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REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
AND THE  
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

*For the School Year Ending August 31st,*

1881.

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MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.:  
PRINTED BY CHARLES H. FOLWELL.

1881.



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OF THE

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1881.

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\* Names of Trustees whose terms expire in 1882



# REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

DECEMBER, 1881.

*To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

The State Board of Education submits for your information its annual report for the school year ending August 31st, 1881, accompanied by the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The report this year, as will be observed, is published without that portion heretofore designated as the appendix. This appendix contained the written reports of the city and county superintendents, together with statistical tables setting forth in detail the condition of every school district in the State. It has been found that the information furnished in these tables differs so slightly from year to year that it has been thought by the State Board that the interests of education would be fully subserved, and a considerable item of expense saved, by their biennial publication. All the information heretofore published has been gathered this year, as usual, and will be preserved in permanent form for future reference in the office of the State Superintendent, and each county superintendent will preserve that pertaining to his own county. All of the information of special importance, furnished by the city and county superintendents in their written reports, will be found embodied by the State Superintendent in the body of his report. The following general summary of statistics is extracted :

Amount of State school tax is \$1,322,740.00, an increase of \$304,955.32 over that of last year ; district and city tax for teachers' salaries and current expenses, \$275,770.41 ; district and city school tax for permanent improvements, as building and repairing school houses, \$411,099.08 ; from other sources, including State appropriation, township school tax and surplus revenue, \$154,309.43 ; the total amount set apart for maintaining schools, is \$1,753,119.84, and including the sum appropriated for building and repairing, the total amount for educational purposes is \$2,163,918.92 ; this represents an increase over the total amount reported for last year of \$290,454.02. It is to be observed, however, that this sum represents funds voted, apportioned, and set apart for school purposes this year, but which do not become available until the next school year, which begins September 1st, 1881. The funds available this year are those

reported as having been set aside for school purposes in last year's report. The effect of this increase in our school revenue, therefore, cannot be seen until the expiration of the next school year.

The total value of school property, as reported, is \$6,275,067.00, being an increase of \$30,928.00 since last year. The total census is 335,631, or 4,946 more than last year. These, and other statistics showing the workings of the school system throughout the State, are given in detail by the State Superintendent, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

It is believed that the change made by the Legislature of last winter in the mode of raising and apportioning the State school tax will result in great good to our public school system. The revenue derived will not be subject to such fluctuations as resulted under the workings of the old law, and greater degree of equity is likely to be secured in the apportionment of this fund to the counties. This new enactment provides that the aggregate amount of school money raised shall be in proportion to the number of children in the State entitled to public school education. The rate of school tax, which is uniform throughout the State, is obtained by dividing this aggregate sum by the aggregate ratables of the State. The advantage to be gained is that the revenue will not suffer by reduction of ratables. In matter of apportionment the new act provides that each county shall receive ninety per cent. of the amount it raises, and that the ten per cent. balance from all the counties shall constitute a reserve fund to be apportioned by the State Board of Education among the several counties in such a manner as to them may appear most equitable and just. For this purpose a special meeting of the board was held on the 12th of April last, and the following apportionment of the reserve fund, amounting to \$132,274.00, was made:

Atlantic county, \$9,258.14; Bergen, \$4,028.46; Burlington, \$3,905.05; Camden, \$14,601.25; Cape May, \$2,007.47; Cumberland, \$10,679.23; Gloucester, \$1,360.32; Hudson, \$23,049.47; Hunterdon, \$1,485.90; Mercer, \$1,521.67; Middlesex, \$14,333.26; Monmouth, \$6,532.88; Morris, \$5,356.08; Ocean, \$10,001.31; Passaic, \$6,976.78; Salem, \$706.81; Somerset, \$833.31; Sussex, \$7,262.93; Union, \$5,937.44; Warren, \$2,386.24.

During the year, Joseph S. Smith, County Superintendent for Warren county, resigned his position on account of ill health, and Robert S. Price, of Hackettstown, was elected as his successor. When the Board accepted Mr. Smith's resignation, the members did not anticipate that he was so near his end. It was only a short time after this action that the sad news of his death was received.

County Superintendents for the counties in which the terms of the incumbents expired with the present school year were elected, as follows:

Bergen county, John A. Demarest, re-elected; Burlington, Edgar Haas, re-elected; Camden, F. R. Brace, re-elected; Cape May, E.



P. Shields, vice Maurice Beesley, who declined being a candidate for re-election on account of advanced age; Gloucester, William Milligan, re-elected; Hudson, William L. Dickinson, re-elected; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood, re-elected; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan, re-elected; Passaic, J. C. Cruikshank, re-elected; Salem, R. Henry Holme, re-elected; Somerset, John S. Haynes, re-elected; Sussex, Luther Hill, re-elected.

The year has been a favorable one in educational work, and the public school system has continued to receive, as heretofore, the hearty support of the people.

G. C. LUDLOW,  
President.



# REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }  
TRENTON, N. J., November 3d, 1881. }

*To the Honorable the Members of the State Board of Education:*

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the requirements of the School Law, I have the honor to present to you the following report of the working of the Public School System of the State of New Jersey for the year ending August 31st, 1881.

The following is a summary of the amount of money received from the various sources named, and appropriated to the support of the public schools:

Amount of State school tax appropriated by the State, available September 1st, 1881 .....	\$1,322,740 00
Amount of State appropriation, re-apportionment from last year.....	300 00
Additional State appropriation.....	100,000 00
Township school tax.....	24,329 00
Interest of surplus revenue.....	29,980 43
District and city tax for teachers' salaries.....	275,770 41
	<hr/>
	\$1,753,119 84
District and city tax for building and repairing school houses .....	411,099 08
	<hr/>
Total amount appropriated for all school purposes.....	\$2,164,218 92
Total valuation of school property in the State.....	\$6,275,067 00
Total census of children between five and eighteen years of age.....	335,631

In the following table a general summary of statistics for this year is given, and compared with similar statistics last year:

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

	1880.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.
<b>REVENUE.</b>			
State school tax appropriated by the State.....	\$1,017,784 68	\$1,322,740 00	\$304,955 32 increase
Additional State appropriation.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	.....
Township school tax.....	25,966 00	24,329 00	1,637 00 decrease
Interest of surplus revenue.....	31,266 92	29,980 43	1,286 49 decrease
District and city tax for teachers' salaries.....	367,412 32	275,770 41	91,641 91 decrease
District and city tax for building school houses.....	331,034 98	411,099 08	80,064 10 increase
Total amount for maintaining the schools.....	1,542,429 92	1,753,919 84	210,689 92 increase
Total amount, including that raised for building.....	1,873,464 90	2,163,918 92	290,454 02 increase
Value of school property.....	6,244,139 00	6,275,067 00	30,928 00 increase
<b>DISTRICT SCHOOL TAX.</b>			
Number of districts that raise tax to pay teachers' salaries.....	304	281	23 decrease
Number of districts that raise tax to build school houses.....	373	381	8 increase
Number of districts that raise no tax.....	873	893	20 increase
<b>COST OF EDUCATION.</b>			
Average cost per pupil, calculated on total school census ..	\$4 66	\$5 22	\$0 56 increase
Average cost per pupil, calculated on average attendance.....	13 39	15 92	2 53 increase
<b>NUMBER OF TEACHERS.</b>			
Males .....	991	926	65 decrease
Females.....	2,486	2,560	74 increase
<b>SALARY.</b>			
Average salary per month paid to male teachers.....	\$55 82	\$51 07	\$4 71 decrease
Average salary per month paid to female teachers.....	32 90	32 68	22 decrease
<b>TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.</b>			
First Grade, { Number granted to males.....	82	105	23 increase
{ Number granted to females.....	53	67	14 increase
Second Grade, { Number granted to males.....	114	117	3 increase
{ Number granted to females.....	136	179	43 increase
Third Grade, { Number granted to males.....	539	477	62 decrease
{ Number granted to females.....	1,150	1,042	108 decrease
Total number granted to males .....	735	699	36 decrease
Total number granted to females.....	1,339	1,288	51 decrease
Total number granted .....	2,074	1,987	87 decrease
Total number of applicants rejected.....	935	859	76 decrease
<b>SCHOOL DISTRICTS, HOUSES, &amp;C.</b>			
Number of townships and cities.....	271	274	3 increase
Number of school districts.....	1,371	1,370	1 decrease
Number of school buildings.....	1,580	1,585	5 increase
Number of buildings owned.....	1,520	1,524	4 increase
Number of buildings rented.....	65	61	4 decrease
Number of school departments.....	3,486	3,556	70 increase
Number of unsectarian private schools.....	129	197	68 increase
Number of sectarian private schools.....	107	100	7 decrease
Number of school visits by county superintendents.....	3,502	4,082	580 increase
<b>CONDITION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.</b>			
Number of buildings denominated very poor.....	70	76	6 increase
Number poor.....	107	116	9 increase
Number medium.....	291	300	9 increase
Number good.....	545	569	36 decrease
Number very good.....	567	584	17 increase
Number of new buildings erected.....	26	16	10 decrease
Number of buildings refurbished or remodeled.....	65	67	2 increase
<b>VALUATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.</b>			
Number of buildings valued at \$100 or less.....	29	35	6 increase
Number valued between \$100 and \$500.....	354	351	3 decrease
Number valued between \$500 and \$1,000.....	420	419	1 decrease
Number valued between \$1,000 and \$5,000.....	511	513	2 increase
Number valued between \$5,000 and \$10,000.....	74	71	3 decrease
Number valued between \$10,000 and \$20,000.....	54	50	4 decrease

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

11

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.—Continued.

	1880.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.
Number valued between \$20,000 and \$40,000.....	44	50	6 increase
Number valued above \$40,000.....	34	35	1 increase
Average value.....	\$4,108 00	\$4,779 00	\$671 00 increase
ATTENDANCE.			
Total school census between five and eighteen years of age.....	330,685	335,631	4,946 increase
Total enrollment in the public schools.....	204,961	203,542	1,419 decrease
Number attending public schools ten months.....	16,204	15,560	644 decrease
Number attending between eight and ten months.....	43,805	43,041	764 decrease
Number attending between six and eight months.....	39,381	36,491	2,890 decrease
Number attending between four and six months.....	35,974	35,338	636 decrease
Number attending less than four months.....	69,597	73,112	3,515 increase
Average attendance upon the public schools.....	115,194	110,052	5,142 decrease
Number of children the public schools will seat.....	188,011	187,136	875 decrease
Number in attendance upon private schools.....	43,530	43,656	126 increase
Number attending no school.....	81,117	87,112	2,995 increase
PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.			
Percentage attending ten months.....	.48	.08	.....
Percentage attending between eight and ten months....	.21	.21	.....
Percentage attending between six and eight months....	.19	.18	.01 decrease
Percentage attending between four and six months.....	.18	.17	.01 decrease
Percentage attending less than four months.....	.34	.36	.02 increase
Percentage of average attendance.....	.56	.54	.02 decrease
Percentage attending the public schools.....	.62	.61	.01 decrease
Percentage attending the private schools.....	.13	.13	.....
Percentage attending no school.....	.25	.26	.01 increase
Percentage of census the public schools will accommo- date.....	.57	.56	.01 decrease
SCHOOL TERMS.			
Number of districts that maintained school less than six months.....	10	16	6 increase
Number that maintained school six months but less than nine months.....	73	80	7 increase
Number that maintained school nine months or more...	1,288	1,274	14 decrease
Average time the schools have been kept open. ....	9 mos., 12 days.	9 mos., 10 days.	2 days decrease
DISTRICT SCHOOL CENSUS.			
Number of districts with less than forty-five children...	101	120	19 increase
Number having between forty-five and eighty children.	611	610	1 decrease
Number having between eighty and one hundred and twenty children.....	324	306	18 decrease
Number having between one hundred and twenty and two hundred children.....	175	165	10 decrease
Number having between two hundred and five hundred children.....	97	104	7 increase
Number having more than five hundred children.....	63	65	2 increase
Average number in the districts, excluding the cities...	156	153	3 decrease
Average number in the districts, including the cities....	241	245	4 increase

## REVENUE.

The total amount appropriated to the support of public schools this year, exclusive of that raised for building and repairing purposes, is \$1,753,119.84, against \$1,542,429.92 last year, being an increase of \$210,689.92. There is an increase of \$304,955.32 in the amount received from the State school tax; a decrease of \$1,637.00 in the township tax; a decrease of \$1,286.49 in the amount derived from the surplus revenue, and a decrease of \$91,641.91 in the amount of district and city tax voted to pay teachers' salaries and fuel bills. The amount appropriated for the purpose of building and repairing school houses this year is \$411,099.08 against \$331,034.98

used for these purposes last year, being an increase of \$80,064.10. The total amount set apart for all school purposes this year is \$2,163,918.92, being an increase of \$290,454.02 over the total amount of last year.

It is to be observed that this report is for the school year beginning September 1st, 1880, and ending August 31st, 1881, and in it are given those transactions pertaining to education which occurred during that year. The school moneys above reported were voted or apportioned for school purposes during the year for which this report is rendered, and hence they are rightly included in this report.

The State school money reported was apportioned as a tax among the several counties of the State by the Comptroller this year, and during the same year its distribution to the counties was determined by the State Board of Education, and to the school districts by the County Superintendents. The same is true respecting the surplus revenue fund, the moneys designated as city and district school taxes. These sums were voted, apportioned and set apart for school purposes the present year. None of these funds become available, however, until the school year beginning September 1st, 1881, or the year following the one for which this report is prepared. While this report, therefore, shows a gratifying increase in school moneys, the benefits which are likely to result from such increase cannot be noted until next year. The available funds this year are those apportioned for school purposes last year, and which appeared in last year's report.

This explanation is necessary in order to understand why, with this apparent increase of school funds, the teachers' salaries have been reduced below what they were last year.

#### LOCAL TAXATION.

In two hundred and eighty-one districts the schools have been supported, in part, by special district tax, being a decrease of twenty-three from last year. The number of districts that raised money last year for building and repairing school houses was three hundred and eighty-one, an increase of eight. Eight hundred and ninety-three districts raised no district tax, an increase of twenty.

#### TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

The number of male teachers employed during the year was nine hundred and twenty-six, and the number of female teachers, two thousand five hundred and sixty—a decrease of sixty-five males, and an increase of seventy-four females, making a net increase of nine in the total number of teachers employed. The average monthly salary paid to male teachers was \$51.07, a decrease of \$4.71 on the average amount paid last year; to female teachers, an average monthly salary of \$32.68, a decrease of \$0.22. The salaries in Essex county average higher than in any other county in the State; Hudson ranks



next for male teachers, and Passaic for female teachers. The lowest average for male teachers is in Sussex county; for female teachers, in Cape May.

## TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Of first-grade county certificates, one hundred and five were issued to males, and sixty-seven to females; of the second grade, one hundred and seventeen were issued to males, and one hundred and seventy-nine to females; of the third grade, four hundred and seventy-seven were issued to males, and one thousand and forty-two to females. There is an increase of thirty-seven first-grade certificates granted; twenty-three to males and fourteen to females. There is an increase of forty-six second-grade certificates granted; three to males and forty-three to females. There is a decrease of one hundred and seventy third-grade certificates granted; sixty-two to males and one hundred and eight to females. The total number of county certificates granted during the year was one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven, being a decrease of eighty-seven from last year. The number of applicants for county certificates who failed to pass the required examination was eight hundred and fifty-nine, a decrease from last year of seventy-six. The percentage of rejections in the several counties ranges from ten one-hundredths to fifty-two one-hundredths; the lowest being in Burlington and the highest in Atlantic. In Essex the rejections were fifty one-hundredths, and in Cumberland forty-five one-hundredths. One certificate was revoked in Mercer county and one in Morris.

The following table gives the number of teachers in the counties, respectively, holding each grade, both State, county and city :

COUNTIES.	STATE CERTIFICATES.			COUNTY CERTIFICATES.			CITY CERTIFICATES.			Without Certificates.
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	
Atlantic.....	9	1	18	12	26	8	1	3	.....	.....
Bergen.....	6	6	4	30	23	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington.....	5	9	4	20	31	105	.....	.....	.....	7
Camden.....	7	5	3	6	15	26	26	25	74	5
Cape May.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	3	4	1	20	13	44	16	24	8	2
Essex.....	16	10	1	35	24	55	117	157	.....	14
Gloucester.....	1	4	.....	15	17	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson.....	26	2	.....	25	22	32	316	56	6	3
Hunterdon.....	2	5	6	11	27	90	.....	.....	.....	1
Mercer.....	4	12	4	8	6	49	43	14	6	.....
Middlesex.....	5	3	.....	13	6	47	47	.....	6	.....
Monmouth.....	3	5	1	25	24	117	.....	.....	.....	1
Morris.....	4	6	.....	17	13	96	3	3	9	.....
Ocean.....	2	.....	.....	7	10	33	.....	.....	.....	1
Passaic.....	5	2	.....	9	11	23	9	53	51	.....
Salem.....	.....	3	2	4	16	56	3	.....	.....	13
Somerset.....	4	5	3	20	10	46	.....	.....	.....	1
Sussex.....	.....	.....	2	23	11	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	9	2	.....	24	24	9	35	36	.....	.....
Warren.....	2	.....	3	31	21	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	104	92	35	378	348	1,129	622	374	163	53

The total number of State certificates held is two hundred and thirty-one, of which, as appears by the above table, one hundred and four are of the first grade, ninety-two of the second, and thirty-five of the third. The total number of county certificates is one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, of which three hundred and seventy-eight are of the first grade, three hundred and forty-eight of the second, and one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine of the third. The total number of city certificates is one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine, of which six hundred and twenty-two are of the first grade, three hundred and seventy-four of the second, and one hundred and sixty-three of the third. Fifty-three teachers have no certificates. Three per cent. of the total number held are first-grade State certificates, three per cent. are second-grade State, and one per cent. are third-grade State; twelve per cent. are first-grade county, eleven per cent. are second-grade county, and thirty-five per cent. are third-grade county; nineteen per cent. are first-grade city, eleven per cent. are second-grade city, and five per cent. are third-grade city.

#### SCHOOL TERMS.

The average time the schools have been kept open is nine months and ten days, a decrease of two days from last year. One thousand two hundred and seventy-four districts have kept their schools open the time required by law, a decrease of fourteen. Eighty were open less than nine months but more than six, an increase of seven. Sixteen were open less than six months, an increase of six.

#### DISTRICT SCHOOL CENSUS.

The total number of districts having less than forty-five children each, is one hundred and twenty, an increase of nineteen over last year; the number having between forty-five and eighty, is six hundred and ten, a decrease of one; the number having between eighty and one hundred and twenty, is three hundred and six, a decrease of eighteen; the number having between one hundred and twenty and two hundred, is one hundred and sixty-five, a decrease of ten; the number having between two hundred and five hundred, is one hundred and four, an increase of seven; the number having over five hundred, is sixty-five, an increase of two. The average number in the districts throughout the State is two hundred and forty-five, an increase of four; the average number in the districts, excluding the cities, is one hundred and fifty-three, a decrease of three.

#### ATTENDANCE.

The total census this year is three hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-one, an increase of four thousand nine



hundred and forty-six over last year. The attendance during the year has been as follows :

Total enrollment in the public schools.....	203,542
Number that attended ten months .....	15,560
“ “ “ between eight and ten months.....	43,041
“ “ “ “ six and eight months.....	36,491
“ “ “ “ four and six months.....	35,338
“ “ “ less than four months.....	73,112
Average attendance upon the public schools.....	110,052
Number that attended private schools.....	43,656
“ “ “ no school.....	87,112

The percentage of attendance is given in the following table :

## PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

Percentage of total census attending the public schools.....	.61
“ attending private schools.....	.13
“ “ no school.....	.26
“ of total enrollment attending ten months.....	.08
“ “ “ between eight and ten months.....	.21
“ of total enrollment attending between six and eight months.....	.18
“ of total enrollment attending between four and six months.....	.17
“ of total enrollment attending less than four months..	.36
“ of average attendance .....	.54
“ of census the schools will accommodate.....	.56
“ of census the schools in the cities will accommodate..	.40

The percentage of total enrollment has decreased one per cent. from last year; the attendance for ten months remained the same as last year; the attendance between eight and ten months was the same; the attendance between six and eight months decreased one per cent.; the attendance between four and six months decreased one per cent.; the attendance for less than four months increased two per cent. The attendance upon the public and private schools is seventy-four per cent. of the total school census, a decrease of one per cent. from last year.

## SCHOOL EXPENSES.

In Table V. will be found a condensed financial report for each of the cities in the State, giving under Current Expenses :

1. The amount expended for teachers' salaries.
2. " " " superintendents' salaries.
3. " " " janitors' salaries.
4. " " " clerks' and treasurers' fees.
5. " " " fuel and light.
6. Total current expenses.

Under Permanent Expenses are given :

1. The amount expended for building.
2. " " " repairs.
3. " " " furniture.
4. " " " apparatus.
5. " " " books and stationery.
6. " " " printing and advertising.
7. " " " taking the census.
8. The total amount of permanent expenses.

The aggregate current expenses in all the cities amounts to \$780,996.44, a decrease of \$6,279.99 from last year; and the aggregate permanent expenses to \$157,838.45, an increase of \$18,745.75 over last year, making a total expense for all school purposes in the cities of \$938,834.89, an increase of \$12,465.76.

In the following table is given the per capita current expenses in the several counties, based (1) on total census, (2) on enrollment, and (3) on average attendance :

COUNTIES.			
	Per capita expense on total school census.	Per capita expense on enrolled attendance.	Per capita expense on average attendance.
Atlantic.....	\$5 18	\$7 10	\$12 54
Bergen.....	5 50	9 11	17 02
Burlington.....	4 21	6 23	13 35
Camden.....	4 50	7 20	14 24
Cape May.....	5 51	6 40	11 15
Camberland.....	5 00	6 37	12 18
Essex.....	5 09	10 89	16 70
Gloucester.....	4 67	5 99	12 57
Hudson.....	4 13	8 02	13 55
Hunterdon.....	4 52	5 58	12 27
Mercer.....	4 61	8 46	15 62
Middlesex.....	3 94	7 06	13 20
Monmouth.....	3 77	5 73	12 12
Morris.....	4 36	6 02	12 15
Ocean.....	4 14	5 54	13 23
Passaic.....	4 88	7 66	14 27
Salem.....	4 09	5 05	10 30
Somerset.....	4 32	6 58	14 00
Sussex.....	5 98	7 32	15 14
Union.....	5 02	10 12	16 44
Warren.....	4 85	6 13	11 56
Total.....	\$4 59	\$7 57	\$14 01

In the following table the same items are given for the cities, and also the aggregate current expenses and the time the schools were kept open :

CITIES.	Number of months the schools have been kept open.	Aggregate current ex- penses.	Per capita expense on total school census.	Per capita expense on en- rolled attendance.	Per capita expense on aver- age attendance.
Atlantic City.....	9.7	\$7,010 50	\$5 15	\$6 60	\$12 72
Bridgeton.....	9.5	11,439 11	5 10	7 41	12 39
Camden.....	10.5	68,882 89	5 45	8 68	16 10
Elizabeth.....	10.5	31,353 59	3 63	9 47	14 98
Gloucester City.....	10.5	5,808 04	3 50	7 41	15 41
Hoboken.....	10.1	62,041 15	6 20	11 85	19 45
Jersey City.....	10.	166,005 63	4 04	7 77	12 92
Millville.....	10.	14,970 63	6 25	7 41	18 05
Morristown.....	10.	10,517 17	6 90	12 90	16 99
Newark.....	10.4	183,382 48	4 43	9 91	15 09
New Brunswick.....	10.2	25,431 49	4 03	10 34	14 27
Orange.....	10.	22,058 26	5 49	14 61	22 03
Passaic.....	10.	11,031 49	5 51	10 04	16 24
Paterson.....	10.	66,663 24	4 55	6 96	12 63
Perth Amboy.....	10.	4,661 69	3 61	7 82	16 76
Phillipsburg.....	10.	14,040 74	6 19	8 29	12 18
Plainfield.....	10.	16,824 94	8 31	13 32	20 07
Rahway.....	10.	12,423 00	7 16	10 17	16 76
Salem.....	9.	7,631 99	6 08	8 43	11 83
Trenton.....	10.	38,818 41	4 99	11 03	12 34
Total.....	10.	\$780,996 44	\$4 67	\$9 04	\$14 87

The per capita expenses on school census exceed \$4.00 in all the counties except Middlesex and Monmouth. It is highest in Sussex county, being \$5.98. This is due to the large number of small districts. The average current expenses throughout the State, based on the census, is \$4.59. The per capita expense on enrollment ranges from \$5.05 in Salem county, to \$10.89 in Essex county; the average in the State being \$7.57. On average attendance the expenses range from \$10.30 in Salem county, to \$17.02 in Bergen, the average in the State being \$14.01.

In the cities the average current expenses, based on the census, exceed \$4.00, except in Elizabeth, Gloucester City and Perth Amboy. The lowest is in Gloucester City, being \$3.50, and the highest in Morristown, being \$6.90, the average for all the cities being \$4.67. The expenses on enrollment average from \$6.60 in Atlantic City, to \$13.32 in Plainfield, the average being \$9.04. Based on average attendance, the range is from \$11.83 in Salem, to \$22.03 in Orange, the average being \$14.87.

#### SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Of the school buildings of the State, 1,079 contain but a single room each. The number of buildings having two rooms, and the

number having more, are exactly the same, being 253 each. In the following table this division of school buildings is shown for each of the counties :

COUNTIES.			
	One room.	Two rooms.	More than two rooms.
Atlantic.....	37	7	10
Bergen.....	43	20	7
Burlington.....	99	11	11
Camden.....	40	7	16
Cape May.....	20	6	2
Cumberland.....	51	21	11
Essex.....	12	21	42
Gloucester.....	45	19	7
Hudson.....	4	9	33
Hunterdon.....	81	16	11
Mercer.....	49	3	18
Middlesex.....	56	12	11
Monmouth.....	95	21	9
Morris.....	77	24	10
Ocean.....	40	6	2
Passaic.....	31	8	11
Salem.....	59	9	6
Somerset.....	63	6	4
Sussex.....	93	9	5
Union.....	11	5	19
Warren.....	73	13	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>253</b>

The number of school districts in the State is one thousand three hundred and seventy, a decrease of one from last year; the number of school buildings, one thousand five hundred and eighty-five, an increase of five over last year; and the number of school departments, three thousand five hundred and fifty-six, an increase of seventy. The number of unsectarian private schools is one hundred and ninety-seven, an increase of sixty-eight over last year; the number of sectarian private schools is one hundred, a decrease of seven from last year.

During the year sixteen new school buildings have been erected, and sixty-seven have been repaired or refurnished. The sum expended for these purposes amounts to \$331,034.98, and the amount ordered to be raised next year for the same purposes, is \$411,099.08, an increase of \$80,064.10. The total valuation of school property is \$6,275,067.00, an increase of \$30,928.00 over last year.

The number of school-houses denominated "very poor" is seventy-six, an increase of six over last year. One hundred and sixteen are classed as "poor," an increase of nine; three hundred as medium, an increase of nine; five hundred and nine as good, a decrease of thirty-six; and five hundred and eighty-four as "very good," an increase of seventeen. Those in the cities are classed as follows: Two "very poor," a decrease of two; thirteen "poor," an increase of six; twenty-five "medium," a decrease of nine; thirty-seven

"good," a decrease of twenty-one; and eighty-two "very good," an increase of twenty-four.

The school-houses denominated "very poor" are distributed as follows :

Eight	in Atlantic	county.	Three	in Hunterdon	county.
One	" Bergen	"	Two	" Monmouth	"
Nineteen	" Burlington	"	Three	" Ocean	"
Two	" Camden	"	Two	" Passaic	"
Four	" Cape May	"	Two	" Salem	"
Three	" Cumberland	"	Two	" Somerset	"
Two	" Essex	"	Thirteen	" Sussex	"
Four	" Gloucester	"	Two	" Union	"
Two	" Hudson	"	Two	" Warren	"

There are no school-houses denominated "very poor" in the counties of Mercer, Middlesex and Morris. The two school-houses in the cities classed as "very poor" are both in Newark.

As to valuation, the school-houses are classed as follows :

Those valued at less than \$100.....	35
" " " between \$100 and \$500.....	351
" " " " 500 and 1,000.....	419
" " " " 1,000 and 5,000.....	513
" " " " 5,000 and 10,000.....	71
" " " " 10,000 and 20,000.....	50
" " " " 20,000 and 40,000.....	50
" " " over 40,000.....	35

Those valued at less than one hundred dollars are located as follows :

Eight	in Atlantic	county.	Two	in Ocean	county.
One	" Bergen	"	Two	" Passaic	"
One	" Burlington	"	One	" Salem	"
One	" Gloucester	"	Two	" Somerset	"
Two	" Hunterdon	"	Twelve	" Sussex	"
One	" Morris	"	Two	" Warren	"

Those valued at over \$40,000 each are located as follows :

Three	in Camden	county.	One	in Morris	county.
Twelve	" Essex	"	One	" Passaic	"
Fourteen	" Hudson	"	One	" Union	"
One	" Middlesex	"	Two	" Warren	"

In the cities the buildings are valued as follows :

Those valued at \$1,000 or less.....	5
" " " between \$1,000 and \$5,000.....	25
" " " " 5,000 and 10,000.....	24
" " " " 10,000 and 20,000.....	16
" " " " 20,000 and 40,000.....	38
" " " over \$40,000.....	30



The average valuation of all the school-houses in the State is \$4,779—an increase over last year of \$671. The average value of those in the cities is \$19,267. The average value in Hudson county is \$24,991, being the highest among the counties. The next highest in valuation is Essex county, being \$18,538. The lowest average valuations are in Ocean, Sussex, Salem and Somerset, and are as follows:

In Ocean.....	\$958
" Sussex .....	1,163
" Salem.....	1,368
" Somerset .....	1,389

The highest average valuation of school-houses in the cities is in Camden; the next is Jersey City, and the next Newark. The city having the lowest average valuation is Millville. The next in order is Salem, and the next Bridgeton. The average valuation in these six cities is as follows:

Camden.....	\$38,847
Jersey City.....	37,789
Newark.....	32,538
Bridgeton.....	7,000
Salem.....	6,166
Millville.....	3,636

Sixty-one of the buildings in the State, used for school purposes, are rented—a decrease of four. Twenty of these are in the cities. The number owned is one thousand five hundred and twenty-four—an increase of four. Nearly four-fifths of the school-houses in the State are of wood. In the cities about two-thirds are of brick. The numbers constructed of the different materials, wood, brick and stone, are as follows, in the entire State:

Wood.....	1,206
Brick.....	292
Stone.....	87

In the cities:

Wood.....	43
Brick.....	112
Stone.....	3

The number of class-rooms in the buildings of the State is 3,556. Of this number 1,288 are in the cities.

#### SUPPLIES.

The number of school buildings in the State supplied with modern desks is 1,138, an increase of twenty-four. The number in which

the old-style desk is still retained is four hundred and forty-seven. Eight of these are in the cities, viz., one in Millville, one in Newark, four in Trenton, one in Paterson, and one in Salem.

The number of school buildings in the State without sufficient blackboard surface is three hundred and eighty-two, a decrease from last year of sixty-six. The number without maps or charts is six hundred and sixty-three, a decrease of eighty-one. The number without globes is seven hundred and forty-one, a decrease of forty-nine. 1,244 schools are provided with dictionaries, and three hundred and forty-one are without, being a decrease of the number provided with dictionaries of thirteen. The number having gazetteers is nine hundred and eight, and the number without, six hundred and seventy-seven, being an increase in the schools provided of, thirty-three. In one hundred and fifty-four districts the books are provided by the schools authorities, an increase over last year of seven. The value of the apparatus in the schools of the State, other than that enumerated above, is \$17,641.

#### DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The following schools have established or added to their free school libraries during the year :

Atlantic county—First application, No. 1 (Indiana avenue school), (New Jersey avenue school); second application, Nos. 11 and 29; third application, Nos. 16 and 38; fourth application, Nos. 1 (Pennsylvania avenue school) and 22; eighth application, No. 50 (school No. 1).

Bergen county—First application, Nos. 5 and 8; second application, Nos. 36 and 40½; third application, Nos. 15 and 45; fourth application, Nos. 27 and 40; fifth application, No. 62; eighth application, Nos. 6 and 37.

Burlington county—First application, Nos. 13, 22 and 76.

Camden county—First application, No. 40; fourth application, No. 21; sixth application, No. 26.

Cape May county—First application, No. 26; third application, No. 16.

Cumberland county—First application, Nos. 22 (schools Nos. 1 and 2), 25 and 62 (school No. 1); seventh application, No. 43.

Essex county—First application, Nos. 7 (Brookside and Berkeley schools), 8 (school No. 2), 31, 33, 43 (18th avenue, Lawrence street, South 8th street, Oliver street, Commerce street, Thomas street, Walnut street, Houston street and Market street schools); second application, Nos. 36, 37 (school No. 1), 40, 41, 43 (Burnet street and Chestnut street schools); third application, Nos. 26 and 28 (school No. 1); fourth application, Nos. 21 and 27; fifth application, No. 7 (Centre school); sixth application, Nos. 8 (school No. 1), 39 and 44 (High school); seventh application, Nos. 4 and 11; ninth application, No. 20.

Gloucester county—First application, Nos. 1 (school No. 3) and 5; second application, Nos. 1 (school No. 2) and 7; third application, No. 16; fourth application, No. 57; fifth application, No. 1 (school No. 1).

Hudson county—First application, Nos. 13 (High school) and 15 (school No. 2); second application, No. 12 (school No. 4); fifth application, Nos. 12 (schools Nos. 1, 2 and 3) and 13 (school No. 7).

Hunterdon county—First application, Nos. 8, 40 and 70; second application, Nos. 53, 61, 78 and 86; third application, Nos. 13, 67 and 85; fifth application, No. 87.

Mercer county—First application, No. 14; second application, Nos. 3 and 11; fourth application, No. 52.

Middlesex county—First application, No. 62; second application, No. 39; third application, No. 23; fourth application, No. 73 (Livingston avenue, Carman street, Guldin street, French street and Hale street schools); fifth application, No. 73 (Bayard street school); sixth application, No. 15.

Monmouth county—First application, Nos. 1, 14, 39 and 102; second application, Nos. 47 and 73 (School No. 1); third application, Nos. 33 and 38; fifth application, No. 59.

Morris county—First application, Nos. 2, 31, 67 (School No. 2), 75 and 77; second application, Nos. 67 (School No. 1) and 78; third application, Nos. 1 and 45; fourth application, No. 29; fifth application, Nos. 69, 79 and 80; tenth application, No. 82.

Ocean county—Second application, No. 23; fourth application, No. 42.

Passaic county—First application, Nos. 12 and 35 (schools Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9); second application, Nos. 3, 14 and 15; fifth application, No. 18.

Somerset county—First application, Nos. 10 and 47; second application, No. 66; sixth application, No. 29.

Sussex county—First application, No. 3; second application, No. 116.

Union county—First application, No. 5 (school No. 2); second application, No. 7 (Franklin and Columbian schools); third application, No. 14; fourth application, Nos. 1 and 20; fifth application, Nos. 10, 18 and 19.

Warren county—Third application, No. 86; fourth application, No. 50.

The number of first applications made during the year is fifty-seven; of second applications, thirty-two; of third applications, eighteen; of fourth applications, nineteen; of fifth applications, seventeen; of sixth applications, six; of seventh applications, three; of eighth applications, three; of ninth applications, one; and of tenth applications, one. The total number for the year is one hundred and fifty-seven. Five hundred and thirty-three schools have established libraries; ninety-seven have made the second applica-



tion; fifty-nine, the third application; thirty-seven, the fourth application; twenty-six, the fifth application; fifteen, the sixth application; seven, the seventh application; four, the eighth application; one, the ninth application, and one, the tenth application.

The following table shows the total number of payments to each county :

COUNTIES.	First Payment.	Second Payment.	Third Payment.	Fourth Payment.	Fifth Payment.	Sixth Payment.	Seventh Payment.	Eighth Payment.	Ninth Payment.	Tenth Payment.	Total.
Atlantic.....	11	6	6	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	30
Bergen.....	9	6	4	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27
Burlington.....	24	3	3	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	35
Camden.....	11	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Cape May.....	9	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Cumberland.....	12	4	1	2	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	26
Essex.....	20	11	6	2	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	46
Gloucester.....	19	5	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	31
Hudson.....	9	3	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Hunterdon.....	14	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Mercer.....	8	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Middlesex.....	18	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32
Monmouth.....	30	6	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Morris.....	22	8	3	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	43
Ocean.....	9	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Passaic.....	12	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Salem.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Somerset.....	7	5	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	17
Sussex.....	14	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Union.....	7	3	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Warren.....	14	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Total.....	286	97	59	37	26	15	7	4	1	1	533

## CERTIFICATES TO NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

## ADVANCED COURSE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ISSUE.	DATE OF EXPIRATION.
LADIES.			
Jessie C. Andrews.....	Newark, Essex.....	January 27, 1881.	January 27, 1891.
Lottie A. Cox.....	New Brunswick, Middlesex.....	" "	" "
Ella E. Putnam.....	Newark, Essex.....	" "	" "
Phebe J. Slater.....	Newark, Essex.....	" "	" "
Miriam E. Wheeler.....	Elizabeth, Union.....	" "	" "
Kitty E. Wray.....	Closter, Bergen.....	" "	" "
Lizzie W. Brown.....	Trenton, Mercer.....	June 30, 1881.	June 30, 1891.
Cleora Compton.....	Mauricetown, Cumberland.....	" "	" "
Florence A. Corse.....	Paterson, Passaic.....	" "	" "
Evalina Herring.....	Mount Vale, Bergen.....	" "	" "
Matilda A. Millington.....	Passaic, Passaic.....	" "	" "
Ella Slater.....	Flemington, Hunterdon.....	" "	" "
Lucy A. Wallace.....	East Orange, Essex.....	" "	" "
GENTLEMEN.			
Charles L. Packer.....	Saddle River, Bergen.....	January 27, 1881.	January 27, 1891.
John Ward Thompson.....	Oakland, Bergen.....	" "	" "
John R. Fitzer.....	Riegelsville, Warren.....	June 30, 1881.	June 30, 1891.
Elwood P. Robbins.....	Morrisville, Pa.....	" "	" "
Horace Roberson.....	Baptistown, Hunterdon.....	" "	" "
Frank H. Scobey.....	Scobeyville, Monmouth.....	" "	" "
John D. Stiger.....	Lebanon, Hunterdon.....	" "	" "
Charles Van Mater.....	Colt's Neck, Monmouth.....	" "	" "
Albert H. Wilson.....	Basking Ridge, Somerset.....	" "	" "
Claude J. Wiseman.....	A-bury Park, Monmouth.....	" "	" "

## ELEMENTARY COURSE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ISSUE.	DATE OF EXPIRATION
LADIES.			
Gora Lee Connett.....	Brookside, Morris.....	January 27, 1881.	January 27, 1888.
Virginia Earley.....	Trenton, Mercer.....	" "	" "
Laura R. Johnson.....	New Hope, Pa.....	" "	" "
Wilhelmina S. Murphy.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	" "	" "
Margaret McConnell.....	Passaic, Passaic.....	" "	" "
Margaret E. B. Scudder.....	Princeton, Mercer.....	" "	" "
Lidie M. Smalley.....	Mt. Holly, Burlington.....	" "	" "
Fannie R. Wilson.....	Swedesboro', Gloucester.....	" "	" "
Anna S. Birdsall.....	Orange, Essex.....	June 30, 1881.	June 30, 1888.
Mary O. Conover.....	Princeton, Mercer.....	" "	" "
Louise O. Decker.....	Trenton, Mercer.....	" "	" "
Judith T. Eldridge.....	Shiloh, Cumberland.....	" "	" "
Laura Forman.....	South Amboy, Middlesex.....	" "	" "
Lizzie Hackett.....	Woodstown, Salem.....	" "	" "
Ellen Hanes.....	Woodstown, Salem.....	" "	" "
Anna Kennedy.....	Deal Beach, Monmouth.....	" "	" "
Jennie M. McIntosh.....	Felton, Del.....	" "	" "
Phoebe C. Reynolds.....	Jersey City, Hudson.....	" "	" "
Roxie B. Southard.....	Jacobstown, Burlington.....	" "	" "
Carrie E. Terry.....	Southold, N. Y.....	" "	" "
Carrie M. Wallace.....	East Orange, Essex.....	" "	" "
GENTLEMEN.			
Thomas Chambers Bruyere.....	Princeton, Mercer.....	January 27, 1881.	January 27, 1888.
Sylvester Demarest.....	Oakland, Bergen.....	" "	" "
David Altenuis.....	Clinton, Hunterdon.....	June 30, 1881.	June 30, 1888.
Joseph H. Cole.....	Colesville, Sussex.....	" "	" "
Cyrene J. Wambaugh.....	Basking Ridge, Somerset.....	" "	" "

## NORMAL TEACHERS.

In the following table is given the number of graduates that were found teaching in the several counties during the past school year. The table also gives the number of undergraduates teaching in each county. By undergraduates is meant those who have been pupils at the Normal School, but who left before graduation.

COUNTIES.	Graduates.	Under- graduates.
Atlantic.....	10	4
Bergen.....	14	11
Burlington.....	26	13
Camden.....	11	3
Cape May.....	6	7
Cumberland.....	1	6
Essex.....	6	9
Gloucester.....	22	7
Hudson.....	9	8
Hunterdon.....	16	8
Mercer.....	45	13
Middlesex.....	10	10
Monmouth.....	15	10
Morris.....	5	8
Ocean.....	4	2
Passaic.....	3	5
Salem.....	7	6
Somerset.....	11	7
Sussex.....	2	4
Union.....	8	1
Warren.....	5	4
Total.....	238	138

From the above table it appears that two hundred and thirty-eight Normal graduates are teaching in the schools of the State, an increase of twelve over last year; and that one hundred and thirty-eight undergraduates are teaching, a decrease of fourteen.

The total number of teachers furnished by our Normal School is three hundred and seventy-six, which constitutes a trifle over eleven per cent. of the entire number in the State.

## EVENING SCHOOLS.

During the past year evening schools have been held in the cities of Elizabeth, Gloucester City, Hoboken, Millville, Morristown, Newark, Paterson and Salem. This is an increase of two cities over the previous year. The evening school in New Brunswick was discontinued, and new ones were established in Elizabeth, Gloucester City and Morristown.

In the following table is given the number of evenings these schools have been kept open, the number of pupils enrolled, the average attendance, number of teachers employed, salary paid, and total expense:

CITIES.	Number of evenings the schools have been kept open.	Number enrolled.	Average evening attendance.	Number of teachers.	Average salary per week to teachers.	Total appropriation for evening schools.
Elizabeth.....	21	442	184	8	\$5 25	\$300 00
Gloucester City.....	74	200	70	2	9 50	300 00
Hoboken.....	76	393	141	6	7 50	600 00
Millville.....	63	482	226	15	4 00	1,000 00
Morristown.....	40	75	36	2	12 50	234 00
Newark.....	57	1,348	686	30	8 00	3,081 67
Paterson.....	54	1,942	632	38	5 20	2,500 00
Salem.....	98	94	31	3	5 00	450 00
Total.....	483	4,976	2,006	104	\$7 12	\$8,965 67

The increase in the number of evenings the schools have been kept open is ninety-one; in the number of pupils enrolled, one thousand five hundred and seventy-six; in the average attendance, five hundred and seventy-six; in the number of teachers employed, eighteen; in the average weekly salary, eighty-five cents, and in the total amount appropriated, one thousand nine hundred and two dollars and ninety-four cents. The percentage of average attendance on the total number enrolled was forty, a decrease of two per cent. from last year. The percentage of attendance ranged from thirty-three to fifty-one, the highest being in Newark, and the lowest in Salem and Paterson.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

During the past year institutes have been held in the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Hunterdon and Salem. The attendance at all of them was exceedingly gratifying. It is seldom that a teacher is absent from these meetings except for sickness. Able instructors were employed, and modern methods of teaching were presented and discussed.

The good that results from these meetings cannot be measured by the additional information the teachers receive, nor by the improved methods of instruction with which they become acquainted. By their means the teachers make and continue each other's acquaintance, and thus in no small degree are they strengthened for their work. A teacher who keeps himself isolated from others engaged in the same work is likely to become discouraged, while he who makes the acquaintance of his co-laborers feels stimulated and encouraged. The *esprit de corps* of the teacher's profession could not possibly be maintained without these gatherings. The appropriation made by the State for defraying the expenses incurred in the employment of instructors, etc., is small, and the sessions are necessarily short. In other States it is common to assess each teacher a small sum, usually one dollar, and at the evening lectures the citizens are charged an admission fee. In this way the State or county appropriation, as the case may be, is considerably increased, and a whole week is devoted to one institute. In some of the counties of this State a strong desire has been expressed by many of the teachers to resort to similar modes for increasing our funds, in order that our sessions may be lengthened. The law under which our institutes are held was enacted twenty-six years ago, and no change has since been made in the amount appropriated. The sum that was then sufficient to support the institute a whole week is now entirely inadequate.

## METRIC APPARATUS.

The Legislature of 1878 appropriated \$2,000 for the purpose of supplying such schools of the State as applied for the same, with simple sets of metric apparatus. This appropriation is now exhausted. The wisdom of this measure must commend itself to all friends of education. The commercial relations between the nations of the earth are increasing from year to year to such a marvelous extent that the necessities for a uniform system of weights and measures in the near future are regarded as imperative. Three-fourths of the civilized nations of the earth have already adopted the metric system, and some of its terms and proportions are used in every country. It must be taken for granted, therefore, that the universal system, when adopted, will be the metric. In anticipation



of this event it is wise to give to the children in our public schools some knowledge of the system. They should be taught to appreciate its simplicity as compared with the complexity of the English system now in use. Metric terms are now largely used in many departments of science, and some familiarity with them is important. This familiarity is easily gained by the pupils in the schools which have secured the apparatus.

As the sets, which under the act could be furnished free, were not suited to the requirements of the larger schools of the State, four other sets of different grades were prepared. These were offered to all schools desiring the same, for the difference between their cost and the cost of the free set. By this means \$3,273 of metric apparatus have been placed in the schools at an expense of only \$2,000 to the State.

In the following table are given the numbers of the various sets that have been furnished the schools since the passage of the act:

COUNTIES.	Set No. 1.	Set No. 2.	Set No. 3.	Set No. 4.	Set No. 5.	Total.
Atlantic.....	13	3	4	.....	3	23
Bergen.....	10	.....	.....	2	1	15
Burlington.....	17	7	5	5	4	38
Camden.....	9	7	9	1	1	27
Cape May.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Cumberland.....	11	10	2	1	2	26
Essex.....	31	6	7	4	6	54
Gloucester.....	6	3	.....	1	1	11
Hudson.....	7	.....	1	8	1	17
Hunterdon.....	21	7	1	.....	1	30
Mercer.....	27	9	1	2	.....	39
Middlesex.....	12	11	2	.....	1	26
Monmouth.....	19	6	2	2	2	31
Morris.....	23	8	2	.....	2	40
Ocean.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	4
Passaic.....	16	5	.....	.....	1	22
Salem.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	10
Somerset.....	16	5	1	.....	1	23
Sussex.....	9	3	2	.....	.....	14
Union.....	2	1	6	1	2	12
Warren.....	24	15	1	.....	.....	40
Total.....	295	110	49	27	30	511

#### TIME FOR TAKING SCHOOL CENSUS.

All school moneys are apportioned to districts, including cities, on the basis of the school census. In order to make this distribution of our school funds equitable and just, this census should be taken throughout the State at the same time. This hitherto has not been the case. The general school law prescribes that it shall be taken between the first and twentieth days of August, but this provision does not apply to cities governed by special acts. Prior to 1879 each city had its own time for taking the census, as determined by its own charter enactment. The Legislature of that year passed an act making the time in all of the cities uniform. The time fixed was the month of May. This is probably the most favorable time during the year to enumerate the children. It is after the two moving

periods, the first of April and the first of May, and before the people leave their homes for their Summer pleasure trips. It seems desirable, therefore, to change the time for taking the census in the rural districts, and to make it conform to the time fixed for the cities.

#### TIME FOR ELECTING TRUSTEES.

When our present school law was enacted, the time prescribed for electing school trustees was the first Monday in September. As the school year begins with this month, and the schools all open about this time, it became necessary for the board to engage the teachers before the new member or members were elected. It frequently happened that the teachers thus engaged were not the choice of the newly-organized board, and that harmony which should always exist between trustees and teachers was lacking. In order to remove this difficulty the time, in 1879, was changed to the first of July. It is found that the time fixed is not yet early enough. The Summer vacation usually begins the first of July, and it is desirable that the teachers should know before this time whether they are to return or whether they must seek other positions. The school law provides that the people shall assemble on the Tuesday of the week following town meeting, for the purpose of voting whatever school tax may be needed, if any. If trustees could be elected at this time one meeting would be saved, and the newly-organized board would have ample time to become acquainted with the schools, and to employ teachers, and make all other arrangements for the coming school year.

#### DISTRICT TAX.

In every district it is found that small items of expenses must be incurred for which the law makes no convenient provision. Some trifling repairs may be needed, the stove may have given out, a new desk for the teacher may be required, the blackboard may need repairing, some panes of glass may be broken, the trustees may desire to employ some one, at a trifling cost, to keep the school-room swept and to attend to the fires. Brooms and pails must be purchased, and a supply of crayons must be kept on hand. The pump may need fixing or the house need painting. The policy of insurance may run out, and, in order to secure the district from loss, that must be renewed. The amount required for these and many other similar purposes which might be named, may be small, ranging from five dollars to fifty. In order to secure this sum a district meeting must be called, and the question of raising the money must be submitted to a vote of the people. The trouble involved in securing this trifling sum is so great that in order to avoid it the school building is frequently left uncared for, and the teacher is embarrassed for the want of needed supplies. This difficulty could be met by a change

in the law, giving to the trustees power to cause to be assessed the sum needed. This authority could be guarded by limiting the amount that may be thus raised during any one year, to, say, fifty cents per child, with the proviso that the aggregate shall in no case exceed one hundred dollars. The trustees, being responsible to the people, would undoubtedly be discreet in the exercise of this authority. They are usually men in whom the people have confidence, and to whom this amount of discretionary power may be safely intrusted. The trustees would thus be relieved of a great source of embarrassment, and the people of considerable trouble, and our school properties would be much better cared for. If a new school-house should be needed, or repairs of such a nature should be required as would involve a greater outlay than the trustees could authorize assessed, the people would be called together as now. Authority similar to this proposed is vested in the school trustees in several of the States.

#### STATE SCHOOL TAX.

In 1871, for the first time in their history, our schools were declared free. A certain State tax for their support was substituted for an uncertain township tax. At the time this was enacted, and for several years previous, the ratables of the State showed a rapid annual advance. In view of that fact, it was thought wise to provide a fixed rate of taxation. The schools would thus secure the benefit of future increase of ratables. The first five years of the practical working of this law seemed to confirm this view, and to establish the wisdom of fixing the rate of taxation. During the period from 1871 to 1875 there was a steady advance in ratables. Each annual increase was in greater ratio than the increase in annual census, and thus, not only was the aggregate amount of school tax increased annually, but that amount yielded every year an increase in the per capita apportionment to the counties. This may be considered as quite remarkable, in view of the fact that this period of time included two years of extreme financial depression immediately following the panic of 1873. Not only was there this increase in the ratables of the State, but, with four exceptions, each of the counties showed an increase. During the second half of the decade this law of 1871 was in force, our experience went to show that a fixed rate of taxation, which had appeared as a far-sighted stroke of wisdom, was, after all, a mistake. During these years the ratables rapidly decreased until our revenue had suffered such a reduction that our school interests were sadly crippled.

The amendment to the school law, passed last winter, changes the State school tax from a rate tax to a per capita tax. Under the old law the rate (two mills) was fixed, and the receipts varied; under the new law the revenue (\$4 per child) is fixed, and the rate will vary. Under the old law the amount of money received per child

depended upon the ratables of the State and the school census. A decrease in ratables and an increase in school census both tended to decrease the revenue per child. From 1875 to 1880 the State ratables suffered a reduction of \$110,165,565, involving a loss of \$220,331 in school revenue. During the same period the school census increased 29,216, which caused a still further reduction in the amount realized per child. The total reduction per child amounted to \$1.08. Thus, during the past five years we have had an annual increase in the number of children requiring education, with a continually decreasing amount of money to do it with. The provisions of the new law are such that the fluctuations of ratables, in future, cannot affect our school revenue. This revenue will depend solely upon the school census of the State, and will increase as that increases. This places our school system upon a firm and reliable basis. The expenses incurred in maintaining our school system must depend upon the number of children we have to educate, and the school census of the State very properly, therefore, should serve as the basis for determining the amount to be raised. The average increase in school revenue, which this law will yield, will be twenty-five per cent. over the amount received this year under the old law, and about equal to the amount received in 1875 and 1876.

This act also makes an important change in the mode of apportioning the school moneys to the counties. Heretofore, the apportionment has been made upon the basis of the school census. This, in theory, is correct, and the practical working of the law would have been satisfactory, if the rating of the property in the several counties of the State could have been uniform. This it seemed impossible to secure, and the consequence has been that, at times, some counties have paid more than was equitable and just, and others have received a larger sum, in excess of the amount raised, than they were justly entitled to. This has given just grounds for complaint in many of the counties. The new law proposes to correct this: first, by giving to each county ninety per cent. of the money it raises, which thus fixes the maximum which any county will be required to pay, at ten per cent. of the amount raised; and second, by giving to the State Board of Education authority to apportion this ten per cent. balance, called the "Reserve Fund," among the several counties in such a manner as, in the judgment of the members of that board, may appear equitable and just. The wisdom of this provision lies in the fact that it affords an opportunity to correct, so far as possible, by the apportionment made, whatever injustice might otherwise result from unequal rating of property.

Under the old law, unfortunately, there was a strong inducement to lower the ratables. Any county could reduce its ratables to any extent. In the same ratio the amount of money it contributed toward the general school fund was reduced. It is true, that this reduction tended to reduce the amount per child the county would



receive in return, but, as the per capita apportionment was uniform to all the counties, this county making the reduction enjoyed all the gain that resulted in the reduced amount of its school tax, while the loss was shared by all the twenty-one counties. On the other hand, a county, by increasing its ratables, simply increased its tax in that ratio, while the good that resulted was shared by the twenty-one counties. It is not surprising, therefore, that a county preferred to pursue that course by which it secured the benefit of the entire gain and only sustained one twenty-first part of the loss, rather than that by which it would sustain all the loss and only obtain one twenty-first part of the gain.

Now, under the new law, the inducement is of the opposite nature. The advantage belongs to the county that increases its ratables. In two-thirds of the counties the school revenue will be increased equal to the amount of increase of tax, resulting from increase of ratables, and in the remaining counties the increase in revenue must be from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of this increase of tax. There is a double benefit from this increase of ratables. The county making such increase has the benefit of from ninety to one hundred per cent. of the increase of tax that results, and the whole State has the benefit of decrease of rate.

The difference, in other words, is this: Under the old law, the county increasing its ratables obtained only about five per cent. of advantage, while under the new it obtains from ninety to one hundred per cent. On the contrary, under the old law, the county decreasing its ratables suffered only about five per cent. of the loss, while under the new it is likely to suffer from ninety to one hundred per cent. of that loss. It is reasonable to hope, therefore, that under this law a more equitable valuation of property than we have heretofore had may be secured. When this is the case, the mode of apportionment which this law provides will result in each county receiving more nearly the same amount per child than was the case under the old law. This needs explanation. It is supposed by every one, and naturally so, that under the old law all the counties were favored alike. Apparently this was so, but practically it was not. In every county there are two classes of districts, those receiving a fixed apportionment and those receiving a per capita apportionment. No two counties received the same per child for either of these two classes of districts. Those districts receiving the fixed apportionment, not having the same number of children in the different counties, of course did not have the same amount per child, and as the number of these districts varied in the different counties, the sums left for the per capita districts did not yield the same amount per child. The sum this year, apportioned according to the old law, varies in the different counties from \$2.13 to \$3.59 per child. In other words, a district in one county, with a census of two hundred children, under the old law this year secures but \$426 from the

public funds, while another district in another county, with the same number of children, receives \$718 from the same funds.

The objection made by some to the new law is, that the mode of apportionment provided is arbitrary. This apparently is so, and yet the results are likely to be less arbitrary than under the old law, that provided a fixed basis for apportionment. It was possible, too, under the old law, that the county receiving the largest sum per capita should be one of those with low ratables, and which, therefore, contributed least liberally towards the school fund. While, therefore, the old law provided for an apportionment upon the basis of the school census, which apparently ought to secure uniformity, the results were arbitrary, unequal and unjust. Under the new law the apportionment is in a measure arbitrary, but, with a fair adjustment of ratables, which this law will do much to secure, the results will not be as unequal as they were under the old law, and they need not be unjust. If a difference in the per capita apportionment does result, the smaller sums are likely to be found in those counties where the ratables are proportionately the lowest.

In the minds of many the \$4.00 per child, under the new law, is associated, in various ways, with the counties. Many suppose that the amount of school tax in a county is determined by multiplying the school census of that county by \$4.00; others take it for granted that the amount received by each county must equal \$4.00 per child. In consequence of this misunderstanding it may be well to illustrate the actual working of the law. Under the old, the amount of school tax was determined by multiplying the ratables of the State by two mills, and the amount of school tax in any particular county was determined by multiplying the ratables of that county by two mills. Now, we ascertain the amount to be raised in the State by multiplying the school census by \$4.00. To ascertain the rate of taxation, this sum is divided by the aggregate ratables of the State, and the quotient is the rate required. To illustrate: the school census this year is 330,685; multiplying this by four we have \$1,322,740 as the amount of school tax to be raised. Divide this by \$518,617,518.84, the ratables of the State, we have as a quotient, .0025+, which is the rate required to yield the amount of tax called for. To determine the amount of tax any particular county will be required to pay, it is only necessary to multiply the ratables of that county by that rate. This rate of taxation, therefore, is uniform, not only for the counties, but for the townships and individuals.

Before entering upon an explanation of the apportionment made to the several counties of the State, of the revenue derived under this law the present year, I desire to call attention to the following table, showing the sums paid and received, and the excess paid or received by each county, annually, during the period the old law was in force:

COUNTIES.	Year.	Amount paid.	Amount received.	Excess paid.	Excess received.
Atlantic—					
.....	1871	\$3,725 74	\$20,071 41	.....	\$11 345 67
.....	1872	8,851 34	20,835 19	.....	11,983 85
.....	1873	8,955 71	20,253 49	.....	11,302 78
.....	1874	9,087 83	20,173 81	.....	11,085 98
.....	1875	9,234 30	20,220 42	.....	10,986 12
.....	1876	9,053 07	18,944 67	.....	9,891 60
.....	1877	8,739 08	18,517 77	.....	9,778 69
.....	1878	8,404 60	17,689 46	.....	9,284 80
.....	1879	8,356 17	16,444 42	.....	8,088 25
.....	1880	8,226 66	15,812 37	.....	7,585 71
Bergen—					
.....	1871	51,124 00	35,353 65	\$15,765 35	.....
.....	1872	52,539 68	38,558 95	13,980 73	.....
.....	1873	54,885 59	38,972 95	15,912 63	.....
.....	1874	51,941 30	39,402 04	12,539 26	.....
.....	1875	46,873 04	40,166 52	6,706 52	.....
.....	1876	44,791 90	39,453 04	5,338 86	.....
.....	1877	33,904 86	38,927 48	.....	5,022 62
.....	1878	28,733 34	37,545 17	.....	8,791 83
.....	1879	25,669 68	34,814 37	.....	9,178 69
.....	1880	26,512 21	32,972 13	.....	6,459 97
Burlington—					
.....	1871	57,640 84	69,213 05	.....	11,572 21
.....	1872	56,830 30	71,497 10	.....	14,666 90
.....	1873	56,830 19	70,813 90	.....	13,983 71
.....	1874	55,872 85	70,619 03	.....	14,746 18
.....	1875	55,002 00	66,139 26	.....	11,137 26
.....	1876	54,440 17	62,587 17	.....	8,147 00
.....	1877	54,556 48	59,602 62	.....	5,046 14
.....	1878	53,458 06	55,860 66	.....	2,402 60
.....	1879	51,969 96	51,115 52	854 44	.....
.....	1880	51,611 31	48,983 24	2,628 07	.....
Camden—					
.....	1871	32,500 00	50,832 83	.....	18,332 83
.....	1872	37,587 54	54,173 26	.....	16,585 72
.....	1873	37,241 59	56,095 79	.....	18,854 20
.....	1874	38,143 63	58,797 14	.....	20,653 51
.....	1875	40,000 00	60,553 19	.....	20,553 19
.....	1876	43,179 22	61,795 52	.....	18,616 30
.....	1877	44,992 77	64,118 30	.....	19,125 53
.....	1878	40,000 00	61,989 50	.....	21,989 50
.....	1879	40,000 00	56,600 26	.....	16,600 26
.....	1880	37,974 80	56,068 22	.....	18,093 42
Cape May—					
.....	1871	7,200 00	10,613 83	.....	3,413 55
.....	1872	7,400 00	11,355 86	.....	3,955 86
.....	1873	7,000 00	11,037 50	.....	4,037 50
.....	1874	6,500 00	10,606 76	.....	4,106 76
.....	1875	6,500 00	10,394 92	.....	3,894 92
.....	1876	6,500 00	9,676 13	.....	3,176 13
.....	1877	6,300 00	9,596 33	.....	3,296 33
.....	1878	6,300 00	9,081 29	.....	2,781 29
.....	1879	5,850 00	8,369 92	.....	2,519 92
.....	1880	6,920 00	8,081 61	.....	1,161 61
Cumberland—					
.....	1871	23,104 00	41,289 99	.....	18,185 99
.....	1872	23,206 00	43,520 54	.....	20,314 54
.....	1873	24,342 00	43,946 75	.....	19,604 75
.....	1874	25,570 00	43,714 90	.....	18,144 19
.....	1875	26,944 00	43,686 21	.....	16,742 91
.....	1876	27,790 00	42,404 00	.....	14,618 00
.....	1877	28,446 00	40,216 60	.....	11,770 60
.....	1878	27,440 00	37,189 46	.....	9,749 46
.....	1879	25,224 00	34,703 94	.....	9,479 94
.....	1880	24,286 00	33,099 45	.....	8,813 45
Essex—					
.....	1871	201,382 00	147,867 29	53,514 71	.....
.....	1872	224,084 00	167,285 61	56,798 39	.....
.....	1873	247,040 00	173,650 42	73,389 58	.....
.....	1874	259,220 00	175,976 40	83,243 60	.....
.....	1875	265,688 00	180,121 71	85,566 25	.....
.....	1876	265,364 00	186,119 41	79,244 59	.....
.....	1877	245,704 00	188,859 44	56,844 56	.....
.....	1878	220,790 00	178,937 52	50,852 48	.....
.....	1879	217,712 00	172,869 75	44,842 25	.....
.....	1880	204,696 00	171,432 19	33,263 81	.....

COUNTIES.	Year.	Amount paid.	Amount received.	Excess paid.	Excess received.
Gloucester—					
.....	1871	\$25,040 00	\$31,101 33	.....	\$6,061 33
.....	1872	29,312 08	32,419 58	.....	3,107 50
.....	1873	28,993 47	31,776 08	.....	2,782 61
.....	1874	29,344 64	31,850 24	.....	2,505 60
.....	1875	29,485 59	31,218 00	.....	1,732 41
.....	1876	29,302 60	29,365 41	.....	62 81
.....	1877	29,173 27	28,379 49	\$793 78	.....
.....	1878	29,207 36	27,051 73	2,155 63	.....
.....	1879	27,028 41	26,067 06	1,961 35	.....
.....	1880	26,458 37	23,536 93	2,921 44	.....
Hudson—					
.....	1871	177,341 90	160,052 88	17,289 02	.....
.....	1872	202,098 56	172,034 26	30,064 30	.....
.....	1873	194,956 95	193,217 18	1,709 77	.....
.....	1874	190,129 18	197,758 98	.....	7,629 80
.....	1875	190,543 97	210,545 89	.....	20,001 92
.....	1876	187,887 03	214,971 43	.....	27,084 40
.....	1877	188,317 88	211,448 99	.....	23,131 08
.....	1878	188,954 84	198,450 28	.....	9,495 44
.....	1879	187,880 07	193,026 45	.....	5,146 36
.....	1880	184,280 90	181,778 50	2,502 40	.....
Hunterdon—					
.....	1871	55,285 06	45,577 05	9,708 01	.....
.....	1872	53,364 82	47,532 89	5,831 93	.....
.....	1873	55,590 89	46,526 70	8,664 19	.....
.....	1874	54,538 03	47,330 37	7,207 66	.....
.....	1875	60,789 74	45,644 53	15,145 21	.....
.....	1876	53,775 32	42,043 55	11,731 77	.....
.....	1877	54,384 52	40,417 54	13,966 98	.....
.....	1878	49,316 20	38,263 70	11,052 50	.....
.....	1879	46,007 60	35,199 57	10,808 03	.....
.....	1880	42,056 76	32,863 52	9,193 24	.....
Mercer—					
.....	1871	57,216 04	58,340 49	.....	1,124 45
.....	1872	63,759 26	57,746 13	6,013 13	.....
.....	1873	67,189 92	61,117 41	6,042 48	.....
.....	1874	64,799 66	63,880 17	919 49	.....
.....	1875	67,095 21	64,476 74	2,618 47	.....
.....	1876	68,546 83	62,963 39	5,583 14	.....
.....	1877	66,896 85	62,271 84	4,625 01	.....
.....	1878	64,932 60	59,869 50	5,063 10	.....
.....	1879	59,449 07	55,195 44	4,253 63	.....
.....	1880	58,373 84	46,353 54	12,020 30	.....
Middlesex—					
.....	1871	44,826 00	54,495 31	.....	9,669 31
.....	1872	45,674 00	56,752 94	.....	11,078 94
.....	1873	46,140 00	57,895 00	.....	11,775 00
.....	1874	48,916 00	59,289 19	.....	10,373 19
.....	1875	47,134 00	58,391 92	.....	11,257 92
.....	1876	45,320 00	56,963 33	.....	11,643 33
.....	1877	45,354 40	55,340 95	.....	9,986 55
.....	1878	41,945 80	54,356 00	.....	12,410 20
.....	1879	37,792 00	49,490 78	.....	11,698 78
.....	1880	36,000 00	48,415 08	.....	12,415 08
Monmouth—					
.....	1871	55,856 02	61,667 31	.....	5,811 29
.....	1872	55,197 16	63,555 90	.....	8,358 74
.....	1873	55,990 87	64,629 09	.....	8,638 22
.....	1874	55,873 62	64,620 38	.....	8,746 76
.....	1875	56,316 34	64,717 81	.....	8,401 47
.....	1876	55,461 95	62,308 91	.....	6,846 96
.....	1877	55,478 08	61,608 32	.....	6,130 24
.....	1878	53,579 13	57,728 13	.....	4,148 95
.....	1879	51,324 00	55,238 11	.....	3,914 11
.....	1880	50,766 40	54,186 76	.....	3,420 36
Morris—					
.....	1871	49,152 32	52,379 40	.....	3,227 08
.....	1872	50,295 46	56,599 12	.....	6,303 66
.....	1873	52,907 89	56,593 17	.....	3,685 27
.....	1874	54,019 50	57,864 39	.....	3,844 89
.....	1875	54,662 18	58,217 35	.....	3,555 17
.....	1876	54,182 01	55,219 35	.....	1,037 34
.....	1877	52,102 28	53,043 29	.....	941 01
.....	1878	48,321 18	49,649 97	.....	1,328 79
.....	1879	45,692 78	45,542 15	150 63	.....
.....	1880	41,538 40	43,034 59	.....	1,496 19



COUNTIES.	Year.	Amount paid.	Amount received.	Excess paid.	Excess received.
Ocean—					
.....	1871	\$3,962 50	\$18,431 37	.....	\$9,468 87
.....	1872	8,841 70	19,749 70	.....	10,908 00
.....	1873	8,734 00	19,393 49	.....	10,659 49
.....	1874	8,464 90	19,827 24	.....	11,362 34
.....	1875	7,869 84	19,301 87	.....	11,432 03
.....	1876	7,581 10	18,388 14	.....	10,807 14
.....	1877	7,192 98	17,884 54	.....	10,691 61
.....	1878	6,597 88	16,526 29	.....	9,928 41
.....	1879	5,941 79	14,954 25	.....	9,012 46
.....	1880	5,724 82	14,256 91	.....	8,532 09
Passaic—					
.....	1871	52,431 22	59,402 69	.....	6,971 47
.....	1872	56,113 64	62,044 13	.....	5,930 49
.....	1873	61,243 41	64,555 57	.....	3,312 16
.....	1874	67,709 38	69,348 28	.....	1,638 90
.....	1875	66,642 12	69,904 88	.....	3,262 76
.....	1876	65,518 00	74,328 63	.....	8,780 63
.....	1877	66,083 60	61,273 76	\$1,809 84	.....
.....	1878	61,214 00	65,190 92	.....	3,976 92
.....	1879	49,273 20	58,333 33	.....	9,060 13
.....	1880	49,351 69	59,846 67	.....	10,494 98
Salem—					
.....	1871	32,263 26	32,792 36	.....	529 10
.....	1872	29,501 26	32,885 41	.....	3,384 11
.....	1873	28,929 58	32,126 41	.....	3,196 83
.....	1874	29,164 24	30,673 61	.....	1,509 37
.....	1875	28,958 95	30,469 86	.....	1,510 91
.....	1876	28,433 85	28,769 72	.....	335 87
.....	1877	29,072 69	27,333 03	1,639 66	.....
.....	1878	29,359 52	25,490 17	3,869 35	.....
.....	1879	27,827 28	23,501 39	4,326 89	.....
.....	1880	20,633 78	22,124 28	4,559 50	.....
Somerset—					
.....	1871	31,981 20	30,353 54	1,627 66	.....
.....	1872	32,148 66	31,984 50	164 16	.....
.....	1873	34,872 00	32,727 59	2,144 41	.....
.....	1874	35,046 00	32,513 43	2,532 67	.....
.....	1875	34,998 80	32,676 86	2,221 91	.....
.....	1876	34,924 00	31,309 26	3,614 74	.....
.....	1877	35,924 00	30,559 62	5,364 38	.....
.....	1878	36,000 00	28,289 60	7,710 40	.....
.....	1879	34,958 00	26,071 44	8,886 56	.....
.....	1880	32,400 00	25,362 50	7,037 50	.....
Sussex—					
.....	1871	32,567 10	33,718 60	.....	1,151 50
.....	1872	32,481 92	34,238 59	.....	1,752 66
.....	1873	32,424 40	33,428 24	.....	1,003 84
.....	1874	32,116 74	32,740 19	.....	623 45
.....	1875	32,116 98	31,754 16	262 82	.....
.....	1876	31,134 77	30,141 63	993 09	.....
.....	1877	29,895 80	28,550 11	1,345 39	.....
.....	1878	26,421 58	26,436 36	.....	14 78
.....	1879	20,895 64	21,230 06	.....	3,334 42
.....	1880	19,047 98	21,937 99	.....	2,890 01
Union—					
.....	1871	48,192 00	40,168 31	8,023 69	.....
.....	1872	53,722 00	48,451 38	5,270 62	.....
.....	1873	57,206 00	52,445 45	4,760 55	.....
.....	1874	62,029 20	53,474 51	8,554 69	.....
.....	1875	63,617 20	54,455 89	9,161 30	.....
.....	1876	63,720 00	54,239 60	9,480 40	.....
.....	1877	63,332 00	51,469 82	11,862 18	.....
.....	1878	59,545 66	48,913 65	10,632 01	.....
.....	1879	55,050 00	46,523 56	8,526 44	.....
.....	1880	47,731 00	44,068 46	3,663 14	.....
Warren—					
.....	1871	44,690 52	43,754 31	936 21	.....
.....	1872	45,793 70	45,586 05	207 65	.....
.....	1873	45,856 55	45,663 79	162 76	.....
.....	1874	47,505 51	45,131 15	2,374 36	.....
.....	1875	48,206 31	45,519 84	2,686 47	.....
.....	1876	48,526 96	43,466 14	5,060 82	.....
.....	1877	47,816 18	41,217 56	6,598 62	.....
.....	1878	42,929 58	37,972 02	4,957 56	.....
.....	1879	39,802 05	36,377 93	3,424 12	.....
.....	1880	37,143 16	33,519 66	3,593 50	.....

By inspecting the foregoing tables the following summary of facts in the different counties is observed :

*Atlantic.*—The amount paid has remained comparatively uniform. The amount received suffered gradual reduction from \$20,071, in 1872, to \$15,812, in 1880. This has always been a receiving county. The excess received, however, has decreased from \$11,983, the maximum, in 1872, to \$7,585, the minimum, in 1880.

*Bergen.*—The amount paid reached its maximum in 1873, being \$54,885. So great has been the reduction that during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, only about one-half that amount was paid. The amount received in 1871 was \$35,358. This underwent a slight increase until 1875, and since then it has decreased. The changes, however, have not been great. This, at the outset, was a large paying county; the excess paid in 1871 being \$15,765. This amount in 1876 was reduced to \$5,338. Since this date it has received an excess, ranging from \$5,022 to \$9,178. During the ten years, therefore, it has changed from a large paying to a large receiving county.

*Burlington.*—The amount paid in this county has undergone a slow but gradual reduction from \$57,640, in 1871, to \$51,611, in 1880. The reduction in the amount received has been much more rapid. The maximum, \$7,497, was reached in 1872, and, since then, every year shows a large reduction, until 1880, when the amount was but \$48,983. It commenced as a large receiving county; the excess in 1872 being \$14,666. This sum, by annual reduction, finally disappeared altogether, and for the years 1879 and 1880 it was a paying county.

*Camden.*—The amount paid for a number of years increased slightly, and then decreased. The sum in 1880 was about the same as that paid in 1872. The moneys received underwent corresponding increase and decrease, and consequently the difference has remained comparatively constant. It has always been a large receiving county, the amount ranging from \$16,585 to \$21,989.

*Cape May.*—The changes in the amount paid have been slight. The sums received have suffered an uninterrupted annual reduction since 1872. It was then \$11,355, and last year it was but \$8,081. During the same period the surplus received fell from about \$4,000 to \$1,161.

*Cumberland.*—The amount paid by this county increased from \$23,104, in 1871, to \$28,446, in 1877. It then decreased. The amount received in 1872 was \$43,520. This suffered reduction

nearly every year, until in 1880 it was but \$33,099. It has always been a large receiving county. The reduction in the amount, however, has been large. In 1872 it was \$20,314, and in 1880 it was but \$8,813.

*Essex.*—In the fluctuations in this county the maximum in the amount paid was reached in 1875, when it was \$265,638, and in the amount received it was reached in 1877, when it was \$183,889. It has always been a large paying county. The excess paid in 1871 was \$53,514. This gradually increased until 1875, when it was \$85,566. Since then it has decreased annually. In 1880 it was \$33,243.

*Gloucester.*—The amount paid by Gloucester has undergone but slight change. The amount received has suffered considerable reduction. In 1871 it was \$31,101, and in 1880, \$23,536. When the law was first enacted it was a receiving county to the extent of \$6,061. This sum suffered annual reduction until 1876, when it was but \$62. Since then it has been a paying county. The excess paid in 1880 was \$2,921.

*Hudson.*—This county paid in 1871, \$177,341. The next year the amount reached \$202,098. This sum suffered reduction nearly every year since. In 1880 it was but \$184,280. The amount received increased annually, without interruption, until 1876, when it was \$214,971. It then decreased annually, and in 1880 was \$181,778. The excesses paid and received have undergone great changes. In 1872 it paid an excess of \$30,064. The next year the excess paid was but \$1,709, and the year following it received an excess of \$7,629. This sum increased rapidly. In 1876 it was \$27,084. Since then this excess received suffered gradual reduction, and in 1880 the county again became a paying county to the extent of \$2,502.

*Hunterdon.*—The amount paid increased from \$55,285, in 1871, to \$60,789, in 1875, and then decreased to \$42,056, in 1880. The amount received decreased from \$45,577, in 1871, to \$32,863. It has always been a large paying county, the amount ranging from about \$9,000 to \$15,000.

*Mercer.*—The amount paid increased from \$57,216, in 1871, to \$68,546, in 1876, and then decreased to \$58,373, in 1880. In 1871 the amount received was \$58,340. This increased to \$64,476, in 1875, and then decreased annually until it reached \$46,353, in 1880. In 1871 it was a receiving county, but since then it has paid an excess. The amount paid in 1880 was \$12,020.

*Middlesex.*—The payments made by this county increased from \$44,826, in 1871, to \$48,916, in 1874, and then decreased, the amount in 1880 being \$36,000. The sums received increased and diminished in about the same ratio. It has always been a large receiving county, the sums ranging from \$9,669 to \$12,415.

*Monmouth.*—The payments have been quite uniform, being annually about \$55,000 until 1879 and 1880, when they were but slightly in excess of \$50,000. The sums received increased from \$61,667, in 1876, to \$64,717, in 1875, and then decreased, being but \$54,186 in 1880. It has always been a receiving county, the amount, however, which in 1874 was \$8,746, suffered annual decrease until, in 1880, it was but \$3,420.

*Morris.*—In this county the sums paid and received both reached their maximum in 1875, and since then both have suffered annual decrease. It has always been comparatively a medium county. It has received an excess every year except one, but the excesses paid or received have not been large.

*Ocean.*—The amount paid by Ocean has decreased gradually every year since 1871. The sums annually received remained nearly uniform from 1871 to 1876. Since then they have suffered reduction. It has always been a receiving county, in sums ranging from \$8,532 to \$11,432. The smallest excess received was in the year 1880.

*Passaic.*—Neither the payments nor the receipts have fluctuated very greatly. It has been a receiving county every year except in 1877, but the sums received have not been large considering the amount of tax paid.

*Salem.*—The payments, until 1879, were quite uniform, ranging about \$29,000. For the two years since that date there has been a slight reduction. The sums received have suffered annual reduction without interruption since 1872. Then the receipts were \$32,885, while in 1880 they were but \$22,124. It began as a receiving county, and remained so until 1877. It then paid an excess of \$1,639. This sum has increased annually, reaching \$4,559 in 1880.

*Somerset.*—The payments by Somerset have not undergone much change. The receipts remained comparatively uniform from 1871 to 1877, being about \$31,000. Since then the amount has suffered reduction. In 1880 it was but \$25,362. This has always been a paying county. The annual amount of excess paid until 1876 was comparatively small. Since then it has increased, reaching \$7,037 in 1880.



*Sussex.*—The payments by this county have decreased gradually during the entire decade; the amount in 1871 being \$32,567, and in 1880, \$19,047. The receipts have decreased steadily in about the same ratio since 1872, the second year of the decade. It has always remained about medium, sometimes paying and sometimes receiving excess. These sums, however, have been small.

*Union.*—This county, in 1871, paid \$48,192. This sum increased annually until it reached \$63,720 in 1876, and then it suffered yearly decrease, being but \$47,731 in 1880. The receipts for six years increased and reached their maximum in 1876, the same year the payments were the greatest, and every year since then shows a decrease. It has always been a paying county by a considerable amount, ranging from \$3,663 to \$11,862.

*Warren.*—The county of Warren in 1871 paid \$44,690. This sum increased annually until it reached \$48,526 in 1876, and then decreased annually, being but \$37,143 in 1880. The receipts remained nearly stationary from 1871 to 1875, being about \$45,000 annually. Since then there was a rapid falling off, and in 1880 it was reduced to \$33,549. It has always been a paying county, ranging from \$162 to \$6,593.

The defects in the operations of the old law are rendered apparent by the foregoing tabular statements. Receiving counties rapidly changed to paying counties, and paying counties to receiving ones. The excesses paid and received from year to year were subject to great fluctuations. No county could ever approximately determine in advance what it would be called upon to pay or how much it would likely receive.

To show the extent to which the school interests in the State have been affected by decrease of revenue, the following table is given :

YEAR.	State salaries.	School tax.	Appropriation from State school fund.	School census.	Amount of school money per child.
1871.....	\$548,740,845 00	\$1,097,481 72	\$100,000 00	258,303	\$4 63
1872.....	584,401,540 00	1,168,803 08	100,000 00	265,958	4 77
1873.....	603,665,497 00	1,207,331 00	100,000 00	279,149	4 68
1874.....	612,796,166 00	1,225,592 21	100,000 00	286,444	4 62
1875.....	619,067,903 00	1,238,115 80	100,000 00	288,000	4 49
1876.....	612,731,624 00	1,223,462 18	100,000 00	312,694	4 23
1877.....	596,833,707 70	1,193,667 42	100,000 00	314,826	4 11
1878.....	566,250,697 00	1,132,501 35	100,000 00	318,378	3 87
1879.....	531,551,549 00	1,063,703 70	100,000 00	324,071	3 59
1880.....	508,892,338 00	1,017,784 68	100,000 00	327,216	3 41

The maximum valuation of State ratables and school revenue was reached in 1875. It will be observed, however, that the increase up to this period was not in as great a ratio as the increase in school census, except in 1872. Since 1875 the ratables have annually decreased, while the school census has continued to increase. This has resulted in a rapid decrease in the aggregate amount of school money annually received, and in a still more rapid decrease in the per capita amount.

Under the new law the income must necessarily increase as the census increases. The number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen, according to the last published census, was 330,686, and the tax at the rate of four dollars per child is \$1,322,740. The rate required to raise this sum is .0025+. This tax is apportioned among the several counties upon the basis of the taxable property in each as shown by the last abstract of ratables filed in the office of the State Comptroller.

The following table exhibits the amount of taxable property in each county, and the amount of school tax which the rate of two and one-half mills and a fraction yields :

COUNTIES.	Valuation in 1880.	School tax for 1881.
Atlantic.....	\$4,540,832 00	\$11,581 42
Bergen.....	15,794,709 00	40,284 59
Burlington.....	25,517,444 00	65,082 54
Camden.....	19,216,711 00	49,012 45
Cape May.....	3,460,000 00	8,824 74
Cumberland.....	12,073,000 00	30,792 33
Essex.....	105,916,000 00	270,140 00
Gloucester.....	13,335,634 00	34,007 59
Hudson.....	90,371,968 84	230,494 74
Hunterdon.....	20,944,812 00	53,420 00
Mercer.....	29,830,762 00	76,083 70
Middlesex.....	18,166,000 00	46,332 60
Monmouth.....	25,614,000 00	65,328 80
Morris.....	21,000,000 00	53,560 75
Ocean.....	3,043,759 00	7,763 14
Passaic.....	27,354,415 00	69,767 76
Salem.....	13,279,398 00	33,869 26
Somerset.....	16,336,000 00	41,665 16
Sussex.....	10,636,801 00	27,129 29
Union.....	23,475,450 00	59,874 41
Warren.....	18,711,823 00	47,724 73
Total.....	\$518,617,518 84	\$1,322,740 00

Ten per cent. of this amount of school tax, known as the "Reserve Fund," amounting to \$132,274, was apportioned by the State Board of Education to the several counties of the State, as follows :

COUNTIES.	Amount of reserve fund.	Amount apportioned from reserve fund.	Excess paid.	Excess received.	Total amount received from State school tax.
Atlantic .....	\$1,158 14	\$9,258 14	.....	\$8,100 00	\$19,681 42
Bergen .....	4,028 46	4,028 46	.....	.....	40,284 59
Burlington .....	6,508 25	3,905 05	\$2,603 20	.....	62,479 34
Camden .....	4,901 25	14,601 25	.....	9,700 00	58,712 45
Cape May .....	882 47	2,007 47	.....	1,125 00	9,949 74
Cumberland .....	3,079 23	10,679 23	.....	7,600 00	38,392 33
Essex .....	27,014 00	.....	27,014 00	.....	243,126 00
Gloucester .....	3,400 76	1,360 32	2,040 44	.....	31,967 15
Hudson .....	23,049 47	23,049 47	.....	.....	230,494 74
Hunterdon .....	5,342 00	1,485 90	3,856 10	.....	49,563 30
Mercer .....	7,608 37	1,521 67	.....	.....	69,997 00
Middlesex .....	4,633 26	14,333 26	.....	9,700 00	56,032 60
Monmouth .....	6,532 88	6,532 88	.....	.....	65,328 80
Morris .....	5,356 08	5,356 08	.....	.....	53,560 75
Ocean .....	776 31	10,001 31	.....	9,225 00	16,983 14
Passaic .....	6,976 78	6,976 78	.....	.....	69,767 76
Salem .....	3,386 93	706 81	2,680 12	.....	31,189 14
Somerset .....	4,166 52	833 31	3,333 21	.....	38,331 95
Sussex .....	2,712 93	7,262 93	.....	4,550 00	31,679 29
Union .....	5,987 44	5,987 44	.....	.....	59,874 41
Warren .....	4,772 47	2,386 24	2,386 23	.....	45,338 50
Total .....	\$132,274 00	\$132,274 00	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$1,322,740 00

It will be observed, by inspecting the above table, that six of the counties receive from the "Reserve Fund" the same amount they respectively contribute to it, and consequently, that they have for school purposes the same amount they pay as school tax; that eight of them contribute more than they receive in the distribution; and that seven of them receive more than they contribute. The total amount of excess paid is \$50,000.

The additional school money which this bill will secure is desirable only so far as it enables us to make our schools better. An increase of twenty-five per cent. in school revenue should mean an increase of twenty-five per cent., or more, in the efficiency of our schools. Whether such are the results or not must depend largely upon our school officers and teachers.

In consequence of the falling off in our school revenue during the past six years, the salaries of our teachers, quite generally, have suffered reduction, and many of the most efficient have been compelled to leave the profession. The increase which can now be made should induce those to return, or others of equal or greater efficiency to enter the profession. Our schools should be in charge of the best teachers we can secure. Those who have proved themselves worthy the responsible positions they occupy, should have such increase of salary as this increase of school revenue will admit. They will do still better work, because of the encouragement this increase will afford. Wherever it is seen that teachers are deficient in any respect, the school officers, clothed with the necessary authority, should not hesitate to make a change.

The spirit of the school law of New Jersey is, that the State shall

furnish the means for maintaining the schools, while the local authorities shall provide suitable school accommodations. This increase of State aid for the support of the schools should stimulate local effort in school-house improvements. These questions should be asked in every school district: What is the condition of our school buildings? Are they large enough to accommodate all the children who ought to attend? Are they in a good state of repair? Do they need painting, outside or in? Are they provided with modern desks, good blackboards, and the ordinary pieces of school apparatus? Are the grounds rendered attractive by grading and shade trees? Are the out-houses in perfect order? Are the fences in good condition? If the school-houses and surroundings are deficient in any of these respects, or in others which the mention of these may suggest, measures should be taken to secure the funds necessary to make the improvements required to put them in first-class condition.

If the two-fold effect of the passage of this amendment to the school law is such as we have reason to hope, viz., better teaching and better buildings, the school year beginning September 1st, 1881, will mark the beginning of a new era in our educational work.

#### CITY AND COUNTY REPORTS.

The city and county superintendents have made their usual written reports, but as the appendix in which these reports have heretofore appeared is this year omitted, I will here give such extracts as will tend to show the condition of education in the cities and counties of the State.

#### CITIES.

*Elizabeth.*—The superintendent says: "We now have excellent rules governing the subject of teachers' certificates. These certificates are of two classes, "trial" and "full," and each of these classes is divided into three grades: first, or high school; second, or grammar, and third, or primary. Candidates must be at least seventeen years of age, and those without previous experience in teaching can obtain trial certificates only. Such certificates are available for the term of two years from date, and entitle the candidate to teach on trial for three months. At the expiration of three months, if the teaching shall have proved satisfactory to the board, a full certificate of the same grade shall be granted upon the recommendation of the Committee on Teachers, but no full grade certificate shall be granted to any candidate until after practical experience as a teacher for at least three months in one or more of the schools under the charge of the board. The certificates contain a list of the required studies with the marks obtained by the candidate in each. A person hold-



ing a trial certificate may, within two years from its date, obtain a trial certificate of a higher grade, by passing an examination in the additional subjects prescribed. Persons holding full certificates may in like manner obtain those of a higher grade. Full certificates of the third or primary grade are good for two years only and cannot be renewed. No person shall be appointed as a teacher or substitute who does not hold a certificate in force at the time of appointment, and no teacher shall be permanently appointed to teach in a grade higher than that set forth in the certificate. Provision is made for revocation of certificates for good cause, upon notice, and after hearing by the Committee on Teachers. The rule making third or primary grade certificates good for two years only, without renewal, is of course intended to elevate the standard of our teachers, as no one can obtain a really permanent position without securing at least a second-grade certificate; and we can point with pleasure to the fact that there is not a teacher employed by the board who holds a third-grade certificate.

“Principals of schools are furnished with lists of persons who hold trial certificates, and are authorized to act as substitutes, and from these lists they make selections when teachers are absent. These substitutes may also visit the schools, and, under the direction of the principals, perform such services as may be desired, in order that they may obtain experience in teaching and in the management of children, thus supplying, in some degree perhaps, the want of a training school. Heretofore new and inexperienced teachers have been put in charge of the lowest class in the primary department, but we have changed this; and by our new rule there shall be appointed an experienced teacher for room 1 (sometimes called the “commencing class” of the primary grade) in the various schools, at a salary of \$500 per annum. This position is permanent, and the teacher so appointed is known as “First Assistant of the Primary Department,” and teachers thereafter entering the schools are to begin not lower than in room 2.

“Until recently the rules required that the children should be examined by the principals once every alternate month, and by the superintendent once every month, making some fifteen examinations during the year. It seemed to me that the examinations were altogether too frequent, and that time was wasted upon them; that in the case of the bi-monthly examinations the regular course of studies was too often interrupted in preparing for them, and that an unnecessary amount of labor was thrown upon the teachers in the way of examining papers, labor which would be more beneficial if directed into other channels, and that the examinations by the superintendent must necessarily fail in accomplishing their object when so frequently required. Upon conferring with the teachers I found that they agreed with me, and I thereupon called the attention of the board to the matter, and the rule was changed. We now require three



examinations by the principals, and at least two by the superintendent.

"Last year I called your attention to the over-crowded condition of our schools, owing to the lack of proper accommodations. This year the evil is still greater. The number of children of school age residing in the city is rapidly increasing, while the accommodations provided for them remain substantially as they have been for several years. The number of children reported this year is 8,625, or nearly 12 per cent. more than last year. Of these 8,625, only 3,311 have been enrolled in the public schools during the year. Of the remainder, 2,439 have attended private schools, and 2,875 have attended no school! If the same rate of increase, should continue, next year's census will show nearly 10,000 children of school age in the city, while our schools will seat only 2,565!

"The following figures, taken from the principals' reports for the school month ending May 20th, tell their own story:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS.		Whole number in attendance.	Average attendance.	Greatest number at any one session.	Number of seats in the room.
School No. 1.....	Room 1.....	103	83	92	60
	" 2.....	86	67	75	60
	" 3.....	71	56	63	48
	" 4.....	69	60	65	48
	" 5.....	66	56	63	50
School No. 2.....	Room 1.....	107	85	96	72
	" 2.....	87	67	73	72
School No. 3.....	Room 1.....	103	85	90	48
	" 2.....	72	53	59	48
	" 3.....	80	61	68	54

"These ten rooms (and there are others in almost as bad condition) show a total enrollment of 884, an average attendance of 676, and seats for only 560!"

The system adopted in Elizabeth, in certificating teachers, possesses many excellent features. I commend most heartily the action taken in reducing the number of examinations to which the children in the schools have been subjected. The number will admit of still further reduction. There is another practice, kindred to this, which is carried to such an extent in many of the schools, especially in the cities, as to constitute an evil requiring correction, viz., reviews. A portion of each recitation period should be devoted to a review of past work. If this is done judiciously, and the daily lessons are well learned and recited, but little time, if any, need be taken in going over the same ground twice by reviews. The crowded condition of the rooms in Elizabeth is an evil which should not be tolerated by the citizens a single day. Under the circumstances described the children can make but little progress in their studies, while their health, which is more important, is imperiled.

*Hoboken.*—The superintendent of Hoboken reports: "The entire number of schools under the supervision of the Board of Education is twelve, and are classified and subdivided as follows:

Saturday Normal School.....	1
High School.....	1
Grammar schools for girls and boys, in the same building, but in separate classes.....	4
Primary schools in same building, with grammar departments....	4
Primary annex of School No. 1.....	1
Evening School.....	1

"The number of buildings in which these schools are conducted is five, of which four belong to the city. Annex of School No. 1 is held in the basement of German Church, and is rented.

"Four new class-rooms were fitted up in School No. 3 during the year. All the buildings belonging to the city are built of brick. The total enrollment is about the same as last year, while the average attendance is 211 more. This is owing to the increased efficiency of our teachers, and to the closer superintendency and administration of our schools. During the year, drawing was added to the list of studies, and a special teacher appointed to take charge of this branch. This is a step in the right direction, and we will commence the year confidently expecting good results.

"A 'high class' was organized in March, 1874, whose primary object was to prepare boys for 'Stevens Institute of Technology,' the trustees of this institution having granted to the public schools twelve free scholarships. In October of the same year, on account of the success of the class for boys, and through the warm support and wise advocacy of Messrs. Munson and Reid, a class for girls was established. It was soon discovered that the sole aim of preparing boys for 'the institute' was too limited and technical to meet the common needs and desires, hence the course of study was modified so as to give a good practical education. The High School continues to grow in favor and usefulness. This school has done much in furnishing us with a better class of teachers. It offers them the privilege of being thoroughly equipped in knowledge for their work. This, with the supplementary drill given in the Normal School, has raised the standard of our teachers and the character of our schools. The advantages of the High School are, however, not reaped simply by those who receive its instruction, but its influence extends down through the grammar grades.

"An evening school, designed to meet the wants of those who cannot attend the day schools, was kept open four months. It was better attended than last year. Six classes were organized, composed of two classes for females and four for males, one of the latter being devoted exclusively to teaching English to Germans unable to speak

our language. It was fairly attended, and generally appreciated by the class for whom designed.

"A Normal School is held in School No. 1 every Saturday forenoon, from 9 to 12 o'clock, of each school week. The entire good accomplished by the Normal School cannot be measured by the number of its graduates. Its usefulness must be looked for in the increased energy, in the better adapted methods, and in the more searching intelligence of our teachers.

"The teachers convene monthly to discuss subjects relating to their profession. The great advantage gained by the exchange of plans and methods cannot be over-estimated."

*Jersey City.*—"The entire number of schools which have been under my supervision during the year does not vary from that of last year. The addition of a grammar department to School No. 21 is the only change. The number of schools is now 21. These are classified and sub-divided in the same manner as in previous years :

High School.....	1
Training school for teachers, attached to High School.....	1
Grammar school for girls.....	1
Grammar school for boys.....	1
Grammar school for both sexes.....	12
Primary schools for both sexes, in same building with grammar departments.....	13
Primary schools in separate buildings.....	6
Annex of School No. 3.....	1
Annex of School No. 11.....	1
Total.....	37

"The number of buildings in which these schools are conducted is twenty, of which seventeen belong to the city and three are rented premises. Fifteen of the buildings which belong to the city are constructed of brick and two are built of wood. All of the buildings hired for school purposes are wooden structures.

"On the 1st of September, 1880, School No. 21 for the first time occupied the new building erected for it on Twelfth street. During the first part of the year, as for many years previous, the school-going population of this district had no place provided by the city for a school but the uncomfortable and unsightly frame building on Fifteenth street, once occupied by the school belonging to St. Michael's Church. Great was the joy and rejoicing when the new school building was opened ; when cleanliness and comfort were once more possible in the school-rooms ; when a well-lighted, well-ventilated, cheerful edifice lightened the teachers' work, and added to the good they were doing.

"The new building is made of brick, is three stories high, and occupies a plot 100 feet square on the north side of Twelfth street between Erie street and Jersey avenue.

"The average attendance for this year exceeds that of 1880 by 245. The average register has 531 more pupils than that of last year. The total enrollment shows an increase of 831 pupils.

"The number of teachers employed by the board, June 30th, was 328, of whom 194 were in the primary department, and 134 were in the grammar department. The number of gentlemen was 17, all but three of them being principals of schools. The number of ladies was 311. The positions of teachers of Latin and Greek, of natural science and of German in the High School are filled by gentlemen.

"Sometimes the objection is heard that too much attention is given in the course of instruction to other subjects than reading, writing, arithmetic, in other words, that we cram the children with the "*ologies*," and neglect arithmetic, grammar, etc. Nothing is neglected; on the contrary, the experience of all progressive educators is that the pupil who has been interested in learning something about plants, animals and minerals, proceeds from such exercises to the ordinary studies of the school-room with a brighter mind, and really makes more rapid progress. The time has gone by when the importance and need of a High School were debatable questions in this city. So fully and clearly has it proved its usefulness and importance to our school system, that no one, save in anonymous communications to the newspapers, dares assault its well-earned reputation.

"The commencement of the public school free library was in 1873. A provision in the city charter provides for the expenditure of \$1,000 annually for the establishment and maintenance of a free library. During the year there have been added to the library 548 volumes, increasing the number of volumes in the library to 4,355. That the establishment of this library was wise and timely, is proved by the large number of pupils, teachers, members of the board, and others who make frequent use of the books.

"The Teachers' Association has been in existence but a few years, having been organized in 1877. It holds monthly meetings in the High School rooms, in which all subjects pertinent to the profession of the teacher are discussed. Lectures on many scientific topics and on matters relating to art and general literature have been frequently delivered before the association. The advantages of these to the teacher have been great in promoting that general culture which gives point and efficiency to all other qualifications, without which even great scholarship is crippled. Teachers in these meetings are brought into a more sympathetic union with each other. Each can bring to the common stock something of experience, some fresh thought, or some aid valuable in the great work of teaching.



*Millville.*—"The schools have been kept open ten months. The number of children between 5 and 18 years of age, residing in the city, as shown by the census of 1880, is 2,396; number of pupils enrolled during the term, 2,018; average attendance, 829; estimated number of children attending private schools, 75; estimated number who have attended no school during the year, 303; total seating capacity of our schools, 1,356. The condition of our school buildings is good. Number of male teachers employed, 4; number of female teachers employed, 29; average salary per month paid to male teachers, \$69.37; average salary per month paid to female teachers, \$36.47. Enrollment in the evening schools, 482; average attendance, 226; salaries paid teachers in evening schools, principals, \$1 per night; assistants, 75 cents per night. Fifteen teachers were employed in the evening schools. Evening schools were kept open 63 evenings. Appropriation by council for support of evening schools, \$1,000.

"During the past year one school-house has been built in that portion of the city known as Schetterville. It is of brick, three stories high, well built, well heated, and admirably ventilated. It is divided into three rooms, in which great care was taken in the arrangement for light, so as to prevent the glare of light in the faces of the children while seated at the desks. This is a matter which does not generally receive careful attention in the arrangement of school rooms, and the failure to do so has a very bad effect upon the eyes of children. The rooms are furnished with the latest approved furniture, and, as they are designed for primary work, every available space on the walls has been covered with blackboards. In all its details it is decidedly the best arranged school building in the city.

"We have now established a graduating course in the High School, with diploma of merit, awarded by the Board of Education. At the close of term the first commencement was held, with a very interesting programme of exercises, conducted by Prof. Culver, the veteran principal, who has been engaged in teaching for 45 years, 17 of which he has been in charge of the High School in this city. The rooms were crowded by the school officers, teachers and parents of the pupils, who evinced the liveliest interest in the exercises. The diplomas were presented by the superintendent, who addressed the graduating class, and was followed by Revs. Mott and Park, and Mr. Martin.

"The Board of Education of this city for several years has been giving considerable attention to the problem of educating those children whose employment in the factories and glass-houses during the day shuts them out from advantages of the ordinary means of education. The evening schools were very successful, and all concerned feel encouraged in the highest degree. At an expenditure of less than \$1,000 for teachers, books, fuel and light, these schools were kept open for 63 nights, and the progress of the pupils was very marked and decided."



*New Brunswick.*—"The commendatory notice in your last report, of our efforts to secure regularity and promptness of attendance in our schools, has had so wide a circulation that I have received many letters from various quarters, asking information as to the methods employed to obtain such results.

"No patent is claimed for the plans pursued or the devices employed, yet it may assist others in their efforts to obtain similar results if I explain the steps practiced here.

"When I took charge of the schools, sixteen years ago, I found the pupils were very irregular in their attendance, and that promptness of attendance was entirely disregarded. During the morning devotional exercises, the halls would become crowded with late, noisy pupils, who insisted that it was impossible for them to be in school in season. Up to the close of the morning or afternoon sessions pupils were permitted to enter upon excuses written by their parents or by their friends, or failing these, they would write them themselves. A large share of the teachers' time was taken up in determining which excuses were genuine and which were counterfeit, and often they were unable to decide. Every counterfeit excuse accepted was a reward offered to the pupil to forge another, and all conscientious teachers felt that detention after school and light punishments were of no avail, and that some other means must be employed to break up the habitual tardiness and its attendant evils.

"At the commencement of the second year the Board of Education were asked to permit the closing of the school doors against all pupils who should present themselves for admission later than five minutes past nine in the morning session, and five minutes past two in the afternoon. After some discussion the board granted the request, provided I would assume the responsibility of appeasing all parents who might become incensed at such action. The condition was gladly accepted, and the enforcement of the rule of closing the doors has produced most excellent results. Few, very few, persons complained because their children were sent home, and I do not recall a single one who went away dissatisfied with my course after an interview.

"Five minutes after nine and two were given as lee-way for tardy pupils who might be reminded by the striking of the town clock that they should be in school. At first many took advantage of these few minutes, but when they found by doing so they were counted the tardy scholars, the number decreased rapidly until now a tardy scholar in some of the rooms is a rarity.

"To secure regularity of attendance the earnest co-operation of the teachers was secured; parents were interested in having their children present every day, and finally as many pupils as possible were made to feel that they were honoring their school, their teachers and themselves in not missing a day.

"Some of the means employed to bring about the desired results

are as follows: At the close of each month the teachers are required to place on the blackboards the names of all pupils who have been present every day during the month. As rapidly as possible I examine these records in the several rooms, and those of the lower grades, whose names are on the board, are called forward and commended in a few pleasant words; the attendance in corresponding rooms is compared, and all are urged to add to the list upon the board the coming month. Some of the teachers have a flag in the room which is never raised unless every pupil is present; others give all of their pupils who have not missed a day during the month a neatly printed card on which are their names and the words 'Present all the month.' These and other devices work admirably with the classes in the lower grades, while in those more advanced the honor of having their names enrolled as attending one or more years without the loss of a day is sufficient.

"A spirit of emulation is aroused among teachers and pupils; the interest of the parents is awakened, and at the end of the year the climax of interest and excitement is reached when, at the public examinations, the punctual pupils are presented in fitting complimentary words to crowded audiences of parents and friends, and their names are published in the daily papers as having been present one or more years without a day's absence.

"Interest in lessons, created by good teachers, the general healthfulness of the town or city, the healthfulness and attractiveness of the school buildings and their surroundings, are important factors in securing good attendance.

"The records of attendance last year were somewhat injured because of sickness which prevented the attendance of many who had heretofore made most excellent records. At the close of the year the names of 315 pupils were read that had not missed a day during the year. Of this number *two* completed *ten* years without a day's loss; *two*, *nine* years; *two*, *eight* years; *five*, *seven* years; *six*, *six* years; *fifteen*, *five* years; *twenty-nine*, *four* years; *thirty*, *three* years; *fifty-four*, *two* years; and one hundred and seventy, *one* year.

"The total number of cases of tardiness during the year was 1,040, with a total loss in time of thirty hours and forty-eight minutes. With the existing regulations of the school three pupils, through carelessness, could have produced more cases of tardiness, and though no case can exceed five minutes, yet they could have lost more than three times as many hours as were lost by all the pupils.

"The friends of education are to be congratulated upon the passage of the new school law last Winter. In a few years its advantages will be recognized. Better qualified teachers can be secured and retained in one place a longer time. The bane of frequent changes will be destroyed and the continued service of an intelligent teacher in our school cannot fail of producing better results in the school-room."

The method employed in New Brunswick to secure regularity and promptness of attendance has produced such remarkably good results that I gladly quote Prof. Pierce's explanation of that in full.

*Orange.*—"In comparing the number of pupils enrolled with that of the year preceding, a gain of more than one hundred is noticed.

"For several years the school buildings owned by the city have been insufficient for the seating of the pupils in attendance." During the past year seven rooms were rented by the Board of Education for additional accommodations. Of these, five were for children in the primary departments of first and second wards in connection with the old school building on Day street, seating four classes. It is safe to say that Orange is now entering upon a new period in her school history in the matter of school accommodations. The Park avenue primary school building, capable of seating five hundred children, has been erected during the past year, and it will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the Fall term. In its construction, safety, utility and thoroughness have been sought. It is in every way a credit to the city and to the gentlemen of the building committee who have had the matter in charge.

"At the closing exercises of the High School in June, a class of eleven members graduates. Six of these completed the full course of four years, and five the shorter one of three years. Ten of the eleven graduates were girls. It was regretted that so many boys dropped out of the class before graduation. Boys are induced to leave school earlier than girls, to learn a trade or to accept some position in business. The motive is an honorable one in itself, but the premature withdrawal from school often is not really necessary, and it is frequently regretted in after-life."

*Perth Amboy.*—"A building previously purchased has been placed in the rear of the main school building for the better accommodation of the scholars of the primary department. Last year more than one hundred children of that department were frequently crowded into one room, not sufficient to accommodate more than seventy. In this over-crowding process no *cruelty* was *intended* to the scholars or to the teacher. During the present vacation two of the school-rooms in the main building, with capacity sufficient for one hundred and twenty scholars each, have been divided. We hope that hereafter not more than sixty scholars will be placed in charge of one teacher.

"Our Board of Education will probably adopt a suggestion which has been made to them, to require all the teachers in their employ to meet one Saturday in each month during the school year, and devote half the day to the proper work of a Teachers' Institute of Instruction. These proposed institutes would aid in securing teachers of a higher grade of scholarship, and of greater tact in imparting instruc-

tion. Our Board have increased the salary of the teachers who have during the past year given evidence of more than ordinary ability and faithfulness."

*Phillipsburg.*—"By the will of a gentleman who died some fifteen years ago, a building and large lot of valuable land was devised to the Board of Education. The conditions of the will were such that the property has only recently come into the possession of the town. The building was a handsome brick structure, nicely located. The board altered the interior so as to accommodate fifty pupils, furnished it with modern school furniture, and now the building is used as Primary School No. 2 C.

"During the past year I have given very careful attention to the 'truancy and tardy' evil, and believe we have got the trouble well under control and reduced to the minimum percentage.

"Three new commissioners were elected last Spring, and Dr. Jos. F. Sheppard was re-elected for three years, this being the sixth time he has been elected as the commissioner for the first ward, having represented his ward ever since the public schools have been under the control of the Board of Education. He has been president of the board several times, and for many years was its treasurer. Isaac Vanatta, Esq., was again elected president of the board, being his third term. The Board, recognizing his efficiency as a presiding officer, was glad to secure his services in that capacity. It is no vulgar flattery to our governing body, to say that we are given the best men to fill this important branch of our local government. This year the board made a very liberal advance in the salaries of our teachers, an average increase of about 15 per cent. The lady teachers, however, received the larger per cent. of advance, the object of the board being to equalize salaries, and to fix a standard salary to each position. This action meets the approval of our citizens, generally, and, I am happy to say, gratifies and encourages our teachers.

"Sixteen members of our High School graduated in the regular course in June last. We have 82 members in the High School this year: 13 in the 'A' class; 15 in the 'B' class; 29 in the 'C' class, and 25 in the 'D' class. Mr. E. C. Beers, A. M., remains with us as principal of the High School, ably assisted by Mrs. C. W. Couch."

*Rahway.*—"Our schools are all in good working order, and are conducted by a most efficient and accomplished body of teachers, twenty in number.

"Our chief anxiety for the future of our schools arises out of the involved financial condition of this city, causing apprehensions respecting the payment of our teachers' salaries; this apprehension, I think, will be averted by the public spirit of our taxpayers and citizens.



"During the vacation our schools have been put in thorough repair and improved with reference to the comfort of teachers and pupils.

"At the last meeting of the Board of Education it was resolved that the course of instruction in our High School should hereafter cover a period of three years instead of two as heretofore."

## COUNTIES.

*Atlantic.*—"The finances of the schools are quite satisfactory. The following will show the amounts received for the past year in comparison with those to be received the coming year :

	1881.	1882.
Amount of State appropriation.....	\$1,553 61	\$1,576 72
Amount of State school tax.....	15,812 37	19,681 42
Amount of township tax for teachers' salaries.....	5,329 50	5,484 00
Amount of district school tax for teachers' salaries.....	4,937 00	7,365 55
Amount of balance in collectors' hands.....	2,474 89	1,665 71
Amount of district school tax for building, repairing, &c.....	10,500 89	10,792 66
Total.....	\$40,608 26	\$46,566 06

"A new school-house has been erected in District No. 1, Atlantic City, and the money has been voted to build an addition of two rooms to the Indiana avenue school-house. The town of Hammon-ton voted the money to build a new school-house in Lake District, No. 51, which the trustees expect to have completed by the first of November next. The school buildings in Nos. 16 (Smith's Land-ing), 32 (Buena Vista), 47 (Egg Harbor City), and 48 (Magnolia), have been repaired and much improved by being repaired through-out. Repairs have been made to the school buildings in Nos. 21 (Steelmanville), 22 (English Creek), 34 (New Germany), and 35 (Da Costa). The following districts should have new school-houses : Nos. 2 (Brigantine), 9 (Centerville), 10 (Oceanville), 12 (Absecon), 14 (South Absecon), 24 (Estellville), 39 (Gravelly Run), 40 (Carman-town), and 46 (Weeksville).

"During the past year I have made 219 visits to the schools.

"Another year's trial of the course of study by this county, has given good results and general satisfaction.

"It is gratifying to learn that since the report was made from which the above extracts are taken, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic county have resolved to appropriate annually, for school purposes, a sum equal to the amount of interest which the surplus revenue fund received by the county would yield. There are now but five counties, viz., Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passaic and War-ren, and some of the townships in Mercer, that fail to appropriate the revenue from this source to school purposes, as the law contemplates.



*Bergen.*—"The finances of our schools have been and will be in a good, healthy condition. Trustees generally are pleased with the increase of our school moneys.

"Township boards of trustees have been called together, and the accounts of district clerks compared with those of the collectors. But very few differences were found to exist.

"School visitation has been performed in accordance with law—all districts were visited twice and some a greater number of times.

"Repairs generally have been made where needed, and in consequence thereof many have raised the marking of their buildings from 'medium' to 'good.' In several instances new and improved furniture has been added, and more blackboard surface provided for the teacher. The addition to the main building in District No. 40 (Rutherford) has been completed, and is now in use. This gives them a fine assembly-room, an excellent room for primary work, and an elegant reception-room, together with ample space for all the departments for many years hence. They now have a first-class building, supplied with modern improvements. District No. 50 (Mahwah) during the year has erected a neat, substantial building, which will be used for the first time at the commencement of the new school year. On the 8th of July a meeting was held in District No. 30 (River Edge), when, by a majority of twenty, all former acts were set aside and the trustees were authorized to purchase more ground and erect a new building. Immediately after this vote they went to work, and have now in course of erection a building well adapted for school work, which will, when completed, be an ornament to the district. It is expected to be ready for use by October 20th. District No. 36 (Woodbridge) is erecting a new building at Corona, a town recently sprung up on its northern boundary. The main building is located in the extreme southern part of the district, and the children at Corona do not attend school on account of the distance. Hence the new building is being erected to supply proper school accommodations to this part of their territory. District No. 51 (Franklin Lake), after much urging and many threats, has at last held a meeting and authorized the trustees to order a tax to build a new school-house. Hence, next year the 'very poor' will be changed to 'very good.' The buildings in the county are now classified as follows, viz.: Thirty-four are marked 'very good,' twenty 'good,' fourteen 'medium,' one 'poor,' and one 'very poor.' A slight change for the better since my last report. The day is not far distant when the 'poor' and 'very poor' will disappear from the list, and many of the 'mediums' be changed to 'good.' A personal pride is pervading communities in this direction, which is an indication to my mind of greater educational interest.

"Sixty-nine school-houses are furnished with modern desks, and one with a continuous desk around the room, together with slat seats, a relic of olden times. This one is now about to be changed. Sixty-

seven have separate out-houses for the two sexes, in a satisfactory condition, and three have not. Those that have not have been notified to comply with the law or suffer the penalty. Thirty-four are provided with a system of ventilation, however imperfect many of these may be, while thirty-six have only doors and windows to use for this purpose. While it might appear from these figures that the most of our children are suffering in this particular, still such is not the case, as the subject receives due attention. The most of our class-rooms are large and airy, affording abundant space for hygienic purposes. Teachers generally, during recesses, give this subject personal attention, and hence we can safely say that none are suffering from this cause.

"Sixty-four buildings have sufficient blackboard surface, and six have not. This is essential, as both teacher and pupil must use it in nearly every recitation. Twenty-two districts supply pupils with text-books, and forty-eight leave it with parents to furnish the same. Four buildings are furnished with charts; twenty-two with maps; nineteen with both maps and charts, and twenty-five with neither. Forty-two are supplied with globes, and twenty-eight are destitute of this much-needed apparatus. A dictionary and gazetteer should be found on each desk whose grade demands their use. Sixty-three schools in the county are supplied with Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and fifty-two with Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer, but the balance have neither.

"We have one hundred and nine departments, affording employment for forty-nine male and sixty female teachers, an increase of one over the past year. Of the males employed, six hold first-grade State certificates; two second-grade State; one third-grade State; twenty-two first-grade county; six second-grade county, and twelve third-grade county. Of the females employed, four hold second-grade State; three third-grade State; eight first-grade county; seventeen second-grade county, and twenty-eight third-grade county, being a decided improvement on the grades of the previous year.

"In point of excellence these departments are rated as follows: Fifty-two first grade, forty-two second grade, and fifteen third grade. These ratings are made from the uses made by the teachers of the blackboards; correctness in recitation; order maintained; cleanliness of the room, and the general character of the department, considering all its conditions.

"A uniformity of text-books is reported in all the departments but one. This has been advised to comply with the prescribed course as speedily as possible.

"Six teachers were found to be too closely wedded to the questions and answers of the book, while the remaining one hundred and three appeared to thoroughly understand their work, and used the book merely as a text.

"In seventy-nine departments the children were required to study at home, while this was not demanded in the remaining thirty, these being mostly primary rooms.

"The number of studies pursued vary according to circumstances, still the average number for each department is eight. The same thing holds true in daily recitations. While they vary in very many schools, still the average number is sixteen. The term enrollment is reported at forty-seven, the daily attendance at thirty-one, and the percentage of daily attendance on term enrollment, sixty-six. Thus ends a detailed statement of the condition of our schools, which, if examined, will furnish thought for reflection.

"February 12th, a circular was issued, stating that on Monday, April 4th, a written examination would be held in each school of the county, on the following subjects, viz.: Elocution, orthography and etymology, geography, arithmetic, grammar, U. S. history, book-keeping, mensuration, geometry, algebra, philosophy, composition, and constitution of the United States, and offering the following inducements: 1st. A pupil obtaining an average of 75 per cent., or more, in any four studies, will not be required to pass an examination again in those studies, and will be credited with the same at the next examination; 2d. A pupil obtaining an average of 70 per cent., or more, in eight studies named on the list, will be given a second-grade diploma, or if he falls below 70, but not less than 60, in any one study, and has a general average of 80, or more, the same will be given; 3d. A pupil obtaining a general average of 70 per cent., or more, in all the studies named on the list, or who does not fall below 60 in any one study, will be given a first-grade diploma.

"When the questions were taken to the printer, I was told by that individual, 'I doubt if a single pupil in our schools can pass the fourteen studies.' While I had faith in my teachers, and thought I knew the ability of many of their scholars, my faith became somewhat weakened by this declaration. However, on receipt of the circular, both teachers and scholars went to work with renewed energy, and when the 4th of April arrived, fifty-seven districts entered the contest, and forty-seven succeeded in winning some prize; or, in other words, two hundred and seventy-six pupils received recognition. Forty-one of these passed successfully the fourteen studies; one in thirteen studies; seven in twelve studies; six in eleven studies; fourteen in ten studies; eleven in nine studies; forty-four in eight studies; twenty-seven in seven studies; twenty-eight in six studies; twenty-three in five studies, and seventy-four in four studies. Hence, forty-one were entitled to first-grade diplomas; eighty-three to second-grade diplomas, and fifty-two to certificates of merit.

"In looking over the field of labor at the close of the year, in concluding this report, I can say, 'I am satisfied!' and feel this to be the first of a new educational era dawning upon the county."

*Burlington.*—"In summarizing my statistical report, it will be seen that the amount of the apportionment from the State school tax, and that from the \$100,000 for the year 1881-82, is \$67,195.91; being \$13,399.94 more than that which we had for the past year. The interest on the surplus revenue is \$4,363.92, being constant from year to year. The amount of district school tax voted for the payment of teachers' salaries is \$5,867.94, being \$238.30 less than that voted last year. The amount of district school tax voted to be used for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing school-houses is \$12,295.91, being \$286.55 more than that of last year. The balance in the hands of the township collectors, exclusive of money for building and repairing purposes, is \$8,572.60. The amount of district tax in the hands of the collectors for general school purposes is \$3,625.07. The whole amount of money available for school purposes for the coming year is \$101,921.25. The present value of school property in the county is \$230,550.

"The whole number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, residing in the county, is 15,253, being 344 less than that of last year.

"The average number of months the schools have been kept open during the year is 9.6, being .2 of a month less than last year. One school has been kept open for twelve school months; fifty-two for ten months and upward; forty-nine for nine months and upward; three for eight months and upward, and two, Nos. 103 and 104, for six months. No. 103 was closed for want of sufficient funds, it having but \$191.17. No. 104 was closed for want of a sufficient number of children to warrant the employment of a teacher, the district being a manufacturing one, drawing the children from the school to work.

"The number of children enrolled in the school registers is 10,223, being 395 less than that of last year, and 67 per cent. of the school census. The number of children that have attended school ten months or more during the year is 135; the number for eight months but less than ten is 1,314; the number for six months but less than eight is 1,949; the number for four months but less than six is 2,083; the number for less than four months is 4,742; the average number who have attended school during the time the schools have been kept open is 4,806; the estimated number of children in the county attending private schools is 1,985, being 13 per cent. of the school census; the estimated number of children in the county that have attended no school during the year is 3,226, being 21 per cent. of the school census.

"The whole number of children that the school-houses in the county will seat is 10,349, being 67 per cent. of the school census. The condition of the school buildings is generally good.

"The number of male teachers employed in the county is 51, and that of the female teachers is 129, making in all 180; three less



than the number for the previous year. The average salary per month paid to male teachers is \$40.00, and that paid to female teachers is \$31.79, being nearly the same as that of the previous year.

"The number of first-grade certificates granted to males is 3, and that to females is 12; the number of the second-grade to males is 8, and that to females is 11; the number of third-grade to males is 26, and that to females is 93. The total number granted to males is 37, and that to females is 316. The number of male applicants rejected is 8, and that of females is 29, making in all 37.

"The fourth annual examination of the pupils of the schools of the county for diplomas, certificates of distinguished merit, and certificates of merit, was held during the six school days commencing on Monday, April 4th, and terminating on Monday, April 11th.

"The subjects for examination for certificates of merit were reading, writing, spelling, descriptive geography, arithmetic, and English grammar, as recommended in resolution at the meeting of the State association of school superintendents held at Long Branch, July 6th, 1880; those for certificates of distinguishment were those named for merit in higher grade, together with etymology and physical geography; and those for diplomas were those named for distinguishment, together with algebra, mensuration, physiology, geometry, constitution of the United States, natural philosophy and double entry book-keeping. Two of the subjects were assigned to each day's examination.

"There were five hundred and fifty-four pupils examined, of whom five hundred and twenty-nine passed, and twenty-five were rejected. Of those that passed there were ninety-nine entitled to diplomas, one hundred and fifteen to certificates of distinguishment, and three hundred and fifteen to certificates of merit. Two of those that passed for diplomas were graduates of previous years.

"Of the ninety-nine that passed for diplomas there will be but twenty-eight permitted to graduate, the others being less than seventeen years of age and too young to quit school.

"The commencement for these graduates, to be known as the class of 1881, will take place in the Concert Hall, Mount Holly, on the 22d day of October. That of the class of 1880 came off at the same place on the 2d of October. It is needless to say that the exercises were interesting and well received, when it is known that they called forth a large and an appreciating audience. The interest in these occasions grows from year to year. As stated in last year's report many of the graduates of the different years organized themselves into an Alumni Association of the Public Schools of Burlington County, and a part of the business transacted was the appointment of J. Walter Higgins, one of their number, to be the orator at our next commencement.

"The Teachers' Institute was held at the court house, Mount



Holly, commencing on the 6th of December and continuing for three days. The chief instructors were our worthy State Superintendent and Prof. Lantry, of New York. Much real good was accomplished, both in the way of benefiting the teachers and of popularizing the cause of education in the county.

"The school-houses of Districts Nos. 51 and 73 have been slightly repaired, rendering them much more comfortable and convenient than they have been for some years past. The school building at Jobstown, District No. 42, will soon be replaced with a new one."

*Camden.*—"The amount of district tax voted for teachers' salaries is \$21,225.80, being \$364.91 more than last year; the amount voted for repairing, furnishing, &c., is \$42,901.20, being \$16,660.20 more than last year; the total amount of district tax is \$64,127.00; a total increase of \$17,025.11, the increase being mainly in Camden City. The total amount of State school money is \$63,769.46, being \$2,192.39 more than last year. The increase is so small that the very low salaries which have been paid in many districts the last two or three years must be paid the coming year. The amount of district tax is greater than the amount of money received from the State.

"The school census has increased somewhat this year. The number of school children is 18,468, an increase over last year of 617. The increase has been in the cities of Camden and Gloucester, the borough of Merchantville, and the townships of Stockton, Haddon, Gloucester and Winslow. There has been a decrease in the townships of Delaware, Centre and Waterford. The decrease in Centre is from the transfer of Westville district to Gloucester county.

"There is little new to report respecting the condition of the school-houses in the county. Nearly all are well adapted for school purposes, but there is a pressing necessity for new buildings in Nos. 16 and 20, and in No. 15 for the white children. Not one of these buildings is large enough to comfortably accommodate the pupils in the Winter. They are all old buildings, with low ceilings, and ought to be replaced immediately.

"The past year has given us more satisfactory results in school work than any preceding year. The Winter season was an unusually severe one, the roads were blocked with snow for weeks. Smallpox and scarlet fever prevailed in some districts, so the schools had to be closed for several weeks. The attendance was necessarily very irregular, and yet our results are better than ever. Seventeen pupils passed in the advanced course, thirty in first grade, thirty-four in second grade, and one hundred and forty-nine in third grade.

"We are now ready for an advance step. A few years ago Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, very strongly urged the forming of schools intermediate between the colleges in the State and the existing public schools, so as to connect these together. We have been

quietly endeavoring to bring these extremes together, without the intervention of an intermediate school, by our course of study for all schools in the county, and while we have not yet a complete solution of the entire problem, we think we have advanced so far as to suggest that a connection can be made between our public schools and the State Normal School, or the Agricultural College at New Brunswick, institutions now partly connected with our public school system. A pupil who has completed our course of study, and who has passed a satisfactory examination, is well qualified to enter the Normal School or the Agricultural College. The same can be said of pupils that pass in counties adjoining Camden, with whose course of study I am familiar, especially where this uniform course has been in operation several years, as in Burlington and Atlantic counties.

"Commencement exercises were held in all the schools that had pupils pass in the advanced course or in the first grade, and appropriate exercises were held in all but two of the schools that had pupils pass in any grade. I had the pleasure of attending these exercises and giving the diplomas or certificates to the successful pupils. Wherever the exercises were held, in the school-house, the hall, or the church, the building was filled with parents and friends; in some instances there was not standing room. Thirty-five districts held such exercises.

"Too much praise cannot be awarded our corps of teachers for their earnestness, faithfulness, and strict devotion to their duties. Only a few seemed to lack the teacher's spirit and enthusiasm. The teachers' meetings were well attended through the year. Very valuable help was given to us in these meetings by Miss Hall, of Philadelphia; Prof. Reed, of Brooklyn; Superintendent Morse, of Atlantic county, and Prof. C. Henry Kain, of Camden. The subjects taken up by these instructors were primary work, language, general school work and the use of the microscope in the school-room. Prof. Kain's lecture was given in Association Hall, Camden. Messrs. Queen & Co., Joseph Zentmayer, and several gentlemen in Camden, sent valuable microscopes, with numerous specimens for examination. There were in all more than fifty microscopes, some of them of very high power, and thousands of specimens.

"The Teachers' Institute was held at Haddonfield, and was attended by all the teachers in the county. Instruction was given by Prof. Austin C. Apgar, and State Superintendent E. A. Apgar. Lectures were delivered in the evening to very large audiences. Both lectures were illustrated. Prof. A. C. Apgar's was on 'Wonders of Sea Life,' and the State Superintendent's on 'Beauties of Paris.'

*Cape May.*—"In my last report I gave a disparaging view of the financial condition of our school work, and set forth the fact that the marked and continued decrease in the State tax required immediate legislation to meet the emergency by increasing and making it suffi-

cient for the support of our schools on a firm and enduring basis. Since that report was written that desirable change by legislative action has been accomplished, the two-mill tax has been abrogated, and an assessment of four dollars upon each child in the State has been substituted, which insures an increase of money corresponding with the increase of children in the State.

"Our teachers, as a body, have proved competent for their positions, and assiduous in their efforts to advance the status of their schools, in which they have been, with very few exceptions, eminently successful. Whispering schools are things of the past, and the improvement in discipline and order for some years past we trust will be maintained.

"In retiring from the superintendency, which long ago I had determined to do at the end of my term, permit me to return my cordial thanks to the State Superintendent for ever-ready advice and co-operation during the long term of fourteen years and four months that I have acted in that capacity. I have likewise to return thanks to all school officials, teachers and district clerks, for their uniform courtesy and promptness in making their returns on time."

*Cumberland.*—"The school year just ended has been one of quiet, harmonious work, with but few changes to note in my report.

"At the beginning of the year the teachers were all furnished copies of the 'County Course of Study,' and as I made my first visits to the schools, I took occasion to explain to the pupils what I hoped to accomplish by the adoption of the graduating system in our schools. The plan has worked admirably. Teachers and scholars at once took hold with a will, and produced results in the examination that were far better than I had looked for. Three grades of certificates were issued; the third, or lowest, to those who could pass a fair examination in orthography, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic and language; the second, to those who, in addition to the above-named branches, could pass an examination in history of the United States and physiology; while for the diploma we required a thorough examination in the constitution of the United States, general history, book-keeping, philosophy, algebra and geometry. The work of four hundred and sixty-eight pupils was sent in for inspection. Of these thirteen received diplomas, fifty-one second-grade certificates, and two hundred and eleven third-grade, while one hundred and ninety-three failed to reach the required standard. I see many indications that this plan of examining the schools is creating a friendly rivalry among the schools, which secures more earnest study and more efficient teaching.

"District No. 10 has decided to enlarge the school-house by the addition of two rooms. This is a needed improvement, as the school has for some time been seriously overcrowded. District No. 28 has in course of construction a new house, which will be one of the best.

and most convenient country school-houses in the county. District No. 30 has also decided to enlarge and thoroughly remodel the school-house. Most of our districts could add materially to the attractiveness of their property by giving a little attention to beautifying the grounds and surroundings. Neat fences, graveled walks, a well-kept lawn, and a few ornamental shrubs and trees, would pay a large percentage on the cost in the refining influence, not only on the school, but on the entire neighborhood."

*Essex.*—"The statistical tables show an increase of four hundred and nine children on the census rolls, and two hundred and four in attendance. The schools have averaged a little more than ten months in the time they have been open. There were one more male, and thirteen more female, teachers, at about the same salaries as during the previous year. The school property is reported at \$1,362,700—an increase of \$19,000. The districts have voted \$22,000 more than in 1880. Five districts voted no tax; four of these receive \$350 from the State, the other had a balance on hand of several hundred dollars.

"The new law improves the school finances of this county very perceptibly. After apportioning \$350 to seven districts (there were twelve \$300 districts a year ago), there remains \$4.63 per child for the rest of the county. Last year it was \$3.40 per child. Notwithstanding this increase, the districts (with but the four exceptions before noted) have freely voted taxes for teachers' salaries, as well as incidental expenses.

"Of the thirty-six districts, eighteen have graded schools, and employ one hundred and one teachers. The remaining eighteen are ungraded, and employ twenty-one teachers.

"The subject of industrial or technical education has received attention in several parts of the county—particularly in Montclair, where the matter has been referred to a committee of the trustees and citizens of the town, who are carefully inquiring how it can be introduced into their schools.

"There are now no 'very poor' school-houses in the county. Five are reported 'poor'—a few years ago they were called 'medium,' and since then have been kept in tolerable repair; but so many others like them, or poorer, have been replaced with 'good,' or 'very good' ones, that these are now in the lowest rank. The citizens of two of these districts will soon build new ones."

*Gloucester.*—"Our examination of the schools was held in May, with the following results: Diplomas were granted to Lewis Starr and Ella Thackara, of District No. 1, Woodbury; to Deborah Clement, District No. 16, Paulsboro; to Elmer Pierce, District No. 2, Almonesson; to George W. Kugler, District No. 9, Mantua; to Harry A. Shute and Alfred Sullivan, District No. 24, Harrisonville.



Six second-grade certificates were granted to Lizzie Fisher, Virginia Moloney, J. Franklin Brewer, Frank Patterson and Theodore Henderson, of District No. 1, and Laura F. Cowgill, of District No. 16. Seventy-eight third-grades were granted to those who received not less than 70 in the following subjects: orthography, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic and grammar. Although these examinations add very much to our work, we feel that we have been compensated by the increased zeal shown by both teachers and pupils, better work having been done by both classes this year than ever before, especially in the rural districts.

"A new school-house, for the accommodation of the colored children in the lower end of the district, is being built by the inhabitants of District No. 1. It is to be two stories in height, and will be ready for the school about the middle of November. District No. 17, Clarksboro, is also building, as well as District No. 64, Bethel. Both of these buildings are also two-story ones, and they will be a credit to their respective neighborhoods. Districts No. 16, 41 and 57 have improved their buildings by painting them inside and out. No. 57 has also recoated their blackboards and kalsomined the walls. District No. 16, Paulsboro, has also made a very comfortable class-room out of the upper hall, and other improvements in and out of the building.

"We are glad that we can report a growing interest in the subject of 'school libraries'; most of the schools have used their money for the purpose of purchasing apparatus, which includes globes, maps, charts and books of reference. Some of the districts raised a special tax for this purpose, and spent the money accordingly."

*Hudson.*—"District No. 1, situated in the northeast corner of North Bergen and of the county, is a small but well-managed district. The pupils are taught by a gentleman who understands his business, and the school never was in better condition than at present.

"District No. 2 is in that part of North Bergen known as Secaucus. Two teachers are employed, who are capable and faithful. It is proposed to open a new school in a remote part of the district to accommodate many younger children who cannot attend school in the present building. The people of this district love their school, and take a proper interest in it.

"District No. 3, in North Bergen, called South New Durham, is the largest district in the township, and has never been served with so good instructors as at present. Their popularity draws many pupils from other districts.

"District No. 4, in North Bergen, known as North New Durham, is the smallest district in the county. The average attendance, only thirteen, hardly gave him who taught, enough work to preserve his mental activity. A female teacher is engaged for next year.



"District No. 5, generally called East New Durham, is fairly managed, and is in good condition.

"District No. 6, embracing the territory of the town of Union, is a large district. The school has a very able principal and some able assistants. A new school-house is much needed. Several times the prize seemed within their reach, but as often, a few persons, with a zeal not according to knowledge, have defeated the friends of progress. But a new school-house will yet be built. The people are nearly all of German origin, and the German language is required by the rules of the Board of Education to be taught two days of the week. Although the attendance in the classes of the instructors of German is optional, yet nearly all *do* attend and thus give two-fifths of their time to the study of the German language.

"District No. 7, Weehawken, is increasing rapidly in population. In four years the increase has been fifty per cent. It is a very well-managed district, and has had a very well-taught school under the able direction of the same lady for the last sixteen years.

"District No. 8, Guttenburg, has one of the larger schools in the county. The district is in arrears of payment of teachers' salaries thirteen months. I wonder at the faith and faithfulness of the teachers, for they really do good work, and hope to be paid.

"District No. 9. This district has no school-house, but the school is kept in a building utterly unfit for school purposes. The best thing I can say for the district is that they have voted to raise \$3,500 wherewith to build a school-house. The district is one of the three smallest in the county.

"District No. 10. This district, with No. 9, includes the township of Union. It is well managed, has a good school and two good teachers.

"District No. 11, West Hoboken, has a large, wide-awake, flourishing school. The principal is able, enthusiastic, proud of his school, and determines to make it worthy of approbation. He and his fifteen assistants are doing most excellent work.

"Districts Nos. 12 and 13, including Hoboken and Jersey City, having been sufficiently noticed in the reports from the superintendents of those cities, do not need further mention here.

"District No. 15, city of Bayonne, has five fine schools, occupying five fine brick school-houses. The population of school age has increased more than fifty-five per cent. in the last four years. The prospect of continued rapid increase is sure. The schools are in excellent condition, and the Board of Education is intelligent and faithful in the performance of its duty.

"School No. 16, Harrison, has a smaller average attendance in its schools, in proportion to its population of school age, than any other part of the county. I believe that much the larger part of the school children are found in the parochial schools. For many years no proper place was provided by this district for those who wished

to attend the public schools. Now there is a good building, and proper conveniences, similar to those of other cities, are furnished. The school is making good progress. For a few years past the finances of the district have been badly managed. Now, however, under the hands of Edward T. McDonald, treasurer, the finances are rapidly coming into a proper shape.

"District No. 17, Kearney, has three good schools and six teachers. The district is well managed, and its future, under the intelligent advice and direction of Dr. Exton, of the Board of Trustees, will surely be prosperous."

*Hunterdon.*—"It will be seen by reference to the accompanying statistics, that eighteen districts have raised money for enlarging, remodeling or repairing school-houses.

"The character and extent of the work could be understood only from a full description. This, however, space will not allow, yet it may be proper to state that among the most needed and important improvements are the substitution of modern seats and desks for the old-time arrangements, and putting in of new floors, and the painting of school-houses.

"Of the entire number, thirty-one are marked 'very good;' forty-one, 'good;' twenty, 'medium;' seven, 'poor,' and three 'very poor.' The first class embraces those which deserve special notice as being in every respect model school buildings, while the last embraces those which are positively discreditable, and should speedily give place to others.

"The school funds for the coming year are as follows:

State appropriation from \$100,000.....	\$3,110 21
From the State school tax.....	49,563 90

Total from the State.....	\$52,674 11
Interest of surplus revenue.....	3,297 43

Total State and county funds.....	\$55,971 54
or \$16,581.66 more than for the preceding year.	

"From these funds, apportioned as the recent amendment to the school law requires—

Four districts, numbering below 45 children, receive \$200 each.....	\$800 00
Fifty-one, numbering 45 to 68, receive \$350 each.....	17,850 00
The remaining 49, numbering respectively more than 68 (containing 7,303 children,) receive per child \$5.110436.....	37,321 54
Making the aggregate as above stated.....	\$55,971 54

"What is here given as interest of surplus revenue is simply an amount provided by the county (since 1878) equal to the annual interest on the *surplus revenue* received from the State in 1836-7, under bonds to refund the same when required.

"The comparatively large amount of *State school funds* to Hunterdon county results mainly from that provision of the law which secures to the schools of each county at least 90 per centum of the amount raised within its limits.

"Of the one hundred and four reports but two or three have shown the improper use of any school funds, and it is to be regretted that there should be any such exceptional cases. By such a course a district forfeits twice the amount from the next appropriation, and the penalty must be enforced unless the money thus improperly used is refunded.

"The Teachers' Institute, held at Flemington on the 26th and 27th of May, was more largely attended than on any previous occasion, nearly every teacher in employ being present.

"The exercises, led to a large extent by Hon. E. A. Apgar, our State Superintendent, and Miss Minnie Swayze, were of the most instructive and interesting character. The day sessions were exclusively devoted to school-room work, illustrating the best methods of teaching and other matters of general interest.

"School examinations and the issuing of certificates to graduating classes, have formed important features in a number of the leading public schools. The closing exercises in June last at Flemington and Lambertville, deserve honorable notice, and reflect much credit on both teachers and pupils, comparing favorably with similar exhibitions in our higher institutions of learning.

"Other schools have done well in this matter, and the number will, no doubt, be largely increased during the coming year.

"The Hunterdon County Bible Society, at its last annual meeting, passed a resolution to place into every public school, or rather (by subsequent amendment to the resolution) into every department of the public schools, a copy of the Scriptures. A full supply, of a handsome edition, costing \$1.50 per copy, is already in the hands of the secretary, ready for distribution. For this generous donation the society will receive the thanks of the people of the county, in the public schools of which all are interested.

"Visitations to all the schools have been made at least twice, except three that were closed at the time of making the second visits."

*Middlesex.*—"No school building has been erected during the year. New ones, however, are still needed. Foremost among the districts having this need are Nos. 41 and 51. In the former district the house has been condemned as unfit for school purposes, and unworthy of the State appropriation. The people there, I am glad

to say, are at length awake to the necessity of providing suitable accommodations. In District No. 51 a diminutive and shabby building survives, presenting a very unsightly appearance in a pleasant locality and on a much traveled public highway. This surely is not a case of the survival of the fittest.

"Twelve buildings have been repaired—some at small, and others at considerable, expense. Nos. 2, 15, 24, 38 and 39 are deserving of special notice for frequent improvements, and a condition, internal and external, creditable alike to the intelligence and liberality of their respective committees.

"Most of our schools have a moderate, and some of them an ample, supply of blackboard surface; but, in a majority of cases, there is a dearth of school apparatus. Thirty schools have no wall maps or charts; thirty-five, no globe; ten, no dictionary; twenty, no gazetteer; while there is a general destitution of philosophical apparatus. It would have been much better if the money devoted to school libraries, especially in country districts, had been used only for needful books of reference, and the purchase of a few pieces of cheap apparatus.

"Meetings of township Boards of Trustees were held at the usual time. Collectors of the respective townships are notified of these meetings, and requested to be present for the purpose of comparing the financial reports from the districts with their accounts. By their presence, discrepancies and mistakes are usually explained or corrected on the spot, preventing the misunderstanding and trouble which have so often arisen on both sides, from errors perpetuated from year to year. The chief topic under consideration at these meetings was the surplus revenue, the benefit of which has, for many years, been lost to the schools of the county by the expenditure of the fund in county buildings—without bonds, and without the payment of interest according to law. From the information extended, the trustees in every township were unanimous in the opinion that it devolved upon the County Superintendent to bring this matter to the attention of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, the legally constituted custodians of this fund. The subject was, therefore, presented to the board, at its meeting in September last, in a statement of facts as found in the last annual report of the State Superintendent. The transactions involved antedated the memory of most of the members of the board, and a committee was appointed to examine the case and report upon it at a subsequent meeting. From the intelligence and business capacity of the committee, as well as from the legal aspects of the case, it is believed that the report will recognize the right of the schools to the annual interest, due in law, from this fund, and that the board will, at an early day, take such action as shall secure the necessary bonds, and provide for the annual payment of the required interest."



*Monmouth.*—"The present report, like the previous one, is prefaced by an epitome of those statistics which make the basis of the apportionment to the districts of the school moneys for Monmouth county for the year beginning September 1st, 1881, and ending August 31st, 1882 :

Number of children in the county, according to census of 1880.....	17,682
Interest from surplus revenue .....	\$2,918 14
State appropriation from the \$100,000 .....	\$5,347 08
State appropriation from the \$4 tax.....	\$65,328 80
Total amount of school moneys.....	\$73,594 02
Number of districts receiving each \$350 .....	41
Number of districts receiving \$200.....	1
Number of children in these 42 districts .....	2,734
Amount drawn by the children in these 42 districts....	\$14,550
Average per child, for the above.....	\$5.32187
Number of children in the remaining districts.....	14,948
Amount of the \$4 tax to each child in the districts numbering over 88 children.....	\$3.4272
Amount of the \$4 tax to each child in these districts, if divided equally.....	\$3.69465
Entire amount to each child in the districts numbering more than 88 children.....	\$3.9446

"It cannot be, in any fair-mindedness, denied that New Jersey is disposed to liberal legislation for her schools. The so-called two-mill tax, it was supposed, would be adequate for all time. But prescience is not always a quality of legislation, and the frequent lowering of assessments could hardly be foreseen, by which this fund was at last made entirely inadequate for the support of the schools. Hence the passage of the \$4 act was received with gladness. I regret, however, to have noticed some disappointment, the popular idea prevailing that the act would secure to the county an income of itself equal to \$4 per child. As much of the mischief done to the general fund accrued from an under-valuation of ratables, it is in place here to mention that, at its late meeting, our county board of assessors corrected some of this under-assessing.

"I would most respectfully ask your consideration of some difficulties growing out of the time set for taking the census of the children of school age. Of all the seasons in the year the Summer is the worst for this purpose. The child population of Monmouth county is at this time a badly mixed affair. The former period for the annual exodus from the cities to the country is not now the accepted time. Like the migration of the birds, the flight begins with the first warm weather, even should that occur so early as the latter part of May. Thus trouble is engendered, both at the place left and the one sought,



for, as to the former, the mother and the children are away at their annual resort, and the father perhaps at his desk in the city; hence no one is at home to give authoritative answer when the enroller calls. To take the census in June is therefore not early enough even for the cities. But the difficulty, supposed to be peculiar to them, is now met everywhere, for in Summer the population of our villages and hamlets is of this mixed nature. A wise law will not assign duties too onerous, or beset with unnecessary temptations. The census-taker cannot always correctly assort this mixed element, and the inducement is so seductive to an easy judgment to adopt too readily all the doubtful cases, since the larger the enumeration the greater the praise to the enroller and an increased profit to his district. Then, when it is considered that the document reaches the county superintendent in the most solemn form, being fortified by an oath, this latter officer is compelled to a generous discretion. After the best is done, census-taking is not an affair of precision. The present facility in railroading, the immense number of cottages by the sea, with the unequal time habits of their occupants, and the now growing usage of hiring furnished houses in the country, all complicate the problem. Would it not be well to make the time of census-taking the 10th of May, the census to be rendered to the county superintendent by the 20th day of the same month? And, great as the difficulties already are, unless a preventive be furnished, I feel that we are at the beginning of very much more serious complications. Twelve years ago, where are now Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, was an almost trackless wilderness, with only twenty human inhabitants. Last Summer it was asserted that fifty trains ran by in twenty-four hours. An authoritative return assures me that on the first day of August the first morning mail took from Asbury Park four thousand letters, but this is only one office of many on the shore. Plainly, then, census-taking should be done before this mixed or abnormal population sets in.

"Few points in the school law are more wholesome than those which order an annual auditing by the town committee of the accounts of the district clerks and the town collector, and the rendering of properly certified returns to the county superintendent. As no penalty is incurred by neglect, this duty is not always performed, and generally when done it is too late for use as a fortifier or corrector when the county superintendent is at work on his own annual report.

"It was a custom of the ancients to speak in praise of those who had done well for the republic. If only for the sake of our educational history, those who have given generously in behalf of the schools of Monmouth should go upon the record. The first school which supplied the wants of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove was a free school, built, furnished and supported, and the teaching all paid for from the private munificence of Mr. James A. Bradley. I created a school district out of this territory, thus putting it under public

support. The same gentleman then donated a square of land in a choice location. On that lot, now easily worth \$10,000, is an elegant and commodious graded school, whose enrollment of attendance last year was 606 pupils. How true: 'The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he be established.'

"The new district known as New Branch, No. 80½, is now fairly under way, with a good, commodious school-house. It opened late last year, and the work of the year was not of the best. I think it is now started with excellent promise. Here must be mentioned the handsome gift of the ground to the district by Mr. H. M. Bennett, president of the Consolidated Gas Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nor would it be seemly to withhold the following golden words in a letter to myself from this gentleman:

"'I shall be amply paid for anything that I have done, or may do hereafter, if the children of that particular section will only appreciate and profit by the opportunities afforded them of obtaining at least a common school education, to enable them the better to battle with the world.'

"The Cowart District, No. 18, has abandoned its old-time house and put up a new one, in better keeping with modern ideas. Mr. S. R. Thompson generously gave the lot for the purpose.

"It is easy to see that with the rising efficiency of our schools the number of young persons becoming candidates at teachers' examinations must increase. With the already large number of licensed teachers unable to procure schools, it has been forced upon us to raise the standard of scholarship. I must repeat a former opinion, that the age of the neophyte should be increased. Twenty years would still be very young. I have during the year granted 8 first grades, 15 second grades and 113 third grades, making 136 licenses, being 61 to males and 75 to females. There have been 64 rejections; of these 15 were males and 49 females.

"Fair Haven, No. 73, has nobly fulfilled its promises in having erected for the colored people an elegant and commodious school-house.

"It has happened that an educator of large knowledge, and one who knew the schools of Monmouth in the past, for his own instruction made a personal inspection of the schools, unknown to me. I feel that I neither can nor should withhold his own words: 'I am surprised at what I have seen in the schools of Monmouth. Taken as a class, the teachers are much superior to those of the past, as I knew them, and their average work in the school-room is fifty per cent. better than it was only a few years ago.' This being so, it vexes one's soul to hear it averred that in this respect our schools to-day compare unfavorably with those of the past. Surely one may be allowed to set against these pessimists the words of the wise man: 'Say not thou that the former days were better than these, for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this.'

“With grateful thanks to the State Board of Education for their re-appointment, and to the Honorable the Board of Chosen Freeholders for their unanimous confirmation; and with a devout sense of the goodness of God, who has so graciously permitted me to see these glorious fruits, and with the hope of His continued guidance, I feel courageous for the labors of another year.”

*Morris.*—“But few changes of very marked importance appear in our tabulated statement. There is a loss of 124 in our school census, and of one-tenth month in the average number of months the schools have been kept open. These losses are comparatively insignificant, and do not materially affect our welfare. A more striking loss is in the amounts paid to male teachers. The average monthly salary paid to them last year was \$57.36; this year's average is \$47.98, an average monthly decrease of \$9.38. The number of male teachers employed is 7 less than last year.

“The decreasing salaries of the past few years have been a source of anxiety and disquietude. We felt that the high standard of our schools could not be kept up by employing inferior teachers.

“In reviewing the work done in the school-rooms during the past year, I cannot say that I am disappointed in what has been accomplished. That we have suffered loss by employing cheaper teachers must be admitted. The reduction of salaries has brought into the field, where straitened finances have made trustees seek for such teachers as would give them a nine months' school for the small sum at their disposal, many inexperienced teachers.

“It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the best teachers are invariably the cheapest, and that it is false economy to employ a poor teacher when his only recommendation is that he will work for low wages. One encouraging circumstance connected with this is that the recent law, whereby a more liberal provision is made for public education, has shown that the real sentiment of the people is to have only good schools. This has been manifested by the trustees consulting the county superintendent to a greater extent than ever before concerning the qualifications and abilities of teachers seeking positions. Such teachers as I could conscientiously recommend easily obtained good schools at fair salaries. The demand for good teachers, however, was greater than the supply.

“Now that we have added, by the recent change in the school law, over \$10,000 to our school fund, efforts should be made to retain the teachers who are the most successful. It is an established fact that wherever the same teachers have been continued from year to year the best schools are to be found. But little good can be accomplished by the best teachers in a single term; neither can the brightest of pupils make much progress under a constant change of teachers.

"Port Oram, feeling for a long time the necessity of enlarged school accommodations, has decided to erect a new building, 50 feet by 34 feet. Four class-rooms are to be had, and the whole is to be in accordance with the spirit of improvement shown in our best school buildings. It is intended to have the house ready for occupancy before cold weather sets in.

"During the year 220 candidates for teachers' licenses presented themselves for examination. 139 certificates were issued, divided as follows: 9 first-grade; 13 second-grade, and 117 third-grade. 81, failing to obtain the required averages, were rejected. I found it necessary to revoke one certificate."

.*Ocean*.—"Again, in obedience to law, I have the honor to make the following report: In regard to the condition of school-houses, we can compare favorably with the other counties. We have only three houses marked 'very poor.' I have made a low estimate of our school property, and find it foots up to the amount of \$47,375.

"Our quarterly examinations have been regularly held. First-grade certificates were granted to three, second-grade to eight, while fifty-three succeeded in securing third-grade papers. The total number of certificates granted was sixty-four. Thirty-two applicants were rejected, which shows a heavy percentage of failures. I still retain my efficient Board of Examiners—Hon. A. C. B. Havens and Mr. G. A. Shepard; I am much indebted to these gentlemen for their valuable aid.

"I have been very much annoyed by one Board of Trustees who make it a point to ignore the school law, and insist on employing teachers who have not passed the required examination. It has been a mystery to me how they could sign their teacher's order certifying that he had a teacher's certificate 'in full force and effect.' I have taken strong ground in regard to this case by sending a notice to their Township Collector telling him to pay no orders emanating from that school district. If they still persist in employing teachers without the proper qualifications, they can have the pleasure of paying out of their own pockets.

"During the year, one hundred and sixty-six visits have been made, and I am invariably pleased with the courtesy shown me. Whenever I find a teacher not up to the mark, I suggest to him or her to spend one or two days at the Toms River school. I doubt it any improvement could be made in the mode of teaching in Mr. Shepard's department. I have made to the above school nine visits and at least nineteen calls; I never leave without being benefited. With two exceptions, libraries are used up in our county; I hope when more money is raised it will be used for the purpose of buying apparatus for the use of the schools, not in buying sensational novels for some snuff-taking old woman to cry over."



*Passaic.*—"Having been connected with the schools of Passaic county more than a quarter of a century, it must be conceded that it is my privilege to seize the present opportunity to record the progressive changes which I *have seen*. The results are greatly to be credited to the wisdom of our State system.

"In my first annual report as county superintendent, in 1867, to the State Board of Education, I reported the children of the county, between the ages of five and eighteen, 8,621. The city of Paterson, 5,000; the township of Acquackanonk, 1,105; Manchester, 327; Wayne, 470; Pompton, 693; West Milford, 1,026. Since then the territorial boundaries of the Acquackanonk township have undergone a diminution by the erection, out of it, the city of Passaic and the township of Little Falls. The 'census' of the children, according to the old boundaries, are Acquackanonk (being reduced in size and its population changed), 620; Little Falls, 441; Passaic city, 2,000, showing an increase of 1,956; in Manchester township the increase has been 163; Wayne, 77; Pompton, 110; West Milford, decrease of 118. The city of Paterson, an increase of 9,611. The increase in the county, from 1867 to the 'census' of 1881, of the children between the ages of five and eighteen, has been from 8,621 to 20,420. In the meanwhile our good soil and healthy air have given seed to the sower and bread to the eater.

"The State school funds appropriated to the county in 1867 were \$3,980.13; supplemented by the townships, \$7.652=\$11,632.13. (I have no report of the amount raised in Paterson in 1867.) The State school funds appropriated to the county in 1881 are increased to \$75,534.88, and the cities and townships have supplemented the above \$46,141.52, amounting to the liberal sum of \$121,676.11 for the good purpose—education.

"In 1868 the registered county enrollments for the first time were only 5,940, and the average attendance 3,978, including the city of Paterson. The registered county enrollment for 1881, is 13,019, and the average attendance 6,987. The register reports of 1881 have entered 500 more names, and an average attendance of 756 more than in 1880. The same registered records show, also, 801 more have attended *no* school during the year than in 1880, and again, that 117 more have attended private school than in 1880. But when the increase of population is considered, attendance has been good.

"The teachers have been choice, with few exceptions, and have helped on the work. Eleven of them hold first-grade certificates, nine second-grade, and seventeen third-grade. Besides, ten teachers of the Passaic city schools have been favored with second-grade certificates. By *request* of the Board of Trustees the County Board of Examiners met in Passaic, in extra session, to answer it.

"Acquackanonk township, notwithstanding its virtue, wealth and intelligence, in 1867 had not a school edifice worthy of the name. In the village there was a building, 25x30, into which two hundred



or more children were crowded, under the instruction of Mr. A. W. A. Hennion, whose life seemed to be ebbing by daily efforts to do his duty, in constant exercise of patience, and a tax on his good nature. South Acquackanonk, Centreville and Clifton had located school-houses by the sides of the highway. Miss Imogene Manning had charge of South Acquackanonk, Miss Mary A. Walsh, of Centreville, and Miss Jane Van Saun, of Clifton; able, accomplished, had schools of good reputation. North Acquackanonk was in charge of the late Isaac D. Rogers, who taught his pupils to roll over arithmetical rules as readily as they could count their fingers. Little Falls had only a building in name—possessed no school-house. I have a respect for these old, out-of-the-way school-houses. The children were educated in them; they served their day; they are gone! '*Absque injunct.*'

"The state of schools and of school-houses in the same territory in 1881—Passaic city employs 17 instructors, has 3 substantial school-houses (one rented), a property valued at \$45,000. Acquackanonk (what is left of it) employs 6 instructors, has 4 good school-houses, with fine play-grounds attached, ornamented with shade trees; property valued at \$10,800. Little Falls employs 3 instructors, has 3 good school-houses, with ample play-grounds; property valued at \$6,000. The value of the school property in what constitutes the former territory of Aquackanonk, 1867, is estimated, \$61,800; school teachers, 26 instead of 6.

"Progress in the other townships has been made. In Manchester, at Haledon village, a new organization, a substantial two-story school-house has been built, with cupola and bell. At Upper Haledon a showy school-house has been erected on high ground, with play-room basement, fine shade trees and abundance of play-grounds, to be used in good, sunny days. In Wayne, a two-story brick building, in the place of the red barn-looking thing, stands in the midst of a two-acre lot filled with shade trees. In Pompton, at Midvale, a neat, comfortable structure in the room of the shanty burned. Also, at Ringwood, an imposing Gothic, under the supervision of Mr. Philip R. George, has been erected, well provided with chairs instead of seats. At West Milford, at Carthage and Stockholm, cozy structures have been built; local ornaments of great utility. Nos. 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, have been supplied with modern furniture and remodeled to their improvement. Do not facts and figures indicate progression, and point to results encouraging? I challenge any county superintendent in New Jersey to show a record equal to this of Passaic.

"More than the usual number of school visitations have been made. Notes in the school-room have been taken of the classes, recitations, and improvements of the school-house and its surroundings, and recorded; the progress of the schools marked and graded. The teachers have worked hard, performed many arduous duties, pursuing methods and toiling to elevate their schools, to honor their work. It is in respect I record the death of Teacher Roome, of No.

17, Lafayette District, a man of worth in his profession, a diligent instructor, and beloved by all who knew him.

"I have given a history of the progress of the good cause—education. The teachers and the county superintendent have harmoniously worked together. Trustees and the citizens generally have given their support. I have many friends to thank for their kind and hearty co-operation and firm support."

*Salem.*—"In many respects the work of the year has been very successful, but the very severe Winter was a serious drawback. For many weeks our schools had not more than one-fourth of their usual attendance, and that was so irregular that the pupils made but little progress. As an offset to this, the course of study for the first time prescribed for all of our schools, and the written examinations, together with the offer of different grades of certificates for proficiency therein, gave an incentive to definite, thorough work, which has hitherto been wanting. These examinations have been of very decided advantage to many of our schools, and I am satisfied that some of them have done almost twice the work that they would otherwise have done. The one great danger from them is, that both teachers and pupils are continually tempted to make a high standing in examinations the grand aim of all their work; but if they can be kept subordinate and used as a stimulus to better work, as a *means* of promoting accuracy and thoroughness—if, in the desire to get high grades and certificates, they can still aim at the right training of all the faculties, the proper culture and development of the mind, then will examinations be of great service.

"The increase of the money appropriated by the State has had the effect of lessening the amount raised by special taxation, and the trustees and superintendent are especially thankful for this boon. In most cases the regular revenues are now sufficient to run the schools, and they are no more than adequate, except where the desire for a good school is subordinate to the mania for carrying a large balance which can be of no possible use. The best interests of a community sacrificed in order to add a few dollars to the collector's balance, would be a somewhat novel epitaph for a Board of Trustees.

"Our institute was a decided success, and some of our best teachers have told me that they never before received so much practical instruction at any such gathering. Our thanks are especially due to Superintendent E. V. Graff, of Paterson; to Miss A. K. Hall, of the Philadelphia Normal School; to Prof. Hasbrouck, and to the Estay Quartette. Miss Hall's lessons on the reading chart have been the means of introducing charts into nearly half of our schools, and I yet have hopes that reading will some day be well taught in this county."

*Somerset.*—"In my last tour of visits, as an essential step, preliminary to the adoption of the recently recommended graduating course for rural schools, I explained to the pupils and teachers a method of making out monthly reports by which the parents might know their children's standing in attendance, deportment and scholarship. It was quite generally adopted, and the results were very gratifying. Many of the teachers and parents have referred to it approvingly, as a valuable incentive to the pupils. This attempt has been so successful that during the year to come I propose to advance to the introduction of the third-grade questions.

"The usual quarterly examinations have been regularly held with the following results: 10 first-grade certificates have been issued; 7 second-grade, and 84 third-grade, making a total of 111. 17 applicants were rejected. The unusually large number of first-grade certificates has been a very encouraging feature of these examinations.

"Several of the school buildings in the county have been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and at Bernardsville, through the munificence of George I. Seney and other public-spirited gentlemen, the old Methodist church has been remodeled into a spacious and elegant edifice, handsomely furnished with modern desks. Beautiful for situation is the Bernardsville public school. Like the mountains round Jerusalem, the woody heights of fair Somerset encircle the spot made historic by the men of the Revolution."

*Sussex.*—"The school census shows a decrease from last year of one hundred and seventy-two, resulting in a corresponding decline in the enrollment and attendance. The average time that the schools were kept open is nine months and four days.

"Trustees have drawn upon the previous year's balances, leaving the amount in the hands of the township collectors about \$7,800. A large part of this sum has remained idle for several years, and it is desirable that some provision should be made for utilizing it in connection with the schools of those townships in which it has accumulated. As it has arisen largely from township appropriations, there would be objections to treating it as a county fund.

"We have long been laboring under the disadvantages arising from the want of a reliable record of boundaries and a map of school districts. The work of establishing and describing such boundaries was deferred with the hope of discontinuing a portion of the smaller districts before making a complete record and map. This hope was but partially realized, when, from the numerous conflicts of district clerks in taking the census, and under instructions of the State Superintendent, the necessity of their establishment became imperative. During the early part of the school year I devoted my time principally to *finding, reconciling* and establishing these boundaries.



Owing to this and other necessary school work the time for holding our teachers' institute was absorbed.

"I have completed a full year in school visitation. There was a falling off in the attendance, but good order, diligence and interest in the schools were apparent.

"Written examinations were held, in March last, in fifty schools. More than three hundred pupils were examined in reading, spelling, writing, geography, arithmetic and English grammar, sixty-five per cent. of whom passed with credit and were granted certificates of merit. Many of the papers sent in are models in penmanship and neatness, and the averages, obtained under a most severe and critical grading, reflect credit upon teachers and pupils. Much interest was manifested by patrons, teachers and pupils in the work, and should the same enthusiasm continue, these annual examinations will prove to be a most valuable adjunct of our school work.

"A suitable new school-house has been built in District No. 111. Others have undergone needed repairs. One district has been taken up during the year.

"The action of our last Legislature will place our schools on more secure footing in the way of finances. Many of our small districts have struggled hard to maintain school for six months in the year by cutting down teachers' wages, by boarding the teacher, by district tax and by subscription. Such schools will find relief in the new apportionment act, giving them two hundred dollars. All other districts will be greatly benefited. But, notwithstanding the increase of our school money, and the liberality of the State Board of Education in giving us a portion of the reserve fund, our larger districts will still find it difficult to maintain their schools without excessive district tax unless a portion of the small schools are taken up. In a previous report I spoke of the hindrances to proper educational advancement in these small schools. The funds of the county are absorbed by them without yielding adequate returns. They not only fail to furnish proper educational advantages to the children residing within them, but embarrass the larger districts by depriving them of the means of support. We shall be obliged to ask the State Board of Education to confirm our action during the coming year in discontinuing a portion of these small schools.

"At the annual meeting of the Sussex County Bible Society, held in June, 1879, it was ordered that the society present to each school district in the county a copy of the Bible, with the request that a portion be read daily in the presence of the school. The committee appointed to carry out the wishes of the society performed their work most efficiently by having prepared and delivering to each school a large and handsomely bound copy of the Word of God, appropriately inscribed with the name of the donors and the number of the district.

"We hereby tender our grateful acknowledgments to the society for their kindly recognition of the interests of our public schools."



*Union.*—"The general sentiment of the people is decidedly in favor of free public schools, and is in many respects active in its operations, as good though limited school accommodations, fair salaries, able teachers, and intelligent trustees bear witness. In addition to the funds provided by the State, all the districts save two raised special taxes for the support of schools. In several instances funds have been provided for the purpose of furnishing text-books and school supplies free of cost to those who use them. This is found to be not only helpful and convenient to all concerned, but also economical. Soon we expect there will not be a school in the county where children will be required to provide themselves with books.

"The condition of school accommodations is not up to the standard one could desire. Only three districts in the county provide seats sufficient for all the children enumerated in the census. Other districts furnish accommodations as follows: one 97 per cent., one 96 per cent., one 90 per cent., one 85 per cent., one 80 per cent., one 72 per cent., two 70 per cent., one 64 per cent., one 63 per cent., one 54 per cent., four 50 per cent., one 47 per cent., one 42 per cent., and one only 32 per cent. The city of Elizabeth affords seats in her public schools for barely 30 per cent. of her children; Rahway for about 80 per cent., and Plainfield for 48 per cent. In the county there are 15,710 children of school age, and only 7,226 seats. In other words, about 54 per cent. of the children in the county cannot be seated in our public schools. We will look at the matter further: There were during the year enrolled in all our public schools 7,784 children, or 558 more than the entire seating capacity provided. In view of these facts, one is led to inquire, how can a compulsory law be enforced under such conditions? In reference to the character of our limited accommodations, it affords me pleasure to say they are good, with two exceptions—Districts Nos. 16 and 17. In the former, it is gratifying to know that funds for building have for some time been provided, but the difficulty in securing a suitable site has delayed the erection of the school-house. This obstacle has been recently removed and the work will now go on. The scarcity of maps, charts, globes and other needed school appliances is deeply felt by teachers and superintendent. It is expected that this evil will be remedied as soon as possible. Trustees will provide them as soon as the people grant the means. In four schools where only one teacher is employed the attendance is entirely too large. Additional help should be secured at once. Improvements have been made during the year. The trustees of School No. 19 have furnished two additional rooms and employed two more teachers. The grade of the school has been raised, a thorough course of study adopted, and much else done to advance the standard of education there. Great credit is due the principal, the trustees and the people at Summit for the good work done. At North Roselle, No. 25, a

fourth room has been furnished and another teacher provided. The trustees, with their accustomed zeal and liberality, are doing much to enhance the efficiency of their school. It is pleasing to note that much has been done in the line of repairing out-buildings, beautifying and rendering school-grounds more attractive, painting school-houses, kalsomining the walls within neutral tints, and in many particulars rendering the rooms pleasing to the eye. The spacious school premises at No. 20, East Summit, have been surrounded by a neat and substantial fence. In a few instances only has any neglect been apparent.

"The work prepared and executed by the superintendent has been largely in excess of previous years. Schools have been visited systematically, the proficiency of pupils ascertained, and a careful record of the same kept, as required by law. Critical examination of the condition of school-houses, school-grounds and out-houses has been made, and a full record of such inspection preserved. Examinations of teachers have been regularly held according to law, at which ninety-six candidates were examined. Sixty-seven certificates in all were issued: thirteen first-grade, twenty-four second-grade, and thirty third-grade. Twenty-nine candidates were refused certificates as they failed to reach the required standard. Four candidates were examined for State scholarships at the Agricultural College, were admitted, and are now pursuing their studies successfully. To mention in detail items in every department of the work, would not be expedient; but one phase demands special attention. Early in the year a course of study was drafted and forwarded to the teachers, as an outline of what the schools would be expected to accomplish. This course of study provides for three distinct grades or departments: the third, or primary; the second, or grammar; and the first, or high school; and in this respect places all the schools upon the same footing, giving all an equal chance. The third grade embraces and requires elementary instruction in reading, spelling, writing, drawing, geography, arithmetic and language lessons. The second grade requires tolerable proficiency in all the studies of the third grade, together with English grammar, history of the United States and oral instruction in natural history, physiology and hygiene. The first grade comprises sixteen branches, including algebra, geometry, botany, astronomy, physics, science of government and such other branches as are usually required in a high school course. A list of printed questions was sent to each teacher on the 9th of May, and a written examination held in all the schools on the same days, subjects being assigned for each day. The examination was completed on the morning of the 18th, and the papers forwarded to the county superintendent. All those papers were critically examined and marked according to their merits, so that the average of each pupil was correctly ascertained. This was a task of no ordinary magnitude; but it has been found to be labor well bestowed; results more than compensate. It is due

here that the superintendent should say that his labors were much lightened by the forethought, consideration and assistance of three gentlemen, teachers in the county. Their kindness will long be remembered. Only three schools failed to write the examination; two were closed on account of contagious diseases; one was excused for good cause. At the close of the schools, in June, 108 certificates of merit, third grade; 54 certificates of merit, second grade; and 1 diploma, were awarded to pupils."

*Warren.*—"We anticipate a decided improvement in the condition of the schools next year, for all the districts except nine will then, under the new school law, receive \$350 and upwards of the State school money—a sum sufficient to employ a competent teacher nine months in a year, in addition to the \$20 allowed for incidental expenses. In the nine districts receiving \$200 each from State money, some difficulty will be experienced in keeping the schools open nine months; but in most of these districts I think the people will endeavor, either by district tax or private contribution, to raise the balance necessary for that purpose.

"Some improvements have been made in the school buildings during the year. In District No. 65, in Hope township, in the place of an old, dilapidated structure, they now have a new and comfortable building, well adapted to the demands of the district, and furnished with modern desks.

"We have some school-houses that are ornaments to the county, and speak well for the districts in which they are placed. In Phillipsburg, Washington and Hackettstown there are buildings that will rank well with the best in the State. In the smaller districts, most of the school-houses are in good condition, but there are quite a number that should be repaired, and a few that are altogether unfit for use. We hope that, before another annual report is submitted to the Board of Education, the buildings will all be put in proper order; those unfit for school purposes removed and suitable ones erected in their places, equipped with all the modern improvements.

"If time will permit during the present school year, I purpose to make, not only a record of the district lines, but also prepare for our office a large map, with the boundaries definitely marked out, a copy of which, when prepared, I will forward to you.

"A uniform series of text-books is very much needed in our county, no list having been adopted in a number of years. There should be carefully prepared a systematic course of instruction, which every teacher in the county, who has not already adopted such a course, should be required to follow. We hope by another year to be able to report the introduction of such a plan in all of our schools.

"The regular quarterly examinations for teachers were held during the year, and, of the two hundred and thirty applicants for certificates, one hundred and forty-four were successful, and eighty-six rejected.

"There were eight males and one female to whom first-grade certificates were granted; six of the second grade to males, and nineteen to females; fifty-six third-grade to males, and fifty-four to females.

"There were thirty-seven and nine twenty-thirds per cent. of the applicants rejected.

"We have not given any private examinations, believing that the teachers should all be required to enter the profession in the legally prescribed way.

Total amount of State school moneys for the county for the year commencing September 1st, 1881.....	\$48,476 83
Amount from State school tax.....	\$45,338 50
Apportionment from \$100,000 State appropriation.....	\$3,138 33
Amount apportioned to each child from the \$100,000 State appropriation.....	.302402
New rate per child in districts receiving more than \$350.....	\$3.715504
Number of children in county according to school census of 1880.....	10,388
Number of children in districts receiving more than \$350.....	6,565
Number of children in \$350 districts.....	3,513
Number of children in \$200 districts..	310
Number of districts in county .....	88
Number of districts entitled to \$350 each.....	58
Number of districts entitled to more than \$350 each...	21
Number of districts entitled to \$200 each .....	9





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# STATISTICAL TABLES

ACCOMPANYING THE

# STATE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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TABLE I.

*Statistical Report, by Counties, for the State of New*

COUNTIES.	FINANCIAL STATEMENT.							
	Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, including State School tax and \$100,000.	Amount of apportionment from township tax.	Amount of apportionment from surplus revenue.	Amount of district school tax voted for payment of teachers' salaries.	Amount of district school tax voted to be used for building, repairing, hiring, remodeling or furnishing public school-houses.	Total amount of district school tax ordered to be raised.	Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes.	Balance in the hands of the collectors, exclusive of money for building and repairing purposes.
Atlantic.....	\$21,258 14	\$5,484 00		\$7,365 55	\$10,792 66	\$18,158 21	\$44,900 35	\$1,665 71
Bergen.....	43,465 56		\$1,795 08	21,120 00	19,134 00	40,254 00	85,514 64	11,641 70
Burlington.....	67,195 91		4,363 92	5,867 94	12,295 91	18,163 85	89,723 68	8,572 60
Camden.....	64,110 63		1,641 33	21,225 80	42,901 20	64,127 00	129,878 96	1,581 13
Cape May.....	10,726 91	3,369 00	520 22	1,280 00	873 00	2,153 00	16,769 13	1,850 83
Cumberland.....	41,722 68		1,766 13	15,328 22	18,713 13	34,041 35	77,530 16	3,605 46
Essex.....	260,087 78	8,472 00		56,689 54	91,452 86	148,142 40	416,702 18	18,022 52
Gloucester.....	34,184 67		1,811 50	5,265 00	16,766 78	22,031 78	58,027 95	5,512 43
Hudson.....	249,172 65			25,905 76	71,439 24	97,345 00	346,517 65	7,458 44
Hunterdon.....	52,674 11		3,297 43	2,454 00	4,994 94	7,448 94	63,420 48	5,503 75
Mercer.....	74,497 96		975 11	12,723 10	25,511 90	38,245 00	113,718 07	4,760 69
Middlesex.....	*61,068 23			9,730 73	14,925 14	24,655 89	85,724 12	8,824 72
Monmouth.....	70,675 88		2,918 14	1,394 75	7,825 98	9,220 73	82,814 75	13,411 32
Morris.....	57,771 40		3,597 04	8,273 30	14,211 10	22,484 40	83,852 84	8,019 66
Ocean.....	15,345 02		904 10	1,437 12	1,390 88	2,828 00	22,077 12	8,960 01
Passaic.....	75,534 58			26,991 71	19,149 81	46,141 52	121,676 10	3,609 48
Salem.....	33,295 07		1,200 00	5,630 00	470 00	6,100 00	40,595 07	9,287 27
Somerset.....	40,722 14		2,869 09	2,551 40	4,243 85	6,795 25	50,386 48	2,719 97
Sussex.....	33,779 78	6,350 00	2,321 24	4,165 00	2,441 00	6,606 00	49,057 12	7,805 52
Union.....	64,274 07			30,102 46	26,430 70	56,533 16	120,807 23	4,934 22
Warren.....	48,476 83	654 00		10,269 01	5,125 00	15,394 01	64,524 84	4,489 39
Total.....	\$1,423,040 00	\$24,329 00	\$29,980 43	\$275,770 41	\$411,099 08	\$666,869 49	\$2,164,218 92	\$137,236 82

\* Including \$300 re-apportioned from last year's appropriation.

TABLE I.—Continued.

*Jersey, for the School Year ending August 31st, 1881.*

Present value of school property.	Whole number of children between 5 and 18 years of age.	Average number of months the schools have been kept open.	ATTENDANCE.										Estimated number of children attending private schools.	Estimated number of children who have attended no school during the year.	Number of children the school-houses will seat comfortably.	Number of male teachers employed.	Number of female teachers employed.	Average salary per month paid to male teachers.	Average salary per month paid to female teachers.
			Number of children between 5 and 18 years of age enrolled in the school registers during the year.	Number who have attended 10 months or more during year.	Number who have attended 8 months but less than 10.	Number who have attended 6 months but less than 8.	Number who have attended 4 months but less than 6.	Number who have attended less than 6 months.	Average number who have attended school during the time it has been kept open.										
\$99,500	5,329	8.7	3,891	.....	605	930	872	1,484	2,123	54	1,385	4,838	32	45	\$48 15	\$33 57			
253,500	10,638	10.2	6,423	351	1,479	1,178	1,103	2,312	3,437	1,640	2,575	7,278	49	60	62 04	33 57			
221,250	15,253	9.6	10,223	135	1,314	1,949	2,083	4,742	4,806	1,955	3,226	10,349	51	129	40 00	31 79			
562,460	18,673	9.5	11,664	253	2,807	2,053	2,108	4,443	5,903	1,982	4,860	10,239	20	174	63 62	35 25			
48,700	2,523	8.4	2,190	.....	212	673	578	727	1,249	4	329	2,532	22	19	48 96	23 97			
203,735	10,900	9.1	8,565	124	1,504	2,092	2,020	2,825	4,430	397	1,724	7,888	47	107	49 08	33 06			
1,297,700	56,499	10.3	26,417	2,253	9,885	4,069	3,149	7,061	17,179	8,778	21,304	23,651	55	379	118 00	49 02			
118,480	7,264	9.7	5,663	84	716	1,189	1,352	2,322	2,698	234	1,297	6,129	38	67	48 58	31 49			
1,049,649	62,035	10.4	31,943	6,855	7,248	4,709	4,567	8,564	18,916	13,460	16,632	23,278	46	457	102 55	34 24			
147,000	10,375	9.5	8,399	119	1,237	1,637	1,565	3,728	3,818	430	1,394	8,396	66	88	39 63	26 95			
223,950	15,519	10.	8,474	1,059	1,650	1,380	1,564	2,821	4,5-6	3,610	3,092	6,971	22	129	55 89	33 04			
327,350	15,928	9.6	8,911	895	1,926	1,587	1,514	2,989	4,769	1,726	5,174	8,553	21	130	63 15	33 53			
289,550	18,093	9.4	11,907	71	1,643	2,532	2,757	4,904	5,635	897	5,289	12,968	82	103	44 34	30 41			
220,600	14,120	9.4	10,237	186	1,657	2,063	1,859	4,472	5,077	1,147	2,692	9,199	62	165	47 98	30 37			
45,025	4,464	8.9	3,339	2	275	614	823	1,622	1,399	76	1,079	3,400	36	28	39 93	29 23			
346,100	20,420	10.	13,019	2,107	2,217	1,517	1,547	5,631	6,987	2,054	5,347	8,956	40	128	64 37	44 00			
97,175	6,891	9.4	5,583	21	861	1,072	1,119	2,510	2,739	278	838	5,333	36	72	33 73	28 34			
87,500	7,861	9.8	5,176	174	710	967	1,099	2,226	2,433	666	1,944	5,109	35	67	41 44	28 58			
122,275	6,774	9.2	5,534	58	859	1,024	1,032	2,561	2,676	109	972	5,977	75	80	32 94	24 95			
306,000	15,710	10.2	7,784	601	2,495	1,515	1,035	2,138	4,793	3,598	4,328	7,226	23	116	83 00	39 00			
206,198	10,362	9.4	8,200	212	1,715	1,741	1,499	3,030	4,349	531	1,631	8,926	63	77	40 04	25 81			
\$6,275,067	335,631	9.5	203,542	15,560	43,041	36,491	35,338	73,112	110,052	43,656	57,112	187,136	926	2,560	\$51 07	\$32 68			



TABLE II.

*Statistical Report, by Cities, for the State of New*

CITIES.	FINANCIAL STATEMENT.						Present value of school property.	Whole number of children between 5 and 15 years of age.
	Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, including State school tax and \$100,000.	Amount of apportionment from surplus revenue.	Amount of city school tax voted for payment of teachers' salaries.	Amount of city school tax voted to be used for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing public school-houses.	Total amount of city school tax ordered to be raised.	Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes.		
Atlantic City.....	\$4,054 13		\$6,000 00	\$5,800 00	\$11,800 00	\$15,854 13	\$28,000	1,360
Bridgeton .....	7,779 79	\$370 13	4,410 69	3,195 00	7,605 69	15,755 61	35,000	2,292
Camden .....	40,519 19	1,089 19	17,540 80	36,459 20	54,000 00	95,608 38	466,160	12,637
Elizabeth .....	33,743 77			9,395 70	9,395 70	43,139 47	80,000	8,625
Gloucester City...	5,281 25	141 96		2,484 00	2,484 00	7,907 21	25,000	1,659
Hoboken .....	39,894 24		20,905 76	14,891 24	35,800 00	75,694 24	132,500	9,996
Jersey City.....	166,314 06			35,245 00	35,245 00	201,559 06	657,150	41,110
Millville .....	8,184 30	389 37	5,340 93	5,409 07	10,750 00	19,323 67	40,000	2,396
Morristown .....	5,254 20	327 14	4,473 30	1,826 70	6,300 00	11,881 34	45,000	1,523
Newark .....	194,088 79		18,372 52	59,382 45	77,754 77	271,843 56	910,000	41,861
New Brunswick.	21,669 30		3,776 56	10,149 14	13,925 70	35,595 00	150,000	6,305
Orange .....	17,550 62		6,425 37	3,574 63	10,000 00	27,550 62	100,000	4,015
Passaic City.....	6,620 98		3,628 09	7,257 93	10,886 02	17,507 00	45,000	2,000
Paterson .....	52,936 86		20,728 00	10,000 00	30,728 00	83,664 86	257,100	14,611
Perth Amboy.....	4,069 34		341 66	1,150 00	1,491 66	5,561 00	31,000	1,292
Phillipsburg.....	9,112 57		5,950 00	1,850 00	7,800 00	16,912 57	72,448	2,268
Plainfield.....	8,836 40		12,985 46	4,970 00	17,955 46	26,791 86	60,000	2,024
Rahway.....	6,971 96		5,000 00	4,000 00	9,000 00	15,971 96	50,000	1,737
Salem.....	5,282 19	323 48	5,000 00		5,000 00	10,605 67	29,500	1,254
Trenton .....	35,664 74		12,500 00	16,755 00	29,255 00	64,919 74	130,000	7,776
Total.....	\$673,828 68	\$2,641 27	\$153,378 94	\$233,798 06	\$387,177 00	\$1,063,646 95	\$3,343,858	166,741

TABLE II.—Continued.

*Jersey, for the School Year ending August 31st, 1881.*

Average number of months the schools have been kept open.	ATTENDANCE.						Average number who have attended the schools during the time they have been kept open.	Estimated number of children attending private schools.	Estimated number of children who have attended no school during the year.	Number of children the school-houses will seat comfortably.	Number of male teachers employed.	Number of female teachers employed.	Average salary per month paid to male teachers.	Average salary per month paid to female teachers.
	Number of children between 5 and 18 years of age enrolled in the school registers during the year.	Number who have attended 10 months or more during year.	Number who have attended 8 months but less than 10.	Number who have attended 6 months but less than 8.	Number who have attended 4 months but less than 6.	Number who have attended less than 4 months.								
9.7	1,062	.....	116	233	191	522	551	20	273	1,150	3	12	\$61 67	\$40 00
9.5	1,542	.....	402	417	263	455	923	170	556	1,424	4	24	76 00	34 00
10.5	1,935	218	2,371	1,314	1,276	2,756	4,196	1,587	3,115	6,491	7	117	107 50	34 16
10.5	3,311	396	1,123	563	365	854	2,093	2,439	2,875	2,565	3	48	140 00	49 00
10.5	784	27	135	181	142	299	377	200	675	650	1	10	100 00	41 00
10.1	5,235	561	1,397	1,103	742	1,432	3,190	1,496	3,265	4,016	5	92	127 20	47 40
10.1	21,373	5,913	4,524	2,576	3,064	5,296	12,843	9,737	10,000	14,370	17	310	124 76	29 34
10.	2,018	123	372	450	510	563	829	75	303	1,356	4	29	69 00	36 50
10.	515	99	339	124	73	180	619	325	333	800	2	15	123 75	46 80
10.4	13,511	1,866	7,057	2,550	2,004	5,004	12,145	6,000	17,350	15,250	25	254	150 75	51 00
10.2	2,453	747	731	257	238	485	1,732	1,000	2,487	2,370	4	44	127 50	40 20
10.	1,510	.....	636	220	242	412	1,001	1,000	1,505	1,277	2	31	130 00	45 00
10.	1,099	179	307	182	145	286	679	400	501	835	1	17	125 00	50 00
10.	9,575	1,883	1,568	917	939	4,268	5,273	1,500	3,536	5,639	9	104	112 00	42 00
10.	596	.....	124	111	80	281	273	275	421	580	1	7	75 00	35 00
10.	1,693	154	572	416	250	301	1,153	270	305	2,300	6	24	70 91	31 75
10.	1,263	79	553	201	137	293	833	305	456	975	2	22	150 00	54 00
10.	1,202	56	326	302	193	325	741	200	330	1,386	4	16	78 00	36 00
9.	905	.....	415	180	115	195	643	130	116	846	1	19	35 00	38 15
10.	3,520	836	804	476	589	765	2,335	2,600	1,634	2,718	3	63	106 67	47 30
10.	86,407	13,187	23,907	12,778	11,563	24,972	52,501	29,729	40,121	66,998	104	1,253	\$104 53	\$41 43

TABLE III.

*School Districts and School Census.*

COUNTIES.	Number of townships and cities.	Number of school districts.	Number of school visitations made by the county superintendents during the year.	Number of visits for each district.	Number of districts with less than 45 children.	Number having between 45 and 89 children.	Number having between 80 and 120 children.	Number having between 120 and 200 children.	Number having between 200 and 300 children.	Number having over 500 children.	Average number in the districts, excluding the cities.	Average number in the districts, including the cities.
Atlantic.....	10	46	167	3.7	12	17	8	5	3	1	88	116
Bergen.....	13	66	240	3.6	1	12	19	19	13	1	161	161
Burlington.....	27	110	375	3.4	7	44	32	15	7	5	139	139
Camden.....	10	42	158	3.9	3	18	9	4	6	2	109	444
Cape May.....	6	29	88	3.0	5	11	8	3	2	.....	87	87
Cumberland.....	11	59	171	3.0	6	30	8	8	4	3	109	114
Essex.....	13	38	394	10.9	.....	8	10	4	6	10	293	1,487
Gloucester.....	14	67	190	2.8	7	32	16	7	3	2	108	108
Hudson.....	11	16	202	14.6	.....	.....	1	2	6	7	780	3,877
Hunterdon.....	18	104	289	2.8	6	56	24	10	7	1	99	99
Mercer.....	10	55	108	2.0	1	27	18	3	3	3	143	282
Middlesex.....	13	74	189	2.6	1	43	12	6	8	4	115	215
Monmouth.....	16	116	255	2.2	.....	37	42	24	8	5	156	156
Morris.....	16	107	310	2.9	10	42	28	13	10	4	119	132
Ocean.....	11	48	180	3.7	3	26	10	5	4	.....	93	93
Passaic.....	8	37	70	1.9	.....	14	10	9	2	2	109	309
Salem.....	12	67	138	2.0	2	41	14	6	3	1	85	103
Somerset.....	9	71	178	2.5	2	42	17	7	.....	3	111	111
Sussex.....	15	106	266	2.5	43	49	6	4	3	1	64	64
Union.....	12	24	98	4.1	1	7	2	6	4	4	158	654
Warren.....	19	88	16	0.2	10	54	12	5	2	5	92	118
Total.....	264	1,370	4,082	3.7	120	610	306	165	104	65	153	422

TABLE IV.

*School Terms and District Tax.*

COUNTIES.	Length of Time the Schools Have Been Kept Open.			District School Tax.		
	Number of districts in which the schools have been kept open less than six months.	Number in which they have been kept open six months but less than nine.	Number in which they have been kept open nine months or more.	Number of districts that raised district tax to pay teachers salaries.	Number of districts that raised district tax to build or repair school-houses.	Number of districts that raised no district tax.
Atlantic.....	2	7	37	8	20	24
Bergen.....			66	37	45	18
Burlington.....	5	103	14	39	67	
Camden.....	1	33	18	14	16	
Cape May.....	2	19	5	3	21	
Cumberland.....	1	2	56	17	20	36
Essex.....			38	28	29	4
Gloucester.....	6	61	23	32	28	
Hudson.....			16	8	12	2
Hunterdon.....	1	103	8	21	80	
Mercer.....	2	53	4	16	39	
Middlesex.....	3	71	12	17	52	
Monmouth.....	1	4	111	11	18	94
Morris.....	2	5	100	13	21	79
Ocean.....	1	11	36	6	8	38
Passaic.....			37	12	10	21
Salem.....	2	65	5	3	61	
Somerset.....	2	69	8	15	51	
Sussex.....	4	16	86	10	6	93
Union.....			24	19	17	4
Warren.....	2	3	83	15	15	65
Total.....	16	89	1,274	231	381	893



TABLE V.

*Financial Report*

CITIES.	CURRENT EXPENSES.					
	Amount expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount expended for superintendents' salaries.	Amount expended for janitors' salaries.	Amount expended for clerks' and treasurers' fees.	Amount expended for fuel and light.	Total current expenses.
Atlantic City.....	\$6,000 00	\$135 50	\$550 00	.....	\$325 00	\$7,010 50
Bridgeton.....	10,245 00	100 00	459 00	\$3 50	626 61	11,439 11
Camden.....	56,765 00	900 00	6,850 00	1,800 00	2,567 89	68,882 89
Elizabeth.....	26,599 87	327 50	2,250 00	300 00	1,876 22	31,353 59
Gloucester City.....	5,100 00	.....	420 00	25 00	263 04	5,808 04
Hoboken.....	55,760 00	100 00	3,880 00	500 00	1,801 15	62,041 15
Jersey City.....	143,547 68	2,100 00	12,000 00	1,700 00	6,657 95	166,005 63
Millville.....	12,884 00	450 00	650 00	.....	986 63	14,970 63
Morristown.....	9,125 00	.....	584 37	150 00	357 80	10,517 17
Newark.....	158,657 35	2,250 00	10,338 96	1,250 00	10,886 17	183,382 48
New Brunswick.....	20,286 31	2,500 00	1,700 00	200 00	745 18	25,431 49
Orange.....	19,017 99	500 00	1,171 38	318 75	1,050 14	22,058 26
Passaic.....	9,218 70	.....	920 00	200 00	692 79	11,031 49
Paterson.....	54,999 67	2,000 00	6,098 79	1,000 00	2,564 78	65,663 24
Perth Amboy.....	3,960 72	125 00	400 00	100 00	75 97	4,661 69
Phillipsburg.....	11,725 00	1,380 00	510 00	80 00	345 74	14,040 74
Plainfield.....	14,955 50	.....	1,214 34	150 00	505 10	16,821 94
Rahway.....	10,750 00	300 00	723 00	150 00	500 00	12,423 00
Salem.....	6,780 00	125 40	380 50	.....	337 09	7,631 99
Trenton.....	34,576 87	500 00	2,061 50	200 00	1,180 04	38,518 41
Total.....	\$671,554 66	\$13,793 40	\$53,170 84	\$8,132 25	\$34,345 29	\$780,996 44

TABLE V.—Continued.

*for Cities.*

PERMANENT EXPENSES.								
Amount expended for buildings.	Amount expended for repairs.	Amount expended for furniture.	Amount expended for apparatus.	Amount expended for books and stationery.	Amount expended for printing and advertising.	Amount expended for taking school census.	Total permanent expenses.	Total amount expended for all school purposes.
\$1,950 00	\$243 00	\$564 59	\$12 00	\$214 65	\$25 80	\$14 00	\$3,024 04	\$10,034 54
.....	334 33	424 28	.....	855 80	.....	69 62	1,634 03	13,123 19
6,241 04	5,804 20	1,203 70	.....	5,435 80	.....	355 33	19,606 69	88,489 53
.....	1,653 74	823 06	.....	1,606 04	.....	231 30	4,437 64	35,841 23
.....	276 01	.....	.....	609 33	.....	66 36	969 65	6,777 69
1,000 00	5,324 64	107 25	.....	3,770 22	.....	499 80	11,175 31	73,216 46
903 00	9,436 02	.....	.....	6,375 69	1,159 76	1,000 00	18,879 47	184,885 10
2,740 87	1,086 74	155 00	.....	929 17	.....	99 60	5,082 83	20,033 51
.....	406 02	.....	.....	360 29	.....	70 85	908 54	11,425 71
6,534 60	9,365 90	3,291 97	.....	8,287 59	1,495 33	2,096 75	31,072 14	214,454 62
6,310 00	367 05	41 75	.....	339 76	.....	184 35	7,317 36	32,743 85
16,243 07	901 19	243 50	.....	170 69	.....	113 76	17,746 56	39,804 82
4,260 00	371 13	110 25	16 00	566 76	.....	95 50	5,445 14	16,476 63
7,790 93	3,135 03	393 03	.....	3,517 36	1,149 45	683 60	17,019 45	83,682 69
675 00	225 64	.....	.....	227 47	.....	57 70	1,209 56	5,871 25
700 00	150 36	.....	32 50	49 41	.....	63 04	1,030 31	15,071 05
4,470 00	429 73	75 00	269 60	434 34	.....	80 72	5,949 93	22,774 87
.....	665 00	.....	.....	1,110 81	.....	86 75	1,862 56	14,235 56
.....	253 57	.....	.....	276 39	.....	37 62	620 55	8,252 54
.....	1,157 60	312 80	4 43	815 66	237 70	213 40	2,746 59	41,565 00
\$59,823 51	\$41,637 00	\$7,756 23	\$134 53	\$36,303 43	\$5,753 65	\$6,130 10	\$157,838 45	\$938,834 80

TABLE VI.

*Apportionment of the State School Moneys for the School Year  
Commencing September 1st, 1881.*

Amount of State school tax.....	\$1,322,740 00
Amount of State appropriation.....	100,000 00
Number of children in the State, according to school census of 1880.....	330,685
Amount apportioned to each child from \$100,000 appropriation.....	.302402

COUNTIES.	Number of children, according to school census of 1880.	Apportionment from State appropriation of \$100,000.	Amount reserved by the counties, being 90 per cent. of the school tax raised.	Amount apportioned to the counties out of the reserve fund by the State Board of Education.	Total amount received from the State school tax.	Total amount received, including the apportionment from the \$100,000.
Atlantic.....	5,214	\$1,576 72	\$10,423 28	\$9,258 14	\$19,681 42	\$21,258 14
Bergen.....	10,519	3,180 97	36,256 13	4,028 46	40,284 59	43,465 56
Burlington.....	15,597	4,716 57	55,574 29	3,905 05	62,479 34	67,195 91
Camden.....	17,851	5,398 18	41,111 20	14,601 25	58,712 45	64,110 63
Cape May.....	2,570	777 17	7,942 27	2,007 47	9,949 74	10,726 91
Cumberland.....	11,013	3,330 35	27,713 10	10,679 23	38,392 33	41,722 68
Essex.....	56,090	16,961 78	213,128 00	.....	243,126 00	260,087 78
Gloucester.....	7,333	2,217 52	30,506 83	1,360 32	31,967 15	34,184 67
Hudson.....	61,765	18,677 91	207,445 27	23,049 47	230,494 74	249,172 65
Hunterdon.....	10,285	3,110 21	48,078 00	1,485 90	49,563 90	52,674 11
Mercer.....	14,884	4,500 96	68,475 33	1,521 67	69,997 00	74,497 96
Middlesex.....	15,660	4,735 63	41,699 34	14,333 26	56,032 60	60,768 23
Monmouth.....	17,682	5,347 08	55,795 92	.....	65,328 80	70,675 88
Morris.....	13,924	4,210 65	48,201 67	5,536 08	53,660 75	57,771 40
Ocean.....	4,487	1,356 88	6,936 83	10,001 31	16,983 14	18,345 02
Passaic.....	19,070	5,766 82	62,790 98	6,976 78	69,767 76	75,534 58
Salem.....	6,964	2,105 93	30,482 33	706 81	31,189 14	33,295 07
Somerset.....	7,904	2,390 19	37,495 64	833 31	38,331 95	40,722 14
Sussex.....	6,946	2,100 49	24,416 36	7,262 93	31,679 29	33,779 78
Union.....	14,549	4,399 66	53,886 97	5,987 44	59,874 41	64,274 07
Warren.....	10,378	3,138 33	42,952 26	2,386 24	45,338 50	48,476 83
Total.....	330,685	\$100,000 00	\$1,190,466 00	\$132,274 00	\$1,322,740 00	\$1,422,740 00

TABLE VII.

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.	SALARY.
Atlantic.....	S. R. MORSE .....	Atlantic City.....	\$500 00
Bergen.....	JOHN A. DEMAREST.....	River Edge.. .....	839 90
Burlington.....	EDGAR HAAS .....	Bordentown .....	1,200 00
Camden.....	F. R. BRACE.....	Blackwood .....	776 50
Cape May.....	MAURICE BEESLEY.....	Dennisville.....	500 00
Cumberland .....	WILLIAM O. GARRISON.....	Bridgeton .....	577 70
Essex .....	CHARLES M. DAVIS.....	Bloomfield .....	779 80
Gloucester .....	WILLIAM MILLIGAN.....	Woodbury.....	734 70
Hudson.....	WILLIAM L. DICKINSON.....	Jersey City.....	1,200 00
Hunterdon.....	R. S. SWACKHAMER.....	White House.....	1,083 70
Mercer.....	WILLIAM J. GIBBY.....	Princeton .....	682 00
Middlesex.....	RALPH WILLIS.....	New Brunswick.....	840 70
Monmouth.....	SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.....	Freehold.....	1,200 00
Morris.....	LEWIS W. THURBER.....	Dover .....	1,200 00
Ocean.....	EDWARD M. LONAN.....	Forked River.....	500 00
Passaic.....	J. C. CRUIKSHANK.....	Little Falls.....	500 00
Salem.....	R. HENRY HOLME.....	Salem .....	640 00
Somerset.....	JOHN S. HAYNES .....	Raritan .....	691 90
Sussex.....	LUTHER HILL.....	Andover .....	783 60
Union.....	N. W. PEASE.....	Elizabeth .....	500 00
Warren .....	ROBERT S. PRICE.....	Hackettstown.. .....	1,036 80



TABLE VIII.

## CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

CITIES.	NAMES.
Atlantic City.....	O. H. CROSBY.....
Bridgeton.....	J. MOORE.....
Camden.....	HENRY L. BONSALE.....
Elizabeth.....	J. AUGUSTUS DIX.....
Gloucester City.....	WILLIAM MACFARLAND.....
Hoboken.....	DAVID N. RUE.....
Jersey City.....	WILLIAM L. DICKINSON.....
Millville.....	J. W. NEWLIN.....
Morristown.....	W. L. R. HAVEN.....
Newark.....	WILLIAM N. BARRINGER.....
New Brunswick.....	HENRY B. PIERCE.....
Orange.....	W. W. CUTTS.....
Paterson.....	ESMOND V. DEGRAFF.....
Perth Amboy.....	DAVID STEVENSON.....
Phillipsburg.....	J. H. BRENSINGER.....
Plainfield.....	C. H. STILLMAN.....
Rahway.....	G. B. LINDSAY.....
Salem.....	G. W. TIMLOW.....
Trenton.....	CORNELIUS SHEPHERD.....

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