

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 12th January 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor &c.,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor enclosing a communication from F. W. Dierks: I will, at once, have the matter investigated.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox

President.

93.

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Copy

New York City, January 7, 1895.

John Jasper, Esq.,

City Superintendent of Schools.

Dear Sir:-

In accordance with your request I have investigated the matters contained in the enclosed letter from Matthew Turnbull complaining of the treatment of his two children by the Principal of Primary Department No. 90.

As far as the records of the school show, and from the statements of the Principal the facts are as follows:

There are three of Mr. Turnbull's children who have attended school in this Department during 1894.

The oldest, a girl, Lillie Turnbull, entered the school in the 6th grade, has attended regularly since and been advanced to the 3rd grade where she now is. During the course she was left back once, in the 4th grade.

Another child, a boy, Joseph Turnbull, now nearly nine years old, was admitted to the 6th grade Sept. 15, 1891. He was still in the 6th grade at the time of his discharge Nov. 21, 1894.

His course in school, in detail has been as follows:-

He was first admitted to school Sept. 15, 1891: Discharged on account of continued absence on June 10, 1892: Readmitted to 6th grade Sept. 12, 1892: He continued in attendance regularly till Oct., 1894, during which month he was absent 19 days, and during the following month, 14 days, and was late so frequently that his seat was given to a more regular and punctual pupil who had been waiting for a place in the school. He was then sent home and discharged Nov. 21, 1894 on account of irregular attendance and

lateness.

At this time, according to the statement of the Principal over 75 children were waiting for admission to the school.

His parents have not made application for his readmission since Nov. 21, 1894.

There is room for him in the school now and the Principal will notify the parents of the fact to-day.

Another son, Charles Turnbull, 6 years and 5 months old, was admitted to the 6th grade Sept. 20, 1893. He attended regularly till his face broke out with ringworm. This being contagious, he was sent home and discharged Oct. 26, 1894, until he could get well. He has not returned. The Principal states that he would have been readmitted had he done so.

The parents will be notified at once to send him to school.

Inquiry concerning the children themselves seems to show that they are not physically strong and on this account they are frequently late and absent. The Principal of the Grammar Department makes the same statement with regard to some of the older of Mr. Turnbull's children whom he has had at now are under his care.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Geo. S. Davis,

Assistant Superintendent.

Another

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reference.

49

D.
P. H. C. G. L. E.

OFFICE OF THE
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.
JOHN JASPER,
City Superintendent.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

New York, January 14, 1895.

Hon. Chas. H. Knox,

President, Board of Education.

Dear Sir:-

I present herewith the report of Assistant Superintendent Davis in relation to the matter contained in a letter sent to Mayor Strong by Matthew Turnbull.

Yours respectfully,

John Jasper
City Superintendent.

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CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 15th January 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor &c.,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to hand you the report received by me from the City Superintendent of Schools in reference to the enclosed letter addressed to you by Matthew Turnbull.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox

President.

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CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

January 11th, 1895.

Hon. Charles H. Knox,
President of Board of Education,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed by the Mayor to enclose to you for attention and report, the within communication from F.W.Dierks, Esq., #610 East 83rd St., concerning his son's admission to Grammar School No.16.

Very respectfully,


Secretary.

573

Handwritten signature or scribble

95

New York, January 22, 1895.

Hon. Chas. H. Knox,
President, Board of Education.

Dear Sir:-

I have caused inquiry and investigation to be made into the complaint of Mr. F.W.Dierks concerning the non-admission of his son to the Public Schools. The Principals of the schools in the neighborhood of Mr. Dierks' residence and the attendance officer of that district report as follows:-

"Primary Department, Grammar School No. 53, Jan. 14, 1895.
Alfred Dierks has never to my knowledge applied for admission to this school."

"Primary Department, Grammar School No. 77, Jan. 14, 1895.
Alfred Dierks was registered as refused admission to this department, Jan. 11, 1892. He was afterwards reported as attending Primary School No. 17. Since the above date I find no record of his having applied for admission here."

"Primary School, No. 17, Jan. 14, 1895. Alfred Dierks was admitted to Primary School No. 17, Feb. 3, 1892, and was discharged May, 1892. The reason designated was removal. The boy's name was received from the waiting list of P.D. No. 77. Residence 610 East 83rd St., Age 10. Alfred's conduct was good."

New York,

"Alfred Dierks, 13 years, of 610 East 83rd Street, is at present attending the Rhinelander School of East 88th street, and his parents have decided to let him remain there until the new school at 81st St. is opened."

Grammar School No. 96, located at the corner of 80th St. and Avenue A will be opened not later than February 15th. It has been constructed for three departments, Male Grammar, Female Grammar and a Mixed Primary; it will accommodate 2800 pupils.

Very respectfully,

John Jasper
City Superintendent.

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 23rd January 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor &c.,

Dear Sir:-

As requested by your letter of the 11th inst., I have had the matters mentioned in the letter of F. W. Dierks investigated and enclose the report on the subject from the City Superintendent of Schools.

I also return Mr. Dierks' letter which you enclosed to me.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox
President.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

February 8th, 1895.

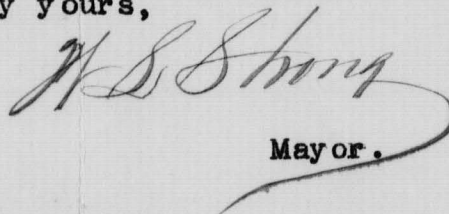
Hon. Charles H. Knox,
President of Board of Education,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

Some time in the month of October there were two contracts awarded to the Grand Rapids Seating Company for School desks, and in the month of November there were two awarded them, and they complain to me to-day, saying they have never been able to get these contracts signed. In fact, there has been nothing done about them since the award was made.

Will you please look into this matter and report to me at as early a date as possible, why these contracts have not been signed and turned over to these people, and oblige,

Very truly yours,


Mayor.

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[illegible]

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 9th February 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor &c.,

Dear Sir:-

I have your favor of yesterday in reference to contracts for school desks for the Grand Rapids Seating Company.

Upon receipt of your letter I at once requested the Clerk of the Board of Education to make me a report on the subject, which report I enclose, by which you will see that the contracts with the Grand Rapids Seating Company are either awaiting action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and out of the hands of the Board of Education, or else were acted upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on February 5th, and notice of its action has not yet been received by us.

Those connected with the Grand Rapids Seating Company in making the complaint to you probably forgot that after bids are opened by the Trustees, by law the Trustees have to report on the bids to the Board of Education: at the next meeting of the Board of Education after that the report of the Trustees is referred to the Finance Committee of the Board of Education: the Finance Committee reports on the subject at the next meeting of the Board of Education whereupon the Board of Education takes action and its action is

CHARLES H. KNOX,

President.

Hon. W.L.S., Feb. 9/95.

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HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its approval.

It would seem to me from the enclosed report of our Clerk that the contracts with the Grand Rapids Seating Company have moved along through these various steps in the exact usual course, and that all that now remains to be done is the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the issuance of bonds by the Comptroller.

Yours respectfully

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Chas. H. Knox". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "President.".

President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

Feb. 9th, 1895.

HON. CHARLES H. KNOX,

President, Board of Education.

Dear Sir:--

I respectfully submit the following facts in relation to the contracts of the Grand Rapids Seating Co., to which your attention has been called by His Honor, The Mayor.

Furniture, Item 5, 81st St. and Ave. A, \$3,930.38

The bids were opened Nov. 8th, 1894. The Board of Education met on Nov. 21st, and referred the application for an appropriation to the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee reported to the Board its approval of the award on Dec. 19th. The Board of Education approved of the recommendation of the Finance Committee on Dec. 27th, and the request for the issue of Bonds therefor was filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Dec. 28th, and action thereon is pending.

Furniture, Item 3, Annex, Grammar School No. 87, \$1,840.16

The bids were opened Dec. 14th, 1894. The Board of Education met on Dec. 19th, and referred the application for an appropriation to the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee reported to the Board its approval of the award on Dec. 27th. The Board of Education approved of the recommendation of the Finance Committee on Jan. 9th, and the request for the issue of Bonds therefor was filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment,

NEW YORK,

on and action thereon is pending.

Furniture, Item 3, Addition Grammar School No. 60. \$829.40

The bids were opened Dec. 17th, 1894. The Board of Education met on Dec. 19th, and referred the application for an appropriation to the Finance Committee, which Committee reported favorably thereon the same day. The Board of Education approved of the recommendation of the Finance Committee on Dec. 27th, and the request for the issue of Bonds therefor was filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Dec. 28th. Although no official notice has been received, from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, we believe that the Comptroller was authorized to issue the Bonds at the meeting held Feb. 5th.

Furniture, Item 4, Addition, Grammar School No. 43, \$2,516.67

The bids were opened Dec. 28th, 1894. The Board of Education met on Jan. 9th, and referred the application for an appropriation to the Finance Committee, which Committee reported favorably thereon the same day. The Board of Education approved of the recommendation of the Finance Committee on Jan. 16th, and the request for the issue of Bonds therefor was filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on and action thereon is pending.

The contract for G. S. No. 60, in relation to which we know that the Bonds have been issued, is now ready and will be sent to the Trustees for signature early Monday morning.

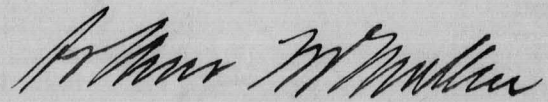
C.H.K.- 3.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

The exact dates when the requisitions covering G.S.Nos. 43 and 87, were sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be forwarded to you Monday morning.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arthur M. Miller".

Clerk.



CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

February 14th, 1895.

Hon. Charles H. Knox,

Prest. Board of Education,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed by the Mayor to request ^{Speedy} ~~an immediate~~ report
on complaint from Maurice M. Harnett, 213 East 104th Street,
sent you on the 2nd, inst.

Yours truly,

John B. Allen
Secretary.

New York, February 15, 1895.

Hon. Charles H. Knox,

President, Board of Education.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your communication of this date asking for a report upon the non-admission of pupils into the schools of the Twelfth Ward by reason of lack of room, and more especially in relation to the communication from Maurice M. Harnett, Esq., I would say that no investigation was needed to ascertain the fact that many pupils were refused admission, as stated in Mr. Harnett's letter. Nor did I deem it necessary to visit or send to special schools for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of his statement in relation to the matter. Acting upon the information which I had obtained through that letter and through other sources I made it my personal business to visit departments which, in my judgment, might be able to provide for more pupils than were already admitted, and as a result of such action, I secured the admission of at least 60 pupils into Male Department No. 39, situated in East 125th Street near 2d Avenue, - the new pupils to be taught in the Main Room by a teacher furnished by the Committee on Teachers.

In Grammar School no. 95, in 125th Street near 5th Avenue, on my recommendation, the Principal's room and a small room opening upon

New York,

the Main Room were set apart for the accommodation of two classes, teachers for which would be furnished by the Committee on Teachers.

Primary School No.28, located in 124th Street near 3d Avenue, had accommodations which were not used by Primary pupils. On my advice 3 Grammar grade classes of girls which could not be accommodated in the 115th Street school were placed in the vacant rooms.

The Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward applied for authority to hire a building in 3d Avenue near 110th Street to accommodate pupils residing in that vicinity, but not now placed in schools. I immediately recommended to the Committee on Buildings that the desired authority should be granted.

Annexes to Grammar School No.57, situated in 115th Street near 3d Avenue, are in process of completion and when finished, they will accommodate Primary classes for both sexes and girls' Grammar classes; amongst the latter classes will be those now located in the Primary School in 124th Street.

I regret to say that the difficulty with reference to school accommodation in this vicinity will be increased temporarily by the closing of Primary School No.9 for sanitary repairs; this school is situated at 99th Street and 2d Avenue.

I would call your particular attention to the requirement of the by-laws giving preference in admission to those living nearest

New York,

the school. It is the only safe rule to follow to prevent discrimination and, consequently, injustice to the individual, although it works hardship to persons who may have applied for admission prior to others who are so fortunate as to live nearer the school.

I feel constrained to say that, in my judgment, the condition of affairs concerning which complaint is here so strongly and so justly made, presents a most forcible argument for the furnishing of sufficient funds to build schools in advance of the demands of the growing population.

I have issued a circular to the Principals in relation to accommodations, attendance, and vacant sittings in the several grades. As soon as these reports shall be received and tabulated, it will be possible to tell with much definiteness the necessities of the different parts of the city.

Very respectfully,

John Jasper
City Superintendent.

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 16th February 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor &c.,

Dear Sir:-

Immediately upon receipt of your letter enclosing one from Maurice M. Harnett I sent both to the City Superintendent of Schools for investigation and report.

Yesterday I sent again and have received from him the enclosed report.

If Mr. Harnett's son has not been provided for among those mentioned by Mr. Jasper I will personally see that he is placed in school if he will call upon me.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox
President.

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CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

February 21st, 1895.

Hon. Charles M. Knox, Prest.,
Board of Education.

Dear Sir:-

The Mayor directs me to refer to you for attention and report direct to complainant, sending carbon copy of same to this office, the enclosed complaint from John Ballester, 324 East 53rd Street, in regard to his daughter getting vermin on her clothes in the Primary School, on 51st Street between Lexington and 4th Avenues.

Yours truly,



Secretary.

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CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 26th February 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor &c.,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to enclose copy of letter sent to John Ballester in answer to his letter to you, which, I think, you will find to be entirely satisfactory, and I return all the papers in the matter.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox
President.

City Superintendent's Office.

New York, February 26, 1895.

Mr. John Ballester,

324 East 53rd Street,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

In relation to your letter of complaint against the Principal of Primary Department No. 18 and a class-teacher in the same department I would say that, upon receipt of your letter from the President of the Board of Education, to whom it had been forwarded from the Mayor's office, I caused inquiry to be made at the school yesterday and I learned that the class-teacher and the Principal, Mrs. Mary E. DeShays, had received the letters sent them by yourself but they had not changed the seat of your daughter as you had requested.

Immediately after the visit of the Assistant Superintendent who made the inquiry the Principal gave directions that another seat be assigned to your daughter, and I have no doubt that this has been done.

Entirely apart from the merits of the statement as to how the vermin was transferred to the child, good judgment should have caused the teacher or principal to change her seat at the very earliest opportunity, even though an investigation had to be delayed.

I regret exceedingly that your very reasonable request was not promptly acceded to.

Yours very respectfully,

John Jaeger
City Superintendent

OFFICE OF THE
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

JOHN JASPER,
City Superintendent.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

New York,

February 26, 1895.

Hon. Chas. H. Knox,

President, Board of Education.

Dear Sir:-

I have this day forwarded a letter to Mr. Ballester
of which the accompanying is a "carbon copy."

Yours respectfully,

John Jasper
City Superintendent.

New York March 2, 1895.

Hon Wm L. Strong .

Dear Sir:

At the special request of Commissioner George Livingston of the Board of Education I take the liberty to address you as follows:

It is my opinion that the Bill before you to authorize the issue of five million dollars additional School House bonds to improve old schools, purchase additional lots where light is jeopardized, secure new sites and erect buildings in neighborhoods where children are debarred for want of room: ought to receive your approval.

I have examined the detailed statement prepared by the Clerk of the B. of E. at the request and under the supervision of Comr Livingston and from a personal knowledge of the facts I approve of each and every demand made.

I also enclose a statement of requirements not mentioned by Comr Livingston, some of which I deem pressing necessities for which no provision is made in this appropriation.

It should be understood that the Board of Education will not likely expend five million dollars for improvements and new schools in any one year; but, ample means

ought to be at their disposal; so that the work of providing school room for the many children excluded can go on without continuous stops for want of means.

The limited and inadequate appropriations for years past has kept the Board idle in this regard the greater part of each year, thus in place of catching up to the demand, it has drifted further and further away from actual requirements.

I contend that the present needs for new buildings and improvements are about seven million of dollars, the school population increases some 5000 pupils ever year, this increase must also be provided for, therefore this bill in question ought by all means to be approved.

In addition hereto the Superintendent of School Buildings should be instructed to make an official inspection of every school building; ascertain their defects and where children are refused admission for want of room. Estimate what means are required to put our schools in wholesome order and provide schools for the children now excluded. This done, let the authorities provide the means required and remove the disgrace and stain now resting upon this Metropolis.

Very respectfully your obedient

Charles C. Welburn

Following is an additional list

- 7th Ward Primary No 36. 68 Monroe St.
Lots east and west ought to of necessity to be secured for light and yard room.
8. " Grammar School No 38. 8. Clark St.
For many reasons, need a new school.
9. " Grammar School No 3. 488 Hudson St.
Several classes being taught in each assembly room without adequate division. Improvements necessary.
9. " Primary No 7. 272 W. 10th St.
A nice school, need a lot on each side to secure light and place closets in open air.
9. " Primary No 13. 7. Downing St.
Light very poor, low buildings adjoining, if these were torn down and large buildings erected the light would almost totally be destroyed.
Adjoining lots ought to be secured.
10. " Grammar School No 42. 30 Allen St.
Need a new site and building in place of this very much.
10. " A recent canvass disclosed the fact that there are 1947 children in this Ward without school accommodation. Another new school

10.th Ward an absolute necessity.

About 900 children are temporarily provided for in Essex Market.

Half sessions are held in several schools in this Ward affording but slight relief.

11.th " Grammar School No 15. 728. 5th St
Want another lot to secure light.

12. " Grammar School No 39. 235. E. 125 St
Need a new building in a more quiet neighborhood.

12. " Grammar School No 95. on 125 St. No 13+17
Hired. Need a new site and building.

12. " Primary No 28. on 124 St. No 179+181.
Hired. Need a new site and building.

12. " Grammar School No 46. 156 St + St Nicholas Ave
Hire an annex, crowded, need another site and building in this growing neighborhood.

12. " Grammar School No 68. 116 N. 128 St.
Want an annex, or new site and building in this neighborhood. Hire Arthur Hall on 6th Ave which has been reported against frequently, by the Board of Health, citizens and myself.

12. ^{4th} Ward Primary No 3. 509 E 120. th St
 Hired building @ \$3950.
 Need a new Site and building in place of this
12. " Primary No 9. Cor 2^d Ave and 99 St.
 Hired building @ \$3800.⁰⁰.
 No yard room at all, closets in cellar, exits inadequate, school very bad throughout.
13. " Primary No 20. 187 Broome St
 Burn gas most all the time.
 The lot on west side ought to be secured by all means to improve light.
19. " Primary No 17. No 170. E 77. St
 Hired @ \$7000.⁰⁰
 Need a new Site and building
20. " Grammar School No 26. 124 W. 13 St
 Need lot on west side to secure light.
 Site Committee recently had to refuse the request of the Trustees for this lot for want of means.

School

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F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Co.

DIRECTORS:
F. W. DEVOE,
J. SEAYER PAGE,
E. L. MOLINEUX,
E. H. REYNOLDS,
S. A. MEYER,
G. W. BETTS,
C. C. BARRETT,
I. W. DRUMMOND.

Manufacturers of
Paints, Varnishes, Brushes & Artists' Materials.
Corner Fulton & William Streets,

P.O. Box 460.

New York, Feb 6^r 1895

My dear Mr. Mayo.

Hope you will
have time to read the suggestions
of Fred W. Devoe sent to
Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, Chairman
of Committee to revise School
Laws. The Slip has been
added since election of
Nov last.

That cup of tea has made
me fonder.

Yours truly
J. Seayer Page

(1)

The amount of appropriation by the Board of E. & A. for the year 1895, is \$5,000,000 and probably the amount to be expended for new sites and school buildings, which must come from the sale of S. H. Bonds, will add another \$1,000,000 to this amount.

*Suggestions of Fred H. Devre
as to changes in School System
made Nov 23/93 —*

Dear Sir:--

Absence from the city has made it necessary for me to delay a reply to your courteous invitation for my views, with regard to the laws etc., affecting common schools and public education in this city, and to make suggestions as to proper revision and changes of these.

My views as to the necessity of important changes in the present laws governing the school system, may be thought too radical; but they are the outgrowth of a number of years of hard service, freely given to the city. During that service, I have seen some good measures, which were at first regarded with disfavor, gradually incorporated into the school system, but I am convinced of the sheer impossibility of effecting the great, and desirable changes under present conditions.

One of the most important features for serious consideration is the vast sum of money annually expended. It now aggregates, in the educational system, over \$5,000,000 and it must steadily increase so that the time is not far distant, when it will require an expenditure of \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 yearly. ① Any practical business man knows that the distribution of such vast sums, is always attended with more or less waste; and while there has been

(2)

I think under the new Constitutional Amendment, the City is to be divided into Thirty-five districts.

no charge or evidence, of collusion on the part of members of the Board of Education, my experience has shown me that divided responsibility, cumbersome management and delays under the existing system are the frequent causes of waste in money, and loss of time, in valuable and practical educational work.

These losses, I am convinced, may be largely reduced by a radical change in the administration. A compact working body, properly selected, and made directly responsible for its work, would, in time, bring about most of the desired improvements.

There are thirty Assembly Districts in the city, and these could be easily divided into ten school districts, among which the school population would be equitable distributed. (2)

The Board of Education should be composed of not more than fifteen commissioners. Ten of these should be elected from ten of these school districts, and voted for on the general ticket, as the Mayor and Comptroller are, and five more should be appointed by the Mayor, each one being selected from a different district. This would give an individual representation of all sections, and also a general expression with regard to them. Each of these commissioners should be elected or appointed for a term of three years; but at first, some might be elected or appointed for a shorter period in order to provide that the term of a certain number of them,

(3)

Some of these suggestions as to being elected or appointed, and as to length of terms might now be altered.

(4) Under present law, there are twenty-two regular Board Meetings.

say about one-third, should expire each year, and on the expiration of such terms, they could be re-appointed or re-elected, or others selected for their places for the full term of three years. No person holding any other public office, should be eligible for this office. ③ one year, without salary, and a two-thirds vote should be

The members of the Board of Education should be paid regular salaries. Much more than the amount paid for their services would be saved the city each year, by an efficient body, so far as

I would place the salaries of each of these commissioners at the rate of \$2,200 per annum. The Board should have twenty-two stated meetings in the year; two each month, excepting perhaps, the month of August. For every absence from these stated meetings, I would have deducted, One Hundred Dollars from the salary of each commissioner so absent; and if a member were absent from three successive meetings, his place should be declared vacant, the Mayor promptly notified, and a new appointment made to the vacancy within twenty days. This would, I think, insure attention to the duties of the office, and prevent the work from devolving upon a few of the members of the Board. ④ should be made Fifty Dollars for each absence.

After the Every school department and building, should be visited and inspected by some one commissioner every month. school commissioner.

As to compensation and removal--this section should not apply to the

President of the College--Nine Trustees should be a quorum.

A majority, or eight members should constitute a quorum of the Board. The Board should have the power by a majority vote, to suspend principals or teachers, for cause, for a period not exceeding one year, without salary, and a two-thirds vote should be required, for the removal of any principal or teacher from the school system. The Board should have full power to transfer any principal or teacher from one school to any other, and so far as reasonable and expedient, require any pupil to attend the school nearest to its residence. Ward line divisions should be obliterated.

The members of the Board of Education should also act as the Board of Trustees for the College of the City of New York, and for the Normal College, with the addition in each instance, of the President of the college. These Boards should have eight regular stated meetings, and each Trustee, should receive in payment for his service, a salary of Four Hundred Dollars per annum, in each College Board. As in the Board of Education, a deduction should be made for every absence from a stated meeting. In these cases, however, the amount should be made Fifty Dollars for each absence. After three successive absences the Board should declare the place vacant, which would apply also to the member as a school commissioner. As to compensation and removal--this section should not apply to the

(5)

The number of Inspectors, may be reduced or increased, and a large minority of these shall be women. These Inspectors should report to the different Boards at each meeting, and should also report to the Mayor, whenever deemed advisable.

President of the College---Nine Trustees should be a quorum.

I would abolish the present system of local Boards of Trustees, as also Inspectors, and would enact a Law for a new Board of Inspectors. These Inspectors, should be appointed by the Mayor, three from each school district, making thirty in all. They should serve for a term of three years: their terms to be graduated at the start so that about one-third of the number might expire yearly. They could organize themselves as one body, to hold regular monthly or bi-monthly sessions, as they might determine, and they should ^{each} be allowed for their expenses, a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars per annum, and be provided with a suitable meeting room: books and stationery to be furnished them by the Board of Education, and a sufficient allowance for a clerk. (5)

Their duties should be, to visit the schools of the city, and to report to the Board of Education, all such matters as might require immediate attention. These reports should include everything of importance that relates to principals, teachers, janitors or school buildings. An annual report should be made by the Inspectors to the Mayor, and also, to the Board of Education, of its doings for the year, and containing also, such recommendations as were in their judgment, necessary. The Mayor should have the power to remove any Inspector for neglect of duty, and also to fill any

vacancy in either of these Boards.

The Inspectors should also have the same jurisdiction over each of the colleges as they have over the schools, and the conditions of the colleges should also be reported each month, to the respective Board of Trustees. It should be mandatory that every school department and building in the city, and the college buildings should be visited and inspected at least once each month by an Inspector.

The selection of sites and the erection of buildings, should be under the direct control of the Board of Education. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment should retain the same power as it now has with regard to the appropriations and finances.

The Board of Education should have full power to enact all By-Laws not in conflict with Law. It would not be advisable to legislate for these in detail, any more than it would be in the Police or Fire departments.

The City Superintendent's department should be made of more importance and in closer association with the Board of Education as also, with the Board of Inspectors.

The Superintendent of Buildings should arrange his office so that his assistants could act promptly to the daily requests for repairs and with the telegraph and telephone of to-day, there need

be no delay in responding to them.

The great object to be attained by these changes is to secure a direct responsibility and to effect a speedy transaction of all business connected with the Educational system. Each Board, Commissioners' and Inspectors', would have its own responsibility fixed upon it, and the Mayor, as the head of the city government, would be likewise responsible for the appointment of capable, and intelligent men to represent him in this organization. Through its City Superintendent of Schools, and its Superintendent of Buildings, the Board would have the appointment of the important executive officers, and for such length of terms as they may think advisable.

For every absence from these stated meetings, I would have deducted, One Hundred Dollars from the salary of each commissioner so absent; and if a member were absent from three consecutive meetings, his place should be declared vacant, the Mayor promptly notified, and a new appointment made to the vacancy within

(c) Under present law, there are twenty-two regular Board Meetings.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Every school department and building, should be visited and inspected by some one commissioner every month.

If not Delivered in Ten Days, return to
F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
P. O. BOX 460, NEW YORK.

Schooner
March 1895

Repmt School pay

88

From H. L. Strong

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB "E"

145 East 18th. Street.

Schedules showing some of the Public Schools which are injuriously affected by the unlawful proximity of various liquor saloons, that is, within 200 feet of the main entrance, and by the granite paving stones in front of School buildings, which should be replaced by asphalt pavements.

First Ward.

Grammar School No. 29. Cor. Albany, Washington & Carlisle Streets.

. Saloons of M. Jones and J. Lawler.

Primary school No. 15. 68 Pearl street near Old Slip.
Saloon on M. Dunleavy next door, and one of W. Fricke next door to the saloon.

Second Ward.

Primary school No. 34. 293 Pearl Street.
Myers saloon, 288 Pearl Street.

Fourth ward.

Grammar School No. 1. 30 Vandewater street.
A saloon opposite.

Primary School No. 12. 83 Roosevelt street.
Saloons of P. Sofia, 90 Roosevelt Street, and of P. J. Farrell, 84 Roosevelt Street.

Primary School No. 14. 73 Oliver Street.
Saloon of R. Devito is next door.

Seventh Ward.

Grammar School No. 2. 106 Henry Street.
Saloon at the corner of Pike and Henry.

Grammar School No. 31. 200 Monroe Street.
Saloons of Herman Kolte 194 Monroe Street, and M. Daly 208 Gouverneur Street.

Primary school No. 36. 70 Monroe Street.
One saloon within 200 hundred feet.

Ninth Ward.

Grammar school No. 3. 488 Hudson Street.
Saloon of G. Herdt 498 Hudson Street.

Grammar school No. 41. 36 Greenwich Avenue.
Saloon of L. Lehmyer 39 Greenwich Avenue.

Primary school No. 7. 274 West 10th. Street.
Saloon of M. Sterz 700 Greenwich Street.

Primary School No. 24. 29 Horatio Street.
Saloon of J. R. Berbling, opposite, 48 Horatio Street

Tenth Ward.

Grammar school No. 20. 60 Chrystie Street.
Saloon within a few feet.

Eleventh Ward.

Grammar school No. 15. 728 Fifth Street.
Saloon opposite.

Grammar school No. 22. Corner Stanton and Sheriff streets.
Saloons of Moskowitz 103 Sheriff Street.
Saloon of Blackner 116 Cherry Street.
Saloon of Landsman 263 Stanton Street.

Grammar school No. 36. 710 East 9th. Street.
Saloon of A. Hoff 720 East 9th. Street.
Saloon of P. F. Reily Cor. Avenue C.

Grammar school No. 71. 188 Seventh Street.
Saloon No. 204 East Seventh Street.

Grammar school No. 88. 300 Rivington Street.
Saloon on each side within 200 hundred feet.

Primary school No. 5. 269 East 4th. Street.
Saloon of A. Wamser, opposite, 276 East 4th. Street.

Primary school No. 31. 272 East Second Street.
Saloon of F. Weise 285 East Second Street.

Thirteenth Ward.

Grammar School No. 4. 203 Rivington Street.
Saloon of Max Tannenbaum 196 Rivington Street.

Grammar School No. 34. 108 Broome Street
The John Kress Brewing Company 111 Broome Street.
Saloon of E. Schmidt 97 Broome Street.
Saloon of E. Muller S. W. cor. Broome & Sheriff Streets.
Sweeney's N. W. cor. Broome & Sheriff Streets.

Grammar School No. 92 Broome
Saloon of H. B. Scharman & Sons, Cor Broome & Attorney
Streets.
Saloon of W. H. Hamilton, Broome & Ridge Streets.

Primary School No. 10. 28 Cannon Street.
Saloon of James Lynch No. 66 Cannon Street.

Primary School No. 20. 187 Broome Street.
Saloon of Samuel Mikelowitz, 194 Broome Street.
Saloon of Edward A. Eiseman cor. Broome & Clinton Sts.

Primary School No. 40. 116 Norfolk Street.
Saloon of D. Zierler S. W. cor. Rivington & Norfolk.
Saloon of M. Lubitz & Bro. 108 Norfolk.

Fourteenth Ward.

Grammar School No. 21. 55 Marion Street.
Saloon of Henry Boop, opposite.

Primary School No. 6. 222 Mott Street.
Saloon of R. Marasco, opposite, 217 Mott Street.

Primary School No. 30. 143 Baxter Street.
Two saloons opposite.

Fifteenth Ward.

Sixteenth Ward.

Grammar School No. 11. 314 West 17th. Street.
Two saloons opposite.

Grammar School No. 56. 351 West 18th. Street.
~~Two saloons corner Ninth Avenue.~~

of William Moore, 22

Seventeenth Ward.

Grammar School No. 13. 239 East Houston Street.
Saloon corner Essex Street.

Grammar School No. 19. 344 East 14th. Street.
Saloon of P. Fitzgibbon, corner First Avenue.

Grammar School No. 25. 330 Fifth Street.
Five saloons opposite.

Grammar School No. 79. 38 First Street.
Saloon next door, and four opposite.

Primary School No. 26. 536 East 12th. Street.
Three saloons opposite.

Eighteenth Ward.

Grammar School No. 40. 225 East 23rd. Street.
Saloon opposite.

Grammar School No. 50. 211 East 20th. Street.
Saloons on three corners of Third Avenue.

Primary School No. 4. 413 East 16th. Street.
Two saloons opposite, one on the corner of First Avenue
and one on the same side of the Street.

Sixth Ward.

Grammar School no 23. Corner of
Mulberry and Grand streets Is surrounded
by Saloons and is in great need of
asphalt pavement in front.

New York, March 24th. 1895.

To the Hon.
Hon. the Commissioners of Excise.

Gentlemen;-

In our efforts to improve the conditions of the public Schools of New York we have looked into the physical condition and surroundings of many of the school buildings, and find that a large number of them have saloons much nearer than the 200 feet prescribed by the statute as the minimum limit.

We have prepared a partial list of such school buildings, which we submit herewith with the street and number of the saloon within the prohibited distance.

We ask that the licenses held by the keepers of these saloons be not renewed, and that notice be served on the licensees, in such manner as your honorable body may deem best, that such licenses will not be renewed, in order that they may have ample time to prepare for removal and to avoid renewal of lease of the saloon premises.

We are encouraged to make this application by a reported interview with members of your Board, in which they are represented as saying that licenses of saloons within 200 feet of a school or church will not be renewed under the administration of the present board.

Very truly yours
J. Augustus Johnson
President.

march 95

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General

Let the Commission of Experts

In the matter of the Commission of Experts

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CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 1st April 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 30th of March, enclosing letter from Dr. King in reference to the school census.

The Board of Education will meet on Wednesday, April 3rd, and I will place the letters before that meeting and will have a resolution ready to carry out the suggestions contained in your letter which, I am sure, will meet the hearty approval of the Board of Education.

Respectfully Yours

Chas. H. Knox

President.

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 5th April 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor enclosing letter from Walter L. Hawley in reference to the need of school accommodation in his neighborhood: I have referred the letter to the Committee on Sites of the Board of Education and action will be taken to provide additional school sittings there just as fast is as possible: in 1894 an annex was completed to school No. 54 mentioned by Mr. Hawley: also a new school building at 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue will be opened in September, which will have accommodations for about 2,500 children.

There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Hawley is correct that a further building is needed and it will be provided just as fast as the necessary legal steps can be taken.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox,
President.

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 9th April 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor enclosing copy of letter from President Wilson of the Board of Health in reference to janitors living in school buildings: both letters were read yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Education and have been referred to the Committee on Buildings for consideration.

While it may take a little time to effect the result I feel convinced that janitors ought to live outside of school buildings so that sickness in their families will not interfere with the schools.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox

President.

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NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR 1900

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR THE YEAR 1900

5

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 22nd April 1895.

59
Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of list of Commissioners and
Inspectors of the Common Schools appointed by you.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox

President.

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 23rd April 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor advising me
of the appointment of Jessie M. Smith as an Inspector of the Common
Schools.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox
President.

61.

James

Mrs. Gordon Wendell, of 126 East 35th Street.

in place of

John Mulligan, of 6th District.

idea
Mrs. F. L. Truax)

No.17 East 127th St.)

As Inspector of 7th District.

in place of

George H.Toop, No.124 East 91st St. - Removed.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

April 23rd, 1895.

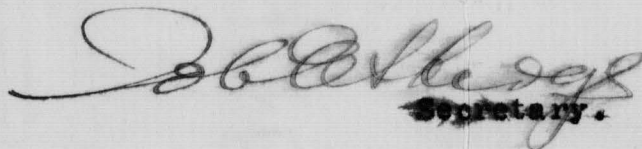
Mrs. Alice M. Bull,

#141 East 37th St., New York.

Dear Madam:-

The Mayor directs me to inform you that he has determined to appoint you a School Inspector, and directs me further to ask you to kindly call at the City Hall to-morrow morning, - Wednesday, - between 10 and 11 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving your appointment.

Very respectfully,


Secretary.

TO THE HON. THE SECRETARY OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

60

OF THE

PROPOSED

AMENDMENT TO THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF

RECORDING THE SAME

IN THE OFFICE OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THIS 10TH DAY OF

APRIL 1904

Mrs. Alice M. Bull, of 141 East 37th Street,

Suspector

to fill vacancy in 6th District.

Dictated J.W.

M

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, May 4th, 1895.

HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG,

Mayor.

Sir:--

In compliance with the directions of the Committee on Sites and New Schools of this Board I beg to inform you that a copy of the letter of Walter L. Hawley, of No. 171 West 102d Street, in relation to the need of school accommodations on the upper west side of the City between 96th and 110th streets, has been sent to the School Trustees of the 12th Ward.

I am also directed to say that the new school building in course of erection at 117th street and St. Nicholas avenue will be ready for occupancy in September and that it will provide accommodations for about 2700 children; also that the Committee have recommended to the Board of Education the acquisition of two lots in the rear of Grammar School No. 93 at 93d street and Amsterdam avenue, intended for the erection of an Annex which will furnish about a dozen additional class-rooms.

Very respectfully,

Arthur W. Miller
Clerk.

be ready for occu-
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I am at

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and New Schools o

in connection

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HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

May 20th, 1895.

JOB E. HEDGES, ESQ.,

Secretary, &c.

Sir:--

Kindly send to the Board of Education official notification
of the appointment of Mrs. Van Rensselaer as Inspector of Common
Schools.

Respectfully yours,

Arthur W. Mallin
Clerk.

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 22nd May 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of yesterday
advising me of the appointment of Mrs. Van Rennselaer as Inspector.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox

President.

63

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 22nd May 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I am to-day informed by the School Trustees of the 12th Ward that they are doing their utmost to have the janitor's child in Grammar School No. 89, who is ill with diphtheria, removed to the Willard Parker Hospital, and that the child will be removed just as soon as the physicians will permit.

I entirely agree with you in reference to the necessity of having janitors and their families reside outside of the school buildings and am informed that the matter is now under careful consideration by the Committee on Buildings.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox
President.

64.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

May 27th, 1895.

HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:--

Herewith please find copies of the Annual Report of the
Board of Education for the year ending December 31st, 1894.

Very respectfully yours,

Arthur W. Miller
Clerk.

65

207
E 8 So. Washington Square
New York City 1995

Respt^d Friend

I respectfully
call thy attention to the
State Law as to teaching
in the public schools the
- Action ~~in~~ Alcohol on
the human system. I
understand the law is
practically ignored, as long
as it is a law it should
be enforced in its full spirit.

Thy attention is kindly
called to it as I believe for
thee to know what is right
is to act. Very truly
Wm L Jones

OFFICE OF THE
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.
JOHN JASPER,
City Superintendent.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

New York, May 28, 1895.

Hon. Chas. H. Knox,

President, Board of Education.

Dear Sir:-

I have received your letter of late date enclosing communication from Mr. Wm. R. Jones in relation to the "State law as to teaching in the public Schools the Action of Alcohol on the human System."

In reply I would say that the action taken by the Board of Education, in conformity with the Act passed March 10, 1884, is to be found in the proceedings of the Board for 1885. (See Journal pp. 456 - 466.)

As City Superintendent of Schools, I have required the several Principals to make a record of the times at which the lectures are given and of the subjects of such lectures, and, from information received from time to time, I am of the belief that there is a compliance with the law of the State and with the Resolution adopted by the Board of Education.

I would suggest that the writer of the communication will promote the interests of our schools and of the City at large, and at the same time he will conform to the requirements of truth and

OFFICE OF THE
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

JOHN JASPER,
City Superintendent.

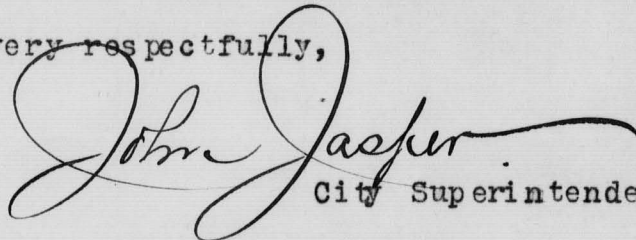
HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

New York,

justice, by presenting any information which may have given him
reason to say, over his own signature, "I understand that the law
is practically ignored."

I send you a type-written copy of the resolution of the
Board of Education and of the syllabus of topics for lectures.

very respectfully,


City Superintendent.

RESOLVED, That it shall be the duty of the Principals of the several Grammar and Primary Schools to deliver to their pupils, at least once a month, lectures upon the subject of Physiology and Hygiene, each lecture to be about twenty minutes in length, and to be in general accordance with the "Syllabus of Topics" which the Committee have prepared.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

(Notes for Lectures (Primary Principals))

(1) CLEANLINESS,--proper food and drink, pure air and proper exercise, are all necessary for good health.

(2) THE SKIN,--effects of alcohol and narcotics upon.

(3) FOOD and DRINK. All things wear when used--wear out when not repaired--body no exception; what wears it away little by little; how repaired; why we are hungry; what food and drink are changed into; new blood made every day; proper kinds of food and drinks; improper kinds of food and drinks, effects of; especially of the abuse of alcohol.

(4) PURE AIR--breathing; tobacco; its effects, especially upon the young; cigarettes.

(5) THE NERVES--How we feel; other senses; nerves soft and thread-like; are most delicate parts of the body; without them the heart would not beat; we could not breathe, nor change food to blood; nor see, hear, taste, nor smell; every act necessary to life depends upon the nerve; easily injured, especially by liquor, tobacco and other narcotics.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

(Notes for the Principals' Lectures to Grammar Schools)

(1) MUSCLES.--Appearance and uses, effects of alcohol and nar-

cotics upon.

(2)DIGESTION.--All things wear--if not repaired,wear out--parts of body no exception--why food is necessary,food becomes blood, then flesh,bones,etc. Stages of digestion and assimilation. ~~Indigestion~~. Indigestion--dyspepsia. Drinks--strong coffee,tea--alcoholic drinks,if used in excess,shows that alcohol is a narcotic poison,classed with ether,chloroform,opium,etc.--effects of habitual use of narcotics.

(3)CIRCULATION--General outline of,effects of alcohol ~~upon~~ and narcotics upon.

(4)NERVOUS SYSTEM--Two great divisions:First,sympathetic,a net-work of nerves,connect and control vital organs of trunk,not controlled by the will;second,brain spinal cord and branches,control voluntary muscles and special senses. Nerves,the most delicate of organs,vitally related to all other organs. Injurious effects of stimulants and narcotics,every stage of intoxication,a result of the partial or entire paralysis of parts of the nervous system.

(5)THE SKIN.--Its parts and its functions,effects of alcohol and narcotics upon.

OTHER POINTS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE CHILDREN IN BOTH GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS SHOULD BE CALLED.

(1)UNRIPE FRUIT--Green apples,etc. Ripe fruit best in the morning.

(2)Candy--Cheap,colored.

(3)Exposure to drafts.

(4)Study,never,immediately after meals.

(5)Night air. Effect of.

(6)Play. In open air better than in house.

(7)Ventilation of rooms at home--sleeping rooms.

(8)Garbage at home. Care in relation to,to be burned when possible.

(9) Luncheon. In hot weather bring to school.

(10) Hours of sleep. How many a child needs.

(11) Use of the eyes. Reading by twilight, and in cars, etc.

(12) Prevention of sun stroke. Use of ice water.

In general, "Physical Education," as outlined on pages 14 and 15 of the "Teachers' Manual," and pages 70 and 71.

A SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE FOR LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

If a little girl lays her hand on any one of the bright, clean, shining mirrors or looking glasses at home, no matter how clean or dry her hand may appear to be, she will see a steam or fog in the glass in a little while; and, afterwards, a stain. Where did the steam and stain come from? What are they? If they were gathered every day, how much would they amount to? How much would they amount to if the whole of the skin or covering of the body were giving out such things as the hand is represented as giving out? What would happen to the little girl if they did not come out? What prevents them from coming out properly? What is the name given to the little doors through which they came out? What closes the little doors? What besides dirt? (Cold.) What closes and opens the little doors? (Washing and Cleanliness) What else? (Heat, perspiration) Where does the water that comes out of the little doors go to? (Rises in steam) What changes water into steam? (Heat) Where does the heat come from? (From the body) What happens to the body when the heat is taken away from it? (It gets cold) Must our bodies have heat in them? (Yes.) Do you know anything that the heat of the sun melts in summer? (Ice, butter, fat, etc.) Which of these may be found in the bodies of little children? If there were no heat in our bodies, would this fat flow in the little blood streams that we call veins

If it did not melt and flow but remained hard in lumps and stopped the blood, what would happen us? Then, if too much heat were taken away from our bodies, would it be well?

If we sat in a cold draught when the little doors were open, what would happen probably? (We would perhaps lose too much heat, and lose it too suddenly; fats would get hard, would stop the flow of blood, cause the parts perhaps to die, and would disturb the order of all the organs of our body.) From this we can see what the skin is doing for our happiness and comfort; how, with its millions of little doors, it regulates the heat of our bodies. We must watch these little doors, and must keep them open by cleanliness; and we must not expose them to sudden, chilling draughts that may take the heat away too quickly, when they are giving out water or perspiration; for this is how pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, and a great many other troubles come.

What is our body; and how does it work; and how is it kept a-going?

Our body is the house in which our spirit, or soul, lives; or it is the grand machine that the soul or spirit is always working, so as to make or do something. How the body is worked is what physiology teaches; and how it is kept ^{up} and preserved in its best condition, is what hygiene teaches.

Let us build up the machine. We first make the frame-work. Here it is--the bones, commonly called the skeleton. They must be hard and stiff and strong, to hold up the machine. If they are weak, they will bend, and the machine will not be of the right shape. Some bones must be flat, and must come together so as to form, as it were, boxes for holding and protecting delicate things. The skull is an instance of such formation; it holds the wonderful brain that does all the thinking, and it keeps the brain from all sorts of jars and knocks. Then we must have long, curved beams like the timbers of a ship, which protect the inside passengers and yet allow them to move

and to alter their positions occasionally. In the body, these curved beams are the ribs, which protect the heart and the lungs and yet allow them to expand and contract as the air and blood go in and out. Then we want long, straight beams as levers to hold up our machine^e and to move it along, for our machine goes from place to place. The long levers of the arm, and the short levers of the fingers, are very important; for, by means of them, our machine does the most wonderful things. Now, we want a great number of ropes to pull our levers tight; to hold them in their exact positions; to draw them up and let them go, just as may be necessary. These ropes are the muscles. When a boy is playing on the violin, or a little girl is playing on the piano, or when children are running and jumping, watch the muscles work; see them pull up the arm and foot and let them go again; see them move the fingers too, so easily and quickly that perfection seems to have been attained. Next we want somebody or something to say when these ropes or muscles are to pull up, and to let go, and to bring the orders for that purpose from the office; and so we get telegraph wires, which bring the orders and get the work done more quickly than you can think. These telegraph wires are the nerves that come from the chief office, the brain; and there is nothing in the whole body that they do not direct and govern. If they are out of order, nothing can be done properly; for the right message cannot come from the office, and everything goes wrong.

Everything in the world either wears out or rots out. Very often things rot out more rapidly than they wear out; as, for instance, vessels that have to hold strong acids like aqua-fortis, etc. In like manner, all the parts of this great machine are constantly wearing out, and often, also, are rotting out; and they must constantly be repaired. The beams and the ropes and the telegraph wires--the bones and the muscles and the nerves--and the chief office where the master sits and gives his orders--the brain--all these are to

be renewed and repaired and kept in sound condition, in order to do this, we want a whole army of workmen--builders, mechanics, weavers and laborers--and we must keep these workmen supplied with plenty of material in good condition and of the right kind; for, if we do not, they will get into mischief, and will put inferior or improper stuff into the work, and the whole concern will tumble down in ruin.

These workmen and laborers, in countless numbers, are to be found busily engaged in all parts of the body. They are called glands, or constructive (secreting) cells. In the bones, they are making bone; in the muscle, they are making muscle; and in the nerves, nerve-tissue. Next we have to supply them with the materials, and we do this in the following way: We place all the materials in little boats, and float them down along great rivers, until they come to the place where they are wanted. At first, where you have to supply a great deal of material to large cities, as it were, the rivers are large (of course, here reference is made to the chief parts of the machine) ; but for the little country places, where there are only a few people that do not want much, the smallest streams will do. After all the little boats have given up their loads, and have again been filled--this time with old and useless stuffs--the streams continue their journey, bearing the boats along to the very same region whence they started. On the way home, however, the streams carry the boats through a great many filtering mills. In these mills the boats are cleaned of the old stuff with which they are laden, and they are sent back ready to receive a fresh, pure and useful load for another journey.

In the human body, what does all this mean? The little boats are the globes of red blood, corpuscles, that start from the heart; the great rivers are the arteries that bear these corpuscles to the head and limbs and large organs; and the little streams in country places are the small divisions of the arteries. The capil-

laries are the places where the workmen are all stationed, and where they pick up from the little boats the new material, and where they fill the little boats with old stuff, after the new material has been taken out; and the veins are the streams returning through other courses and carrying the boats full of refuse matter; and the excretory glands and ducts of the kidneys and the skin and the liver are the filtering mills through which the purifying processes are performed.

Thus far we have said nothing about the place where the boats are laden. This, if not the most important department, is certainly the most essential to the proper building and preservation of this wonderful organism. It is of no use to have good workmen to repair your beams and ropes and telegraph wires, if you furnish them with bad material, or if you furnish them with material which is good but which has been improperly prepared. It is often seen that houses badly prepared and put up together, or constructed of vile stuff, fall and kill the people who live in them; and just in the same way, and from the same causes, do we see the dwelling of the human soul totter and fall. The Great Factory, then, where all the materials of the human body are first received and then prepared, should be a place of the greatest interest and the greatest care. Only foolish people do not take this view of the matter; and in this respect it would seem that there are more foolish people than wise ones.

This great factory has two chief departments: one, the department of the lungs, where it takes in immense quantities of air, and extracts from the air, the life-giving, heat-producing Oxygen; the other, the stomach and the alimentary tract, where all the substances that make up the tissues and organs of our bodies, are received and prepared. On our best avenues we see that the best materials skillfully arranged give magnificent dwellings; and we see that it is delight-

ful to live in such dwellings, when they receive proper care. On the other hand, in foul places, where only rubbish prepared in a slovenly manner is used, there can be only discomfort, disease and death. So, when you breathe air, it must be pure air, and it must be breathed properly; and when you eat food it must be good, pure food, and it must be taken regularly, and it must be cooked properly; otherwise your new house;—your body;—can neither be handsome nor healthy. Will common clay be as good for a building as cement is? No; neither will foul air be as good for you as pure air is: and the air in your room will always be foul, if you keep the doors and windows closed, and the lamps and fires burning, while steams and smells and cooking odors, and, worse than all, the breaths of many other people, are poisoning the air. In selecting materials for some of our best mansions, the greatest care is taken; the choicest marbles and the most elegant woods are chosen for the purpose; but in building up the human body, the most magnificent structure of all, too many people, when taking food, imagine that they are merely loading up some monstrous cart. Pickles and vinegar, hot spices and cold ~~ices~~, sweet sugar and sour physic, greasy dishes, decomposing vegetables, unripe food, rotten fruit, tainted or infected meats, adulterated milk and butter, and millions of other things, piled in together in such quantities and so often, that the stomach cannot contain (much less prepare) them. When these things are not properly prepared for digestion, they decompose, pass into the bowels, generate poisonous gases, irritate the membranes and glands, and inflame them. Thus the membranes and glands can no longer perform their proper functions, and miserable dyspepsia is the result.

If taken in small quantities properly combined, and, especially, if the stomach, like any other tired thing, be permitted to have a rest, all the things that I have mentioned, except unripe or decom-

posed fruit

posed fruit, may be good; they can do nothing more than wear the stomach out. There are things, however, that do worse than this.

Vicious habits of using any of the stimulants or narcotics, for the sake of stimulation or narcotism, are the greatest of all the misfortunes that can happen a man.

When used for this purposed, certain products become the deadliest enemies of the human race; among them are alcohol, tobacco and opium; opium and its preparations, always dangerous, are especially so in unskillful hands. Notwithstanding its controlling power, and its undoubted help in the proper place, it is the opposite of food; for food builds up, while opium pulls down and kills. If you want to prolong your life fly as far as you can from opium.

Tobacco is narcotic, stimulating the brain and nerves, but depressing the heart. The adult system becomes tolerant of it to an extraordinary degree; but no system can long withstand the excessive use of it. The nerves will lose control, and, by degrees, the constitutional vigor will be impaired, ~~and~~ while the dangerous exposure to cancer of the lips, etc., should be a warning to all. The proper development of children is hindered ~~by~~ by it excessively. Their memories weakened, their comprehension dulled, their strength diminished, their quickness gone, and their temper soured, it is, for them, an enemy to appetite and assimilation.

Alcohol, the most dangerous of all, may be called the serpent amongst poisons. It is much more destructive to the human family than any of the plagues. It dupes and betrays its victim. When he is slow and timid, it quickens and emboldens him, gives him fresh ideas, makes him assertive and aggressive, puts color into his cheek and fire into his eye, ^{and} gives him wit and fluency of speech, and a buoyancy that raises him above himself. A taste of all this is too great a temptation; and the desire to be always thus becomes the only dream of life. The web is woven; the net enfolds its victim. The same harm-

less drinks no longer bring bright visions; large and frequent draughts bring on a brutal stupor. Ferocity or a crazed buffoonery comes next. Self-respect and self-control are banished from the domain of reason. The poor, betrayed will is gagged, bound and powerless. The stomach is crisped and parched; the nerves are uncontrollable; the kidneys are shriveled; the face is blotched and disfigured; the figure is wasted and crooked, and the soul is withered with fear. This is the abuse of alcohol--alcohol, which, *if* taken habitually in any of its many forms, will as certainly ruin its victim, and fling him into the gutter to be pelted by bad or cruel boys, or into the felon's cell to atone for the life he has destroyed, as it will conceal from him the fact, that, with each friendly and *harmless* apparently [^] glass, he is binding himself with a yoke that not all the wisdom in the world can lift ^{from} _^ off him.

Alcohol, when frequently used, is a poison.

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 28th May 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor enclosing letter from Mr. William R. Jones.

I referred the letter to the City Superintendent of Schools for report, and I now enclose his report.

If Mr. Jones has any specific information that has not been brought to your attention I would be very glad if he would send it to me either directly or through you, as you most prefer.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox
President.

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CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 29th May 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor enclosing
a communication from John McBride of 44 Madison Street.

I will refer the matter to the Committee on Buildings for
investigation and will report to you as soon as possible.

Yours respectfully

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Chas. H. Knox". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "President.".

President.

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RECEIVED MAY 1962

UNIT OF THE LONG ISLAND

CHARLES H. KNOX,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, 24th June 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I hereby resign the office of Commissioner of Common
Schools of the City of New York.

While the office is a most honorable and agreeable one,
I have long felt that its duties occupy more time than can be
spared from a busy professional life.

In the early part of July I expect to go abroad for the
summer and as it is important that the executive head of the Board
of Education should be in this country to attend to a great number
of matters during the vacation, I request that my resignation may
be accepted.

Yours respectfully

Chas. H. Knox.

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CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

June 27th, 1895.

Hon. Robert Maclay,

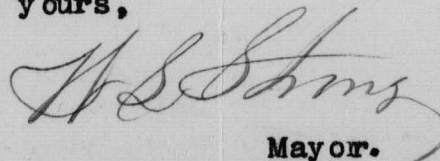
#50 West 57th St., New York.

My dear Sir:-

Mr. William Keyes of the Third District, who formerly lived at No. 46 Jane Street, has moved away from there, and lives really up on the North River, but sleeps in the district one or two nights a week, and, I have been told, on purpose to retain his position as Inspector of Common Schools.

I should like to put Mr. Oliver B. Stout back in his place. I have not talked with Mr. Van Arsdale, but I have with several gentlemen who know Mr. Stout, and he seems to be a very good man, and I think Mr. Van Arsdale will endorse him very freely. Mr. Stout has lived there a great many years, and been connected with schools a long time, and I think he should be put back as Inspector in the place of Mr. Keyes, who does not really live in the district.

Very truly yours,


Mayor.

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