not only in providing additional instruction and equipment in several departments, but also in furnishing those advantages and inducements which will put the Graduate School of this University on some equality with other graduate schools. An up-to-date graduate class must have a body—it may be a small body—of first-class students to set a standard of work. Our departments of biology, zoology and geology are well coordinated for graduate work; they have one of the most attractive locations in the world, but it is hard to keep a good graduate student; such students are sooner or later called away by superior inducements, not of field or instruction, but of money or position. If fostering care is needed for departments where the pre-requisites are simple and easily met by the average graduate, how much more attention is needed to build up a nucleus in departments like physics and classics. A graduate student should have twelve to fourteen years in mathematics for good preparation in physics; few get it. The graduate students in physics are usually men working for degrees in

engineering; in these later years every physics student who has power is offered an Eastern scholarship or called to some commercial enterprise. In classics the work is coordinated even better than in natural science; there is no other work that can be so perfectly done at this University, and it can be done no better anywhere. But a preparation of ten or eleven years in Latin and Greek is expected for admission to graduate courses in classics; fewer and fewer have this preparation; the work is straightforward, masterly; only strong students seek it; and strong students are wanted elsewhere. The University cannot afford to neglect the means taken by other institutions to foster higher classes in physics, classics and other departments of difficult preparation, and strenuous labor.

The loss to the University in other departments is real though less conspicuous. More are attracted to subjects of easy admission; but here, too, the Graduate School loses students to Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago and Pennsylvania; the best student works up a good thesis and wins at the older institutions a living of five hundred to eight hundred dollars a year. The continual cutting off at the top results in great loss of power and prestige. These students of ability are needed here; some can teach; all can help in original investigation. The good professor gives all that he has and is to his students; and the good student gives back in the drudgery and irksome labor that underlies all new achievement; many a professor's reputation is buttressed by the labors of those who have worked under him.

Two things this University should stand for; high scholarship and original research; and these require a reorganization and better equipment of the Graduate School.

The degree of Master was first conferred in 1885. In 1892-3 the University announced that candidates would be received for the degree Doctor of Philosophy; the degree was first granted in 1895. There has been a serious question about the advisability of granting this degree, so much so that two secretaries in charge of the School have declared against it. The time for hesitation is now past; the State should decide whether it wants a Graduate School or not. There are eleven candidates now asking for instruction towards the degree Doctor of Philosophy. In the next three years the University is likely to grant twice as many of these degrees as in its whole history. What candidates shall say of the instruction received will make a very serious contribution to the reputation of the University. Shall they say that they could get no work in classes, or only once a week? That they were in classes planned for freshmen and sophomores? That they worked alone with little supervision? That teaching was scarce and equipment poor? And will the faculty vote degrees to students with one-quarter of the standard work because some hard pressed department has been able to offer

only twenty hours of graduate work in four years? The answer to such questions is not to be found in general legislation, but in liberal provision on the part of the State and in constant vigilance in the administration of the School.

The work for the Master's degree presents problems, too. Shall credit from an inferior institution be accepted? No one person has the acumen, the patience, the time to detect and the influence to withstand the quibbles and subterfuges of the unfortunate clamorers for degrees. Every applicant for a programme of work and for a higher degree should be invalid without the approval of a committee of the strongest and most conservative members of a faculty who are constantly acquainted with all affairs of the Graduate School.

The last Biennial Report of the Regents contained a recommendation for the organization of the Graduate School with a Dean and Executive Committee, the committee to be appointed by the President in agreement with the Dean. The Dean and Committee should make a thorough study of graduate schools, revise schedules of students, admit to examination and recommend such legislation as shall maintain an honorable standard.

The work of the Graduate School is to be judged by the long list of graduate students who have been helped to greater influence though not taking a degree, by the eminent names among its alumni, and by the esteem of other institutions. The honorable record achieved is due to the earnestness and self sacrifice of individual professors. Through the years, scholarly men, usually overworked and often poorly paid, have devoted to graduate students their evenings, their Saturdays. No man has received extra pay for such work or release from other duties. Nor has money been spent upon the School by the State beyond buying blanks and books of record. The standing of the School is a monument to the love of learning of men, many of whom have passed away; and in the years to come other men of culture will not withhold their help from those who deserve it. But it is necessary to consider the great value of a graduate school, to note the vast sums spent by other institutions on graduate schools, and to plan for similar liberal scholarships, fellowships and professorships at the University of Colorado.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Some years ago a definite danger was felt that the general growth of the University would be more or less at the expense of the College of Liberal Arts. This fear has fortunately proved groundless, and last year (1907-8) this department registered 532 students in a total of 961. The indications are that the present year will show as favorable a statement.

In the College of Liberal Arts, however, perhaps more truly than anywhere else, numbers are of little moment. The real essentials are wise and definite aims, real standards of achieve-

ment, and above all lofty ideals of teaching reflected in a proper spirit of learning. Along these lines the College may feel well qualified to report genuine progress. The preparation of the incoming students grows better each year, which permits of better work in the University. The staff on the whole is equipped with sound scholarship and animated by elevating ideals. There is a spirit of work and movement, manifested principally in the work of instruction, but also by research and publications. During the last two years the members of the Faculty have put forth a number of significant articles covering a range from palæontology to current literary studies, and indicating a laudable activity in most departments. With reference to the practical outworking of aims in College education, as manifested in the requirements for graduation, it should be noted that a committee is working on a "group" plan to replace the present elective system. During the next biennium the College will probably adopt some intelligent form of the "group" idea, which is already in operation in the College of Commerce and College of Education. The underlying thought is to have a curriculum which shall facilitate the training and disciplining of the student's mind in general, while giving him substantial knowledge and potential mastery of some field of a scholarship, thus fitting him for the service of mankind. The introduction of this "group" system will provide a helpful mechanism for the outworking of our educational ideals. But it would be barren without a competent teaching staff, and every effort must be made to keep the Faculty at the highest point of efficiency.

It is worthy of note that a class in Hebrew has been formed this year to meet a considerable demand. Debating has been organized with a special instructor in the subject and proper emphasis will now be given to this interest.

NEEDS.

The Engineering Shops Building, the need of which was presented to the last Legislature, has been erected. By the gifts of Mr. Macky and Senator Guggenheim the Auditorium and the Law Building are provided for, and part of the addition to the grounds recommended has been made by purchase.

The need of a Heating, Lighting and Power Plant, a Science and Museum Building and a Medical Building remains and is much more urgent than two years ago. Besides, the Physics Department requires greatly enlarged space that can be provided only by a new building or an addition to the present Science Building. Sketches of the proposed buildings have been prepared and they will be presented to the Legislature. The attention of the General Assembly is again called to the importance of providing for a Girls' Dormitory, a Main Building, additions to grounds and improvements of grounds, a Gymnasium, and completion of the Library.

The time has come when something definite should be done to develop research along both theoretical and practical lines in all scientific departments—Engineering, Medicine, Chemistry, Geology, Biology, including also such departments as Economics, Sociology, History and Education. The College of Liberal Arts reports 46 subjects of research in which the departments could engage, were sufficient equipment and instruction provided, although a very limited amount of such work is now undertaken. The College of Engineering reports some 30 subjects of practical research, some of which have been undertaken, but most of which require additional facilities. The Medical School recommends a State Hygienic Laboratory in connection with the School which should prove of vast importance to the State. Most of these research subjects have a direct practical value for Colorado, and, if carried on, would altogether bring large practical returns. Reference is made to the reports of the college named. The Graduate School, the foundation of which has been carefully laid, should receive adequate support, that our young men may find at home opportunities for genuine university work. The successful graduate schools of the country offer fellowships to able students, and some provision should be made for them here. We refer to the report of the Graduate School. Research and Graduate work are marks of the genuine university to-day, and some state universities are already devoting as much money to these features as the whole expenditure of the University of Colorado. Not a dollar, as yet, has been specially provided by Colorado for the development of research and the upbuilding of a Graduate School in its University. We recommend that a special fund for this purpose be provided by the coming Legislature.

The average annual expenditure of the biennial period, aside from new buildings, is \$177,461.33, which is \$24,723.43 greater than the average of the previous period. The annual income from all sources is about \$175,000.00, which is less than the average actual expense of the last two years, much less than the present rate of expenditure, and very inadequate for the growing demands of the coming two years. In two years the attendance has increased 30 per cent., and the teaching force, the appropriations for departments and various regular charges have been increased nearly in proportion. The next two years will see as large a growth. Moreover there is a question of salaries for professors and instructors, which, considering the high cost of living, should be seriously weighed by the Legislature and the Regents. We have the old story of increasing population, wealth, attendance at State educational institutions, and a comparatively stationary valuation of property for taxation. Unless the valuation is very materially increased the income for the University will fall far short of the urgent needs.

The \$145,713.33 credited by the Treasurer in his report, representing a special appropriation and a long unpaid emergency loan, has been used as follows. \$68,555.08 for buildings and purchase of land, \$62,274.40 to cover the loan reported October 1, 1906, and the remainder to meet a small part of the current expenses until the end of the State's fiscal year, November 30, 1908. [This report is made October 1.] The \$7,055.83, also credited in the Treasurer's Report, being the last unpaid portion of the Governor Thomas emergency loan, stands as a special account.

The two great political parties in their recent State conventions endorsed the policy of giving the University's Medical Department the privilege of conducting the last two years of its work in Denver. The Medical Bill would naturally receive the endorsement of the coming Legislature.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has increased the fund of the "Carnegie Foundation," intended to provide retiring allowances for professors, and the Trustees will hereafter include State universities in their list. The provisions of the gift require the endorsement of the Legislature in case of each State university.

The Professor of Geology in the State University was made State Geologist by the last Legislature. His report as State Geologist will be forthcoming. We believe it will be found that much has been done with the limited appropriation granted, and that the State will get large returns by making greater use of the Geological Department of the University and increasing the small appropriation for Geological Survey and reports thereon.

SUMMARY.

Administration	\$ 9,240.00
College of Liberal Arts.....	56,730.00
Summer School	2,480.00
College of Engineering.....	16,750.00
School of Medicine.....	10,340.00
University Hospital	3,792.00
School of Law.....	7,465.00
Library and Physical Training.....	5,860.00
Other Employes	13,260.00
	\$125,917.00

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR J. PFEIFFER,
WILLIAM J. KING,
HAROLD D. THOMPSON,
THOMAS D. BAIRD,
CHARLES R. DUDLEY,
JOSEPH C. BELL,

Board of Regents.

JAMES H. BAKER,

EDWIN J. INGRAM,
Secretary.

President.

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES.

Golden, Colo., November 30, 1908.

Miss Katherine L. Craig, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Madam—I have the honor to present the following report of the Colorado School of Mines for the biennial period ending November 30, 1908.

The faculty of the school consists of the following: Victor Clifton Alderson, Sc. D., President; Paul Meyer, Ph. D., professor Emeritus of mathematics; Horace Bushnell Patton, Ph. D., professor of geology and mineralogy; Herman Fleck, Nat. Sc. D., professor of chemistry; Frank Weiss Traphagen, Ph. D., F. C. S., professor of metallurgy; Charles Roland Burger, A. B., professor mathematics; William Franklin Allison, B. S., C. E., professor of civil engineering; Arthur Joseph Hoskin, M. E., professor of mining; Frank Howard Cronin, M. E., professor of mechanical engineering; William Jonathan Hazard, E. E., assistant professor of electrical engineering; William George Haldane, B. S., assistant professor of metallurgy; John Joseph Browne, A. B., assistant professor of mathematics (on leave of absence for 1908-9); Charles Darwin Test, B. M., E., A. C., assistant professor of chemistry; Gurdon Montague Butler, E. M., assistant professor of geology and mineralogy; John Christian Bailar, A. M., assistant professor of chemistry; Alwyn Charles Smith, B. S., M. S., E. M., assistant professor of mining; Louallen Frederick Miller, A. M., assistant professor of physics; Robert B. Otis, B. S., assistant professor of mechanical engineering; Edwin Cressy Briggs, B. S., assistant professor of mechanical engineering; Charles Edward Smith, Ph. B., A. M., assistant professor of geology and mineralogy; William Samuel Medell, B. S., instructor in chemistry; George Eulas Foster Sherwood, A. B., instructor in mathematics; Sidney Willis French, E. Met., fellow in metallurgy; Frank M. Robbins, B. S., assistant in physics; Alfred E. Perkins, A. B., assistant in chemistry.

The present enrollment is 367, distributed by classes as follows:

Post graduate	29
Seniors	43
Juniors	70
Sophomores	86
Freshmen	166
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Counted twice	27
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Total	367

Of this number 29, or 8 per cent., are graduates of other Mines. The following institutions are represented:

Harvard University.
 Yale University.
 Princeton University.
 University of Liege, Belgium.
 The Sorbonne, Paris.
 Imperial Technical Institute, Tokio, Japan.
 Colorado School of Mines.
 University of Chicago.
 University of Michigan.
 University of Wisconsin.
 University of Texas.
 University of Pennsylvania.
 University of Southern California.
 Southwestern University.
 Denison University.
 Baker University.
 Dartmouth College.
 Williams College.
 St. Xavier College.
 St. Ignatius College.
 Pomona College.
 Pennsylvania State College.
 Oregon Agricultural College.
 Armour Institute of Technology.
 Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Of the total enrollment 97, or 26.5 per cent., have received more than a high school education before entering. The institutions from which they received their preliminary training are the following:

Harvard University.
 Yale University.
 Princeton University.
 University of Minnesota.
 University of Oregon.
 University of Michigan.
 University of Colorado.
 University of Wisconsin.
 University of Illinois.
 University of Iowa.
 University of Kansas.
 University of Southern California.
 University of Denver.
 University of Chicago.
 University of Notre Dame.
 Purdue University.

Heidelberg University.
Ohio State University.
Iowa State College.
Michigan College of Mines.
Missouri School of Mines.
New Mexico School of Mines.
Colorado College.
St. Xavier College.
Allegheny College.
Buchtel College.
Westminister College.
Alma College.
St. Louis College.
Geneva College.
Kenyon College.
Gonzaga College.
Oregon Agricultural College.
Michigan Agricultural College.
Colorado Agricultural College.
Pennsylvania State College.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute.
Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.
Throop Polytechnic Institute.
Lewis Institute.
Armour Institute of Technology.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The increased tuition for non-residents—\$150.00 per year—went into effect in September, 1908. The change did not diminish the attendance, as the total for the year 1907-8 was 349. The total for the present year, 1908-9, up to date, is 367.

New Buildings.—During the biennial period a Gymnasium has been erected at a cost of \$65,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

VICTOR C. ALDERSON,
President.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. Katherine L. Craig, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Madam—I have the honor to submit the ninth biennial report of the State Normal School of Colorado, for the period ending November 30, 1908.

I. HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

The Colorado State Normal School was established by an Act of the Legislature in 1889. The first school year began October 9, 1890, and closed June 4, 1891.

At the beginning of the second year the school was re-organized somewhat, and the course extended to four years. This course admitted grammar school graduates to its freshman year and others to such classes as their ability and attainments would allow.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 2, 1897, a resolution was passed admitting only high school graduates or those who have an equivalent preparation, and practical teachers, to the regular course. This policy makes the institution a professional school in the strictest sense.

The school has been in operation eighteen years. In that time 5,000 different normal students have been in attendance. Many of these are teaching in the public schools of Colorado.

The school has graduated 1,348. These are engaged in the public school service of the state.

During the present school year, up to the present time, there are enrolled in the normal department 700 students and 500 pupils in the training department. Most of the counties of the state are represented in the school.

II. NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

The school is at present maintained by an income which is derived from one-fifth of a mill on all the assessable property of the state. This fund does not increase as rapidly as the needs of the school increase in the way of equipment and more teaching force. The salaries of the teachers are too low, when compared with salaries of those engaged in other lines of activity. There should be an increase in the maintenance fund of the institution.

For building and physical development the school has to depend entirely upon special appropriations. It is in great need of more room.

The school at present needs a large appropriation, in order that its buildings and accommodations may be adequate for its growth.

1. We need a training school building, which will accommodate 500 children, for a practice school. Training school children are now housed in the basement of the Normal School Building, which is in every way inadequate for their accommodation. This training school building will cost about one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for its construction, and about ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for furnishing and equipment. There is also needed an assembly room. The assembly rooms that we have are entirely inadequate. Two chapels have to go on now at the same time in different rooms, and these two rooms are inadequate. A new assembly room will cost about forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).

The school is also in need of a manual training, domestic science and art building. These now have to be housed in the

basement of the present building, where there is not sufficient light, insufficient ventilation and not enough room. This manual training building will cost about forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) to build and furnish it.

The institution is also in need of a gymnasium. The physical training of our young people is an admitted necessity. A new gymnasium building and equipment will cost forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).

We believe the Normal School is the people's institution. Its influence is felt in every school house in the state, whether it be in the city, in the hamlet, on the plains, in the valley or on the mountain. For this reason, the State Normal School is very close to the minds and hearts of the people, and we feel that they will recognize these wants and be prompt in providing them.

III. THE FUNCTION OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The function of the Normal School is to make teachers. To do this, it must keep abreast of the times. It must lead in public education. It must project the future. The modern conception of education embraces all of human life. This wide and deep and rich notion enlarges the function of an institution that aims to prepare teachers. This function embraces in its relations—the faculty, the child, those preparing to teach, the home, the state, society and the course of study.

1. Relation to Faculty—The faculty is the school. Its power and influence consist in its faculty. The teachers should be picked men and women. They should be persons who have especially fitted themselves. Normal school work is unique. To be a teacher of teachers requires very special qualifications and preparation.

(a) Character stands paramount in the equipment of a teacher. Nothing can take its place.

(b) Ability to teach ranks next in the hierarchy of qualifications. This is ability to adapt self and subject to the pupil. It is ability to inspire to action. It means one whose nature blends with those being taught. It is a natural gift specially trained.

(c) Scholarship is the reserve power of every strong teacher. It commands respect. The scholarship of a Normal School teacher should be first liberal, then special.

(d) Culture is essential. It gives tone to the entire personality; it is the development of the finer nature. It means good manners, good taste, refined thoughts, elegant expression, pure spirit.

(e) Professional ethics and spirit bind the faculty into one harmonious whole, without which there is a great lack of efficiency. A due recognition of the above should characterize all the members of the faculty. Due regard for each other in speech and manner should always exist.

2. Relation to the Child.—In the preparation of teachers the end in view is the education of the children of the state. The child is the supreme concern. The function of the Normal School is to give such an interpretation of the child and its development in all directions as will best prepare it to enter fully, readily and righteously, into the environment.

3. Relation to Those Preparing to Teach.—(a) An individual who enters to take a course in the State Normal School should have maturity of mind. This is absolutely necessary, inasmuch as the student who is studying subjects in their relation to the education of children has a more complex problem than the person who is studying the subject for subject's sake.

(b) The individual who enters should have reasonably good health. The work of the Normal School demands that the student should have good health. The work of the teacher requires it.

(c) One who is contemplating becoming a teacher should have a natural fitness to teach. The student can usually feel this; but when the authorities discover a lack of natural ability in a student to make a good teacher, the student should be informed.

(d) Common sense is a very superior qualification for the teacher.

(e) Clean character is fundamental. Clean thoughts, pure motives, high ideals, are essential.

(f) Intellectual ability is presupposed in the preparation of the teacher.

4. Relation to the Home.—A very close relation exists between the teacher and the home. The teacher and the parents should be acquainted. The teacher should be intimate enough to talk candidly and freely about the interests of the child. The function of the Normal School toward the home is to prepare the people who enter that they may intelligently study the nature and wants of the child in common with the parent.

5. Relation to Society.—Since the child must become an organic part of society, the teacher should have an intelligent view of the relation of a child's education to the needs of society. The needs of the child and society are reciprocal. The aim is to individualize and socialize the child.

6. Relation to the State.—The function of the Normal School to the state is apparent. The state is interested in the education and general intelligence of all its people. To this end, she founds schools and maintains a public school system. The Normal School becomes the very heart of this system. It prepares those who go out to have charge of the youth of the commonwealth.

The responsibility of no institution of learning is so great as that of a Normal School. It has a great function. It exerts its influence on the mountain and on the plain; the mining dis-

trict, the stock-growing region and the agricultural sections all feel its influence. It reaches profoundly into the lives and activities of the people. It is the people's school.

IV. ADMISSION AND COURSES OF STUDY.

1. All who enter must give evidence of good moral character.
2. An applicant for entrance must be free from any contagious disease that might endanger the students of the school.
3. High school graduates, or those having an equivalent education, enter the Junior year for the Normal Course or the Freshman year for the Normal College Course without examination.
4. Graduates of Normal Schools or Colleges may enter the Normal Graduate Course without examination.
5. Graduates of Normal Schools may enter the Junior year of the Normal College Course without examination.
6. Graduates of Colleges may enter the Senior year of the Normal College Course without examination.
7. Practical teachers who have not had high school training may enter, and such work be taken as will prepare them for the regular course.

School Year in Terms.

There are four terms in the school year; the fall, the winter, the spring and the summer terms.

The fall, winter and spring terms average twelve weeks; the summer term is six weeks long, but the time in recitation is doubled, enabling the student to get term course credits.

Unit of Credits.

A term course is five recitations a week, or its equivalent, for twelve weeks.

Courses of Study.

- I. Regular Courses Leading to Licenses to Teach and Degrees in the Colorado State Normal School Are of Three Kinds:
 1. Normal Course.
 2. Normal Graduate Course.
 3. Normal College Course.
- II. Degrees and Diplomas:
 1. The Normal Course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy and a diploma which is a license to teach for life in the public schools of the state.
 2. The Normal Graduate Course leads to the degree of Master of Pedagogy and a diploma which is a license to teach for life in the public schools of the state.
 3. The Normal College Course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in education and a diploma which is a license

to teach for life in the public schools of the state.

III. The Work of the Courses:

A. The Normal Course.

1. Thirty-term courses are required for graduation. Eleven of these are required in professional work, viz.:

Three-term courses in Psychology and Pedagogy.

Three-term courses in Education.

Three-term courses in Teaching.

One-term course, in Junior year, observation and preparation for teaching.

One-term course for conference, etc., in the Training School in the Senior year.

2. Nineteen of these thirty courses are elective, selected from the following subjects:

a. Art—Drawing, water color, oil, pottery.

b. Manual Training—Carving, joinery, metal work, foundry work, basketry, etc.

c. Domestic Science—Cooking, sewing, chemistry, sanitation.

d. Vocal music.

e. Modern Foreign Languages—German, French, Italian.

f. Ancient Classics—Latin.

g. History—Greek, Roman, Medieval and Modern American.

h. Literature and English.

i. Physical Sciences—Physics, chemistry, geology, geography.

j. Sociology.

k. Kindergarten.

l. Biology—Nature study, histology, botany, zoology, elementary agriculture.

m. Mathematics—Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytics, calculus.

n. Interpretation—Reading, dramatic art.

o. Psychology—Experimental pedagogy, child study.

p. Education—Philosophy of, science of, art of, history of.

q. Physical Education—Physiology, gymnasium, field play grounds.

B. Normal Graduate Course.

The requirements for the Normal Graduate Course shall be twelve term courses in addition to what is required for the Normal Course, besides any additional work assigned in the training school. The work of this course is elective.

C. Normal College Course.

Requirements for the Normal College Course are twenty-four term courses in addition to what is required for the Normal

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Course, beside any additional work assigned in the training school. The work of this course is elective.

D. Normal Special Courses.

Beside the above regular Normal Courses, there are Normal Special Courses leading to graduation and diplomas in Kindergarten, Physical Education, Manual Training, Domestic Science, Art, Music and Modern Foreign Languages. These diplomas are licenses to teach.

1. The work required for the special diplomas shall be selected by the heads of the departments offering such diplomas, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, provided term courses in addition to the professional work required in the Normal Course, of which at least six term courses shall be given by the department offering the diploma.

2. No student shall receive two diplomas until he shall have completed at least ten term courses in addition to what is required for either diploma, and has done sufficient teaching to satisfy the training department in regard to his ability to teach both kinds of work acceptably.

3. When these special courses are fully completed, the individual receives a degree and a diploma of the same value and standing as in the other courses.

Required and Elective Work.

1. The professional work is required; viz.: Psychology, pedagogy, education, teaching, observation and conferences—in all, eleven term courses.

2. All other work is elective—in all, nineteen courses.

3. No student may, without the approval of the proper faculty committee, take less than one term course nor more than two term courses in any subject, nor more than four term courses in any department.

4. Two-thirds of the courses for advanced degrees shall consist of advanced courses.

V. GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL.

The growth of the school is well indicated by the size of the graduating classes from the beginning up to June 4, 1908:

Graduating Classes.

1891.....	12
1892.....	16
1893.....	23
1894.....	35
1895.....	32
1896.....	31
1897.....	45
1898.....	58

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1899.....	70
1900.....	70
1901.....	69
1902.....	74
1903.....	82
1904.....	87
1905.....	107
1906.....	155
1907.....	202
1908.....	180

1,348

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the educational people of the state, the Legislature and the people for their hearty support and their uniform interest in the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

Z. X. SNYDER,
President of School.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

History—The origin of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, like that of its sister institutions in other states, dates back to an act of Congress, passed July 2, 1862. Therein it is proposed to endow in the several States and Territories, by grants of public lands, "a college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectfully prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

This act gave the College an endowment of 90,000 acres of land.

The Constitution of Colorado gives the College an independent existence and a permanent home in Fort Collins. Three citizens of the town donated to the State two hundred and forty acres of land wherein to erect the necessary buildings. In 1877 the Legislature provided for the support of the College by levying a tax of one-tenth of a mill on all taxable property of the State. At this time "The State Board of Agriculture" was created, and all matters pertaining to the management of the College were placed under its control. The one-tenth mill levy was increased in 1879 to one-fifth mill. The corner-stone of the Main College Building was laid July 29, 1878. This building was completed and ready for occupancy early in the following year.

The initial term of the College opened September 1, 1879. The record shows the enrollment of twenty different students at the close of this term. There was but one course of study. The college year began with the spring term and closed with the autumn term, the vacation season occurring in midwinter. The calendar for 1881-1882 shows the abandonment of this arrangement and the adoption of the present plan of three consecutive terms of thirteen weeks each, with a short vacation at Christmas season and a long vacation extending from "Commencement Day," early in June, to the first Monday in September.

Elective studies are first noted in the catalogue for 1886-'87. The next year brings the announcement for the differentiation of the work at the close of the Sophomore year. Two courses—the Agricultural and the Mechanical—are outlined. The Irrigation Engineering Course and the Ladies' Course were first scheduled in the catalogue for 1889-'90.

The College now comprises the following-named departments: Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany, Animal Husbandry, Farm Mechanics, Practical Course in Agriculture, Chemistry and Geology, Zoology and Entomology, Mechanical Engineering, Civil and Irrigation Engineering, Physics and Electrical Engineering, Mathematics, Constitutional History and Irrigation Law, Logic and Political Economy, History and Literature, Composition and Rhetoric, Domestic Science, Veterinary Science, Modern Languages, Military Science, Practical Course in Domestic Science, Farmers' Institutes, and the Experiment Station.

Provision is made for the highest grade of instruction in Music, Oratory, and Physical Culture.

The work of the College is carried on in strict conformity with a section of the General Laws of the State, which reads as follows:

"The design of the institution is to afford thorough instruction in agriculture and the natural sciences connected therewith. To effect that object most completely, the institution shall combine physical with intellectual education, and shall be a high seminary of learning, in which the graduates of the common schools, of both sexes, can commence, pursue, and finish a course, terminating in thorough theoretical and practical instruction in those sciences and arts which bear directly upon agriculture and kindred industrial pursuits."

During the last few years the work in horticulture, agronomy and animal husbandry has been greatly enriched. The authorities realize the immense possibilities of agriculture in Colorado. They also realize that the problems of agriculture in the Rocky Mountain region are as varied as the many soil conditions and have been solved only in part.

It is the purpose of the institution to bring the results of experiments immediately to the farmer by means of bulletins, farmers' institutes and short courses. Prof. H. M. Cottrell has recently been appointed director of farmers' institutes and extension work.

The following schools are accredited:

Aspen High School.
Boulder High School.
Canon City High School.
Carbondale High School.
Central City High School.
Cheyenne, Wyoming, High School.
Colorado Springs High School.
Cripple Creek High School.
Delta High School.
Denver High School, District No. 1.
Denver High School, District No. 2.
Denver Manual Training High School.
Douglass County High School (Castle Rock).
Durango High School.
Eaton High School.
Florence High School.
Fort Collins High School.
Fort Morgan High School.
Georgetown High School.
Golden High School.
Grand Junction High School.
Greeley High School.
Gunnison County High School.
Idaho Springs High School.
Lamar High School.
Las Animas High School.
Leadville High School.
Littleton High School.
Logan County High School (Sterling).
Longmont High School.
Loveland High School.
Manitou High School.
Monte Vista High School.
Montrose County High School (Montrose).
North Denver High School.
Pueblo High School, District No. 1.
Pueblo High School, District No. 20.
Rockyford High School.
Saguache County High School (Saguache).
Salida High School.
South Canon High School (Canon City).
South Denver High School.
Trinidad High School.

Telluride High School.
 Union High School, No. 1 (La Junta).
 Victor High School.
 Wheat Ridge High School (Alcott).

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Officers.

Barton O. Aylesworth, Litt. D., LL. D.....President
 L. G. Carpenter, M. S.....Director
 A. M. Hawley.....Secretary
 Margaret Murray.....Clerk

Station Staff.

L. G. Carpenter, M. S.....Director, Irrigation Engineer
 C. P. Gillette, M. S.....Entomologist
 W. P. Headden, A. M., Ph. D.....Chemist
 Wendell Paddock, M. S.....Horticulturist
 W. L. Carlyle, M. S.....Agriculturist
 G. H. Glover, M. S., D. V. M.....Veterinarian
 W. H. Olin, M. S.....Agronomist
 H. M. Cottrell, M. S.....Animal Husbandman
 R. E. Trimble, B. S.....Assistant Irrigation Engineer
 F. C. Alford, M. S.....Assistant Chemist
 Earl Douglass, M. S.....Assistant Chemist
 S. Arthur Johnson, M. S.....Assistant Entomologist
 B. O. Longyear, B. S.....Assistant Horticulturist
 E. B. Honse, M. S., E. E.....Assistant Irrigation Engineer
 F. Knorr.....Assistant Agronomist
 P. K. Blinn, B. S....Field Agent, Arkansas Valley, Rockyford
 E. R. Bennett, B. S.....Potato Investigations

Western Slope Fruit Investigations, Grand Junction.

O. B. Whipple, B. S.....Field Horticulturist
 E. P. Taylor, B. S.....Field Entomologist

The Agricultural Experiment Station is the experimental side of the College. It was organized as a department of the College under provision of an act of Congress of 1888, known as the Hatch act. The Station is supported by an annual appropriation from Congress of \$15,000. This is available only for conducting investigations and experiments and in disseminating the results of such investigations.

In 1906 Congress passed the Adams act, which supplements the Hatch act, and makes an appropriation which will ultimately amount to \$15,000 additional for the Experiment Station. During the year 1907-8 it amounts to \$9,000. This fund is more limited in its application than that derived from the Hatch act, being confined entirely to the expenses of original research. The Station is also aided by direct support from the funds of the State Board of Agriculture, as well as from private

subscription, for special investigation, as from the fruit growers of the Western Slope. The last Legislature also appropriated \$28,500 for the biennial period of 1906-07.

The appropriation by Congress is available for the support of a main station at Fort Collins, where the equipment is located, and may be available for special temporary investigations elsewhere, provided that these are for a definite purpose and to reach definite results.

With the large area of Colorado and the variety of conditions connected therewith, a great variety of questions necessarily arise for solution. The limitations of income and force necessarily confine the Station to a limited number, those which are considered of most importance, utilizing the results of other stations where applicable to our conditions. The situation of our State and the peculiarities of our agriculture indicate that the principal efforts are along lines relating to irrigated agriculture. The station has for years given attention to the growth of sugar beets, has distributed seeds, made analyses which rendered possible the establishment of factories. It has carried on experiments on irrigation questions, duty of water, seepage, the investigation of injurious insects and plant diseases, made experiments with durum wheat, stock feeding, and various other lines.

At present, the Experiment Station is carrying on a co-operative experiment with the United States Department of Agriculture in horse breeding, for which the United States furnishes high-grade carriage horses for the development of an American type of carriage horse.

Extensive investigations in the vicinity of Grand Junction, in co-operation with the fruit associations of the section, are under way for the coming season.

The Station controls some land at Rockyford, which is used at headquarters of the field agent. There is also some land under control of the Station at Cheyenne Wells. Co-operative investigations are under way at other places.

Bulletins—Nearly 120 have been published on various topics of agricultural interest. These are distributed, so far as the editions permit, to those interested in Colorado agriculture. There are bulletins on irrigation matters, alfalfa, sugar beets, barley, and other field crops, cattle and sheep feeding, small fruits and other garden crops, insects, etc. Lists of those printed can be supplied. The bulletins are sent regularly to those whose names are on the mailing list.

Annual Reports—These are largely administrative and technical. They are not prepared for general distribution, and hence issued in smaller editions. The last is the Nineteenth Annual Report.

Grounds—The College grounds are in general charge of the Horticultural Department. They are laid out along ap-

proved lines of Landscape Art, and illustrate what can be done in this way in spite of difficulties. These include scarcity of ornamentals, shrubs and trees, which are hardy at this altitude, the difficulty of maintaining lawns where the ditch furnishes the only available water supply, etc., etc. By careful attention to watering and drainage, by planting in masses, and careful selection of materials, very effective results have been obtained within the last few years.

Farm and Stock—The College farm proper consists of 480 acres, all under cultivation. Within the past few years the Board has purchased two of the most valuable pieces of land in Northern Colorado, located about a half mile from the college buildings. These tracts together make a farm of 153 acres, and is considered by experts as one of the best adapted farms for experiment work in the United States. It is perfectly uniform as to soil and is well adapted for irrigation, an abundant supply of water being provided with it for this purpose. In addition to this, the College has 1,320 acres of excellent grazing land in the foothills near Fort Collins, containing a reservoir and spring, from which the college grounds are supplied with drinking water. This tract is used exclusively for grazing purposes by the College for the farm stock.

The live stock of the college farm consists of the Government stud of carriage horses, which is probably the finest of its kind in the world. Provision has also been made for a number of representatives of the different draft breeds.

In cattle, the College has excellent herds of Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus, Herefords, Galloways, West Highlands, Ayrshires, Holsteins and Red Polled cattle.

In sheep, the Shropshires, Oxfords, South Downs and Rambouillets are the breeds represented.

In hogs, the College has excellent representatives of the Tamworth, Berkshire, Poland China, and Duroc Jersey breeds.

REPORT OF THE COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

To the Honorable Katherine L. Craig, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Madam—It is very gratifying to report that the last two years have been years of steady advancement and improvement for the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, and that while there are many schools of similar character with this feature of equipment or that superior, there are not many that average better in all departments for both classes, the deaf and the blind.

The last Legislature gave the school \$11,200 for the completion of the new administration building, the purchase of

land and for a pipe organ. The first two of these items were spoken of in the last report, but the last deserves especial notice because of its intrinsic worth and its value as an adjunct in the education of blind children. The instrument was purchased from the W. W. Kimball Co., of Chicago, at a cost of \$5,000, exclusive of the changes in the assembly room necessary for its installation. It has a three manual keyboard, with pneumatic action, throughout, and all the newest features, insuring that the pupil who can master it can handle any organ he may meet with in the average church. It has already demonstrated its value as an incentive to greater effort and a real factor in the musical education of the talented pupil, and it is hoped that it may prove a means of enabling some to become self supporting.

Another piece of good luck to the school was the realization of some \$24,700 on an old appropriation made in 1903. With part of this the music department has been fitted with a new home of fifteen rooms in the basement of the school building which has lain idle all these years, while the blind children have traipsed about from one building to another in all sorts of weather for their music lessons. By this new arrangement they are saved the exposure and fully twenty per cent. has been gained in their working time.

With the remainder of the appropriation the Board took a step of incalculable importance to the school, by which the smaller pupils are to be housed in separate quarters from the older ones. This was done by the erection of a new industrial building far better suited to the trades, and taking the old industrial building for the little folks. This building is ideally located for the purpose and can be put to the new use with no very great expense. For the present the little people will have to share the large dining room with the older pupils, but it is hoped later to have them take their meals in their own building and live entirely to themselves.

Five years ago, dissatisfied with the milk purchased in the open market, the school started a dairy of its own. Beginning with a very modest little plant, on rented land, some improvement has been made every year, but it has only been within the last eight months that the Board has felt satisfied with the handling of the milk from the time it left the cow until it was served upon the table. The installation of a new ice box, near the dining room, with a milk room coated with steam proof enamel, has finally covered the weak point, and we are sure that few people are able to secure milk produced under more favorable conditions.

It would take too much time and space to enumerate the many and varied minor additions and improvements, all tending to greater efficiency and better results. It is sufficient to say that no effort has been spared to find what is best for the

care of the children as well as for their education, and when found, every effort has been made to secure it.

The total enrollment for the two years has been 248 deaf and 84 blind. Of these 113 deaf and 42 blind were present during the school year ending June 3, 1907; 135 deaf and 42 blind for the year ending June 2, 1908. The number present at this date, Nov. 20, 1908, is 145 deaf and 45 blind, as follows: 82 deaf boys, 63 deaf girls, 28 blind boys and 17 blind girls.

The course of study in the deaf department covers the eight grades of the public schools, though we seldom send out a deaf pupil with the command of language attained by the eighth grade hearing pupil. In addition to the literary work each pupil has instruction in some trade, taking it up as soon as age and strength will allow. In selecting a trade the tastes of the boys, his physical condition and literary attainments, the condition at home and the desire of the parents are all taken into account, and, having made a choice, the pupil is not expected to change without very serious consideration. For the boys there are carpentry, painting, printing, shoemaking and out-door work on lawn and garden, and in the green house. The girls have regular instruction in cooking, sewing, ironing and general housework, and a certain number of both sexes have two hours a week in drawing.

For the blind department a high school course is provided, and all who show any talent at all are given a thorough course in music. The girls have lessons in cooking, sewing, knitting and crocheting, while the boys are taught piano tuning, broom making, mattress making, hammock knitting, chair caning and simple rug weaving.

The pupils of both departments have two periods a week under a thoroughly competent instructor in physical culture, and all are expected to help with the general housework as their time and limitations will permit.

The methods of instruction in both departments are the same as reported two years ago. The deaf child on coming to us for the first time is placed in an oral class and every effort is made to teach him to read the lips and speak. If he shows any ability in this line, his instruction is continued by the oral method throughout the course. On the other hand, if it seems a waste of time to teach him in this way, he is transferred to a manual class where instruction is given through writing and the manual alphabet. All educators agree there are some deaf children who cannot profitably be instructed by the oral method, but there is a very wide degree of difference as to the percentage of such children. The number under oral instruction at this school at the present time is 64 per cent.

With the blind the New York Point system of writing is used in both the literary and music departments. We now have modern text books on almost all subjects, enabling the pupil to

read the text for himself, but much of the work is done through lectures, as a saving both of time and nerve force.

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind is purely an educational institution. Its mission is to educate those children of the state who because of impaired sight or hearing can not be taught in the ordinary public school. All such children of sound mind and free from such chronic disease as would prevent study, are eligible to attend the school between the ages of six and twenty-one free of charge for books, medical attention, board and tuition. Parents must furnish clothing and pay traveling expenses. Board is furnished free for the reason that the state asks the parent to send the child to the school instead of sending the school to the child, as is done for normal children. The state asks this as a matter of economy, and also because it is generally conceded that the work can be done better at one well equipped central plant.

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind is not an "asylum" or a "home," or a "hospital." Children are not admitted because of dependence, nor are they taken for medical treatment and hospital care. The school is not a charity any more than the University, the School of Mines, the Agricultural College or the State Normal, with which institutions it should properly be classed in the public mind.

You will find appended a list of officers, teachers and employes, with their salaries, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

W. K. ARGO,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

Showing Officers, Teachers and Other Employes and Their Salaries.

NAME.	RESIDENT OR NON-RESIDENT.	POSITION.	SALARY.
W. K. Argo.....	Resident.....	Superintendent	\$2,400
Della J. Felton.....	Resident.....	Office Assistant	660
Katherine E. Barry.....	Non-res.....	Head Teacher Oral Department.....	1,200
Herbert J. Menzemer.....	Non-res.....	Teacher of Deaf.....	1,305
Edwd. C. Campbell.....	Non-res.....	Teacher of Deaf and Art.....	1,260
John C. Wlnemiller.....	Resident.....	Teacher of Deaf.....	900
Mary E. Griffin.....	Non-res.....	Teacher of Deaf.....	972
Jessie G. Dudley.....	Non-res.....	Teacher of Deaf.....	972
Grace M. Beattle.....	Non-res.....	Teacher of Deaf.....	972
Alma L. Chapln.....	Non-res.....	Teacher of Deaf.....	972
M. Frances Walker.....	Non-res.....	Teacher of Deaf.....	972

STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND.

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Showing Officers, Teachers and Other Employes and Their Salaries.

NAME.	RESIDENT OR NON-RESIDENT.	POSITION.	SALARY.
Frances Campbell	Non-res.	Teacher of Deaf	855
Maggie N. Proctor	Non-res.	Teacher of Deaf	855
Elva M. Charles	Non-res.	Teacher of Deaf	765
M. Ethel Ritchie	Non-res.	Teacher of Deaf	675
Ida M. Donald	Non-res.	Teacher of Deaf-Blind	900
Bessie Veditz	Non-res.	Teacher of Deaf-Blind	855
H. R. Chapman	Non-res.	Teacher of Blind	1,600
Mrs. A. L. Bohrer	Non-res.	Teacher of Blind	972
Jessic Baker	Non-res.	Teacher of Blind	972
Louise Sloan	Non-res.	Teacher of Blind	927
A. L. Bohrer	Non-res.	Head Teacher of Music and Tuning	1,260
Mary E. Churchman	Non-res.	Teacher of Violin	450
Edwin Dietrich	Resident	Teacher of Music	666
Mary Etta Thedinga	Non-res.	Teacher of Sloyd and Dom. Science	810
Helen Woodsmall	Non-res.	Teacher of Phys. Culture, per mo.	50
C. C. Owen	Non-res.	Teacher of Carpentry	1,200
H. M. Harbert	Non-res.	Teacher of Printing	900
S. W. Brown	Non-res.	Teacher of Broom and Matt. Mkg.	864
A. DeGrant	Non-res.	Teacher of Shoemaking, per mo.	50
Mrs. E. C. Allen	Resident	Teacher of Sewing (deaf)	420
Anna Rasmussen	Non-res.	Teacher of Sewing (blind)	720
Georgia A. Sutton	Resident	Matron	600
Mrs. Agnes Westcott	Resident	Nurse	405
Mary E. Wolfe	Resident	Girls' Matron	450
Sadie Young	Resident	Girls' Supervisor	405
Mrs. Louise Burnett	Resident	Blind Boys' Supervisor	405
Nellie Barton	Resident	Deaf Boys' Supervisor	360
Fred Bates	Resident	Boys' Supervisor and Storekeeper	585
J. W. Taylor	Non-res.	Engineer	1,080
E. P. Pierce	Resident	Gardener	780
M. A. Drake	Non-res.	Dairyman	720
J. H. Marshall	Non-res.	Night Watchman, per mo.	40
W. H. Michaels	Non-res.	Painting, per mo.	90
Harry Lisenby	Resident	Fireman, per mo.	40
Walter Crooks	Resident	Fireman, per mo.	30
George Robinson	Resident	Janitor, per mo.	35
Janet Goodman	Resident	Visitors' Attendant, per mo.	25

STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND.

EXHIBIT A—Concluded.

Showing Officers, Teachers and Other Employes and Their Salaries.

NAME.	RESIDENT OR		POSITION.	SALARY.
	NON-RESIDENT.			
Lolo Giles	Resident.....		Laundress, per mo.....	40
Atha Waller	Resident.....		Assistant Laundress, per mo.....	30
Lida Fiedler	Resident.....		Assistant Laundress, per mo.....	25
Frank Kent	Resident.....		Cook, per mo.....	75
Walter Jenkins	Resident.....		Assistant Cook, per mo.....	30
Mrs. F. E. Bickford.....	Resident.....		Baker, per mo.....	45
Cora Rickey	Resident.....		Superintendent's Cook, per mo.....	30
James Rush	Resident.....		Hostler, per mo.....	40
Charles Greenslate	Resident.....		Laborer on Grounds, per mo.....	35
Margaret Alexander	Resident.....		Dining Room Girl, per mo.....	30
Ethel Hoffman	Resident.....		Housegirl, per mo.....	26
Harriet Halnon	Resident.....		Housegirl, per mo.....	25
Maude Cloud	Resident.....		Housegirl, per mo.....	25
Edith Ellison	Resident.....		Housegirl, per mo.....	25
Julia Hunter	Resident.....		Housegirl, per mo.....	25

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

November 16, 1908.

Miss Katherine L. Craig, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver, Colorado:

My Dear Miss Craig—I respectfully submit the following report of the work done at the Industrial School for Girls at Bedford, Colorado.

This report covers a period of two years, from November 30, 1906, to November 30, 1908.

We feel, with a great deal of satisfaction, that the two years just closed have ben very successful ones in many ways.

To be sure, there have been many discouragements, but they have been outweighed by the many encouragements, therefore, we feel inspired to work with greater enthusiasm than before.

Efforts have been made to persuade the public to visit the school and become better acquainted with our methods of work. It is an encouragement to both officers and girls to have people of education and intelligence visit the school and commend the efforts made to improve.

The higher the standard in our work the more a girl is helped.

Our plans are such as we think will raise the girl's ideals by having her surroundings and teachings of the very highest type possible to attain, thus aiding the girl to form habits that are helpful, pure and noble.



MAIN BUILDINGS, COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES, GOLDEN, COLORADO.

Our population has increased from 44 to 82, the limit of our present capacity.

The majority of the girls sent to the school are contented and happy and are anxious to improve. All girls are obliged to attend school one session each day, where they are instructed in the common branches and such other lessons as will be most helpful to them when they leave the school.

Our special aim is that every girl who goes forth from the school shall be the possessor of a common school education, and such a knowledge of housekeeping as to make her a helpful member of any home to which she may go.

In reviewing the work accomplished in the school in the past two years in the various departments, I can truly say that we are proud of our work, and prouder still that the school is fast becoming a credit to the state as well as to itself.

In making rules for the government of our school we have given the matter much careful thought and study to make them just and reasonable, and to instil into the minds of the girls the idea of self government from a standpoint of principal rather than compulsion.

We believe that all broad-minded and tactful workers in schools of this kind recognize the fact that the girls are not here for restraint alone, but to have the hidden good that may be in them, developed.

Respectfully submitted,

MARION B. RUDGERS,
Superintendent.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Golden, Colo., Nov. 30, 1908.

To the Honorable Katherine L. Craig, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Madam—Complying with the law creating the Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Boys, we respectfully submit this, the fourteenth biennial report of the Board. This report is for the two years beginning December 1, 1906, and ending November 30, 1908. The Superintendent's report is included herein and made a part hereof.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Number boys November 30, 1903.....	296
Received during term (new).....	418
Paroles returned	43
Escape returned	1

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

LEAVING DURING TERM.

Discharged and sentence expired.....	34
Paroled	322
Pardoned, including Wyoming boys.....	39
Died	0
Escaped	1
Returned to court.....	5
	401
Number remaining November 30, 1908.....	362

SUMMARY.

There were in school November 30, 1906.....	296
There are in school November 30, 1908.....	362
The greatest number was in May and November, 1908.....	364
The smallest number was on December 1, 1906.....	296
Average per day during term.....	335

The Sixteenth General Assembly appropriated for the support and maintenance of the institution, and for what improvements the Board could make, the sum of \$130,000.00 and the cash receipts of the school. The cash receipts amount to \$16,044.07, but as \$368.85 of this was merely a transfer of money from the maintenance fund to the cash fund, it should not be included in the total amount expended.

At the beginning of the term 263 acres of land were purchased at a cost of \$7,425.00, and a building costing about \$20,000.00 erected. The great number of boys received caused the cost of maintenance to increase at such a rate that it became necessary to issue vouchers to the amount of \$7,898.65 in excess of available funds, these vouchers having been authorized by Governor Buchtel in accordance with the law.

EXPENDITURES.

Support, maintenance and current expenses.....	\$121,751.97
Land, building, and other improvements.....	32,190.75
Total amount expended.....	\$153,942.72

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$130,000.00
Cash receipts	16,044.07
Total amount available.....	\$146,044.07
Vouchers issued in excess of receipts.....	\$ 7,898.65
	\$153,942.72

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

By scheming in every way to make both ends meet, and at the same time keep pace with our policy of improvements, we

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

failed to keep entirely within the appropriations, but we have improved the school and its holdings very materially, as follows:

Erected a magnificent "cottage" for the home of 60 boys.

Purchased 263 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land.

Established another company.

Increased the capacity of the typewriting-stenography-bookkeeping class.

Had better grading of schools and insisted that the department work should be generally subservient thereto.

Finished the well-reservoir.

Started a zoo and secured Chinese pheasants, deer and other small animals.

Continued to increase size and beauty of the lawns.

Started a herd of pure bred Berkshire hogs.

Besides many other things of lesser note which are mentioned in the Superintendent's report, where also will be found a more extended description of the improvements mentioned above.

NEEDS.

For the next biennial term we will ask the Legislature for appropriations, as follows:

Maintenance	\$155,000.00
Two cottages	40,000.00
Library-School building	20,000.00
Addition to standpipe.....	2,200.00
Land	3,800.00
Boiler house	2,500.00
Pump house	1,500.00
	\$225,000.00

The unfortunate rapid growth of the school's population makes more room an imperative necessity, and it is furthermore our opinion that the old main building is unsafe in the heavy winds that sweep across it. One hundred and fifty boys sleep in it and to make room for them elsewhere will require three cottages instead of the two we hope to get.

The state should provide a central school building, so that we may prosecute school work under more favorable conditions.

Now that we have water in great abundance, it would be well to provide greater storage capacity on the high ground and at the same time get better pressure on our mains. The steel standpipe is now 35 feet high. It should be made 75 feet high.

An institution like the Industrial School can never have too much land for its use. Near the school is one tract containing about 20 acres. Eight acres of this is tillable land and carries five inches of water. This land may be purchased now. Another tract of 80 acres will complete our pasture to the county road east of the school. This may be bought now for \$25.00 per acre and it is worth more merely for pasture, not to mention the many other advantages it will afford the school.

The old boiler house and boilers have about outlived their usefulness and they are not located properly.

To be in keeping with the big 40x100-foot well, all under ground and covered, we should erect a pump house of concrete and install an electric pump of large dimensions.

HEALTH.

Probably no institution in the country can show a cleaner bill of health than this one for the two years ending to-day. During that time not one case of typhoid appeared and no other serious ailment, not chronic to the ailing one before he entered the school.

DISCIPLINE.

While better discipline might be maintained, and consequently all round better results obtained, if more room permitted a longer minimum time of stay here, still no serious breaches of discipline, such as insubordination, have ever occurred, and the boys generally feel that they are receiving benefit here, and in many cases have asked to remain long enough to become better fitted to follow to the end something begun here, notably the band work. Many, many others have wished, after leaving, that they might have remained longer and learned more.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We wish to acknowledge the hard work done by the officers, from Superintendent to night watchmen, and assure them that we appreciate their efforts to properly perform their many duties and meet their multiform responsibilities. We know that with added years of experience they are more valuable instructors than those whose knowledge of human nature and human frailties is not so sharpened that the maximum allowance and maximum patience may be exercised in dealing with the boys.

We thank the Governor, the members of the Legislature, the other state officers and all who have been kind and contributed in many ways to make the school pleasanter and better.

We ask the co-operation of all in making this school a SCHOOL, and not a penal institution. To do this requires the help of citizens generally, because to say "Reform School" when

a military or industrial school is referred to does more harm than the unwitting offender may ever know.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. SCHERMERHORN,
President.

JOSEPH DENNIS, JR.,
Secretary.

THOMAS J. DOWNEN,
Member.

STATE LIBRARY

STATEMENT.

Among the many improvements in the State Library during this administration we are justly proud of a book plate, designed and executed by C. Valentine Kirby. The plate has the State Seal and State Flower, the Columbine, very artistically arranged at the base of the Seal. A nude Indian with cactus at his feet is the symbol of ignorance. A female figure with the book of knowledge is the symbol of intelligence. With the horn of plenty in her hand and the stalks of grain by her side, she typifies the new Colorado: the application of intelligence to nature's resources. The book plate has been placed in the books of the library and has proven very satisfactory. This is in keeping with the plan adopted by many state libraries.

The genealogical department has heretofore had very little information concerning the southern states. The books on genealogy are perhaps the most valuable books in the library from a monetary point of view. The constant use of them shows how interested the people in Colorado are in this department.

It has been indeed gratifying to us after a continuous correspondence of about three months to be able to add the North Carolina Colonial and Revolutionary Records to the library. This set of books, valued at \$100, we obtained on our exchange account. The patrons of this department will heartily welcome this valuable addition to the library.

The work of sending out embossed books for the blind was begun in November, 1906. These books are sent to any blind resident of the State of Colorado when applied for. The United States government does not make a charge for carrying embossed books in the mails when sent to or by a blind person, consequently the library does not incur any expense for transportation. We have found more than satisfactory results from this division of the library and it has been indeed gratifying to receive the letters of appreciation from the many citizens who have availed

themselves of the opportunity of reading these books. Some of the blind people have been so interested that they have learned the alphabet furnished them by the library. The New York Type has proven very popular, as this is the type taught in the School for the Deaf and Blind in Colorado Springs, Colorado. There are three other kinds of type—the Line, Moon and the Braille. The Library of Congress does not seem satisfied with merely furnishing books for the blind; they have also furnished a room where the blind people are read to at certain hours each day.

We have at last been able to complete our set of Denver City Directories, after a constant search of about four years.

The Board of Capitol Managers deemed it necessary to take two rooms from the library, where the duplicate reports were stored, giving them to offices created by the Sixteenth General Assembly. This necessitated storing the reports in the sub-basement. Although the Board deemed the change unavoidable, it will be a great hardship on the librarian. These reports are used for exchange purposes and should be more accessible. The books can not be arranged as they should be on account of inadequate shelving, which greatly impairs the usefulness of the library.

The work in the library has more than doubled during the last two years.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLORADO STATE LIBRARY.

1. The Colorado State Library is open for the use of the general public as a reference library.
2. The library is open to the public daily from 9 a. m. to 12 a. m., and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturday when it closes at 12 a. m., and Sunday, when it remains closed.
3. During the hours specified for public use, the librarian or the assistant will be in attendance to maintain order, issue and receive books and render to patrons such assistance in the use of the library as may be practicable.
4. Quiet and order will be maintained in the library; books will be handled with care.
5. State officials, their deputies and clerks, can withdraw books, if in the librarian's judgment the books should be withdrawn. Any blind person in the state can withdraw the embossed books on application signed by two responsible citizens.

MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN.

1907.

Jan. 1 Colorado Library Association.....Denver

1908.

Jan. 1 Colorado Library Association.....Denver

June 22-27 National Association of State Libraries.....
Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

STATE LIBRARY.

LIBRARIES VISITED.

1908.

June 19	Public Library.....	Grand Island, Neb.
June 23	Public Library.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
June 24	State Library.....	St. Paul, Minn.
June 30	Carnegie Library.....	Virogna, Wis.
July 2	Public Library.....	Madison, Wis.
July 2	Legislative Library.....	Madison, Wis.
July 3	Historical Library.....	Madison, Wis.
July 3	State Library.....	Madison, Wis.

BOOKS DONATED AND DONORS.

A Musical Mystery.....	Clara Corbyn
Address Delivered before Philadelphia Law Association...	W. C. Ferguson
Army Life of an Illinois Soldier.....	Mary E. Kellogg
A Life in Song.....	George L. Raymond
Art Supplement World's Columbian Exposition—6 vols...	Donated by the Publisher
Bicentennial of the Birth of Franklin.....	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania
Ballads and Other Poems.....	George Lansing Raymond
Congress of Arts and Science—vols. 7 and 8.....	Francis R. David
Colorado Real Estate News.....	John F. Burns
Colorado State Business Directory, 1906.....	J. F. Dalzell
Colorado State Business Directory, 1894.....	Gazetteer Publishing Co.
Colorado State Business Directory, 1897.....	B. W. Rundle
Canada's Fertile Northland.....	Frank Oliver
Crude Ore of the Rockies.....	Major S. J. De Lan
Campbell's Soil Culture.....	Donated by the Publisher
Chimes of the West.....	Morris C. Spriggs
Denver City Directory, 1894.....	Charles R. Dudley
Denver City Directory, 1906.....	Felix A. Richardson
Educational Fine Arts Series—19 vols.....	Donated by the Publisher
House Rules, 16th General Assembly of Colorado.....	William C. Blair
Hand Book of Colorado Resources.....	Thomas Tongue
History World's Columbian Exposition.....	Donated by the Publisher
Historical Narrative.....	B. H. Williams
Ireland Under English Rule—2 vols.....	Thomas Ennitt
Industrial Map of Colorado.....	Clason Company
John Watts De Peyster—2 vols.....	Frank Allaben
Law, Its Origin, Growth and Function.....	L. Lewis
Mills Irrigation Manual.....	Mills Publishing Co.
Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in The Revolution.....	Frederick Condet

STATE LIBRARY.

Maps Canada's Fertile Northland.....	Frank Oliver
Normal Institute Manual.....	Herrick Co.
Outline of the United States History.....	Herrick Co.
Official Register of Mississippi.....	Rowland Dunbar
Papers on Health.....	Publishers
Report Society Colonial Wars of Colorado.....	
.....	Society of Colonial Wars of Colorado
Report Forest Commission of New York.....	C. A. Williams
Report Bunker Hill Monument Association.....	Publisher
Spriggs of Poetry.....	Norris C. Spriggs
The Publishers' Trade List Annual.....	Kendrick Book Co.
The American Indian as a Product of Environment...A. J. Fynn	
The Companionship of Books.....	Publisher
The Church and Her Times.....	Dr. Coyle
Trial By Fire at San Francisco.....	George F. Parker
The Mormon Menace...Public Spirited Men of Salt Lake City	
The Aztec God and Other Dramas.....	George L. Raymond
The Vivisection Question.....	Albert Leffingwell
The Liberators.....	Isaac N. Stevens
The Vivisection Problem.....	S. R. Tobin
Verses and Translations.....	M. Russell Thayer
Walden.....	Hattie E. Stevenson
Year Book Young Ladies' Clio Club.....	Minnie Ott

BOOKS PURCHASED.

1907.

Biography.

Romance of Steel.....	Herbert N. Casson
Who's Who?.....	Cornhill Co., Publishers
Lincoln The Lawyer.....	Frederick Hill

Sociology.

American Ideals—2 vols.....	Theodore Roosevelt
Addresses and Presidential Messages of Theodore Roosevelt—2 vols.....	Henry Cabot Lodge
Courses of Reading and Study in the New International Encyclopaedia, New International Encyclopaedia—20 vols.....	Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers

Histories.

American Tariff—2 vols.....	Edwin Stanwood
Gordy's Political History of the United States—vols. 3,4...	J. P. Gordy
History of the United States—vols. 5, 6 and 7.....	
.....	James F. Rhodes
History of the Flag.....	George Henry Preble
Heroes of American History—6 vols.....	Frederick Ober
History of the Second Colorados.....	Ellen Williams
History of Scotland—vols. 3,4.....	Andrew Lang

STATE LIBRARY.

History of the United States—5 vols.....John B. McMaster
History of France—3 vols.....Henri Martin
Record of Service of the Michigan Volunteers in the Civil
War—46 vols.....George H. Brown, Publishers
Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in Mich-
igan..... Charles E. Belknap
The Trail of Lewis and Clark—2 vols.....Olin D. Wheeler
The Naval War of 1812—2 vols.....Theodore Roosevelt

Science.

Geological Survey of Iowa..... Frank Wilder
Mineral Industry—vol. 15..... R. W. Ingalls

Genealogy.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register—vols.
59-60-61.....New England Historical Society, Publishers
Our Thompson Family..... Charles N. Sinnett
Walter Merryman and His Descendants..... Charles N. Sinnett

Literature.

Emerson's Works—12 vols.....Ralph W. Emerson
Norse Literature—15 vols..... Edited by Hon. R. B. Anderson
The Flatey Book..... Edited by Hon. R. B. Anderson

Miscellaneous.

Canons of the Colorado.....W. J. Powell
Colorado Springs Guide Book.....George I. Finley
Hunting Trips of a Ranchman—2 vols.....Theodore Roosevelt
The Lincoln Story Book.....Henry L. Williams
The Wilderness Hunter—2 vols.....Theodore Roosevelt
The World Almanac, 1907.....New York Press Co., Publishers

BOOKS PURCHASED IN 1908.

Science.

A Treatise on the Law of Irrigation.....Jacob R. Long
A Pocket Handbook of Minerals.....G. Montague Butler
Building Construction.....F. E. Kidder
Cement and Concrete.....Lewis C. Sabin
Concrete and Reinforced Concrete.....John Reid
Campbell's Soil Culture Manual.....H. W. Campbell
Dictionary of Architecture and Buildings—3 vols.....
.....Russell Sturgis
Geology—3 vols.....Thomas C. Chamberlain
Gold Milling.....Warnford Lock
Geological Survey of Iowa.....Samuel Calvin
Handbook of Cost Data.....Herbert P. Gillette
Irrigation Engineering.....Herbert M. Wilson
Irrigation Farming.....Lucus W. Wilcox
Mineral Industry—vol. 16.....Walter R. Ingalls
Water Power.....Joseph Frizell

Histories.

- Across The Continent.....Samuel Bowles
 A Handbook of The Phillipines.....Hamilton M. Wright
 Early Western Travels, 32 vols.....
Edited by Reuben G. Thwaites
 Greeley's Overland Journey to California.....Horace Greeley
 In Indian Mexico.....Frederick Starr
 Journeys of Observations.....T. A. Rickard
 Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign.....Herbert Sargent
 Peru.....G. Reginald Enoch
 The Cambridge Modern History, 10 vols.....
Macmillan Co., Publishers
 The Navajo and His Blanket.....U. S. Hollister
 The Glory Seekers.....Wm. H. Brown
 The American Navy, 2 vols.....John D. Long
 The Indian Book.....M. Curtis
 The Last Days of Mary Stuart.....Samuel Cowan
 The Wonders of the Colorado Desert, 2 vols..George W. James
 The Story of France, 2 vols.....Thomas E. Watson
 Victoria the Woman.....Frank Hird

Biography.

- Life and Letters of George Bancroft, 2 vols.....M. Howe
 Letters and Recollections of George Washington..Jared Sparks
 Who's Who in America.....Albert Nelson Marquis
 Who's Who.....Cornhall Publishers

Sociology.

- Civil Government.....John Locke
 The World Almanac, 1908.....New York Press Co., Publishers

Genealogy.

- Genealogy of the Southworths.....Samuel G. Webber
 Some Prominent Virginia Families, 4 vols.....L. P. Bellet

Miscellaneous.

- A Story of the Prairies.....Clark E. Carr
 A Canon Voyage.....Frank S. Dillenbaugh
 A Map of Denver.....Rallandet Co.
 Across the Plains in '65.....Frank C. Young
 Bits of Travel at Home.....Cy Warman
 Come With Us Into Babylon.....Josiah M. Ward
 Colorado Tales and Legends.....T. O. Bungney
 Colorado State Directory, 1882.....
 Colorado State Directory, 1896.....
 Discoveries in Hebrew, Galic and Other Languages.....
Allison Drake
 Frontier Stories.....Cy Warman
 Food and Drugs Act.....Arthur P. Greeley
 Federal Usurpation.....Franklin Pierce

STATE LIBRARY.

Hands Up.....	J. D. Cook
Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife...Mary King Waddington	
Icebound Heights of The Mustagh.....	Frank Bullock Workman
Jacob and Other Poems.....	Caroline Butterfield
Letters from Colorado.....	H. L. Wason
Map of Colorado.....	George F. Cram
Making of Colorado.....	Engene Parsons
Nelly's Silver Mine.....	Cy Warman
Poems of Helen Hunt Jackson.....	Helen Hunt Jackson
Romance of The Rockies.....	L. Palmer Morath
Short Rails.....	Cy Warman
Story of the White House, 2 vols.....	Esther Singleton
The Last Spike.....	Cy Warman
The Express Messenger.....	Cy Warman
Tales of an Engineer.....	Cy Warman
The White Mail.....	Cy Warman
The Story of a Pioneer.....	V. Devinity
Under The Harrow.....	Ellis Meredith

BOOKS REBOUND.

1907.

Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols.....	John L. Mosheim
Gieseler's Church History, 4 vols.....	Dr. John C. L. Gieseler
Macanlay History of England, 5 vols.....	Thomas B. Macanlay
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 2 vols..	
.....	Published by New England Historical Society
Travels in Mexico.....	Frederick A. Ober
The Dutch Republic, 3 vols.....	J. Lothrop Motley
Works of Lord Bacon, 3 vols.....	Basil Montagu

COLORADO REPORTS AND COURT OF APPEALS REPORTS
WITHDRAWN FROM THE LIBRARY BY REQUISITION.

Sent to Law Library, Session Laws of Colorado, Dec. 2, 1907.

Sent to Attorney General's office, Colorado Reports, vols. 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35.

Colorado Court of Appeals, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, Dec. 2, 1907.

Sent to Secretary of State's office, Colorado Reports, vol. 32; Colorado Court of Appeals, vol. 19, Jan. 13, 1908.

Sent to State Superintendent's office, Colorado Reports, vols. 36, 37, Sept. 8, 1908.

Sent to Law Library, Colorado Court of Appeals Reports, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20; Colorado Reports, vols. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, Nov. 23, 1908.

Sent to State Historical Society, Colorado Reports, vols. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41; Colorado Court of Appeals, vols. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Dec. 2, 1908

LIST OF COLORADO COURT OF APPEALS REPORTS.

	Number of Duplicates.
Vol. 1.....	59
Vol. 2.....	27
Vol. 3.....	30
Vol. 4.....	71
Vol. 5.....	33
Vol. 6.....	31
Vol. 7.....	21
Vol. 8.....	17
Vol. 11.....	2
Vol. 15.....	29
Vol. 16.....	55
Vol. 17.....	49
Vol. 18.....	42
Vol. 19.....	41
Vol. 20.....	57

LIST OF REVISED STATUTES OF COLORADO.

Number of
Duplicates.
4

STATISTICAL REPORTS, 1907 AND 1908.

Number of bound books in the library Dec. 1, 1906.....	18,384
Number of bound books added by purchase 1907-8.....	261
Number of books added by exchange with United States...	474
Number of bound books added by gift.....	49
Number of bound books added by exchange with States and Territories.....	1,000
Number bound books added by exchange with foreign countries	300
Total number in library.....	20,468
Number of unbound books and pamphlets in library Dec. 1, 1906.....	13,248
Number of unbound books and pamphlets added by pur- chase 1907-8.....	4
Number of unbound books and pamphlets added by gift..	46
Number of unbound books and pamphlets added by ex- change with the United States.....	4,439
Number of unbound books and pamphlets added by ex- change with States and Territories.....	1,765
Number of unbound books and pamphlets added by ex- change with foreign countries.....	312
Total number in library.....	19,814

STATE LIBRARY.

Number of unbound books sent to Supreme Court Library..	10
Number of bound books sent to Supreme Court Library...	250
Number books sent to State and University Libraries on exchange account.....	1,000
Number of duplicate reports stored in sub-basement, about	20,500

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Sixteenth General Assembly appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) for the maintenance of the State Library for each of the years 1907-1908, Chapter forty-five (45), Session Laws 1907.

1907.

Amount paid for books.....	\$273.15
Amount paid for express.....	43.92
Amount paid for subscriptions.....	15.00
Amount paid for binding.....	118.45
Amount paid for book plates.....	49.48
Total	\$500.00

1908.

Amount paid for books.....	\$376.00
Amount paid for express.....	22.10
Amount paid for subscriptions.....	14.10
Amount paid for binding.....	87.80
Total	\$500.00

LIST OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

	Number of Duplicates.
Vol. 16.....	58
Vol. 17.....	76
Vol. 18.....	25
Vol. 19.....	14
Vol. 20.....	28
Vol. 21.....	25
Vol. 22.....	10
Vol. 23.....	15
Vol. 26.....	1
Vol. 27.....	37
Vol. 28.....	29
Vol. 30.....	21
Vol. 31.....	34
Vol. 32.....	31
Vol. 33.....	57
Vol. 34.....	51
Vol. 35.....	35
Vol. 36.....	40

LIST OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS—Concluded.

	Number of Duplicates.
Vol. 37.....	60
Vol. 38.....	44
Vol. 39.....	49
Vol. 40.....	52
Vol. 41.....	54

PAPERS BOUND.

The principal newspapers in the library are bound quarterly into volumes that can be easily handled. The papers bound in 1907-1908 include the following:

1906 Colorado Springs Gazette.....	1 vol.
1907 Colorado Springs Gazette.....	4 vols.
1908 Colorado Springs Gazette.....	3 vols.
1906 Cripple Creek Times.....	1 vol.
1907 Cripple Creek Times.....	3 vols.
1908 Cripple Creek Times.....	2 vols.
1906 Denver Evening Post.....	1 vol.
1907 Denver Evening Post.....	6 vols.
1908 Denver Evening Post.....	5 vols.
1906 Denver Republican.....	1 vol.
1907 Denver Republican.....	6 vols.
1908 Denver Republican.....	5 vols.
1906 Pueblo Chieftain.....	1 vol.
1907 Pueblo Chieftain.....	6 vols.
1908 Pueblo Chieftain.....	5 vols.
1906 Rocky Mountain News.....	1 vol.
1907 Rocky Mountain News.....	6 vols.
1908 Rocky Mountain News.....	5 vols.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS CONTRIBUTED.

Boulder County Herald.....	Boulder
Brighton Blade.....	Brighton
Canon City Times.....	Canon City
Colorado Springs Gazette.....	Colorado Springs
Cripple Creek Times.....	Cripple Creek
Denver Post.....	Denver
Denver Republican.....	Denver
Denver Times.....	Denver
Durango Semi-Weekly Herald.....	Durango
Greeley Pioneer.....	Greeley
Georgetown Courier.....	Georgetown
Glenwood Post.....	Glenwood Springs
Greeley Sun.....	Greeley
Gunnison News Champion.....	Gunnison
Gunnison Republican.....	Gunnison

STATE LIBRARY.

Herald Democrat.....	Leadville
Longmont Ledger.....	Longmont
Mancos Times.....	Mancos
Onray Herald.....	Onray
Plaindealer.....	Onray
Rocky Mountain News.....	Denver
Routt County Sentinel.....	Steamboat Springs
Steamboat Pilot.....	Steamboat Springs
Sau Juan Prospector.....	Del Norte
Silverton Weekly Miner.....	Silverton
Telluride Journal.....	Telluride
Weekly Times.....	Pagosa Springs

LIST OF MAGAZINES.

Colorado School Journal.....	Denver
Crucible.....	Greeley
Engineering and Mining.....	New York City
Farmers' Reminder.....	Cheyenne
Industrial School Magazine.....	Golden
Library Journal.....	New York City
Mines and Minerals.....	Denver
Mining Report.....	Denver
Miners' Magazine.....	Denver
Mystic Bell.....	Denver
Modern World.....	Denver
Ont-Door Life.....	Denver
Public Libraries.....	Chicago
Protectionist.....	Boston
Rocky Mountain Endeavor.....	Colorado Springs
Sister Republics.....	New York City
The Denver News Letter.....	Denver

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN ANNIVERSARIES

This department published and distributed to the schools in the different counties in this state 8,500 Washington and Lincoln Anniversaries books. This supply did not meet the demand. These books are compiled by the state superintendent of public instruction; the material being classified according to grades and of invaluable service to teachers and pupils.

These books are kept on file in each school district and become a part of the school library.



Denver, Colo., February 8, 1907.

Superintendents and Teachers:

I take pleasure in presenting to you these suggestive exercises for Washington and Lincoln Anniversaries. I trust that they will prove of no little value to you in the preparation of your program, and will meet with the cordial co-operation of patrons and school.

The observance of these two days has become an essential part of school work, and there is no reason why the celebration of them should ever grow old so long as we value courage, honor and patriotism.

The commemoration of heroic lives should inspire in youth a love of service, self-reliance and righteousness.

With best wishes for a continued successful observance of these Anniversaries, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Katherine S. Craig

Superintendent of Public Instruction.



February, 1908.

To the Teachers of Colorado:

The observance of Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays grows constantly with the passing years in importance and value in our schools.

These two days are a part of our national history, and in their observance patriotism, love of beautiful characters and noble sentiment should be taught.

It hardly seems necessary to impress upon you the necessity of teaching patriotism, yet in the numerous subjects which claim our attention there is a possibility of overlooking the importance of cultivating the minds of the children with gratitude toward the nation's heroes.

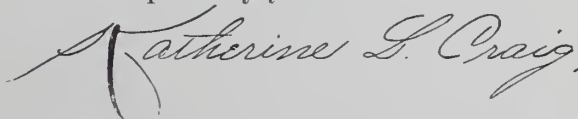
"The bright-eyed boys who crowd our schools,
The knights of book and pen,
Weary of childish games and moods,
Will soon be stalwart men—
The leaders in the race of life,
The men to win applause;
The great minds born to guide the State,
The wise to make the laws.

"Teach them to guard with jealous care
The land that gave them birth—
As patriot sons of patriot sires,
The dearest spot on earth;
Teach them the sacred trust to keep,
Like true men, pure and brave,
And o'er them through the ages bid
Freedom's fair banner wave."

Again I take pleasure in presenting to you these suggestive exercises for your program, and trust that they may prove to be of service in making interesting these two holidays.

With best wishes for a continued successful observance of these special days, I remain,

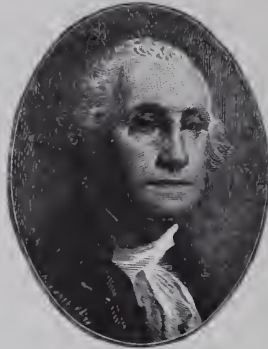
Respectfully yours,



Superintendent of Public Instruction.



SELECTIONS USED FOR EIGHTH GRADE



WASHINGTON



The character of Washington! Who can delineate it worthily? Who can describe that priceless gift of America to the world in terms which may do it any sort of justice, or afford any degree of satisfaction to his hearers or to himself?

Modest, disinterested, generous, just—of clean hands and a pure heart—self-denying and self-sacrificing, seeking nothing for himself, declining all remuneration beyond the reimbursement of his outlays, scrupulous to a farthing in keeping his accounts, of spotless integrity, scornful of gifts, charitable to the needy, forgiving injuries and injustices, brave, fearless, heroic, with a prudence ever governing his impulses and a wisdom ever guiding his valor—true to his friends, true to his whole country, true to himself—fearing God, believing in Christ, no stranger to private devotion or public worship or to the holiest offices of the Church to which he belonged, but ever gratefully recognizing a





Divine aid and direction in all that he attempted and in all that he accomplished—what epithet, what attribute could be added to that consummate character to commend it as an example above all other characters in merely human history!

A celebrated philosopher of antiquity, who was nearly contemporary with Christ, but who could have known nothing of what was going on in Judea, wrote thus to a younger friend, as a precept for a worthy life: "Some good man must be singled out and kept ever before our eyes, that we may live as if he were looking on, and do everything as if he could see it."

Let me borrow the spirit, if not the exact letter, of that precept, and address it to the young men of my Country: "Keep ever in your mind and before your mind's eye the loftiest standard of character. You have it, I need not say, supremely and unapproachably, in Him who spake as never man spake and lived as never man lived, and who died for the sins of the world. That character stands apart and alone. But of merely mortal men the monument we have dedicated to-day points out the one for all Americans to study, to imitate, and, as far as may be, to emulate. Keep his example and his character ever before your eyes and in your hearts. Live and act as if he were seeing and judging your personal conduct and your public career. Strive to approximate that lofty standard, and measure your integrity and your patriotism by your nearness to it or your departure from it. The prime meridian of universal longitude, on sea or land, may be at Greenwich, or at Paris, or where you will. But the prime meridian of pure, disinterested, patriotic exalted human character will be marked forever by yonder Washington Obelisk!"

Yes, to the Young Men of America, under God, it remains, as they rise up from generation to generation, to shape the destiny of their Country's future—and woe unto them if, regardless of the great example which is set before them, they prove unfaithful to the tremendous responsibilities which rest upon them!—Taken from Oration by Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Dedication of the Washington National Monument.





SELECTION FOR FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH
GRADES

THE HARD-WORK PLAN



From the lowest depths of poverty
 To the highest heights of fame,
From obscureness of position
 To a bright and shining name;
From the mass of human beings,
 Who compose the common clan,
You can earn your way to greatness
 By the Hard-Work Plan.

'Twas the key to Lincoln's progress,
 'Twas the route to Webster's fame;
And Garfield, by this method,
 To distinction laid his claim;
And all earth's noblest heroes,
 Since this old world first began,
Have earned their way to honor
 By the Hard-Work Plan.

—Success.





Washington.

(The following exercise can be made very picturesque by selecting among the youngest children, ten who are very nearly of the same height. Each child should wear a long white gown, and a wide cap made of blue muslin. Each of the letters in the word WASHINGTON should be twelve inches and painted red. Each child has one letter hung around her neck, and on the right side stripe on the platform and speaks, all the children together spelling the word Washington.)

(First little girl steps upon the platform, stands in the center while she repeats her sentence, and when through steps to the end.)

W We celebrate Washington's birthday because he was a brave and good man, and because he did so much for his country.

(Second child advances, stands in the center to speak and then moves on to the side of the first child. All follow this plan till the name of Washington is completed.)

A George Washington was born in Virginia in 1733. The house is not standing now but a stone with his name on it marks the place.

S When he was thirteen years old he wrote out a great many papers, and rules to help him in his education.

H He was so wise and just that his school-mates often called upon him to settle their disputes.

I His favorite games were military ones. At school he divided his playmates into two armies which he named the French and American. He took command of the American side, and used corn-stalks for muskets. Then he would fight the make-believe battle with great fury.

N When Washington was nineteen years old he was given charge of real soldiers.

G At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he was chosen commander-in-chief of the army.

T During the eight years of the war he bravely and faithfully served his country.

O Then he returned to his home at Mount Vernon Virginia a place where he loved to live quietly and comfortably.

H His country did not want to give him up, however, so they chose him for the first president of the United States and the position he held for eight years.

(The simplicity of the language and brief remarks, make this exercise of special use to the primary children. But the representation is so pretty that it may be enlarged upon for an intermediate or grammar grade by introducing longer speeches and recitations that are to the point.)



FOR MY COUNTRY.

I ought to love my country,
The land in which I live;
Yes, I am very sure my heart
Its truest love should give.

I must be good and honest,
I must be kind and true,
I never should be lazy;
I must be gentle, too.

For if I love my country,
I'll try to be a man
My country may be proud of;
And if I try, I can.

She wants men brave and noble,
She needs men brave and kind,
My country needs that I should be
The best man she can find.



SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE STATE

Counties	1908.	59
Districts		1,610
School houses		2,195
Children of school age (6 and 21).....		207,573
Average daily attendance.....		104,279.75
Total enrollment		160,254
Teachers employed		5,291
Average monthly salaries of teachers—graded schools—		
Male	\$	92.45
Female		65.35
Average monthly salaries of teachers—rural schools—		
Male		56.80
Female		51.57
Total teachers' wages.....		2,846,329.50
Cost of education per pupil (on enrollment).....		4.47
Cost of education per pupil (on average attendance).....		6.88
Value of school district property.....		11,449,533.88
Total expenditures		4,712,166.55

APPORTIONMENT 1907

	January			July		
	Amount Apportioned	Amount Deducted for Blanks	Balance Certified to Auditor	Amount Apportioned	Amount Deducted for Blanks	Balance Certified to Auditor
Adams	\$ 1,176.89	\$ 31.36	\$ 1,145.53	\$ 1,226.40	\$ 54.65	\$ 1,171.75
Arapahoe	1,095.37	36.19	1,059.18	1,149.78	68.33	1,081.45
Archuleta	331.75	7.85	623.90	531.42	22.54	508.88
Baca	163.03	13.06	149.97	158.70	12.20	146.50
Bent	699.89	59.98	669.91	717.48	21.87	695.61
Boulder	5,196.01	81.72	5,114.29	5,253.98	97.93	5,156.05
Chaffee	1,316.36	7.60	1,308.76	1,245.25	43.30	1,201.95
Cheyenne	140.11	14.35	125.76	288.82	24.84	263.98
Clear Creek.....	1,114.48	16.96	1,097.52	1,039.73	28.73	1,011.00
Conejos	2,021.98	33.14	1,988.84	1,955.15	24.34	1,940.81
Costilla	952.72	6.90	945.82	898.06	23.89	874.17
Custer	452.16	7.79	444.37	384.88	15.94	368.94
Delta	1,967.85	45.97	1,921.88	1,994.34	28.04	1,966.30
Denver	29,838.71	49.87	29,788.84	30,832.57	219.49	30,613.08
Dolores	92.34	10.21	82.13	89.99	8.35	81.64
Douglas	537.50	21.09	516.41	528.99	23.63	505.56
Eagle	485.91	17.53	468.38	453.79	50.81	432.78
Elbert	759.82	17.30	712.52	871.31	35.20	836.11
El Paso	6,368.45	41.34	6,327.11	7,168.06	87.61	7,080.45
Fremont	3,248.54	63.14	3,185.40	3,162.36	100.45	3,061.91
Garfield	1,322.73	24.09	1,298.64	1,349.22	35.24	1,313.98
Gilpin	993.48	51.83	971.65	895.64	30.53	865.11
Grand	218.44	14.73	203.71	252.94	11.79	241.15
Gunnison	871.84	28.87	842.97	821.45	27.69	793.76
Hinsdale	134.38	4.99	129.39	122.82	8.23	114.59
Huerfano	2,241.69	54.69	2,187.00	2,257.61	71.71	2,185.90
Jefferson	2,384.98	42.06	2,342.92	2,337.27	61.06	2,276.21
Kiowa	128.01	13.86	114.15	229.23	16.65	212.58
Kit Carson	499.29	28.20	471.09	860.36	53.20	807.16
Lake	1,805.46	6.30	1,799.16	1,706.74	28.54	1,678.20
La Plata	1,855.13	51.68	1,803.45	1,720.72	82.37	1,638.35
Larimer	4,813.27	73.20	4,740.07	4,878.22	82.50	4,795.72
Las Animas	5,592.13	146.33	5,445.80	5,424.23	91.55	5,332.68

STATISTICS.—APPORTIONMENT.

APPORTIONMENT, 1907—Concluded.

	January			July		
	Amount Apportioned	Amount Deducted for Blanks	Balance Certified to Auditor	Amount Apportioned	Amount Deducted for Blanks	Balance Certified to Auditor
Lincoln	270.02	13.99	256.03	475.48	16.71	458.77
Logan	812.61	11.01	801.60	875.56	37.34	838.22
Mesa	3,095.06	42.28	3,052.78	3,150.81	84.14	3,066.67
Mineral	248.37	7.99	240.38	29.63	9.65	249.98
Montezuma	682.70	21.66	661.04	690.72	30.31	660.41
Montrose	1,380.04	37.07	1,342.97	1,389.96	24.30	1,365.66
Morgan	1,108.75	22.72	1,086.03	1,206.53	25.93	1,240.60
Otero	3,184.86	85.86	3,099.00	3,510.76	53.07	3,457.69
Ouray	662.96	8.88	654.08	516.22	17.24	498.98
Park	377.01	8.62	368.39	331.98	35.40	296.58
Phillips	409.49	16.90	392.59	469.40	56.00	413.40
Pitkin	1,072.45	8.28	1,064.17	1,030.00	32.29	997.71
Prowers	1,340.56	38.07	1,302.49	1,759.03	47.68	1,711.35
Pueblo	9,371.17	85.03	9,286.14	9,279.14	113.36	9,165.78
Rio Blanco	348.35	17.25	331.10	332.59	39.01	293.58
Rio Grande	1,131.04	23.75	1,107.29	1,111.48	34.61	1,076.87
Routt	957.81	27.28	930.53	924.81	28.24	896.57
Saguache	738.10	28.37	709.73	742.40	23.73	718.67
San Juan	594.22	9.49	584.73	308.27	11.34	296.93
San Miguel	561.70	21.65	540.05	587.96	21.57	566.39
Sedgwick	255.37	10.73	244.64	361.17	20.12	341.05
Summit	295.77	12.37	283.40	277.26	13.90	263.36
Teller	3,153.65	69.42	3,084.23	2,339.70	54.20	2,285.50
Washington	442.61	31.81	410.80	389.14	39.22	349.92
Weld	4,882.69	38.53	4,844.16	5,043.00	175.25	4,867.73
Yuma	1,077.54	41.93	1,035.61	1,205.11	40.99	1,164.12
Normal	375.74	....	375.74	378.80	1.68	377.12
Totals	\$119,622.34	\$1,805.12	\$117,817.22	\$121,824.22	\$2,650.48	\$119,173.74

STATISTICS.—APPORTIONMENT.

APPORTIONMENT, 1908.

	January			July		
	Amount Apportioned	Amount Deducted for Blanks	Balance Certified to Auditor	Amount Apportioned	Amount Deducted for Blanks	Balance Certified to Auditor
Adams	\$ 1,206.62	\$ 68.59	\$ 1,138.03	\$ 1,603.09	\$ 33.04	\$ 1,570.05
Arapahoe	1,131.24	63.36	1,067.88	1,528.15	65.60	1,462.55
Archuleta	522.85	12.91	509.94	697.96	16.94	681.02
Baca	156.14	19.88	136.26	307.83	10.13	297.70
Bent	734.62	35.70	698.92	947.02	25.19	921.83
Boulder	5,158.48	225.53	4,932.95	6,726.82	96.78	6,630.04
Chaffee	1,225.16	49.72	1,175.44	1,556.07	33.08	1,522.99
Cheyenne	284.16	29.39	254.77	483.43	16.59	466.84
Clear Creek	1,022.96	39.68	983.28	1,206.36	31.54	1,174.82
Conejos	1,933.46	101.97	1,831.49	2,425.21	28.47	2,396.74
Costilla	883.58	44.05	839.53	1,174.03	26.84	1,147.19
Custer	378.68	35.01	343.67	460.65	14.28	446.37
Delta	1,962.17	65.89	1,896.28	2,592.71	32.25	2,560.47
Denver	30,335.32	34.75	30,300.57	37,784.39	269.42	37,514.97
Dolores	88.54	12.26	76.28	108.00	6.61	101.39
Douglas	520.45	23.53	496.92	663.43	20.92	642.51
Eagle	446.27	51.11	395.16	583.34	18.35	564.99
Elbert	857.25	74.77	782.48	1,219.59	28.90	1,190.69
El Paso	7,052.46	137.71	6,914.75	8,587.79	123.23	8,464.56
Fremont	3,111.36	72.37	3,038.99	3,694.02	63.69	3,630.33
Garfield	1,327.46	47.75	1,279.71	1,699.34	109.21	1,590.13
Gilpin	881.18	45.64	835.54	1,049.87	34.97	1,014.90
Grand	248.86	14.74	234.12	301.22	13.22	288.00
Gunnison	808.20	65.11	743.09	1,024.16	25.35	998.81
Hinsdale	120.84	9.89	110.95	138.12	7.91	130.21
Huerfano	2,221.20	92.54	2,128.66	2,893.95	33.91	2,860.04
Jefferson	2,299.57	65.30	2,234.27	2,852.80	75.57	2,777.23
Kiowa	225.53	39.93	185.60	479.75	23.94	455.81
Kit Carson	846.49	66.23	780.26	1,392.97	96.22	1,296.75
Lake	1,679.21	25.94	1,653.27	1,861.71	35.59	1,826.12
La Plata	1,692.97	76.20	1,616.77	2,292.23	44.19	2,247.94
Larimer	4,799.55	101.20	4,698.35	6,235.32	99.00	6,136.32
Las Animas	5,336.75	242.34	5,094.41	6,763.56	125.63	6,637.93

STATISTICS.—APPORTIONMENT.

APPORTIONMENT, 1908—Concluded.

	January			July		
	Amount Apportioned	Amount Deducted for Blanks	Balance Certified to Auditor	Amount Apportioned	Amount Deducted for Blanks	Balance Certified to Auditor
Lincoln	67.81	35.86	61.95	881.63	44.00	837.63
Logan	861.44	60.79	800.65	1,392.24	48.68	1,343.56
Mesa	3,099.99	135.30	2,964.69	4,148.80	71.24	4,077.56
Mineral	255.44	16.72	238.72	243.92	10.46	233.46
Montezuma	679.58	34.43	645.15	870.61	18.00	852.61
Montrose	1,367.54	56.39	1,311.15	1,815.42	26.60	1,788.82
Morgan	1,246.10	42.44	1,203.66	1,914.60	21.88	1,892.72
Otero	3,454.14	130.05	3,324.09	4,416.96	63.21	4,353.75
Ouray	507.89	49.38	458.51	618.61	17.21	601.40
Park	330.82	27.99	302.83	384.24	24.84	359.40
Phillips	458.24	35.72	422.52	596.57	51.17	545.40
Pitkin	1,013.39	24.19	989.20	1,080.73	26.48	1,054.25
Prowers	1,730.66	113.28	1,617.38	2,020.40	42.29	1,978.11
Pueblo	9,129.50	235.16	8,894.35	10,825.66	115.66	10,710.00
Rio Blanco	327.23	15.51	311.72	419.51	11.42	408.09
Rio Grande	1,093.55	57.98	1,035.57	1,484.07	41.02	1,443.05
Routt	922.46	64.69	857.77	1,160.08	45.15	1,114.93
Saguache	730.43	35.62	694.81	911.02	40.66	870.36
San Juan	303.30	23.25	280.05	346.04	8.89	337.15
San Miguel	578.48	43.67	534.81	672.98	17.39	655.59
Sedgwick	355.35	39.55	315.80	431.25	27.83	403.43
Summit	272.79	19.81	252.98	318.80	14.64	304.22
Teller	2,301.96	102.74	2,199.22	2,719.09	140.68	2,578.41
Washington	382.86	38.06	344.80	711.18	31.53	679.65
Weld	4,961.67	186.41	4,775.26	6,740.05	115.77	6,624.28
Yuma	1,185.68	83.95	1,101.73	1,608.24	47.27	1,560.97
Normal	372.69	.....	372.69	434.20	1.32	432.88
Totals	\$119,890.57	\$3,799.92	\$116,090.65	\$152,501.87	\$2,811.95	\$149,689.92

CENSUS, 1907

COUNTIES.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Adams	1,081	986	2,017	481	452	933
Arapahoe	1,002	890	1,892	514	468	982
Archuleta	452	422	874	362	237	599
Baca	141	120	261	62	67	129
Bent	634	598	1,234	331	300	631
Boulder	4,286	4,338	8,624	1,948	2,035	3,983
Chaffee	1,040	1,008	2,048	432	452	884
Cheyenne	275	500	475	155	118	273
Clear Creek	886	832	1,718	383	326	709
Concejos	1,658	1,574	3,232	727	725	1,452
Costilla	763	714	1,477	324	405	729
Custer	337	296	633	132	124	256
Delta	1,641	1,639	3,280	821	798	1,619
Denver	24,963	25,779	50,742	11,074	11,045	22,119
Dolores	81	69	150	39	33	72
Douglas	462	408	870	222	186	408
Eagle	386	360	746	211	190	401
Elbert	776	659	1,435	364	228	702
El Paso	5,776	6,020	11,796	2,484	2,438	4,922
Fremont	2,647	2,560	5,207	1,190	1,229	2,419
Garfield	1,133	1,087	2,220	522	535	1,057
Gilpin	734	739	1,473	338	323	661

STATISTICS.—CENSUS.

Grand	211	265	416	129	125	254
Gunnison	653	658	1,351	316	309	625
Hinsdale	110	92	502	46	38	84
Huerfano	1,868	1,846	3,711	945	1,000	1,945
Jefferson	1,916	1,932	3,848	1,040	972	2,012
Kiowa	125	252	377	85	72	157
Kit Carson	716	699	1,415	358	325	683
Lake	1,392	1,417	2,809	658	659	1,297
La Plata	1,459	1,373	2,822	649	601	1,250
Larimer	4,131	3,898	8,019	1,775	1,782	3,557
Las Animas	1,604	4,319	8,923	2,222	2,207	4,429
Lincoln	401	581	782	149	165	314
Logan	761	680	1,441	315	325	640
Mesa	2,584	2,602	5,186	1,181	1,340	2,541
Mineral	209	218	427	121	115	236
Montezuma	556	580	1,126	276	289	565
Montrose	1,147	1,143	2,590	485	586	1,071
Morgan	1,072	1,011	2,086	561	575	1,136
Otero	2,963	2,813	5,776	1,445	1,371	2,816
Ouray	467	383	850	259	220	479
Park	274	280	554	94	104	198
Phillips	417	349	766	172	149	321
Pitkin	838	857	1,695	541	571	1,112
Prowers	1,569	1,333	2,893	1,004	848	1,852

STATISTICS.—CENSUS.

CENSUS, 1907—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Between 6 and 21 Female	Total	Male	Between 8 and 14 Female	Total
Pueblo	7,634	7,639	15,273	3,286	3,350	6,636
Rio Blanco	296	251	547	139	122	261
Rio Grande	942	887	1,829	404	455	859
Routt	793	749	1,542	381	346	727
Saguache	619	603	1,222	277	282	559
San Juan	239	208	507	98	119	217
San Miguel	501	473	974	254	240	504
Sedgwick	289	307	596	136	144	270
Summit	235	222	457	98	90	188
Teller	1,919	1,950	3,869	1,006	987	1,993
Washington	340	300	640	159	154	313
Weld	4,546	4,234	8,780	2,028	2,024	4,052
Yuma	1,031	953	1,984	479	472	951
Total	101,003	99,408	200,411	46,767	46,277	93,044

STATISTICS—CENSUS.

CENSUS, 1908.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		Between 6 and 21			Between 8 and 14	
Adams	1,185	997	2,182	791	504	1,095
Arapahoe	1,111	970	2,081	480	463	943
Archuleta	569	441	950	275	221	496
Baca	225	194	419	108	101	209
Bent	681	610	1,291	370	362	732
Boulder	4,573	4,587	9,160	2,261	2,295	4,556
Chaffee	1,034	1,084	2,118	514	522	1,036
Cheyenne	362	296	658	181	182	363
Clear Creek	857	789	1,646	876	794	1,670
Conejos	1,713	1,588	3,301	695	750	1,445
Costilla	827	771	1,598	387	468	785
Custer	321	286	627	136	127	263
Delta	1,887	1,644	3,531	739	741	1,480
Denver	25,350	26,115	51,465	11,066	10,919	22,015
Dolores	77	70	147	39	30	69
Douglas	474	429	903	225	199	424
Eagle	411	384	795	193	169	362
Elbert	886	774	1,660	418	383	801
El Paso	5,717	5,979	11,696	2,371	2,410	4,781
Fremont	2,665	2,458	5,033	1,075	1,063	2,138
Garfield	1,166	1,149	2,315	622	655	1,247
Gilpin	712	717	1,429	313	313	626

STATISTICS—CENSUS.

CENSUS, 1908—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Between 6 and 21 Female	Total	Male	Between 8 and 14 Female	Total
Grand	214	195	410	120	104	224
Gunnison	717	679	1,396	311	300	611
Hinsdale	103	86	189	43	29	72
Huerfano	1,951	1,990	3,941	1,096	1,138	2,234
Jefferson	2,024	1,863	3,887	900	913	1,813
Kiowa	328	325	653	157	153	310
Kit Carson	997	899	1,896	478	435	913
Lake	1,254	1,281	2,535	543	545	1,088
La Plata	1,571	1,550	3,121	694	685	1,379
Larimer	4,348	4,141	8,489	1,951	1,980	3,931
Las Animas	4,855	4,352	9,207	2,072	2,104	4,176
Lincoln	621	579	1,200	221	194	415
Logan	992	904	1,896	494	434	928
Mesa	2,848	2,804	5,652	1,320	1,317	2,637
Mineral	160	173	333	86	89	175
Montezuma	601	584	1,185	295	313	608
Montrose	1,240	1,235	2,475	539	572	1,111
Morgan	1,349	1,259	2,608	632	642	1,274
Otero	3,092	2,925	6,017	1,564	1,468	3,032
Ouray	448	394	842	332	365	697
Park	248	275	523	114	140	254



ERIE HIGH SCHOOL, DISTRICT 16, WELD COUNTY.

STATISTICS.—CENSUS.

Phillips	438	374	812	196	161	357
Plúkin	733	738	1,471	343	343	686
Prowers	1,425	1,326	2,751	655	714	1,369
Pueblo	7,386	7,334	14,759	3,535	3,431	6,966
Río Blanco	291	280	571	135	126	261
Río Grande	1,037	988	2,025	494	473	967
Rouff	808	771	1,579	362	374	736
Saguache	621	620	1,241	317	365	622
San Juan	203	268	471	92	131	223
San Miguel	456	463	919	270	263	533
Sedgwick	279	309	588	105	148	253
Summit	226	210	436	102	93	195
Teller	1,858	1,853	3,711	805	819	1,624
Washington	500	468	968	265	142	407
Weld	5,064	4,546	9,630	2,374	2,165	4,539
Yuma	1,141	1,049	2,190	588	479	1,037
Total	102,433	102,433	207,573	48,545	47,698	96,243

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1907

STATISTICS.—ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

COUNTIES.	Enrolled in High Schools.	Enrolled in Graded Schools Below High Schools.	Enrolled in Rural Schools.	Whole Number Enrolled in Public Schools.			Number Completing Eighth Grade.	Number Completing Full Four-Year Course in High School.	Number between 8 and 14 Enrolled in Public Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Enrolled in Private Schools.
				Male.	Female.	Total.					
Adams	41	701	686	738	700	1,438	28	4	813	800	.....
Arapahoe	83	1,068	376	761	766	1,527	87	9	887	946	.....
Archuleta	30	332	241	300	333	633	8	.....	336	342	12
Baca .....	.....	.....	182	100	82	182	5	.....	102	139.2	4
Bent	63	472	532	570	497	1,067	40	11	574	612	.....
Boulder	719	4,786	1,475	3,455	3,525	6,980	285	43	3,946	4,556.8	359
Chaffee	166	1,189	481	874	912	1,786	44	27	1,068	1,217	.....
Cheyenne .....	.....	196	153	181	168	349	18	.....	143	179	.....
Clear Creek.....	165	1,019	42	640	586	1,226	40	17	751	911	.....
Conchos	71	1,256	947	1,142	1,132	2,274	54	2	1,347	1,332	.....
Costilla	5	442	524	552	419	971	9	.....	618	511	230
Custer .....	.....	43	380	230	193	423	8	.....	249	297	15
Delta	192	1,295	1,149	1,331	1,305	2,636	112	16	1,512	2,032	.....
*Denver	3,456	28,198	.....	17,815	17,836	35,651	1,290	392	18,351	27,311	.....
Dolores	4	78	34	59	57	116	.....	.....	85	90	.....

STATISTICS.—ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Douglas	118	599	346	433	779	37	5	454	414	.....
Eagle	351	309	339	336	675	23	.....	392	430.59	.....
Elbert	150	720	456	414	870	12	.....	569	587	.....
El Paso	6,587	1,112	4,165	4,416	8,581	322	64	5,184	5,126	602
Fremont	3,620	465	2,214	2,295	4,569	171	59	2,669	3,110	.....
Garfield	898	688	810	879	1,689	73	11	601	1,169	.....
Glipin	756	103	458	477	935	26	9	562	688.1	50
Grand	141	125	154	112	266	13	.....	230	188	.....
Gunnison	595	403	520	536	1,056	50	5	610	728	.....
Hinsdale	87	27	57	70	127	7	6	63	92	.....
Huerfano	1,430	972	1,253	1,223	2,476	26	4	1,500	1,520	.....
Jefferson	1,268	1,414	1,464	1,461	2,925	121	33	1,721	1,951.5	.....
Kiowa	.....	296	138	158	296	22	.....	87	200	.....
Kit Carson	306	578	439	455	894	17	.....	544	468	.....
Lake	1,368	252	885	964	1,849	63	22	1,048	1,356.93	.....
La Plata	1,075	799	1,006	1,045	2,051	88	26	1,152	1,371	251
Larimer	3,972	2,210	3,328	3,260	6,588	189	46	2,609	4,196	.....
Las Animas	4,402	1,978	3,229	3,332	6,571	88	28	3,852	3,582	339
Lincoln	181	263	222	222	444	20	.....	215	276	.....
Logan	525	610	619	610	1,229	39	8	666	701.1	.....
Mesa	2,657	1,517	2,241	2,264	4,505	185	18	2,467	3,087	125
Mineral	311	6	162	161	323	6	.....	220	217.05	.....
Montezuma	467	421	428	482	910	25	.....	501	611	.....
Montrose	1,025	895	1,034	1,036	2,070	72	11	1,220	1,286	.....
Morgan	995	603	824	939	1,763	76	23	1,117	1,048	.....

STATISTICS.—ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1907—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Enrolled in High Schools.	Enrolled in Graded Schools Below High Schools.	Enrolled in Rural Schools.	Whole Number Enrolled in Public Schools.			Number Completing Eighth Grade.	Number Completing Full Four-year Course in High School.	Number between 8 and 14 Enrolled in Public Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Enrolled in Private Schools.
				Male.	Female.	Total.					
Otero	359	3,675	935	2,465	2,504	4,969	120	23	2,740	3,275	.....
Ouray	51	374	393	433	385	818	26	5	502	592	.....
Park .....	.....	158	226	187	207	394	7	.....	243	226	.....
Phillips	26	159	469	329	325	654	20	3	300	283	.....
Pitkin	125	896	224	605	640	1,245	40	13	1,114	942	155
Prowers	124	836	1,115	1,087	988	2,075	56	.....	923	1,290	.....
Pueblo	791	6,739	1,508	4,372	4,666	9,038	317	75	5,326	6,125.5	950
Rio Blanco	24	289	108	221	200	421	16	5	225	294	.....
Rio Grande	159	759	542	736	724	1,460	34	14	805	879	.....
Routt	49	529	542	576	544	1,120	36	5	637	753.9	.....
Saguache	77	295	438	401	409	810	35	7	441	445	.....
San Juan	48	349	90	229	258	487	5	1	278	290	.....
San Miguel	43	540	307	384	506	890	24	.....	535	506	.....
Sedgwick	53	179	251	229	254	483	10	3	244	180	.....
Summit	15	171	158	168	176	344	11	.....	207	273	.....

STATISTICS.—ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Teller	356	2,740	276	1,644	1,728	3,372	127	42	1,982	2,159.84	175
Washington .....	.....	138	502	338	302	640	21	.....	348	550.5	.....
Weld	349	4,316	2,331	3,524	3,472	6,996	273	.....	4,234	4,422.4	.....
Yuma	43	254	1,184	777	704	1,481	51	3	921	1,946	.....
Total	11,418	97,756	36,136	74,254	75,053	149,307	5,032	1,071	83,081	101,113.41	3,288

*Night school, 638; kindergarten, 3,359.

STATISTICS.—ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1908.

COUNTIES	Enrolled in High Schools.	Enrolled in Graded Schools Below High Schools.	Enrolled in Rural Schools.	Whole Number Enrolled in Public Schools.			Number Completing Eighth Grade.	Number Completing Full Four-Year Course in High School.	Number between 8 and 14 Enrolled in Public Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Enrolled in Private Schools.
				Male.	Female.	Total.					
Adams	30	796	788	816	748	1,564	33	5	1,007	983	.....
Arapahoe	88	1,225	488	895	876	1,771	89	11	1,086	1,129	.....
Archuleta	20	368	223	271	340	611	8	.....	328	267	15
Baca	.....	.....	218	114	104	218	8	.....	119	147.65	.....
Bent	61	589	540	650	540	1,190	29	8	380	509	.....
Boulder	780	5,352	1,322	3,081	3,773	7,454	275	70	4,272	4,912	581
Chaffee	162	1,140	389	845	846	1,691	63	24	942	186	.....
Cheyenne	28	273	319	260	300	620	21	.....	258	335	4
Clear Creek	149	930	75	588	566	1,154	42	.....	775	932	.....
Conejos	41	1,423	951	1,227	1,188	2,415	41	5	1,505	1,406.68	129
Costilla	.....	427	636	583	480	1,063	9	.....	660	604	275
Custer	.....	92	346	232	206	438	2	.....	255	298.29	17
Delta	296	1,735	971	1,368	1,564	2,932	127	44	1,482	2,078	20
Denver	3,812	29,218	*3,768	18,999	18,573	37,572	1,481	428	18,561	26,305	.....
Dolores	.....	85	30	62	53	115	5	.....	52	86	.....

STATISTICS.—ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Douglas	62	122	509	369	324	663	37	11	465	440	.....
Eagle	3	306	326	316	319	635	33	.....	382	395	5
Elbert .....	.....	132	1,059	587	604	1,191	21	.....	704	698	.....
El Paso	886	6,540	1,409	4,325	4,510	8,825	414	72	5,293	6,283	600
Fremont	441	3,445	516	2,170	2,232	4,402	158	71	3,053	2,602	.....
Garfield	157	1,015	783	980	975	1,955	68	.....	1,038	1,217	.....
Gülpin	69	602	117	420	428	848	34	6	580	592	87
Grand .....	.....	126	117	115	128	243	9	.....	177	173	.....
Gunnison	71	689	486	609	637	1,216	33	4	700	787	.....
Hinsdale	29	74	33	65	71	136	9	4	74	83	.....
Huerfano	66	1,726	902	1,344	1,350	2,694	32	6	1,353	1,586	.....
Jefferson	245	1,655	1,011	1,442	1,469	2,911	128	40	1,798	1,984.2	.....
Kiowa .....	.....	.....	599	385	214	599	3	.....	312	230	.....
Kit Carson	19	381	840	634	606	1,240	32	.....	660	722	.....
Lake	225	1,348	223	861	965	1,796	34	36	978	1,348.23	350
La Plata	185	1,084	853	1,036	1,086	2,122	81	17	1,266	1,418	200
Larimer	485	5,101	1,672	3,619	3,639	7,258	228	43	4,243	5,001	12
Las Animas	187	4,993	1,950	3,060	3,470	7,130	121	30	4,438	3,901	369
Lincoln .....	.....	181	667	434	414	848	19	.....	427	644	.....
Logan	116	698	643	717	740	1,457	63	15	870	622	.....
Mesa	369	3,449	1,076	2,417	2,477	4,894	235	35	2,629	3,386.50	83
Mineral	3	284	12	150	149	299	8	.....	153	45.5	.....
Montezuma	47	666	291	398	606	1,004	39	4	580	591	.....
Montrose	188	1,129	793	1,033	1,077	2,110	66	21	1,175	1,350	.....
Morgan	193	1,203	749	1,078	1,067	2,145	58	21	1,222	1,542	.....

STATISTICS.—ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1908—Concluded.

COUNTIES	Enrolled in High Schools.	Enrolled in Graded Schools Below High Schools.	Enrolled in Rural Schools.	Whole Number Enrolled in Public Schools.			Number Completing Eighth Grade.	Number Completing Full Four-Year Course in High School.	Number between 8 and 14 Enrolled in Public Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Enrolled in Private Schools.
				Male.	Female.	Total.					
Otero	395	4,573	879	2,994	2,853	5,847	180	38	3,362	3,795.5	27
Ouray	50	472	285	426	381	807	23	10	472	483	.....
Park .....	.....	160	394	270	284	554	10	.....	233	294	.....
Phillips	33	154	502	358	331	689	15	2	382	412	.....
Pitkin	139	826	178	556	587	1,143	67	21	653	923.5	190
Prowers	87	1,364	1,308	1,431	1,328	2,759	127	15	1,369	1,268	.....
Pueblo	903	7,536	1,642	4,977	5,164	10,141	295	118	5,517	6,304	957
Rio Blanco	25	223	182	217	213	430	23	5	239	296	.....
Rio Grande	153	727	559	749	690	1,439	57	24	777	888	.....
Routt	59	542	714	679	636	1,315	54	.....	781	820.7	8
Saguache	54	260	517	397	434	831	18	4	263	416	.....
San Juan	21	355	72	200	248	448	13	1	292	281	.....
San Miguel	47	409	272	350	378	728	26	.....	518	575	.....
Sedgewick	42	175	371	279	309	588	23	3	253	167	.....
Summit	24	185	171	189	191	380	15	.....	186	257	.....

STATISTICS.—ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Teller	315	2,245	291	1,300	1,551	2,851	110	37	1,613	2,066	120
Washington ..	26	131	329	243	243	486	18	3	508	404	.....
Weld	474	4,763	2,413	3,964	3,650	7,650	277	36	4,660	4,723	.....
Yuma	28	306	1,345	867	812	1,679	44	9	1,778	1,076	7
Total	12,318	106,128	41,944	80,201	80,967	169,264	5,351	1,347	90,313	104,269.75	4,017

*Kindergarten, night school, 774.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, 1907.

COUNTIES.	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Adams .....	..	4	4	..	16	16	1	12	13
Arapahoe	3	19	22	..	15	15	..	8	8
Archuleta	2	1	3	..	4	4	..	1	1
Baca .....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1
Bent .....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Boulder	6	3	9	5	40	45	1	26	27
Chaffee .....	..	3	3	..	6	6	1	4	5
Cheyenne	1	4	5	2	9	11	..	3	3
Clear Creek	4	4	8	..	3	3	..	1	1
Conejos	3	3	6	3	5	8	5	12	17
Costilla	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	4	5
Custer .....	..	2	2	..	9	9	..	..	..
Delta	3	5	8	6	17	23	1	5	6
Denver	4	9	13	3	24	27	..	30	30
Dolores	1	2	3	1	2	3	..	..	..
Douglas .....	..	4	4	..	9	9	..	2	2
Eagle	1	1	2	1	3	4	..	2	2
Elbert	2	4	6	..	18	18	..	4	4
El Paso	1	15	16	2	38	40	1	10	11
Fremont	6	12	18	1	10	11	..	8	8
Garfield	1	10	11	3	11	14	..	9	9
Gilpin	5	10	15	2	10	12	..	3	3
Grand .....	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	1	1
Gunnison	2	6	8	..	14	14	..	8	8
Hinsdale .....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2
Huerfano .....	..	7	7	1	11	12	1	8	9
Jefferson	6	9	15	3	33	36	1	11	12
Kiowa	2	4	6	1	2	3	..	4	4
Kit Carson	3	2	5	4	15	19	3	15	18
Lake .....	..	4	4	..	9	9	..	7	7
La Plata	2	6	8	1	8	9	1	5	6
Larimer	4	5	9	1	26	27	2	22	24
Las Animas	5	13	18	12	18	30	8	14	22
Lincoln .....	..	2	2	3	12	15	..	3	3
Logan	2	2	4	1	21	22	..	5	5
Mesa	3	15	18	4	20	24	..	8	8
Mineral	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..
Montezuma	1	3	4	1	7	8	..	6	6

STATISTICS.—EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, 1907—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Montrose .....	..	3	3	1	3	4	..	10	10
Morgan .....	..	7	7	1	15	16	..	2	2
Otero	2	19	21	..	22	22	..	4	4
Ouray	3	3	6	1	5	6	..	6	6
Park	1	6	7	1	4	5	..	4	4
Phillips .....	..	1	1	1	11	12	1	8	9
Pitkin .....	..	4	4	..	9	9	..	1	1
Prowers	5	14	19	2	10	12	..	6	6
Pueblo	1	4	5	1	13	14	1	12	13
Rio Blanco .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2
Rio Grande	1	1	2	1	7	8	..	2	2
Routt	1	1	2	3	12	15	..	10	10
Saguache	3	6	9	1	7	8	..	5	5
San Juan	1	1	2	..	3	3	..	..	..
San Miguel	1	5	6	1	4	5	..	1	1
Sedgwick .....	..	2	2	..	6	6	..	4	4
Summit .....	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	2	2
Teller	1	5	6	..	7	7	..	2	2
Washington	3	12	15	..	15	15	..	5	5
Weld	4	5	9	10	49	59	..	34	34
Yuma .....	..	6	6	..	30	30	1	10	11
Total	102	305	407	90	692	782	29	390	419

STATISTICS.—EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, 1908.

COUNTIES.	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Adams .....	..	8	8	..	20	20	..	3	3
Arapahoe	7	46	53	..	15	15	6	19	25
Archuleta .....	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	2	2
Baca	1	..	1	2	4	6	1	2	3
Bent .....	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	3	3
Boulder	2	14	16	5	52	57	2	20	22
Chaffee	1	6	7	..	7	7	..	9	9
Cheyenne	2	19	21	4	9	13	..	4	4
Clear Creek	2	4	6	..	7	7	..	2	2
Conejos	4	1	5	2	7	9	11	8	19
Costilla	1	1	2	2	8	10	8	6	14
Custer	1	3	4	..	8	8	1	2	3
Delta	1	14	15	3	17	20	2	7	9
Denver	1	12	13	2	47	49	3	31	34
Dolores	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Douglas .....	..	5	5	..	17	17	..	2	2
Eagle	1	1	2	..	8	8	..	..	..
Elbert	1	11	12	..	24	24	1	15	16
El Paso	4	14	18	1	31	32	1	16	17
Fremont	2	8	10	3	11	14	..	13	13
Garfield	3	12	15	1	21	22	..	2	2
Gilpin	1	7	8	1	9	10	..	4	4
Grand	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gunnison	2	9	11	1	11	12	1	10	11
Hinsdale .....	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
Huerfano	3	9	12	2	9	11	..	5	5
Jefferson	4	16	20	1	32	33	..	20	20
Kiowa .....	..	9	9	..	9	9	..	6	6
Kit Carson	1	9	10	6	21	27	1	17	18
Lake .....	..	7	7	..	7	7	..	2	2
La Plata	2	4	6	1	11	12	..	10	10
Larimer	3	2	5	2	25	27	4	17	21
Las Animas	6	4	10	12	21	33	11	18	29
Lincoln .....	..	..	..	3	18	21	..	7	7
Logan	3	7	10	3	26	29	..	5	5
Mesa	3	10	13	2	28	30	1	9	10
Mineral	1	3	4	..	2	2	..	..	..
Montezuma	2	1	3	..	4	4	2	14	16

STATISTICS.—EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, 1908—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Montrose	1	5	6	..	14	14	..	2	2
Morgan	2	11	13	3	18	21	2	2	4
Otero	8	12	20	3	16	19	1	6	7
Ouray	1	5	6	2	5	7	..	1	1
Park	2	3	5	2	6	8	..	5	5
Phillips	1	4	5	2	9	11	..	8	8
Pitkin .....	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	4	4
Prowers .....	..	24	24	..	2	2	..	..	..
Pueblo	4	8	12	3	32	35	2	16	18
Rio Blanco .....	..	1	1	2	6	8	..	9	9
Rio Grande	2	7	9	4	10	14	1	6	7
Routt	1	4	5	2	21	23	1	11	12
Saguache	3	6	9	1	7	8	..	8	8
San Juan .....	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	3
San Miguel .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	5
Sedgwick .....	..	10	10	2	10	12	1	12	13
Summit .....	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	2	2
Teller	1	4	5	..	10	10	..	2	2
Washington	1	17	18	8	16	24	..	3	3
Weld	11	19	30	12	53	65	2	12	14
Yuma	1	1	2	4	38	42	2	19	21
Total	106	436	542	109	840	949	73	442	515

HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

1908.

COUNTIES.	District.	County.	Union.	Total.	First Class Districts.	Second Class Districts.	Third Class Districts.	Total.
Adams	1	..	..	1	..	1	32	33
Arapahoe	1	..	..	1	..	2	25	27
Archuleta	1	..	..	1	..	1	9	10
Baca .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	13
Bent .....	..	1	..	1	..	1	17	18
Boulder	3	..	..	3	2	2	62	66
Chaffee	2	..	..	2	1	1	25	27
Cheyenne .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	8
Clear Creek	3	..	..	3	1	..	10	11
Conejos	1	..	..	1	..	3	25	28
Costilla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Custer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
Delta	3	..	..	3	..	3	18	21
Denver	5	..	..	5	1	..	..	1
Dolores .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Douglas .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	36	36
Eagle .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	22	22
Elbert .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	41
El Paso	3	..	..	3	2	..	51	53
Fremont	3	..	..	3	2	2	31	35
Garfield	3	..	1	4	..	1	38	39
Gilpin .....	..	..	1	1	..	2	11	13
Grand .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Gunnison .....	..	1	..	1	..	1	29	30
Hinsdale	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	5
Huerfano .....	..	1	1	2	..	1	38	39
Jefferson	3	..	..	3	..	2	46	48
Kiowa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Kit Carson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42
Lake	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	9
La Plata	2	..	..	2	1	..	27	28
Larimer	3	..	..	3	2	..	57	59
Las Animas	1	..	..	1	1	3	68	72

STATISTICS.—HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Concluded.

1908.

COUNTIES.	District.	County.	Union.	Total.	First Class Districts.	Second Class Districts.	Third Class Districts.	Total.
Lincoln .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Logan .....	..	1	1	2	1	..	37	38
Mesa	6	..	2	8	1	2	32	35
Mineral .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Montezuma	1	..	..	1	..	1	13	14
Montrose .....	..	1	..	1	1	..	22	23
Morgan .....	..	..	1	1	1	1	11	13
Otero	6	..	1	7	2	1	24	27
Ouray .....	..	1	..	1	..	1	11	12
Park .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
Phillips .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	30	30
Pitkin .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	15
Prowers	3	..	..	3	..	2	36	38
Pueblo	2	..	..	2	2	..	51	53
Rio Blanco .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	10	10
Rio Grande	2	..	..	2	..	2	24	26
Routt	4	..	..	4	..	..	38	38
Saguache	1	1	..	2	..	1	30	31
San Juan	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
San Miguel	2	..	..	2	..	1	9	10
Sedgwick .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	24	24
Summit .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
Teller	2	..	..	2	1	..	12	13
Washington .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42
Weld	7	..	..	7	1	2	91	94
Yuma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	64
Total	77	13	9	99	25	41	1,544	1,610

STATISTICS.—PER CAPITA EXPENSES.

PER CAPITA EXPENSES, LIBRARIES AND SCHOOL HOUSES,

1907.

COUNTIES.	Number of Days of School During Year in Graded Schools.	Number of Days of School During Year in Rural Schools.	Average Cost Per Month for Each Pupil by Enrollment.	Average Cost Per Month for Each Pupil by Average Attendance.	Number of Libraries.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Number of Sod, Adobe or Log.	Number of Frame.	Number of Brick or Stone.	Total.	Number of School-rooms Both Owned and Rented.	Valuation (in Dollars).
Adams.....	183	167	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00	22	2,300	2	18	19	39	56	\$ 96,120.00
Arapahoe	185.66	158.88	3.55	5.95	9	684	...	16	14	30	53	82,075.00
Archuleta	176	110	2.39	4.76	1	....	3	9	1	13	18	50,140.00
Baca .....	...	96.7	5.16	6.71	...	....	...	9	3	12	13	5,625.00
Bent	180	142	3.05	3.62	11	1,081	1	15	6	22	34	45,025.00
Boulder	177	155	3.69	6.65	45	9,122	5	37	37	79	88	452,344.00
Chaffee	173	150	5.76	10.68	13	2,049	6	13	13	32	58	72,730.00
Cheyenne	180	120	4.45	7.68	2	150	4	8	...	12	13	12,075.00
Clear Creek	180	118	5.23	7.68	9	1,998	4	4	8	16	46	95,310.00
Conejos	172	108.4	2.04	3.49	6	1,502	18	8	6	32	55	47,365.00
Costilla	150	134	2.11	4.01	1	200	12	13	3	28	39	16,325.00
Custer	160	99.5	4.17	6.79	7	599	5	12	4	21	27	11,420.00
Delta	173	110	2.32	3.20	16	2,964	5	22	6	33	74	85,275.00
Denver	181	*181	3.45	4.51	63	46,000	...	1	64	65	579	3,884,764.35

STATISTICS.—PER CAPITA EXPENSES.

Dolores	180	90	2.85	5.22	2	400	1	2	1	4	7	14,000.00
Douglas	180	149.37	3.11	4.11	9	.....	2	29	5	36	41	34,750.00
Eagle	171	157	5.86	9.16	17	2,541	10	17	1	28	41	34,875.00
Elbert	180	120	5.65	7.52	3	200	3	46	3	52	56	23,650.00
El Paso	181	143	4.82	8.73	23	17,372	2	68	18	88	241	882,800.00
Fremont	177	149	4.58	7.24	8	1,977	5	28	23	56	123	275,975.00
Garfield	171	143	4.54	7.08	25	5,854	4	21	13	38	72	66,700.00
Gilpin	190	145	5.22	8.04	12	5,160	1	10	5	16	37	87,925.00
Grand	150	99	3.10	4.69	2	91	8	4	...	12	14	7,125.00
Gunnison	176	141	6.88	12.82	20	2,284	12	24	4	40	56	56,450.00
Hinsdale	180	124.25	14.27	17.20	1	128	2	1	2	5	5	19,130.00
Huerfano	173	106	6.36	8.75	2	1,070	24	12	3	39	76	59,750.00
Jefferson	180	152	4.64	8.24	19	4,553	6	59	22	57	97	150,540.00
Kiowa .....	...	156	6.50	8.00	5	.....	...	...	13	1	14	10,860.00
Kit Carson	170	129	4.98	8.19	24	618	8	30	4	42	48	26,194.00
Lake	180	175	7.78	15.54	8	6,170	3	14	3	29	63	134,400.00
La Plata	173	132	3.68	6.59	11	2,447	4	32	8	44	75	150,472.00
Larimer	176.25	161	3.13	6.21	33	6,322	10	37	23	70	144	252,225.00
Las Animas	178.8	124.5	2.68	4.91	5	832	33	27	20	80	154	301,225.00
Lincoln	180	118	2.89	4.64	5	412	...	22	...	22	32	2,140.60
Logan	180	143	9.20	13.79	16	1,550	1	39	4	44	56	51,936.00
Mesa	168.88	149.52	2.59	4.38	29	9,263	3	37	6	46	113	146,015.00
Mineral	173.33	140	4.69	7.67	3	672	1	2	...	3	9	5,080.00
Montezuma	171	124.5	2.96	4.60	7	1,750	5	17	2	24	36	21,300.00

PER CAPITA EXPENSES, LIBRARIES AND SCHOOL HOUSES—Concluded.

1907.

COUNTIES.	Number of Days of Graded Schools, School During Year in	Number of Days of Rural Schools, School During Year in	Average Cost Per Month for Each Pupil by Enrollment.	Average Cost Per Month for Each Pupil by Average Attendance.	Number of Libraries.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Number of Sod. Adobe or Log. Fraire.	Number of Brick or Stone.	Total.	Number of School-Rooms Both Owned and Rented.	Valuation (in Dollars).
Montrose	170	135.7	2.46	4.02	16	3,948	2	5	24	42	113,000.00
Morgan	169	173	1.12	2.79	11	1,208	...	4	25	50	119,950.00
Otero	167	153	2.75	4.81	23	5,494	2	18	40	118	195,500.00
Ouray	176	140	4.02	6.46	12	1,015	1	2	19	28	47,700.00
Park	176	138	4.12	7.20	9	1,850	4	1	28	31	20,740.00
Phillips	180	138	6.94	8.96	23	1,381	1	1	33	36	22,250.00
Pitkin	180	160.25	5.52	9.62	14	2,076	4	4	19	53	101,349.00
Prowers	168	132	3.86	5.73	13	1,212	...	13	30	58	57,630.00
Pueblo	187	138.8	4.96	8.50	41	7,889	6	32	92	254	736,610.00
Rio Blanco	166.65	130	4.25	6.20	5	490	8	3	13	21	22,000.00
Rio Grande	180	124	3.64	6.11	15	2,792	4	8	26	45	52,275.00
Routt	167	107.16	4.76	7.56	13	1,591	34	1	43	62	24,644.00
Saguache	180	134.64	3.45	6.29	9	688	14	4	39	44	30,920.00
San Juan	173.5	175	3.25	5.70	...	...	...	...	7	16	23,400.00

STATISTICS.—PER CAPITA EXPENSES.

San Miguel	180	184	3.06	5.34	7	2,894	1	14	1	16	30	90,519.00
Sedgwick	180	114	6.29	8.32	3	56	1	23	...	24	29	142,175.00
Summit	180	130	7.71	11.50	6	978	5	6	...	11	15	13,350.60
Teller	175	168.18	4.50	8.51	10	9,677	10	23	4	37	128	363,080.00
Washington	180	117	9.25	10.43	5	320	1	44	1	46	50	20,992.00
Weid	176	163.3	2.38	3.99	65	8,125	...	74	31	106	185	315,985.22
Yuma	180	130	3.60	8.96	3	...	15	53	5	73	81	28,002.00
Total	177.02	137.42	\$ 4.51	\$ 7.19	797	194,599	326	1,746	493	2,065	4,122	\$10,293,181.57

*Kindergarten.

STATISTICS.—PER CAPITA EXPENSES.

PER CAPITA EXPENSES, LIBRARIES AND SCHOOL HOUSES,

1908.

COUNTIES.	Number of Days of School During Year in Graded Schools.	Number of Days of School During Year in Rural Schools.	Average Cost Per Month for Each Pupil by Enrollment.	Average Cost Per Month for Each Pupil by Average Attendance.	Number of Libraries.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Number of Sod. Adobe or Log.	Number of Frame.	Number of Brick or Stone.	Total.	Number of School-rooms Both Owned and Rented.	Valuation (in Dollars).
Adams	188	150	\$ 3.00	\$ 6.00	24	2,421	2	17	16	35	66	78,970.00
Arapahoe	190	160	4.94	7.65	9	700	1	19	13	33	57	88,005.00
Archuleta	180	120	2.00	5.00	1	300	2	10	1	13	18	24,000.00
Baca	...	114.75	4.66	6.44	...	...	...	9	3	12	12	5,900.00
Bent	180	160	2.50	5.03	12	1,700	1	15	5	21	37	45,375.00
Boulder	180	152	2.57	3.90	49	9,526	4	42	37	83	191	406,129.00
Chaffee	180	148	5.93	11.97	15	2,628	7	13	13	33	61	82,600.00
Cheyenne	180	108	2.27	3.80	3	298	4	17	...	21	30	9,075.00
Clear Creek	180	148	6.82	10.53	9	2,015	5	5	8	18	46	101,000.00
Conejos	184	113	1.74	3.01	9	1,519	20	8	7	35	60	54,247.00
Costilla	192.2	92	2.32	4.89	1	200	11	15	1	27	34	13,855.00
Custer	167.5	96	4.38	5.91	7	601	5	12	4	21	27	12,670.00
Delta	158	148	2.08	3.11	17	4,108	4	23	9	36	78	87,400.00
Denver	186	...	3.62	5.17	63	52,000	...	1	64	65	621	3,996,036.29

STATISTICS.—PER CAPITA EXPENSES.

Dolores	180	120	5.74	7.15	2	425	1	2	1	4	6	14,000.00
Douglas	176	67.67	4.74	5.48	9	945	2	29	5	36	41	34,750.00
Eagle	179	162.11	4.16	14.17	16	2,845	11	15	1	27	27	34,765.00
Elbert	172.5	185	4.71	7.33	5	742	2	61	4	67	70	37,925.00
El Paso	184	142	5.63	9.17	26	18,410	3	69	22	94	251	915,775.00
Fremont	176	154	4.98	7.96	15	2,533	10	30	19	59	130	287,950.00
Garfield	178	134.82	3.28	5.13	23	6,539	8	26	10	44	73	134,930.00
Hilpin	186.5	138.9	5.94	9.88	12	6,254	1	12	4	17	37	80,200.00
Grand	167.25	128	2.21	2.66	2	250	8	3	...	11	14	6,425.00
Gunnison	176	108	7.28	11.51	23	2,466	10	27	1	41	57	57,400.00
Hinsdale	180	117	7.88	12.00	1	350	2	1	2	5	8	19,130.00
Huerfano	180	108	3.01	4.90	2	2,070	23	14	4	41	81	77,400.00
Jefferson	180	150	5.30	8.54	34	3,345	5	31	21	57	104	164,120.00
Kiowa .....	...	134	2.00	4.00	6	356	...	24	1	25	29	16,210.00
Kit Carson	166.25	137	5.92	8.58	18	443	13	33	4	50	57	32,854.59
Lake	184	173.25	14.00	29.22	7	6,699	3	13	3	19	45	133,900.00
La Plata	180	136	4.09	6.86	12	2,685	4	28	6	48	80	126,741.00
Larimer	174	139	2.77	4.99	35	6,729	9	41	27	77	160	156,049.00
Las Animas	180	140	2.64	4.31	15	1,500	38	24	19	81	154	264,195.00
Lincoln	180	134	6.30	6.58	5	340	...	30	...	30	43	2,400.00
Logan	170	140	6.73	10.80	23	2,295	1	43	4	48	65	86,206.00
Mesa	167	147	2.66	3.99	32	9,705	3	43	6	52	137	170,973.00
Mineral	170.6	140	4.77	10.60	3	698	1	2	1	4	12	7,275.00
Montezuma	166	130	3.52	7.45	7	1,470	5	19	2	26	37	26,655.00

PER CAPITA EXPENSES, LIBRARIES AND SCHOOL HOUSES—Concluded.

1908.

COUNTIES.	Number of Days of School During Year in Graded Schools.	Number of Days of School During Year in Rural Schools.	Average Cost Per Month for Each Pupil by Enrollment.	Average Cost Per Month for Each Pupil by Average Attendance.	Number of Libraries.	Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Number of Sod, Adobe or Log.	Number of Frame.	Number of Brick or Stone.	Total.	Number of School- rooms Both Owned and Rented.	Valuation (in Dollars).
Montrose	170	144	2.78	4.83	15	4,219	2	20	7	29	56	81,145.00
Morgan	175	156	2.98	4.46	12	1,383	..	25	5	30	53	97,300.00
Otero	168	154	2.98	4.85	26	5,990	1	20	22	43	165	1,246,350.00
Ouray	170	152	1.97	3.29	12	1,015	1	16	2	19	28	47,900.00
Park	178	109	4.36	5.46	14	1,850	3	24	1	28	33	20,740.00
Phillips	180	93.29	5.50	6.90	23	1,381	2	31	1	34	37	21,298.00
Pitkin	176.33	138.25	3.58	4.05	12	2,203	4	11	4	19	52	68,359.00
Prowers	168	132	3.86	5.73	13	1,212	..	25	13	38	38	59,840.00
Pueblo	190	140	5.10	9.16	41	8,174	5	44	37	86	262	749,333.00
Rio Blanco	108	140	5.00	7.40	4	350	6	4	3	13	13	22,500.00
Rio Grande	180	136	3.78	6.97	16	2,742	3	17	7	27	48	53,955.00
Routt	175	127.5	3.95	6.74	11	1,596	36	8	1	45	62	28,846.00
Saguache	180	139.50	3.33	6.65	19	2,716	14	18	4	36	42	28,557.00
San Juan	180	168	3.63	5.79	1	141	..	7	..	7	16	23,400.00

STATISTICS.—PER CAPITA EXPENSES.

San Miguel	170	207.33	3.16	5.14	7	2,894	1	13	2	16	25	85,600.00
Sedgwick	180	119	4.23	4.84	6	395	1	24	2	27	33	22,085.00
Summit	180	134	5.40	9.42	4	987	5	6	...	11	16	11,175.00
Teller	176	155	5.09	7.81	9	10,296	4	27	4	35	126	362,550.00
Washington	180	125	9.00	10.00	3	505	1	46	1	48	58	27,950.00
Weld	180	159	2.68	4.11	70	8,625	...	82	32	114	180	397,390.00
Yuma	180	104	2.04	5.51	6	850	14	60	...	74	84	39,705.00
Total	176.21	136.34	\$ 4.47	\$ 6.88	876	217,635	332	1,364	499	2,195	4,483	\$11,449,533.88

STATISTICS.—RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS, 1907.
Received During the Year Ending June 30, 1907.

COUNTIES.	Amount on hand July 1, 1906, held by county and district treasurers.	From general fund by apportionment.	From special tax.	From all other sources, including funds raised for libraries and temporary loans.	Total Receipts.
Adams	\$ 23,669.85	\$ 13,250.16	\$ 23,686.91	\$ 1,521.66	\$ 65,128.58
Arapahoe	27,464.65	9,895.75	30,673.88	88.13	68,122.41
Archuleta	7,134.23	7,198.13	6,172.34	916.63	21,421.33
Baca	2,950.75	2,121.50	1,803.82	237.63	7,113.70
Bent	10,354.44	8,884.15	17,261.00	846.99	37,346.58
Boulder	41,582.14	39,110.35	123,401.53	47,131.20	251,225.22
Chaffee	26,967.35	8,610.54	35,866.55	4,918.14	76,362.58
Cheyenne	1,686.40	3,288.29	4,463.95	.....	9,438.64
Clear Creek	12,321.18	7,506.66	31,261.96	2,153.09	53,242.89
Conejos	18,303.25	8,529.83	27,982.75	5,674.15	60,489.98
Costilla	8,861.98	4,981.07	9,546.68	528.42	23,918.15
Custer	3,741.14	2,236.50	6,123.76	970.37	13,071.77
Delta	6,123.98	12,170.39	44,528.09	4,467.80	67,290.26
Denver	117,615.54	289,655.37	827,281.59	11,766.27	1,246,318.77
Dolores	1,867.84	784.86	2,415.94	629.06	5,697.70
Douglas	11,694.84	9,464.00	6,161.09	1,948.84	29,268.77
Eagle	8,259.93	4,538.88	16,198.84	636.58	29,634.23
Elbert	7,582.70	9,847.26	10,188.17	202.18	27,820.31
El Paso	58,099.99	125,112.90	124,426.01	66,158.75	373,797.65

STATISTICS.—RECEIPTS.

Fremont	18,905.00	89,964.55	5,903.39	147,200.63
Garfield	9,563.40	35,338.27	5,993.17	60,786.36
Gilpin	7,466.82	24,069.86	2,547.12	40,864.88
Grand	1,637.74	1,808.72	989.87	7,041.38
Gunnison	10,838.91	26,309.28	4,565.47	48,928.29
Hinsdale	2,916.22	1,145.33	1,129.48	10,527.08
Huerfano	11,725.80	28,886.45	2,353.27	64,036.51
Jefferson	18,883.64	34,196.39	5,335.30	90,479.33
Kiowa	4,995.81	5,380.12	378.22	13,652.37
Kit Carson	15,324.78	11,280.00	1,545.07	39,349.08
Lake	50,460.46	44,694.98	8,305.97	136,609.62
La Plata	15,154.31	43,965.29	12,263.57	83,692.77
Larimer	18,167.35	102,049.08	7,212.53	165,258.96
Las Animas	40,701.98	37,523.72	10,792.09	182,241.74
Lincoln	5,710.91	13,689.27	673.41	24,616.99
Logan	10,850.22	21,256.35	1,519.64	44,222.09
Mesa	19,757.36	77,014.02	15,300.37	131,652.28
Mineral	6,313.11	6,977.65	1,894.07	18,720.59
Montezuma	11,143.89	7,596.79	1,394.21	29,638.87
Montrose	7,564.47	26,751.90	3,031.93	44,957.44
Morgan	18,297.89	19,543.55	37,804.53	101,348.25
Otero	43,047.04	22,300.48	17,829.94	176,836.56
Ouray	7,955.40	8,215.50	3,619.51	41,067.78
Park	8,027.67	6,293.78	.....	23,522.01
Phillips	9,551.43	6,102.07	593.71	22,519.18

STATISTICS.—RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS, 1907—Concluded.
Received During the Year Ending June 30, 1907.

COUNTIES.	Amount on hand July 1, 1906, held by county and district treasurers.	From general fund by apportionment.	From special tax.	From all other sources, including funds raised for libraries and tem- porary loans.	Total Receipts.
Pitkin	9,665.11	9,890.68	21,508.57	4,470.36	45,474.72
Prowers	10,681.47	17,221.92	31,726.14	14,697.11	74,326.64
Pueblo	91,621.75	70,082.66	247,636.72	29,916.71	439,207.84
Rio Blanco	2,750.94	4,675.74	7,341.04	454.99	15,222.71
Rio Grande	5,979.29	10,215.58	20,340.77	598.88	37,134.52
Routt	8,442.81	8,661.34	20,871.31	7,883.77	45,859.23
Saguache	9,631.86	5,952.47	12,461.19	1,969.31	30,014.83
San Juan	5,442.72	4,931.31	8,332.99	2,632.48	21,339.50
San Miguel	13,856.11	10,989.55	29,392.73	6,455.92	60,694.31
Sedgwick	8,182.29	2,040.43	5,727.14	297.93	16,247.79
Summit	4,785.77	3,469.47	8,289.56	483.11	17,027.91
Teller	19,400.52	30,441.41	145,269.65	11,242.00	206,353.58
Washington	5,914.29	4,339.39	9,797.51	.....	20,051.19
Weld	50,599.15	53,782.00	118,782.18	8,627.08	231,740.41
Yuma	7,472.98	6,752.00	17,065.15	364.89	31,655.02
Total	\$1,039,633.54	\$1,150,536.90	\$2,911,764.95	\$ 396,806.27	\$5,498,861.66

STATISTICS.—RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS, 1908.
Received During the Year Ending June 30, 1908.

COUNTIES.	Amount on hand July 1, 1907, held by county and district treasurers.	From general fund by apportionment.	From special tax.	From all other sources, including funds raised for libraries and temporary loans.	Total Receipts.
Adams	\$ 16,311.00	\$ 14,736.80	\$ 24,928.94	\$ 1,445.69	\$ 57,422.43
Arapahoe	17,535.24	13,717.00	36,678.23	2,368.22	70,298.69
Archuleta	4,691.90	7,211.26	6,333.41	1,040.07	19,276.64
Baca	2,949.19	2,321.52	2,180.85	222.87	7,574.43
Bent	9,209.74	9,535.59	25,815.31	2,525.07	47,086.21
Boulder	20,511.22	39,687.58	154,998.90	7,878.24	223,075.94
Chaffee	26,709.23	8,675.79	37,850.02	5,115.81	78,350.85
Cheyenne	1,954.65	4,229.57	8,728.09	227.91	15,140.22
Clear Creek	13,281.57	7,148.76	30,626.59	1,908.74	52,965.66
Conchos	15,442.51	9,365.72	30,116.81	6,965.67	61,890.71
Costilla	7,962.94	5,235.99	9,923.58	744.75	23,867.26
Custer	4,531.10	2,069.91	6,253.03	1,273.35	14,127.39
Delta	7,471.13	12,211.05	44,386.48	4,198.52	68,267.18
Denver	89,859.42	298,985.38	861,329.12	11,072.38	1,261,246.30
Dolores	1,446.27	1,003.68	3,504.44	1,084.39	7,038.78
Douglas	9,034.25	12,406.20	8,038.20	5,026.06	34,504.71
Eagle	9,979.13	4,398.75	18,217.00	515.02	33,109.90
Elbert	7,445.66	11,888.22	13,019.53	7,327.83	39,711.24
El Paso	62,887.45	113,134.04	124,256.87	67,904.68	378,183.64

STATISTICS.—RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS, 1908—Concluded
 Received During the Year Ending June 30, 1907—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Amount on hand July 1, 1906, held by county and district treasurers.	From general fund by apportionment.	From special tax.	From all other sources, including funds raised for libraries and tem- porary loans.	Total Receipts.
Fremont	26,386.85	19,223.32	94,854.88	13,715.41	154,190.46
Garfield	11,450.95	5,734.73	38,777.55	4,572.57	64,535.80
Gilpin	7,744.73	6,626.52	22,191.54	4,968.25	42,511.04
Grand	1,655.15	4,253.37	2,339.93	541.47	8,889.92
Gunnison	11,871.91	7,168.50	27,211.15	5,545.22	51,796.78
Hinsdale	2,108.37	1,598.57	5,822.41	845.41	10,284.76
Huerfano	11,192.55	15,365.73	31,574.26	2,826.56	60,959.10
Jefferson	17,366.57	29,051.00	36,047.70	2,450.14	84,915.41
Kiowa	9,018.23	1,792.89	3,904.20	31.96	14,747.98
Kit Carson	15,882.23	12,454.20	14,000.48	24.50	42,331.41
Lake	59,198.57	22,968.11	39,233.89	108.84	121,509.41
La Plata	21,459.27	13,008.45	50,669.67	569.85	85,707.24
Larimer	19,165.44	40,090.00	113,682.72	18,286.52	191,224.68
Las Animas	49,721.12	35,420.40	97,131.25	11,001.40	198,274.17
Lincoln	5,447.35	5,012.25	13,831.16	969.12	25,259.88
Logan	13,751.56	10,681.22	24,594.59	6,975.78	56,003.15
Mesa	22,517.89	19,287.47	86,891.38	31,228.94	159,925.68
Mineral	4,265.77	3,047.14	6,038.09	153.49	13,504.49
Montezuma	6,731.17	7,305.70	13,289.90	1,471.16	28,797.93

STATISTICS.—RECEIPTS.

Montrrose	7,540.54	35,821.33	2,788.69	63,669.92
Morgan	30,318.27	19,377.66	6,104.16	64,873.02
Otero	35,412.47	108,020.82	23,469.26	189,580.50
Ouray	10,982.49	7,477.37	4,672.87	42,841.76
Park	8,159.37	6,271.28	2,199.25	23,011.16
Phillips	9,009.05	5,770.21	2,190.28	23,459.26
Pitkin	5,586.63	9,061.30	4,176.32	39,659.33
Prowers	28,380.67	20,275.48	4,726.03	82,627.85
Pueblo	51,277.43	69,415.21	38,029.02	401,588.74
Rio Blanco	3,116.84	4,042.68	1,360.57	16,160.37
Rio Grande	10,054.50	6,694.14	1,659.43	42,259.46
Routt	13,284.56	8,816.72	1,941.78	42,432.19
San Saguache	9,220.11	6,277.55	431.59	30,110.75
San Juan	3,562.21	576.98	4,600.92	17,339.77
San Miguel	12,720.85	11,139.65	40,333.71	89,472.37
Sedgwick	5,162.68	2,049.00	25,278.16	17,242.03
Summit	4,553.06	3,110.27	9,775.98	15,073.71
Teller	13,821.79	26,042.72	169.28	170,480.36
Washington	7,006.20	3,823.25	10,780.20	21,609.75
Weld	37,751.86	53,629.38	1,073.39	252,568.46
Yuma	6,976.13	7,897.00	708.99	37,154.80
Total	\$ 938,759.88	\$ 1,164,980.53	\$ 390,862.32	\$ 5,586,872.03

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1907.

COUNTIES.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Fuel, Rent, Insurance, and All Current Expenses.	For Sites, Buildings Furniture, Improvements.	For Library Purposes.	Redemption of Bonds.	For Interest on Bonds.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adams	25,474.22	6,936.37	13,101.38	104.18	1,725.00	372.00
Arapahoe	29,263.02	10,562.82	9,614.39	.....	.....	451.12
Archuleta	8,539.91	4,591.68	2,775.33	.....	.....	821.74
Baca	3,017.50	538.05	339.14	.....	.....	165.42
Bent	17,598.71	5,967.50	1,295.97	.....	1,000.00	1,186.62
Boulder	95,260.12	25,265.06	66,734.61	7.62	8,426.48	6,713.75
Chaffee	32,440.54	7,297.95	3,333.47	159.84	2,866.97	2,880.83
Cheyenne	4,536.05	2,809.81	297.69	236.42	.....	.....
Clear Creek	27,435.00	10,039.79	847.44	100.00	.....	550.00
Conejos	22,383.05	10,378.34	5,811.37	61.55	2,102.04	1,520.97
Costilla	11,325.62	1,958.18	1,637.61	87.05	500.00	105.00
Custer	5,734.68	764.51	623.06	.....	500.00	584.84
Delta	38,044.12	7,948.96	9,306.24	322.44	408.98	2,499.96
Denver	690,256.32	229,729.72	225,891.11	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	2,532.50	651.75	.....	.....	.....	989.00
Douglas	14,252.50	3,319.53	506.00	.....	360.00	.....
Eagle	14,584.80	3,447.73	1,693.81	30.00	.....	364.96
Elbert	14,767.85	3,813.79	1,930.02	.....	58.19	75.66
El Paso	177,607.54	59,789.72	44,895.36	578.14	6,000.00	19,520.00
Fremont	75,062.27	17,995.98	15,817.53	.....	.....	4,284.73
Garfield	33,017.36	10,299.04	3,783.52	254.77	2,524.02	13.78

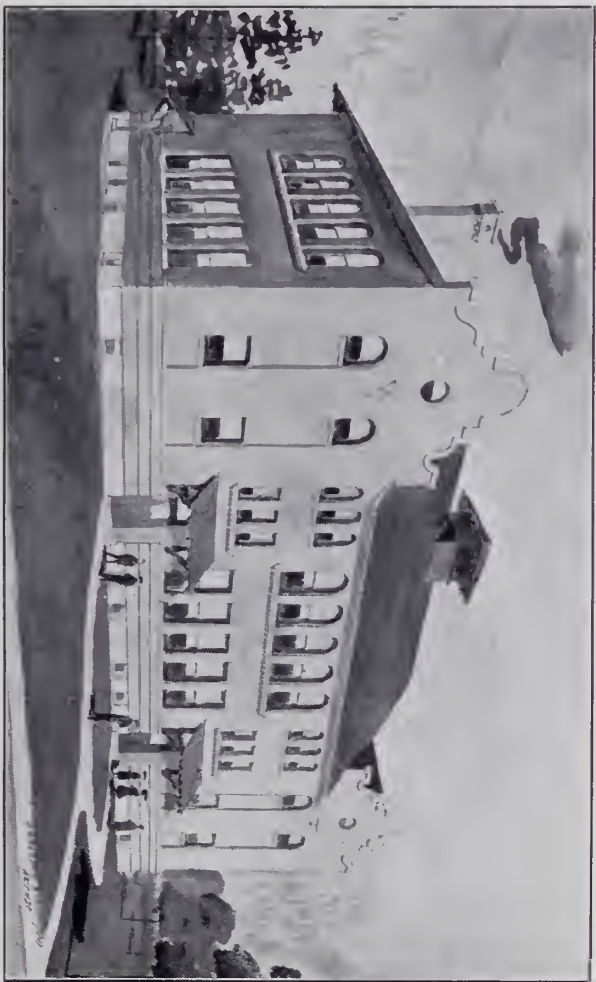
STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

Gilpin	22,829.25	6,115.40	1,015.00	100.00	1,422.50	884.99
Grand	3,196.65	733.67	905.40	.....	190.66	210.70
Gunnison	22,429.40	7,345.58	2,759.08	118.00	2,060.00	1,385.20
Hinsdale	2,948.60	4,235.49	.....	.....	400.00	541.00
Huerfano	23,809.94	11,104.87	5,559.70	.....	650.00	918.32
Jefferson	48,080.91	12,763.58	3,370.63	142.25	4,377.65	1,679.49
Kiowa	5,318.00	2,131.29	17.67	13.29	.....	60.00
Kit Carson	14,120.00	4,030.27	2,788.39	87.01	.....	.....
Lake	43,011.75	17,948.81	4,581.51	.....	10,063.00	1,306.66
La Plata	40,505.14	10,653.86	7,505.26	196.00	200.00	1,979.85
Larimer	81,754.16	35,346.40	20,591.41	364.21	.....	6,887.41
Las Animas	80,064.32	31,728.36	5,096.58	691.89	5,220.00	6,694.72
Lincoln	8,370.00	2,327.50	8,523.30	.....	.....	.....
Logan	19,902.45	8,518.12	1,166.26	.....	.....	901.42
Mesa	68,229.16	25,740.39	3,543.71	107.81	3,740.00	4,817.04
Mineral	4,350.00	2,234.51	1,360.00	.....	3,214.81	913.41
Montezuma	15,208.61	3,733.81	3,729.02	.....	.....	.....
Montrose	23,952.16	7,603.09	1,027.32	.....	2,502.53	1,877.85
Morgan	26,281.89	15,189.72	44,884.54	1,372.11	.....	.....
Otero	72,594.19	19,261.90	32,214.12	137.67	7,582.63	6,184.48
Ouray	17,916.25	9,068.50	63.84	19.14	1,044.73	861.11
Park	10,975.89	3,341.91	333.48	.....	.....	.....
Phillips	9,201.25	2,791.89	1,879.59	22.59	.....	100.00
Pitkin	26,248.47	6,984.48	857.54	450.42	4,000.00	1,281.50

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1907—Concluded.

COUNTIES	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Fuel, Rent, Insurance, and All Current Expenses.	For Sites, Buildings Furniture, Improvements.	For Library Purposes.	Redemption of Bonds.	For Interest on Bonds.
Prowers	26,373.13	10,688.81	16,109.75	.....	1,464.85	2,083.43
Pueblo	200,469.14	71,219.16	82,680.63	61.85	4,143.82	15,469.07
Río Blanco	7,382.50	1,463.55	1,463.46	.....	.....	240.00
Río Grande	20,976.10	3,239.20	368.76	.....	914.53	478.78
Routt	23,162.87	3,232.28	1,533.86	122.66	2,500.00	1,039.62
Saguache	14,601.10	3,029.44	424.16	.....	1,701.97	657.40
San Juan	10,417.50	2,436.61	4,423.18	.....	.....	500.00
San Miguel	15,219.25	24,226.44	874.34	.....	2,000.00	2,242.50
Sedgwick	7,270.99	1,903.43	989.32	83.11	1,500.00	378.33
Summit	8,397.50	1,731.85	713.14	.....	1,000.00	230.00
Teller	98,271.98	41,025.17	19,458.59	483.15	11,125.00	8,842.90
Washington	10,104.79	2,508.28	122.95	.....	.....	536.81
Weld	103,171.41	29,744.07	49,601.68	185.20	590.13	6,902.08
Yuma	18,072.95	4,507.79	1,143.77	.....	300.00	48.00
Totals	\$2,598,323.33	\$876,001.73	\$743,802.99	\$ 6,700.38	\$100,257.49	\$122,257.45



BRECKENRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1908.

COUNTIES	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Fuel, Rent, Insurance, and All Current Expenses.	For Sites, Buildings Furniture, Improvements.	For Library Purposes.	Redemption of Bonds.	For Interest on Bonds.
Adams	\$ 27,839.50	\$ 9,126.11	\$ 6,586.42	\$ 674.52	\$ 28.29	\$ 674.57
Arapahoe	34,179.88	12,687.01	1,930.41	115.00	750.00	1,990.85
Archuleta	8,305.90	3,636.38	593.84	.....	.....	.....
Baca	3,816.16	684.77	220.60	.....	.....	168.42
Bent	22,174.69	7,414.64	3,970.63	97.50	1,435.42	437.21
Boulder	123,767.25	32,565.47	19,189.85	160.80	9,025.62	6,877.97
Chaffee	35,795.97	9,702.92	716.84	.....	9,610.23	2,110.60
Cheyenne	6,454.30	3,108.58	2,935.03	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	28,750.32	10,094.94	455.20	100.00	1,000.00	785.56
Conejos	21,967.01	6,729.72	8,260.48	.....	2,000.00	1,564.67
Costilla	12,217.65	1,930.29	116.33	.....	500.00	209.18
Custer	7,033.61	728.12	518.61	.....	.....	1,211.38
Delta	41,401.48	8,397.50	6,833.73	68.00	84.00	2,662.16
Denver	819,616.24	216,644.15	106,425.11	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	2,725.88	1,229.06	.....	.....	.....	681.00
Douglas	15,802.50	3,114.14	2,781.37	57.00	1,800.00	402.98
Engle	15,548.05	3,756.08	718.44	.07	.....	420.00
Elbert	16,804.00	5,189.63	9,718.38	.....	\$9.14	90.00
El Paso	197,249.61	53,046.06	59,500.05	120.25	21,000.00	18,659.03
Fremont	91,428.41	22,637.38	7,200.67	26.50	689.66	4,840.37
Garfield	35,718.94	9,557.65	4,573.25	114.50	1,648.83	1,426.17

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1908—Concluded.

COUNTIES	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Fuel, Rent, Insurance, and All Current Expenses.	For Sites, Buildings Furniture, Improvements.	For Library Purposes.	Redemption of Bonds.	For Interest on Bonds.
Gilpin	22,096.72	7,953.61	1,628.64	.....	1,160.00	1,529.90
Grand	4,787.50	995.94	125.00	.....	.....	188.00
Gunnison	24,656.28	5,713.94	2,569.05	.....	4,565.79	1,394.62
Hinsdale	2,271.75	4,258.58	59.00	.....	519.20	360.00
Huerfano	39,200.45	3,510.13	405.66	.....	700.00	915.92
Jefferson	47,376.26	14,710.85	7,021.79	60.00	.....	1,610.20
Kiowa	5,561.00	1,950.02	667.24	.....	3,542.50	90.00
Kit Carson	17,139.20	5,131.30	6,605.68	.....	.....	.....
Lake	43,584.20	17,600.96	3,210.76	.....	14,000.00	243.76
La Plata	40,877.55	10,956.93	8,531.54	311.04	3,553.67	108.50
Larimer	79,275.55	26,545.42	46,767.40	409.49	729.00	7,280.90
Las Animas	89,697.61	36,721.84	7,691.63	119.67	4,000.00	7,718.87
Lincoln	11,879.00	1,796.91	5,232.57	.....	496.90	.....
Logan	21,983.46	11,154.49	19,701.46	595.00	7,034.48	183.13
Mesa	74,697.26	24,444.29	7,889.67	20.00	2,894.59	5,023.01
Mineral	5,912.50	3,293.81	.....	.....	724.18	507.65
Montezuma	15,582.76	5,380.06	3,003.53	20.55	.....	.....
Montrose	29,334.75	11,436.49	2,374.01	101.00	.....	1,790.45
Morgan	29,937.64	9,586.93	7,063.45	443.06	.....	3,399.18
Otero	82,156.75	25,401.12	\$2,928.50	23.00	8,676.46	.....
Ouray	17,667.33	8,206.25	1,453.91	47.50	2,000.90	768.00

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

Park	3,261.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips	3,220.28	1,735.96	10.85	1,007.92	100.62
Pitkin	7,148.72	50.85	593.84	1,000.00	1,017.50
Powers	7,292.51	6,633.33	290.00	1,200.00	1,645.03
Pueblo	58,923.10	45,377.49	49.76	22,464.96	457.46
Rio Blanco	2,065.60	600.88	.....	.....	270.00
Rio Grande	7,067.01	2,374.58	.....	51.34	412.00
Routt	2,993.22	3,837.41	.....	.....	1,072.14
Saguache	3,253.76	632.15	87.28	100.25	552.85
San Juan	3,223.81	686.09	.....	.....	500.00
San Miguel	27,159.52	1,241.75	.....	20,717.00	2,018.71
Sedgewick	7,801.50	1,795.87	.....	.....	270.00
Summit	8,832.25	.....	.....	72.49	.....
Teller	93,014.38	2,165.78	600.14	10,087.48	5,522.46
Washington	11,037.50	.....	389.20	.....	288.80
Weld	126,197.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	29,728.45	780.12	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$2,916,299.75	\$525,870.63	\$ 5,786.56	\$161,480.51	\$104,825.19

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1907.

COUNTIES.	For temporary loans and interest thereon.	For interest on warrants.	For abatement and County Treasurer's collection fees.	Total paid.	Balance in hands of County and District Treasurer to the credit of district, June 30, 1907.	Amount district warrants registered and unpaid, June 30, 1907.	Warrants not registered and other forms of indebtedness.
Adams	\$ 2,566.85	\$ 171.90	\$ 302.57	\$ 47,990.73	\$ 9,431.70	\$ 4,267.73	\$ 484.98
Arapahoe	206.19	379.60	219.92	52,458.86	17,839.83	8,076.97	208.50
Archuleta	.....	.....	.....	12,536.12	6,740.52	300.59	.....
Baca	.....	80.07	36.20	4,956.22	2,718.21	727.05	16.62
Bent	1,079.48	184.03	83.31	36,926.91	10,159.30	2,721.89	19.30
Boulder	2,201.50	3,452.80	2,791.30	200,022.66	23,053.28	74,459.94	561.89
Chaffee	.....	509.51	1.95	58,447.99	19,902.86	9,568.48	237.25
Cheyenne	.....	107.80	.....	12,605.71	2,534.51	2,927.88	65.67
Clear Creek	.....	.....	357.60	41,543.62	11,422.04	.....	.....
Conejos	3,154.60	906.18	400.58	44,983.27	16,907.44	17,855.23	8.35
Costilla	.....	27.26	90.69	15,091.40	8,775.86	280.00	9,000.00
Custer	.....	288.98	74.98	9,855.68	4,271.71	4,330.65	.....
Delta	.....	622.92	35.66	60,155.45	8,111.73	25,556.41	452.46
Denver	.....	.....	10,948.80	1,153,634.30	107,612.00	.....	.....
Dolores	.....	59.85	49.14	4,744.93	2,298.85	.....	1,500.00
Douglas	20.96	61.68	103.67	24,147.25	10,357.46	1,261.02	.....
Eagle	130.26	4.65	186.24	20,763.79	12,346.11	1,460.30	61.46

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

Elbert	279.00	.....	32,180.24	7,531.00	.....	7,531.00
El Paso	313.54	3,450.63	356,485.77	21,694.87	7,521.39	17,293.33
Fremont	5,998.35	1,342.92	134,812.48	19,377.98	84,019.39	6.25
Garfield	873.93	418.29	55,161.12	9,374.08	18,953.00	231.15
Gilpin	142.85	270.16	37,108.34	5,372.70	.....	.....
Grand	88.75	280.09	6,465.28	2,424.64	1,739.12	.....
Gunnison	485.81	274.33	39,688.57	12,108.21	8,404.23	158.50
Hinsdale	148.49	66.60	7,683.62	2,601.14	1,899.51	.....
Huerfano	949.86	72.12	45,754.14	15,294.96	21,977.00	.....
Jefferson	198.04	402.43	71,457.11	13,458.30	.....	.....
Kiowa	14.15	.....	11,824.91	2,923.07	4,089.92	141.86
Kit Carson	83.87	.....	30,390.09	11,941.32	.....	.....
29 Lake	6.22	416.86	79,062.76	52,446.05	.....	.....
La Plata	788.71	.20	68,928.14	16,779.10	22,129.63	271.53
Larimer	1,930.82	2,302.31	165,231.89	25,992.79	60,949.51	751.62
Las Animas .....	.....	1,319.89	148,965.18	44,278.99	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	.....	107.81	19,513.19	5,746.69	5,623.24	.....
Logan .....	.....	.....	45,456.78	10,546.37	1,370.15	.....
Mesa	411.93	1,341.56	134,879.87	25,045.81	10,696.07	96.67
Mineral	745.53	51.78	11,466.44	2,638.05	4,532.21	.....
Montezuma	134.25	167.04	24,288.19	4,509.74	1,850.97	2.50
Montrose	849.23	534.07	46,420.00	7,249.32	14,278.32	25.00
Morgan	1,315.72	89.87	51,845.89	13,027.13	35,243.18	.....
Otero	1,204.39	1,819.70	159,430.74	30,149.76	42,543.65	.....
Ouray .....	.....	221.33	30,366.57	12,475.19	91.90	.....

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1907—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	For temporary loans and interest thereon.	For interest on registered warrants.	For abatement of County and Treasurer's collection fees.	Total paid.	Balance in hands of County and District Treasurer to the credit of district, June 30, 1907.	Amount district warrants registered and unpaid, June 30, 1907.	Warrants not registered and other forms of indebtedness.
Park	.....	.....	.....	14,496.13	8,545.03	1,936.63	.....
Phillips	.....	45.89	7.06	17,002.39	6,456.87	.....	.....
Pitkin	100.15	210.15	251.90	35,760.10	3,899.23	8,673.08	3.30
Prowers	3,018.85	1,046.83	33.69	58,192.53	24,435.32	1,452.45	.....
Pueblo	20,551.11	1,581.57	6,596.43	345,870.29	55,728.45	58,194.12	154.44
Rio Blanco	1,353.96	368.89	85.28	12,810.96	3,349.41	6,992.51	1,360.57
Rio Grande	27.26	683.11	341.22	34,067.05	8,192.46	12,509.36	30.95
Routt	252.00	634.42	239.79	30,651.25	11,777.94	2,741.82	70.60
Saguache	.....	28.61	144.90	18,966.35	11,144.40	213.90	182.31
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	14,444.65	2,895.12	.....	.....
San Miguel	.....	.....	.....	74,699.96	14,772.41	.....	.....
Sedgwick	.....	290.90	.....	15,424.81	1,817.22	.....	17.50
Summit	1.40	.....	71.86	11,218.38	3,855.33	60.00	140.00
Teller	.71	1,963.30	10,014.05	158,951.59	11,337.77	.....	.....
Washington	.....	22.90	143.21	15,114.73	6,495.02	1,633.07	.....
Weld	.....	.....	.....	21,515.88	41,052.58	.....	.....
Yuma	.....	150.51	303.61	27,181.35	9,973.45	1,696.46	.....
Total	\$50,364.79	\$32,769.20	\$ 50,284.59	\$4,712,166.55	\$874,705.48	\$597,747.65	\$93,554.44

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1908.

COUNTIES	For temporary loans and interest thereon.	For interest on warrants.	For abatement and County Treasurer's collection fees.	Total paid.	Balance in hands of County and District Treasurer to the credit of district, June 30, 1908.	Amount of district warrants registered and unpaid June 30, 1908.	Warrants not registered and other forms of indebtedness.
Adams	\$ 501.26	\$ 137.79	\$ 371.70	\$ 48,723.90	\$ 16,304.68	\$ 7,073.17	\$ 8.00
Arapahoe	.....	133.29	642.44	59,607.08	17,453.33	2,949.93	2,563.73
Archuleta	.....	.....	.....	16,728.66	4,092.07	193.43	.....
Baca	.....	99.74	9.51	4,172.36	2,911.31	1,041.03	448.40
Bent	1,150.85	249.81	27.87	28,477.33	8,869.25	4,617.65	31.72
Boulder	22,532.73	2,927.66	2,801.10	239,639.13	29,556.09	48,749.52	1,234.53
Chaffee	.....	650.71	.....	49,629.31	26,732.27	7,805.43	561.18
Cheyenne	.....	.....	16.45	7,896.42	1,542.22	1,614.72	121.00
Clear Creek	681.97	.....	397.12	36,961.32	13,281.57	.....	.....
Conejos	870.81	1,397.03	481.71	45,996.87	15,483.11	18,028.29	54.05
Costilla	106.91	96.93	101.07	15,918.37	7,999.78	740.52	36.00
Custer	.....	264.66	68.27	8,540.02	4,531.75	5,180.73	.....
Delta	169.66	903.30	42.43	59,646.09	7,644.17	16,691.02	6.00
Denver	.....	.....	10,582.20	1,156,459.35	89,859.42	.....	.....
Dolores	.....	37.12	31.06	4,251.43	1,446.27	1,332.80	1,500.00
Douglas	108.00	56.74	70.58	18,673.35	10,505.42	771.65	171.61
Eagle	.....	61.79	159.22	20,342.31	9,291.92	748.32	180.00
Elbert	.....	349.51	.....	20,995.02	6,825.29	.....	.....

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1908—Concluded.

COUNTIES	For temporary loans and interest thereon.	For interest on registered warrants.	For abatement and County Treasurer's collection fees.	Total paid.	Balance in hands of County and District Treasurer to the credit of district June 30, 1908.	Amount of district warrants registered and unpaid June 30, 1908.	Warrants not registered in other forms of indebtedness.
El Paso	53.48	462.16	1,813.95	310,720.35	63,077.30	4,349.91	2,998.50
Fremont	.....	5,774.55	2,199.58	121,134.64	26,065.99	101,186.59	.....
Garfield	1,000.00	883.78	184.02	51,900.29	8,826.07	13,314.65	133.46
Gilpin	400.00	154.69	198.32	33,120.15	7,744.73	2,679.17	3.50
Grand	.....	52.71	.....	5,289.79	1,751.59	1,554.30	.....
Gunnison	186.25	470.63	308.82	37,002.96	11,925.33	8,444.37	886.45
Hinsdale	.....	292.05	62.57	8,419.71	2,107.37	.....	.....
Huerfano	.....	701.80	99.39	42,843.96	11,192.55	25,449.86	.....
Jefferson	583.78	140.65	403.25	71,546.59	18,932.74	7,095.05	.....
Kiowa	.....	12.90	.....	7,556.15	6,096.22	230.00	61.05
Kit Carson	.....	20.90	2,423.59	23,470.16	15,878.92	262.32	192.16
Lake	8.37	.....	553.95	77,411.05	59,198.57	478.50	.....
La Plata	.....	1,054.64	138.75	62,233.50	21,459.27	20,699.95	535.78
Larimer	.....	1,640.62	48.05	146,632.26	18,626.70	21,214.14	426.94
Las Animas	1,447.62	530.15	694.79	132,048.43	50,193.31	7,576.57	159.50
Lincoln	508.49	.....	263.61	20,002.90	4,614.09	.....	.....
Logan	249.85	118.32	105.19	30,898.61	13,324.38	2,267.99	.....
Mesa	653.07	454.36	1,127.54	108,413.08	23,239.20	9,770.42	.....

STATISTICS.—DISBURSEMENTS.

Mineral	65.54	15,485.16	3,235.43	2,264.75	.....
Montezuma	132.55	22,806.39	6,832.67	148.80	5.59
Montrose	603.04	37,566.59	7,390.85	15,069.89	570.00
Morgan	2,105.02	92,045.50	9,302.75	22,293.95	.....
Otero	726.76	141,370.85	35,465.71	19,161.32	12.00
Ouray	19.22	29,211.16	11,886.62	.....	.....
Park	109.97	15,362.64	8,159.37	1,858.72	.....
Phillips	58.29	14,109.81	8,466.37	1,056.67	212.35
Pitkin	40.55	40,184.01	5,290.71	3,839.18	841.56
Prowers	736.55	59,172.44	15,154.20	26,638.71	.....
Pueblo	6,538.00	387,937.32	51,270.52	34,411.90	1,625.31
Rio Blanco	1,144.40	12,098.29	3,124.42	7,710.15	4.50
Rio Grande	247.19	27,256.27	9,878.25	15,106.46	129.47
Routt	150.00	32,086.55	13,172.68	6,126.11	456.40
Saguache	55.55	20,663.85	9,345.98	1,029.00	269.60
San Juan .....	.....	17,777.29	3,562.21	.....	6.15
San Miguel	2,004.66	96,567.19	14,127.12	.....	.....
Sedgwick	141.09	12,378.11	3,839.63	5,442.47	116.65
Summit .....	.....	12,168.94	4,858.97	.....	.....
Teller	1,957.08	192,605.69	13,747.89	47,743.38	2,257.37
Washington	3.14	13,460.59	6,590.60	347.09	.....
Weld	2,174.02	194,106.46	37,633.95	36,487.11	7,144.75
Yuma	56.23	24,362.09	7,292.92	2,584.51	383.71
Total	\$58,101.75	\$4,578,852.00	\$919,099.66	\$793,839.42	\$26,381.21

STATISTICS.—SCHOOL BOND ACCOUNT.

SCHOOL BOND ACCOUNT, 1907.

COUNTIES	Amount of This Year.	Outstanding.	Assessed the Districts.
Adams	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 14,100.00	\$ 5,106,355.00
Arapahoe		9,000.00	4,625,777.00
Archuleta	15,500.00		999,049.73
Baca		2,800.00	487,630.00
Bent		162.80	1,644,795.00
Boulder	3,200.00	209,350.00	11,899,987.00
Chaffee		32,550.00	3,070,851.00
Cheyenne			1,321,389.00
Clear Creek		16,000.00	2,673,391.00
Conejos	3,000.00	30,820.00	2,169,678.00
Costilla		1,500.00	1,395,989.00
Custer		8,000.00	775,568.00
Delta	1,200.00	43,350.00	2,713,800.00
Denver			115,500,000.00
Dolores			393,024.00
Douglas	15,000.00	21,900.00	2,846,645.00
Eagle		7,500.00	1,840,503.00
Elbert		500.00	2,389,223.00
El Paso	38,000.00	4,900.50	23,740,200.00
Fremont		111,350.00	6,633,100.00
Garfield	2,320.00	20,320.00	3,561,377.00
Gilpin		31,200.00	2,651,394.00
Grand		3,000.00	772,132.00
Gunnison		20,440.00	2,930,257.00
Hinsdale		5,500.00	636,517.00
Huerfano	1,250.00	17,550.00	3,547,910.00
Jefferson	14,000.00	26,200.00	5,158,800.00
Kiowa	3,600.00	2,500.00	1,494,861.53
Kit Carson			2,196,801.00
Lake		14,000.00	4,829,305.00
La Plata	12,000.00	60,500.00	5,056,840.00
Larimer	7,700.00	152,220.00	7,967,858.00
Las Animas	61,000.00	133,500.00	9,425,951.00
Lincoln			1,826,040.00
Logan	500.00	35,000.00	3,062,451.00
Mesa	2,500.00	69,200.00	4,392,454.00
Mineral		17,000.00	814,835.00
Montezuma			1,505,540.00

STATISTICS.—SCHOOL BOND ACCOUNT.

SCHOOL BOND ACCOUNT, 1907—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Bonds Issued School	School Bonds Amount of	Property in Valuation of
Montrose		30,800.00	2,403,069.00
Morgan	56,250.00	57,250.00	3,270,624.00
Otero	10,300.00	85,000.00	7,129,313.00
Ouray		10,250.00	3,186,090.00
Park			2,117,409.00
Phillips		2,000.00	862,895.00
Pitkin		22,000.00	2,115,775.00
Prowers			3,978,351.00
Pueblo		4,122.00	25,959,665.00
Rio Blanco	1,000.00	5,000.00	1,081,170.00
Rio Grande	613.50	11,113.50	1,983,770.00
Routt	11,170.94	15,170.94	3,282,605.00
Saguache		9,200.00	2,356,725.00
San Juan		10,000.00	19,437.40
San Miguel		43,500.00	3,735,101.00
Sedgwick	6,000.00		11,395,898.00
Summit			1,500,358.46
Teller	75.00	125,050.00	12,066,380.00
Washington		4,400.00	1,519,537.60
Weld	7,000.00	151,360.00	13,351,658.00
Yuma			1,921,122.00
Totals	\$276,779.44	\$ 1,708,129.74	\$359,295,220.72

STATISTICS.—SCHOOL BOND ACCOUNT.

SCHOOL BOND ACCOUNT, 1908.

COUNTIES.	Amount of School Bonds Issued This Year.	Amount of School Bonds Outstanding.	Assessed Valuation of Property in the Districts.
Adams		\$ 11,700.00	\$ 5,390,284.00
Arapahoe		24,000.00	4,840,222.00
Archuleta		14,000.00	1,089,682.70
Baca		2,800.00	605,435.00
Bent		297.80	2,182,280.00
Boulder	\$ 2,500.00	205,600.00	2,314,036.00
Chaffee		22,650.00	3,180,439.00
Cheyenne			18,318,093.00
Clear Creek		15,000.00	2,609,622.00
Conejos		28,300.00	2,226,521.00
Costilla	8,000.00	1,000.00	1,424,629.00
Custer		8,078.00	741,584.00
Delta	9,200.00	54,550.00	2,912,692.00
Denver			118,921,855.00
Dolores		10,000.00	429,309.00
Douglas	2,000.00	6,600.00	3,032,482.00
Eagle		7,500.00	1,857,122.00
Elbert	7,500.00	7,500.00	2,378,717.00
El Paso	172,000.00	469,050.00	23,749,300.00
Fremont	6,000.00	116,850.00	6,651,734.00
Garfield	1,770.00	45,820.00	3,613,810.00
Gilpin		31,200.00	2,549,680.00
Grand		3,000.00	935,989.00
Gunnison		31,000.00	3,124,246.00
Hinsdale		5,000.00	636,712.00
Huerfano		17,250.00	3,683,154.00
Jefferson		26,000.00	5,753,953.00
Kiowa			1,362,682.00
Kit Carson			
Lake			6,500,799.00
La Plata	6,000.00	56,700.00	5,205,335.00
Larimer	10,700.00	164,200.00	8,442,786.00
Las Animas		147,500.00	11,821,274.00
Lincoln			2,194,023.00
Logan	20,280.00	34,280.00	3,360,420.00
Mesa	18,800.00	107,950.00	5,195,967.00
Mineral		17,000.00	756,975.00
Montezuma	5,200.00	5,200.00	1,811,355.00

STATISTICS.—SCHOOL BOND ACCOUNT.

SCHOOL BOND ACCOUNT, 1908—Concluded.

COUNTIES	Amount of School Bonds Issued This Year.	Amount of School Bonds Outstanding.	Assessed Valuation of Property in the Districts.
Montrose		32,400.00	2,602,427.00
Morgan	20,000.00	95,250.00	3,639,311.00
Otero	9,500.00	77,500.00	3,327,706.00
Ouray		5,000.00	2,199,630.00
Park			2,208,822.00
Phillips			1,072,686.00
Pitkin		18,000.00	2,459,016.00
Prowers	8,600.00	53,185.00	2,217,226.00
Pueblo	300.00	393,400.00	26,111,097.00
Rio Blanco		5,000.00	1,136,413.00
Rio Grande	1,100.00	7,600.00	2,081,253.00
Routt	2,750.00	15,170.94	3,446,666.00
Saguache	800.00	90,950.00	2,426,686.00
San Juan		10,000.00	210,944.00
San Miguel		23,500.00	4,003,111.00
Sedgwick	3,000.00		1,271,819.00
Summit	20,000.00		1,578,576.00
Teller	115,000.00		10,034,500.00
Washington		4,400.00	1,396,970.00
Weld			14,600,098.00
Yuma			1,906,285.00
Totals	\$461,000.00	\$ 2,444,931.74	\$366,736,450.70

STATISTICS.—TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES, 1907.

Teachers Employed at One Time.

Graded Schools. Rural Schools.

Average Monthly Salary.

Number of Different Teachers.

Graded Schools, Rural Schools.

Average Monthly Salary.

Number of Different Teachers.

Graded Schools, Rural Schools.

Average Monthly Salary.

Number of Different Teachers.

Graded Schools, Rural Schools.

Average Monthly Salary.

Number of Different Teachers.

Graded Schools, Rural Schools.

Average Monthly Salary.

Number of Different Teachers.

Graded Schools, Rural Schools.

Average Monthly Salary.

Number of Different Teachers.

Graded Schools, Rural Schools.

Average Monthly Salary.

Number of Different Teachers.

Graded Schools, Rural Schools.

Average Monthly Salary.

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Graded Schools.				Rural Schools.				Number of Different Teachers.				Aggregate amount paid teachers during the year.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average Monthly Salary.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average Monthly Salary.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average Monthly Salary.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Aggregate amount paid teachers during the year.
Adams	2	23	25	\$98.50	\$75.00	1	30	31	\$40.00	\$2,000	2	23	25	1	30	31	\$ 27,024.25
Arapahoe	7	29	36	77.54	65.46	...	22	22	...	49.31	9	29	38	...	25	25	29,263.02
Archuleta	1	7	8	87.00	67.00	2	3	5	57.50	55.00	1	7	8	3	6	9	8,539.91
Baca	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13	43.02	45.47	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,674.00
Bent	4	11	15	...	...	2	18	20	...	...	5	11	16	2	20	22	1,793.50
Boulder	22	104	126	99.21	67.55	4	52	56	48.00	49.72	25	108	133	5	64	69	102,669.28
Chaffee	9	26	35	92.60	65.69	3	23	26	61.65	51.56	10	27	37	3	23	26	34,803.44
Cheyenne	...	5	5	...	56.25	2	10	12	50.00	44.54	...	6	6	2	10	12	5,245.00
Clear Creek	7	30	37	110.26	67.71	...	4	4	48.75	48.75	8	33	41	...	5	5	27,435.00
Conejos	10	18	28	76.25	53.42	9	17	26	54.13	45.89	10	26	36	10	18	28	21,521.43
Costilla	8	3	11	52.50	58.33	9	13	22	47.20	46.15	8	3	11	9	16	15	10,805.50
Custer	1	1	2	80.00	50.00	1	19	20	75.00	44.63	1	1	2	1	24	25	5,875.50
Delta	8	40	48	95.00	68.00	8	14	22	55.00	53.00	8	42	50	8	16	24	38,044.12
Denver	105	629	734	107.11	67.33	...	76	76	...	*12.80	109	700	869	...	*84	*84	690,256.32
Dolores	1	1	2	110.00	75.00	2	1	3	55.00	60.00	1	1	2	2	1	3	2,532.50
Douglas	1	3	4	100.00	66.00	2	34	36	82.00	50.00	1	3	4	3	34	37	14,252.50

STATISTICS.—TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Eagle	5	7	12	84.00	65.00	3	18	21	60.00	56.50	6	7	13	3	23	26	16,149.75
Elbert	2	2	4	70.00	60.00	1	51	52	45.00	40.60	2	2	4	1	55	56	14,767.85
El Paso	22	166	188	117.18	65.99	8	50	58	50.00	50.30	22	174	196	8	60	68	166,746.78
Fremont	21	69	90	92.25	64.00	4	25	29	58.75	52.00	22	74	96	5	39	35	75,662.25
Garfield	8	26	34	95.50	68.00	5	26	31	73.00	54.00	8	30	38	5	30	35	33,349.10
Gilpin	8	19	27	74.55	72.79	...	10	10	...	50.00	8	22	30	...	17	17	22,829.25
Grand	1	3	4	75.00	66.25	...	9	9	...	36.62	1	4	5	...	9	9	2,196.65
Gunnison	5	14	19	95.00	66.00	...	28	28	...	55.00	6	18	24	...	38	38	23,272.50
Hinsdale	1	4	5	100.00	67.50	...	4	4	...	51.00	2	4	6	...	7	7	4,595.00
Huerfano	8	27	35	94.50	60.51	8	26	33	57.50	47.80	8	27	35	9	27	36	23,809.94
Jefferson	9	27	36	103.00	65.00	7	55	62	61.00	46.36	9	27	36	7	55	62	48,297.00
Kiowa	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14	65.00	55.00	...	...	...	...	12	14	4,066.00
Kit Carson	2	8	10	55.00	50.93	8	39	38	40.00	39.65	4	8	12	9	33	42	14,058.00
Lake	8	35	43	97.63	62.30	...	12	12	...	76.00	9	49	58	...	15	15	43,011.75
La Plata	7	31	38	88.17	56.75	8	28	36	65.94	56.00	8	35	43	7	43	50	40,997.33
Larimer	13	77	90	101.50	78.33	9	58	67	67.33	48.33	11	80	94	13	71	87	82,536.96
Las Animas	20	68	88	88.36	63.72	23	32	55	54.26	48.05	20	70	90	21	40	64	78,954.74
Laneoh	1	4	5	75.00	50.00	3	23	26	52.50	45.00	1	4	5	9	23	26	8,370.00
Logan	3	12	15	75.00	50.00	7	33	49	50.00	39.13	3	12	15	7	33	40	19,317.45
Mesa	14	62	76	86.85	59.83	6	35	41	67.00	56.07	14	64	78	10	44	54	66,347.75
Mineral	2	5	7	100.55	72.00	1	1	2	50.00	50.00	2	5	7	1	1	2	5,070.00
Montezuma	4	12	16	91.00	51.00	6	11	20	60.00	56.00	4	12	16	7	19	26	15,008.16
Montrose	3	19	22	92.50	65.00	6	18	24	70.00	56.00	5	13	22	6	25	31	23,952.16
Morgan	5	23	28	85.00	58.57	3	22	25	72.00	58.63	6	26	32	3	22	25	27,281.89
Otero	22	77	99	85.00	55.00	4	26	30	65.00	53.00	22	79	101	4	27	31	72,905.14

STATISTICS.—TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES, 1907—Concluded.

COUNTIES	Teachers Employed at One Time.										Aggregate amount paid teachers the year.						
	Graded Schools.					Rural Schools.											
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average Monthly Salary.	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average Monthly Salary.	Number of Teachers.							
Ouay	3	11	14	100.00	93.50	3	12	15	75.00	63.83	1	9	10	3	19	22	17,916.25
Park	3	3	6	98.48	63.34	2	21	23	50.00	48.68	3	4	7	2	28	30	10,975.89
Phillips	1	4	5	85.00	52.50	3	25	28	42.50	41.00	1	5	6	3	29	32	11,018.10
Pitkin	8	27	35	98.28	75.55	2	16	18	62.50	55.76	8	27	35	2	16	18	29,147.22
Prowers	7	29	36	110.10	60.00	3	23	26	54.00	48.33	8	32	40	3	24	27	26,373.13
Pueblo	22	186	208	118.33	61.32	9	58	67	67.87	51.37	25	195	220	9	66	75	186,993.44
Rio Blanco	2	7	9	62.50	61.50	...	9	9	....	52.00	2	7	9	...	11	11	7,445.00
Rio Grande	7	13	20	93.41	65.22	4	21	25	55.94	48.49	8	14	22	5	26	31	20,976.03
Routt	4	13	17	79.00	58.75	2	37	39	50.00	48.76	4	15	19	2	55	57	18,549.01
Saguache	3	6	9	76.67	55.00	5	23	28	56.00	51.25	3	6	9	6	24	35	15,063.50
San Juan	1	7	8	150.00	80.00	...	4	4	....	65.00	1	10	11	...	6	6	10,417.50
San Miguel	1	19	20	222.22	76.61	1	12	13	70.00	69.03	1	19	20	1	19	20	20,633.50
Sedgwick	2	6	7	112.50	54.16	1	20	21	50.00	40.25	2	5	7	1	20	21	8,421.20
Summit	2	5	7	105.00	70.00	2	7	9	70.00	57.67	2	7	9	3	9	12	8,397.55
Teller	5	85	90	109.09	74.66	4	13	17	78.75	58.13	8	122	120	4	14	18	98,229.48
Washington	1	3	4	80.00	50.80	4	37	41	40.00	37.00	1	5	6	4	37	41	10,133.25

STATISTICS.—TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Weld	24	106	130	92.90	63.72	12	65	77	63.75	53.74	24	116	140	14	78	92	109,648.26
Yuma	2	8	10	87.50	50.00	11	59	70	38.86	37.81	2	8	10	11	59	70	19,763.55
Total	478	2,274	2,752	\$93.42	\$63.28	242	1,450	1,692	\$57.75	\$50.95	506	2,478	2,984	265	1,691	1,956	\$2,586,580.50

*Kindergarten
Teachers

*Kindergarten
Teachers

STATISTICS.—TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES, 1908.

Teachers Employed at One Time.

COUNTIES	Graded Schools.						Rural Schools.						Total	Aggregate amount paid teachers during the year.						
	Average Monthly Salary.			Number of Different Teachers.			Average Monthly Salary.			Number of Different Teachers.										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.								
Adams	1	22	23	\$75.00	\$62.50	\$54.00	1	29	30	\$50.00	\$54.00	\$54.00	1	22	23	1	29	30	\$ 27,859.50	
Arapahoe	4	31	35	88.33	64.17	57.00	1	23	24	57.00	57.00	57.00	4	31	35	1	23	24	34,179.00	
Archuleta	1	6	7	90.00	65.00	60.00	1	6	7	60.00	60.00	60.00	1	7	8	2	12	14	8,246.73	
Baca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11	3,182.12
Bent	5	10	15	82.50	70.00	49.00	3	21	24	62.50	49.00	49.00	7	12	19	4	21	25	20,336.55	
Boulder	31	126	157	97.24	73.37	51.38	3	50	53	63.73	51.38	51.38	32	135	167	8	74	82	126,746.25	
Chaffee	7	29	36	101.23	70.84	54.26	2	32	34	62.50	54.26	54.26	7	29	36	2	32	34	36,439.12	
Cheyenne	4	4	55.00	48.00	6	18	24	48.00	48.00	48.00	4	4	4	6	18	24	8,245.00
Clear Creek	6	31	37	110.93	72.43	.....	.....	6	6	.....	52.90	.....	6	33	39	.....	6	6	28,750.32
Conejos	12	18	30	70.45	52.24	48.92	13	13	26	56.26	48.92	48.92	15	28	43	13	17	30	23,615.97	
Costilla	9	3	12	53.50	60.00	48.75	6	16	22	39.33	48.75	48.75	10	4	14	6	19	25	11,821.25	
Custer	1	3	4	71.57	62.20	45.00	1	18	19	60.00	45.00	45.00	1	4	5	1	25	26	5,805.34	
Delta	10	36	46	65.00	62.00	55.00	11	18	29	62.00	55.00	55.00	12	40	52	15	23	28	41,401.48	
Denver	105	666	771	114.78	78.78	.....	.....	*74	74	.....	*51.08	108	806	914	.....	*82	.....	.....	819,616.24
Dolores	1	1	2	130.00	75.00	55.00	1	1	2	60.00	55.00	55.00	1	1	2	1	1	2	2,550.00	
Douglas	1	3	4	102.00	68.00	48.00	2	33	35	48.00	48.00	48.00	1	3	4	2	33	35	15,802.50	

STATISTICS.—TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Eagle	1	11	12	85.00	60.10	3	16	19	56.07	59.46	1	11	12	3	25	28	16,750.00
Elbert	1	3	4	75.00	61.25	2	61	63	45.00	42.97	1	3	4	2	63	65	16,804.00
El Paso	32	174	206	111.00	71.00	8	65	73	53.00	52.00	32	174	206	8	65	73	197,249.61
Fremont	22	69	91	91.33	66.16	3	30	33	58.33	40.00	22	72	94	5	37	42	80,953.67
Garfield	6	25	31	106.60	72.00	5	35	40	79.00	56.00	6	25	31	5	35	40	55,972.38
Ghlin	8	19	27	82.40	60.23	..	10	10	..	49.86	8	19	27	..	16	16	22,006.72
Grand .....	..	4	4	....	62.50	1	9	10	41.00	41.00	..	4	4	1	12	13	4,367.50
Gunnison	5	12	14	115.00	72.00	1	21	22	79.00	53.00	6	13	19	5	44	49	25,372.14
Hinsdale	1	4	5	100.00	67.50	..	4	4	....	53.12	1	4	5	..	6	6	2,271.75
Huerfano	9	31	40	88.88	64.76	9	25	34	53.55	48.40	9	31	40	9	25	34	30,708.00
Jefferson	10	45	55	91.25	72.14	1	50	51	50.00	48.21	10	45	55	1	50	51	47,376.25
Kiowa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	60.00	50.00	..	..	..	..	5	19	5,561.00
Kit Carson	1	9	10	60.00	57.75	9	41	50	41.97	40.45	1	11	12	10	43	53	11,790.80
Lake	7	36	43	104.78	63.63	..	12	12	..	75.00	8	44	52	..	15	15	43,584.20
La Plata	9	31	40	79.00	62.00	5	33	38	63.00	60.00	9	33	42	5	38	43	42,796.95
Larimer	17	99	116	98.00	64.28	3	52	56	68.83	45.30	17	106	123	5	72	77	80,516.75
Las Animas	9	80	89	81.10	62.21	25	33	38	52.76	72.83	20	36	110	27	42	60	89,459.29
Lincoln	1	5	6	83.00	61.50	4	35	39	43.75	45.90	1	5	6	4	35	39	12,155.50
Logan	4	19	23	107.11	52.50	5	34	39	53.33	44.00	4	19	23	5	34	39	21,493.46
Mesa	17	83	100	88.00	61.30	8	26	34	69.30	56.90	18	86	104	9	31	40	78,370.65
Mhberal	2	7	9	100.55	79.71	..	1	1	....	55.00	2	7	9	..	1	1	5,912.50
Montezuma	4	13	17	97.00	61.00	1	19	20	50.00	57.00	4	15	19	1	24	25	15,482.56
Montrose	5	24	29	102.65	71.50	1	23	24	65.00	61.50	5	26	31	7	26	33	44,787.55
Morgan	2	25	27	67.50	57.03	5	21	26	57.00	53.28	2	28	30	5	23	28	29,937.64
Otero	23	97	120	96.15	58.28	6	23	29	65.66	48.44	24	100	124	6	24	30	81,039.65

STATISTICS.—TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES, 1908—Concluded.

COUNTIES	Teachers Employed at One Time.						Rural Schools.						Aggregate amount paid teachers during the year.				
	Graded Schools.			Number of Different Teachers.			Average Monthly Salary.			Graded Schools, Rural Schools.							
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
Ouray	4	11	15	84.00	81.00	3	10	13	78.00	63.00	4	11	15	3	10	13	17,667.33
Park	3	3	6	98.50	63.33	5	18	23	51.00	47.67	3	3	6	5	20	25	20,740.00
Phillips	...	3	3	100.00	59.00	..	31	31	....	44.17	..	3	3	1	32	33	10,741.00
Pitkin	3	21	24	100.89	76.93	..	12	12	45.00	60.00	3	21	24	..	12	12	28,061.87
Prowers	5	27	32	120.00	55.00	5	32	37	55.00	45.00	5	27	32	5	32	37	37,122.29
Pueblo	25	192	217	104.86	66.31	6	62	68	71.66	43.55	26	199	225	6	70	76	203,975.06
Rio Blanco	...	7	7	...	64.43	3	9	12	63.33	52.22	..	11	11	3	10	13	8,880.00
Rio Grande	6	17	23	99.49	66.66	3	22	25	63.33	50.60	6	17	23	4	23	27	21,549.87
Routt	5	14	19	86.88	58.54	5	40	45	50.00	49.75	5	15	20	6	59	65	23,034.95
Saguache	2	4	6	77.50	60.00	6	21	27	67.50	51.00	2	4	6	6	31	37	14,106.55
San Juan	1	8	9	92.22	92.22	..	5	5	....	65.00	1	9	10	..	8	8	10,034.75
San Miguel	1	18	19	101.40	84.03	3	11	14	66.66	70.00	1	19	20	3	11	14	22,919.18
Sedgwick	1	5	6	90.00	56.25	1	24	25	40.00	40.00	..	5	5	1	22	23	7,432.10
Summit	2	5	7	116.50	70.19	..	10	10	....	55.85	2	6	8	..	13	13	8,852.25
Teller	9	90	99	100.00	62.75	3	17	20	70.00	55.00	9	99	108	3	17	20	8,620.00
Washington	1	3	4	80.00	58.33	10	38	48	40.00	35.00	1	3	4	10	38	48	11,205.90

STATISTICS.—TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Weld	26	120	146	93.88	69.13	16	63	79	67.74	54.27	29	129	158	16	85	101	107,316.75
Yuma	1	7	8	75.00	56.00	16	53	69	45.00	45.00	1	8	9	13	56	71	19,731.00
Total	485	2,469	2,954	\$92.95	\$65.35	250	1,151	1,801	\$56.80	\$51.57	515	2,719	3,234	281	1,776	2,057	\$2,846,329.53
							*Kindergarten Teachers			*Kindergarten Salary		*Kindergarten Teachers					

STATISTICS.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF ALL LEASES.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ALL LEASES.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF SCHOOL AND STATE LANDS NOW OWNED BY THE STATE, ACREAGE UNDER LEASES AND VACANT, CHARACTER OF LEASES AND THE RENTAL DERIVED THEREFROM.

		Rental.
Acres owned by the state.....	3,699,729.72	.....
Acres under grazing lease.....	2,570,418.10	\$143,090.47
Acres under agricultural lease.....	84,165.80	37,997.11
Acres under coal lease.....	18,275	104,456.42
Acres under mineral lease.....	2,070	8,706.60
Acres—miscellaneous	3,720	3,866.05
Acres owned by the state.....	3,699,729.72	
Acres leased	2,678,648.90	
Acres vacant	1,021,080.82	
Rental of acres under lease.....		\$ 298,116.65

STATISTICS.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

GENERAL STATEMENT

SHOWING AREA OF LANDS GRANTED TO STATE FOR VARIOUS FUNDS, ACREAGE SOLD AND ACREAGE REMAINING, SCHOOL AND INDEMNITY SCHOOL LANDS.

COUNTIES	Total Acreage of School and Indemnity Lands Granted to State.	Total Acreage Sold.	Total Acreage Remaining Property of State.
Adams	50,043	2,450.39	47,592.61
Arapahoe	31,880	627.8	31,252.2
Archuleta	28,595	....	28,595
Baca	88,902.96	1,080	87,822.96
Bent	135,936.88	4,193.31	131,743.57
Boulder	16,134	7,824.74	8,309.26
Chaffee	16,720.25	392.25	16,328
Cheyenne	64,000	2,002	61,998
Clear Creek	6,279.45	200	6,079.45
Conchos	68,430	8,521	59,909
Costilla	18,080	960	17,120
Custer	14,360	653.25	13,706.75
Denver	830	61.8	768.2
Delta .....	....	....	....
Dolores	13,280	....	13,280
Douglas	22,181	4,837.38	17,343.62
Eagle	23,760.97	640	23,120.97
Elbert	145,892.85	3,979.81	141,913.04
El Paso	233,136	4,617.86	228,518.14
Fremont	56,621.10	2,979.09	53,642.01
Garfield .....	....	....	....
Gilpin	3,001	201	2,800
Grand	75,360.82	1,314.64	74,046.18
Gunnison	17,175	460	16,715
Hinsdale	14,480	....	14,480
Huerfano	52,041.66	1,710.83	50,330.83
Jefferson	16,588.47	7,019.86	9,568.61
Kiowa	105,362.15	3,582.38	101,779.77
Kit Carson	75,442.77	2,359	73,083.77
Lake	467.79	....	467.79
La Plata	26,300.77	2,243.52	24,057.25
Larimer	146,009.32	9,660.51	136,348.81
Las Animas	150,105.04	4,046.15	146,058.89
Lincoln	158,542.05	546.25	157,995.80

STATISTICS.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

GENERAL STATEMENT—Concluded

SHOWING AREA OF LANDS GRANTED TO STATE FOR VARIOUS FUNDS, ACREAGE SOLD AND ACREAGE REMAINING, SCHOOLS AND INDEMNITY SCHOOL LANDS.

COUNTIES.	Total Acreage of School and Indemnity Lands Granted to State.	Total Acreage Sold.	Total Acreage Remaining Property of State.
Logan	169,287	4,199.77	165,087.23
Mesa .....	....	...	....
Mineral	5,195	5	5,190
Montezuma	32,330.67	920	31,410.67
Montrose .....	....	....	....
Morgan	63,122	3,061.43	65,060.57
Otero	180,516.66	33,614.67	146,901.99
Ouray	2,680.72	10	2,670.72
Park	28,283	5,000	23,283
Phillips	25,462.84	1,079.02	24,383.82
Pitkin	3,750	....	3,750
Prowers	62,949.55	6,338.76	56,610.79
Pueblo	241,528	6,269.23	235,258.77
Rio Blanco .....	....	....	....
Rio Grande	21,798	4,308.31	17,489.69
Routt	324,438.47	20,997.98	303,440.49
Saguache	56,600	560	56,040
San Juan	10,760	....	10,760
San Miguel	31,998.27	200	31,798.27
Sedgwick	37,042.98	1,911.69	35,131.29
Summit	1,271	....	1,271
Teller	15,520	160	15,360
Washington	101,160	1,440	99,720
Weld	181,361.69	13,703.11	167,658.58
Yuma	83,576.25	4,458.83	79,117.42
	<u>3,561,572.40</u>	<u>187,402.62</u>	<u>3,374,169.78</u>

STATISTICS.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

	Acres
Statutory grant	90,000.00
Total acreage sold.....	47,259.49
Total acreage remaining property of State.....	42,566.14
Total area leased.....	24,216.82

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Statutory grant	500,000.00
Total acreage sold.....	563,943.72
Total acreage remaining property of State.....	238,255.61
Total area leased.....	151,665.00

PENITENTIARY LANDS.

Statutory grant	31,000.00
Total acreage not sold.....	9,873.27
Total area leased.....	2,547.14

PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

Statutory grant	32,000.00
Total acreage not sold.....	6,943.90

SALINE.

Statutory grant, 12 springs, 6 sections for each spring discovered, 5 springs only discovered.

	Acres
Total acreage not sold.....	16,362.86
Total area leased.....	2,275.11

REFORMATORY.

Total acreage deeded to State.....	520.00
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UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Statutory grant	46,080.00
Total acreage not sold.....	11,040.65
Total area leased.....	3,867.31

STATUS OF THE VARIOUS SCHOOL FUNDS AS SHOWN BY THE BOOKS
OF THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

Public School Permanent	\$1,601,907.17
Public School Income	139,938.08
Agricultural College Permanent	138,315.48
Agricultural College Income	822.37
University Permanent	49,281.87
University Income	4,480.81

STATISTICS.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

Of these funds, the following amounts are invested in state warrants which draw interest at four per cent. per annum:

Public School Permanent	\$1,225,975.63
Agricultural College Permanent	61,741.63
University Permanent	39,356.66

