

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Education

AND OF THE

Commissioner of Education

of New Jersey

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

For the Year Ending June 30

1926

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Members of the State Board of Education

1925-1926

ROBERT LYNN COX, *President*, Montclair
D. STEWART CRAVEN, *Vice-President*, Salem
MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL, Mendham
CHARLES H. ELLIOTT, New Brunswick
GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER, Little Falls
MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING, Haddonfield
OSCAR W. JEFFERY, Englewood
MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH, Trenton
WILLIAM H. MORROW,* Belvidere
JOHN P. MURRAY, Jersey City
Secretary, JOHN H. LOGAN, *Commissioner of Education*.

* Died July 14, 1926.

1926-1927

ROBERT LYNN COX, *President*, Montclair
D. STEWART CRAVEN, *Vice-President*, Salem
MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL, Mendham
CHARLES H. ELLIOTT, New Brunswick
GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER, Little Falls
MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING, Haddonfield
OSCAR W. JEFFERY, Englewood
MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH, Trenton
JOHN P. MURRAY, Jersey City
One vacancy.
Secretary, JOHN H. LOGAN, *Commissioner of Education*.

MEETINGS: First Saturday of each month at 11:30 A. M., at State House, Trenton.

Committees of the State Board of Education

1925-1926

Advisory

JOHN P. MURRAY, *Chairman*

OSCAR W. JEFFERY

MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL

Law Appeals and Legislation

OSCAR W. JEFFERY, *Chairman*

JOHN P. MURRAY

WILLIAM H. MORROW

Finance and Administration

MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING, *Chairman*

GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER

CHARLES H. ELLIOTT

Housing and Health

MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH, *Chairman*

CHARLES H. ELLIOTT

GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER

Rural Schools

CHARLES H. ELLIOTT, *Chairman*

MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL

OSCAR W. JEFFERY

Teacher Training and Normal Schools

MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL, *Chairman*

MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH

D. STEWART CRAVEN

Vocational, to include Continuation Schools, Manual Training and Rehabilitation Work

WILLIAM H. MORROW, *Chairman*

D. STEWART CRAVEN

MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING

School for the Deaf

GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER, *Chairman*

MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH

JOHN P. MURRAY

Manual Training and Industrial School

D. STEWART CRAVEN, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. MORROW

MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING

Advisory

JOHN P. MURRAY, *Chairman*

OSCAR W. JEFFERY, *Chairman*

JOHN P. MURRAY

MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING, *Chairman*

GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER

MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH, *Chairman*

CHARLES H. ELLIOTT, *Chairman*

MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL

MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL, *Chairman*

MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH

CHARLES H. ELLIOTT, *Chairman*

MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING

GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER, *Chairman*

MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH

11. STEWART CRAVEN, *Chairman*

SUPERINTENDENTS

1925-1926

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

<i>Atlantic</i>	HENRY M. CRESSMAN	Egg Harbor City (Residence)
<i>Bergen</i>	B. C. WOOSTER	Hackensack (Court House)
<i>Burlington</i>	LOUIS J. KASER	Mt. Holly
<i>Camden</i>	CHARLES S. ALBERTSON	Camden (Court House)
<i>Cape May</i>	EDWIN R. BRUNYATE	Cape May Court House
<i>Cumberland</i>	J. J. UNGER	Bridgeton (Court House)
<i>Essex</i>	OLIVER J. MORELOCK	Newark (969 Broad St.)
<i>Gloucester</i>	DANIEL T. STEELMAN	Woodbury (Court House)
<i>Hudson</i>	AUSTIN H. UPDYKE	Jersey City (Court House)
<i>Hunterdon</i>	JASON S. HOFFMAN	Flemington (Bloom Bldg.)
<i>Mercer</i>	JOSEPH M. ARNOLD	Trenton (Court House)
<i>Middlesex</i>	M. L. LOWERY	New Brunswick (Co. Office Bldg.)
<i>Monmouth</i>	WILLIAM M. SMITH	Freehold (Court House)
<i>Morris</i>	I. HOWARD HULSART	Morristown (Court House)
<i>Ocean</i>	CHARLES A. MORRIS	Toms River (Court House)
<i>Passaic</i>	EDWARD W. GARRISON	Paterson (Court House)
<i>Salem</i>	H. C. DIXON	Salem (Court House)
<i>Somerset</i>	D. DEYO	Somerville (Court House)
<i>Sussex</i>	RALPH DECKER	Newton (Court House)
<i>Union</i>	A. L. JOHNSON	Elizabeth (Court House)
<i>Warren</i>	ROBERT G. SANFORD	Belvidere (Court House)

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS

<i>Asbury Park</i>	AMOS E. KRAYBILL	<i>Millville</i>	HARVEY A. SMITH
<i>Atlantic City</i>	CHARLES B. BOYER	<i>Montclair</i>	FRANK G. PICKELL
<i>Bayonne</i>	PRESTON H. SMITH	<i>New Brunswick</i>	FRED. J. SICKLES
<i>Bloomfield (Town)</i>	GEORGE MORRIS	<i>Newark</i>	DAVID B. CORSON
<i>Bordentown</i>	ROBT. M. OBERHOLSER	<i>North Bergen (Twp.)</i>	M. F. HUSTED
<i>Bridgeton</i>	C. C. HITCHCOCK	<i>Ocean City</i>	JAMES M. STEVENS
<i>Camden</i>	JAMES E. BRYAN	<i>Orange</i>	W. B. PATRICK
<i>Cape May City</i>	LESTER A. RODES	<i>Passaic</i>	FRED S. SHEPHERD
<i>Clifton</i>	GEORGE J. SMITH	<i>Paterson</i>	JOHN R. WILSON
<i>East Orange</i>	CLIFFORD J. SCOTT	<i>Perth Amboy</i>	SAMUEL E. SHULL
<i>Elizabeth</i>	IRA T. CHAPMAN	<i>Phillipsburg (Town)</i>	GEO. A. KIPP
<i>Englewood</i>	WINTON J. WHITE	<i>Plainfield</i>	HENRY M. MAXSON
<i>Gloucester City</i>	A. M. BEAN	<i>Pleasantville</i>	WM. C. SULLIVAN
<i>Hoboken</i>	DANIEL S. KEALEY	<i>Rahway</i>	WILLIAM F. LITTLE
<i>Irvington (Town)</i>	R. L. SAUNDERS	<i>Salem</i>	A. J. DOHNER
<i>Jersey City</i>	JAMES A. NUGENT	<i>South Amboy</i>	OSCAR O. BARR
<i>Kearny (Town)</i>	HERMAN DRESSEL	<i>Summit</i>	JOHN B. DOUGALL
<i>Lambertville</i>	JOHN H. HERRING	<i>Trenton</i>	WILLIAM J. BICKETT
<i>Long Branch</i>	C. T. STONE	<i>Union City</i>	A. O. SMITH

HELPING TEACHERS FOR 1925-1926

Atlantic County.

CORA SCHAIBLE, Pleasantville.

MRS. MANETTE MYERS LAWSON,

Whitehouse Station, R. D.

Bergen County.

AGNES E. BROWN, Ridgewood.

MRS. ETHEL H. CARROLL, JR., Tenafly.

NORA C. LEITER, Hackensack.

MELVIA WORMUTH, Bogota.

Mercer County.

DOROTHY B. SMITH, Trenton.

Monmouth County.

KATHRYN M. PARKER, Freehold.

MRS. IDA J. VOCKE, Freneau.

CHARLOTTE E. WILSON, Port Monmouth.

Burlington County.

HULDA HEWITT, Mount Holly.

CAROLINE B. LECONEY, Moorestown.

MILDRED R. PURNELL, Mount Holly.

ALMA E. PRENTICE, Burlington.

Morris County.

ETTA DONAHAY, Morristown.

EVELYN G. GARABRANT, Succasunna.

Camden County.

MRS. HELEN A. AMEISEN, Collings-Ocean County.

wood.

OLIVIA F. RICHMAN, Collingswood.

MRS. SARA B. HERNBERG, Barnegat.

HARRIET SIMPSON, Toms River.

Cape May County.

ROXANA S. GANDY, Dennisville.

Passaic County.

CLARE BARTLETT, Paterson.

Cumberland County.

NELLA H. COLE, Bridgeton.

JEAN F. MACKAY, Vineland.

Salem County.

MAE STILLWELL, Salem.

Essex County.

MARGARET MILMINE, Orange.

LILLA E. PAYNE, Montclair.

Somerset County.

GEORGIENE DISMANT, Somerville.

LAURA M. SYDENHAM, Plainfield.

Gloucester County.

KATHERINE L. SMITH, Woodbury.

HAZEL M. MYERS, Pitman.

Sussex County.

FLORENCE L. FARBER, Hamburg.

BARBARA L. DECKERT, Hamburg.

Hunterdon County.

JENNIE M. HAVER, Clinton.

Warren County.

M. MELISSA COOK, Belvidere.

VERA M. TELFER, Belvidere.

PART I

REPORTS OF
PRESIDENT OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

AND

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

For Year Ending June 30, 1926

PART I

REPORTS OF
PRESIDENT OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

AND

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

For Year Ending June 30, 1926

REPORT OF PRESIDENT

OF

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

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

As required by law, I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the State Board of Education, together with important accompanying documents, for the school year from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926.

ROBERT LYNN COX,
President, State Board of Education.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
TRENTON

REPORT OF
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

TRENTON, December 4, 1926.

To the State Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the requirement of the School Law, I have the honor to submit my annual report which includes the reports of division heads of the Department to me for the school year ending June 30, 1926.

JOHN H. LOGAN,
Commissioner of Education.

My appointment by Governor George S. Silzer as Commissioner of Education was confirmed by the Senate on September 23, 1925. I took the oath and assumed the duties of office the following day. There had been a vacancy in the office of Commissioner of Education since May 2, 1925, when Commissioner John Enright was compelled to resign because of ill health.

The resignation of Mr. Roy S. Shaffer, as Assistant Commissioner in charge of Elementary Education, became effective September 1, 1925. The selection of a person to fill this important position was an outstanding duty at the beginning of my term. Many prominent men in the field of elementary education were interviewed. Mr. Roscoe L. West, who had been very successful in his work in the elementary schools of Trenton, was selected and his appointment confirmed by you on December 5,

1925. He began his work in the Department on January 15, 1926.

The Legislature, by Chapter 314, P. L. 1926, vested in the Commissioner the control and management of the State normal schools and the State summer schools subject to the approval of the State Board of Education as to plans, policies and appointments. Following the passage of this act, plans were begun to provide for a comprehensive survey of teacher training in the State. The work is just beginning at the time of this report.

During the year, the Department has continued its work of advising boards and individuals throughout the State as to the interpretation and application of school statutes and of advising officials of boards of education or their counsel in the preparation of many of the bonding proceedings passing through the Department. Decisions have been rendered in twenty-five formal appeals.

In the high school division a campaign has been waged for better English in the schools. A new course of study for use from the seventh to the twelfth grades has been published and distributed with full instruction for unifying the work in the grammar and high school grades.

The status of science teaching has been investigated during the year and a new syllabus is in process of preparation which will systematize this department of work from the seventh to the twelfth grades. This syllabus will be available sometime before the end of the present school year. Having completed a similar task in 1925 for history and civics, the Department has paved the way for a close articulation between the intermediate and higher grades of the schools.

Another important matter that has received the attention of the high school division is the better classification of pupils for promotional purposes. With a clearer distinction between academic and non-academic work, higher standards may be enforced in both fields. While there is evidence that some pupils complete the high school course with small academic attainments, the significant fact is that the mortality of the high school population has proportionately increased rather than decreased.

As a result of thorough visitation and study of the high school situation, the following recommendations seem pertinent:

1. That each high school, pursuing the policy announced last year, determine what its community most needs in the field of secondary education; then, that it concentrate its efforts on accomplishing this end. Few schools will be able to serve their communities with a single curriculum, but it is better in any case to do well the task that will make the largest contribution.

2. That every school examine its courses of study in the English language in the light of the new State syllabus in the teaching of English.

That every school undertake to do thoroughly at least the minimum essentials outlined in this syllabus for: grammar, oral English, composition, literature.

3. That academic scholarship be stressed for that portion of the student body which is destined to enter higher institutions. Since approximately forty per cent of our high school graduates enter such institutions for further study, academic scholarship must be regarded as more than merely respectable. It must be regarded as a necessity.

4. That pupils, who by choice or necessity are to complete their schooling in the high school, be offered and encouraged to pursue work likely to be of most value to them.

Furthermore, that such pupils be required to work up to their ability in their chosen studies; and, if possible, to obtain the same grade of excellence as those who are preparing for higher institutions.

5. That pupils over sixteen years of age who are unable to do creditable work in the courses provided be encouraged to withdraw from the high school.

6. That each pupil's work be certified on the basis of his achievements regardless of the relative merits of academic, cultural, or civic training, or special skills.

7. That the State Department offer an examination or testing service to the local schools in order that they may have the means of ascertaining whether or not the work of the schools measures up to the State standard.

Work on the revision of the State course of study in geography for the elementary grades was begun during the year 1924-25. This work was carried to conclusion and a complete revision of the geography course was prepared. In making this revision it was not the intention of the Department to issue a course of study which would be so binding upon individual communities as to prevent these communities from exercising their own initiative and encouraging their teachers to participate in the study of the curriculum and in revising courses of study.

There are a large number of communities in the State, however, that must, because of limited teacher training and financial resources, depend upon the State for leadership and definite outlines in the various school subjects. It is possible also for the State to be of assistance to those communities that are able to carry through curriculum revision programs of their own, by indicating the major problems in a subject which should be considered and by furnishing material and references to guide teachers in their study of these problems. These two kinds of service were kept in mind in the revision of the geography monograph. It is the intention of the Department to continue work in curriculum revision as rapidly as possible. Nothing is of more importance to the welfare of our schools than to have well written courses of study which give teachers guidance in the proper selection of subject matter, in important methods of presentation, and in sources of information and of material.

During the year certain experiments were tried with the State eighth grade tests which will probably lead to a considerable revision in the form and use of these tests. In the past it has been difficult to make any valid comparison between communities, because it was impossible for the State Department to control the standards used by the teachers in the correction of examinations. To correct this evil the eighth grade examinations given during 1925-26 were of the objective type—that is, they consisted of statements which could be completed by a single word or phrase, or statements from which the pupil was asked to select the correct response. In this way it is possible to issue to teachers a key which gives the correct answer to each question. Thus the Department is sure that all examinations are corrected by a like standard.

This method will give us an opportunity to make comparisons within the State and thus discover weaknesses which should be studied or excellent performances which show the value of certain educational methods. Further experimentation on the eighth grade tests will be necessary before these tests reach their highest possible usefulness. It is possible that we may give to local communities more accurate reports concerning the tests, probably on the percentile curve basis so that they may determine the standing

of individual children, not on the basis of a fixed passing mark, but on the basis of comparison with all other children who have taken the tests. It is of much more value, for example, to know that a child is in the upper 10 per cent of the children in the State who took the tests than to know that he got 86 per cent on an arbitrary method of ranking the examination. It is stimulating to find that the school people of the State are eager to cooperate with the Department in experiments of this sort.

Among the outstanding activities of the vocational work for the last year were the following: completion of an industrial survey of Essex County and expansion of the program for vocational education in the county based on this survey; the development of classes for the training of vocational and continuation school teachers in service; a noticeable growth in the number of apprentices from the building trades enrolled in the evening vocational schools; the authorization of a county vocational school in Camden County; the establishment of two new departments of agriculture and the development in the use of the farm for group project work; and the reorganization of the course of study in household arts.

The physical training division discussed at each of the teachers' institutes the health program with special emphasis on the first three grades of the elementary school. The division also conferred with the directors and teachers of physical training in the normal schools. As a result of the conference, a course of study containing the fundamental exercises in the State course of study was agreed upon to be thoroughly taught in the normal schools so that the pupils upon graduation will be prepared to effectively carry out the physical training program. During the year, a general rating plan was devised for the purpose of rating the high school physical training program in regard to qualified teaching personnel and facilities for physical training work. Each year the work in physical training is being better supervised. During the school year 1921-22, there were 398 special teachers employed in the physical training work. In the year 1925-26, this was raised to 539, an increase of 141, or an average increase of 35 each year.

The State summer schools operated for the first time during this session as special normal schools following the adoption of new rules for teacher certification the year before. Entrance examinations were required as at the normal schools, and the courses of study were correlated with those of the normal schools. The summer schools also entered on a program of advanced training above the normal school level, especially in the field of junior high school teaching and elementary school supervision. The courses in printing and household arts were revised and made to conform to the most advanced standards in the country. As is usual when requirements are increased, the higher standards were followed by an increased enrolment of from twenty-five to fifty per cent in the several schools.

Since July 1, 1925, there has been prepared and distributed to the district clerks of the State two manuals covering financial record duties as outlined in the School Law. School building program surveys were made and findings issued for Glassboro, Gloucester County; Verona, Essex County; Princeton Borough, Mercer County; and Keyport, Monmouth County. Special attention has been given to the State school building fire hazard survey made by the State Firemen's Association. The annual State school building, teacher and pupil cost surveys were made and the results published in the Education Bulletin. A State survey of school attendance and school attendance officers' work was made. A service has been rendered to county superintendents in their supervision of the work of district clerks in an effort to secure more accurate records from these officials. A careful audit has been made of all school expenditures including those for school buildings, manual training, vocational and evening classes for foreign-born residents.

The total enrolment of pupils in all the various departments of the public schools for the year 1925-26 was 744,266. This includes evening schools. This was an increase in the day schools of 17,656 boys and girls. To instruct 744,266 pupils were required 24,405 teachers. The children were housed in 2,240 school buildings, an increase of fifteen over the year before. All were furnished not only with teachers, but with books, supplies and the necessary apparatus free of cost.

There were about 45,900 children transported to schools at public expense because there were no schools suitable in their own neighborhood. Of this number there were transported to high schools outside of their respective school districts 14,268 pupils.

The total expenses of operating the public schools in 1925-26 were \$76,034,726.95. Of this amount current expenses defined in the statute as principals,' teachers,' janitors' and medical inspectors' salaries, fuel, textbooks, school supplies, flags, transportation of pupils, compensation of the district clerk, of the custodian of school moneys and of truant officers, truant schools, insurance and the incidental expenses of the schools, amounted to \$57,111,204.81.

The costs of repairs and replacements in school buildings, school libraries, of manual training, vocational education, continuation schools, evening schools for foreign-born, county vocational schools, and payments of interest and principal of indebtedness amounted to \$18,923,522.14, thus making a total of \$76,034,726.95. The expenses of the Department of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education were \$167,848.46, which is a trifle more than a fourth of one per cent of the current expenses.

Of the total number in the schools, namely, 744,266, there were 23,920 enrolled in the evening schools. Enrolled in the day schools there were 367,292 boys and 353,054 girls, making a total in the day schools of 720,346. There were 44,318 children enrolled in the kindergartens. In the first four grades, or what are commonly known as the primary schools, there was an enrolment of 321,361. The total number of pupils in grades five to eight inclusive was 232,166.

The total number enrolled in the high schools was 90,306. This was an increase of 3,421 over the year before. The high school enrolment for the past five years has been as follows :

1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
70,356	78,216	82,611	86,885	90,306

The total number of pupils enrolled in one-room rural schools was 12,309, a decrease of 1,359. The number in two-room schools was 13,399, a decrease of 1,242. There was a decrease of 60 in the number of teachers in one and two-room schools.

The average daily attendance in day schools was 586,823, an increase of 12,837. The average absence of pupils was thirteen days.

There was an increase of men teachers in all the schools of the State of 172, and an increase of women teachers of 597, making a total increase of 769 teachers.

According to the Annual Reports for the last five years the current expenses of the schools have been as follows:

1921-22	\$42,856,195.63
1922-23	46,196,028.09
1923-24	49,200,487.94
1924-25	53,246,542.76
1925-26	59,377,183.42

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

The total amount of salaries paid day school teachers in this State, including manual training, vocational and special summer school teachers but exclusive of superintendents, assistant superintendents or evening school teachers of any kind, was \$42,848,860.44.

The average salary per year paid to all day school teachers (23,135), not including superintendents, assistant superintendents or evening school teachers of any kind, was \$1,852.12, an increase over the preceding year of \$66.35.

The following figures show the corresponding average salaries for the past five years:

1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
\$1,627.72	\$1,699.50	\$1,757.40	\$1,785.77	\$1,852.12

The average salaries paid to teachers in different kinds of schools during 1925-26 were as follows:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Kindergarten .....	.....	.....	\$1,767.31	\$51.99
Grades 1 to 4	\$1,464.39	\$210.91D	1,593.40	47.30
Grades 5 to 8	1,803.98	71.73	1,744.70	35.03
Junior High School	2,146.77	53.82	2,139.11	58.00
High Schools	2,694.96	47.51	2,199.94	82.96

NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES

For the year ending June 30, 1926

Trenton State Normal School.....	162, a decrease of 92 from 1924-25
Montclair State Normal School.....	244, an increase of 52 over 1924-25
Newark State Normal School.....	415, a decrease of 12 from 1924-25
Glassboro State Normal School.....	172, a decrease of 2 from 1924-25
Paterson State Normal School.....	141, an increase of 46 over 1924-25
Total	1,134, a decrease of 8 from 1924-25

VALUATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

The total value of school property in New Jersey is \$212,-743,705.10, an increase of \$27,065,828.11 over the preceding year.

APPOINTMENTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

The Commissioner of Education made the following appointments of county superintendents during the year, which were confirmed by the State Board of Education:

Louis J. Kaser, Burlington County, December 2, 1925.
 Daniel T. Steelman, Gloucester County, December 2, 1925.
 Jason S. Hoffman, Hunterdon County, February 6, 1926.
 M. L. Lowery, Middlesex County, January 1, 1926.*
 Henry C. Dixon, Salem County, January 9, 1926.
 A. L. Johnson, Union County, February 7, 1926.
 Robert G. Sanford, Warren County, February 6, 1926.

*Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. Brewster Willis.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

Teachers' Institutes were held as follows during September, October and November, 1925:

<i>Day</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Place</i>
Friday,	September 18,	Cape May,	Cape May
Monday,	21,	Mercer,	Ewing Township
Friday,	25,	Monmouth,	Long Branch
Monday,	28,	Hunterdon,	Flemington
Wednesday,	30,	Sussex,	Newton
Friday,	October 2,	Warren,	Washington
Monday,	5,	Ocean,	Lakewood
Friday,	9,	Atlantic,	Atlantic City
Friday,	16,	Morris,	Dover
Monday,	19,	Gloucester,	Glassboro
Friday,	23,	Cumberland,	Bridgeton
Monday,	26,	Somerset,	Somerville
Friday,	30,	Salem,	Salem
Monday,	November 2,	Burlington,	Bordentown

REPORT OF STATE SUMMER SCHOOLS

Session of 1926

The New Jersey State summer normal schools gave indication this year of a radical change in the character of students enrolled. Beginners were fewer, because the entrance examination that was required for admission was the same as that which was set for enrolment in a State normal school. A larger number of prospective teachers was admitted to the normal schools; therefore, a smaller number entered the summer schools. About three hundred beginners were enrolled, this being a decrease of about two hundred from last year. This movement has been much desired and indicates that in a few years the number of teachers employed in the rural schools on a minimum of one summer's professional study will be decreased. On the other hand, the students who were working on advanced courses subsequent to the completion of their elementary certification increased sufficiently to keep the total enrolment at the summer schools at approximately the same figure as last year. Courses offering collegiate credit were well patronized at Ocean City and at Glassboro. Over four hundred college points of credit were earned at Ocean City, and a smaller, but considerable number at Glassboro. These credits are transferable to the nearby schools of education for undergraduate credit, and in a few instances for graduate credit.

The State Library School at Ocean City, which for the second time was an integral part of the State summer school, brought together approximately one hundred librarians and candidates for the library teacher's certificate. These also have done work that is partially of college grade and may be used for such record.

The printing teacher's course at Ocean City, which is one of several in the United States approved by the United Typothetæ of America, and also the special courses in music, drawing and household arts were better attended than at any time within recent years.

The figures available from Rutgers College indicate a similar disposition on the part of teachers to enroll for advanced courses with college credit, a distinct gain having been made this year in the number registered for credit on the secondary teacher's certificate.

ENROLMENT

	<i>Ocean City</i>	<i>Glassboro</i>	<i>Newton</i>
Beginning Teachers,	65	104	35
Total Enrolment,	391	498	161

SUBJECT REGISTRATION

	<i>Ocean City</i>	<i>Glassboro</i>	<i>Newton</i>
Limited Elementary Certificate,	630	1,172	459
Permanent Elementary Certificate,	229	346	114
Special Certificates,	128	....	...
Junior High School,	66	54	...
Supervision,	65	46	...
Library Economy,	222	....	...
Total,	1,340	1,618	573

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Four meetings of the State Board of Examiners were held during the year.

On recommendation of the State Board of Examiners, the State Board of Education, at its meeting held February 4, 1926, adopted a revision of the Twelfth Edition of the Rules Concerning Teachers' Certificates.

Examinations for Teachers' Certificates were held in November and April. The statistics relating to these examinations accompany this report.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES GRANTED DURING 1925-1926

STATE CERTIFICATES

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Special State (Renewals)		1	1
Special State (Permanent)		6	6
Second Grade State (Permanent)		2	2
Third Grade State (Renewals)	2	2	4
Third Grade State (Permanent)	3	23	26
Limited Supervisors	37	12	49
Permanent Supervisors	13	11	24
<i>Limited Secondary</i>			
College Graduate	181	465	646
Permanent Elementary Certificate	2	9	11
Examination	1		1
Renewal	129	324	453
<i>Permanent Secondary</i>	115	249	364
<i>Limited Elementary</i>			
Issued	7	202	209
Renewal	9	265	274
<i>Permanent Elementary (Examination)</i>	18	301	319
<i>Permanent Elementary (Endorsement)</i>	19	290	309

Permanent Training School Certificates

Paterson	115	115
Elizabeth	2	2
Jersey City	40	40
Camden	11	11
Trenton	2	2
Hoboken	3	3

Limited Training School Certificates

Jersey City	77	77
Trenton	2	2

Two-Year Normal School Endorsements 7 123 130

Two-Year Kindergarten-Primary Endorsements 4 4

Permanent Endorsements (Specials)

Commercial	2	6	8
Music		3	3
Drawing		1	1
Kindergarten-Primary		20	20
Manual Training	1		1

Normal Life (granted by New Jersey Normal Schools)

Glassboro	4	172	176
Paterson	3	139	142
Montclair	6	238	244
Newark	19	316	335
Trenton	8	155	163

Normal Life (Specials) 2 2

Special State Certificates

Physical Training

Limited	21	46	67
Renewals	21	24	45
Permanent	31	25	56

Drawing

Limited	1	40	41
Renewals	2	28	30
Permanent	1	22	23

Kindergarten

Limited		30	30
Renewals		12	12
Permanent		17	17

Kindergarten-Primary

Limited		19	19
Renewals		13	13
Permanent		7	7

Music			
Limited	2	37	39
Renewals	4	26	30
Permanent	1	26	27
Orchestral Music			
Limited	2	1	3
Permanent	2	1	3
Commercial			
Limited	20	61	81
Renewals	18	57	75
Permanent	14	69	83
Manual Training			
Limited	52	99	151
Renewals	43	75	118
Permanent	43	54	97
Classes Below the Normal			
Limited		20	20
Renewals	2	25	27
Permanent		14	14
Speech Correction			
Permanent		1	1
First Aid and Home Nursing			
Limited		5	5
Renewals		1	1
Modern Language			
Limited	1	1	2
Permanent	1	1	2
<i>Evening School Certificates</i>	87	75	162
<i>Limited Vocational</i>			
Endorsement	39	11	50
Renewals	30	12	42
Permanent	14	7	21
<i>Vocational Supervisors</i>			
Limited	2		2
Renewals		1	1
Permanent	4		4
<i>Manual Training Supervisors</i>			
Limited	2		2
Renewals	2		2
Permanent	1		1
<i>Teacher-Librarian Certificates</i>			
Elementary		2	2

SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTY CERTIFICATES

First Grade County (Renewals)	1	8	9
First Grade County (Permanent)	3	33	36
Second Grade County (Renewals)		10	10
Second Grade County (Permanent)		14	14
Special County (Renewals)	1	4	5
Special County (Permanent)		6	6

CITY CERTIFICATES

First Grade City (Renewals)	12	12
First Grade City (Permanent)	1	1
Special City (Renewals)	2	2

SUMMARY OF STATE CERTIFICATES

Limited	464	1,341	1,805
Renewals	262	866	1,128
Permanent	323	2,351	2,674
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,049	4,558	5,607

SUMMARY OF COUNTY CERTIFICATES

Renewals	2	22	24
Permanent	3	53	56
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	5	75	80

SUMMARY OF CITY CERTIFICATES

Renewals	14	14
Permanent	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	15	15

Temporary Certificates

Special	18	40	58
Secondary	11	15	26
Elementary	20	303	323
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	49	358	407

<i>Temporary Certificates (Renewed)</i>	17	207	224
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GENERAL SUMMARY

State Certificates, granted, renewed and made permanent.....	5,607
County Certificates renewed and made permanent.....	80
City Certificates renewed and made permanent.....	15
Temporary Certificates granted and renewed	631
Total	<hr/> 6,333
Applicants in November, 1925	440
Applicants in April, 1926	420
Total	<hr/> 860
Total number of examination papers written in November, 1925	996
Total number of examination papers written in April, 1926	843
Total	<hr/> 1,839

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ACADEMIC CREDENTIALS

1925-1926

Number of examination papers written in September, 1925	1,806
Number of examination papers written in April, 1926	2,635
Total	4,441

Number of applicants examined in September, 1925	492
Number of applicants examined in April, 1926	794
Total	1,286

<i>Type of Certificate</i>	<i>New Jersey Certificates Issued</i>	<i>Records Certified to Other States</i>	<i>Certificates Issued 1926</i>	<i>Certificates Issued 1925</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Total Certificates Issued to Date</i>
Accountancy	64	19	83	70	13	481
Chiroprody	8	...	8	26	*18	202
Dentistry	166	3	169	142	27	2,121
Law	560	157	717	608	109	4,715
Medicine	343	29	372	313	59	4,661
Nursing	850	118	968	765	203	3,165
Optometry	20	2	22	39	*17	272
Pharmacy	362	54	416	364	52	1,566
Miscellaneous	29	34	63	58	5	150

*Decrease.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. LOGAN,
Commissioner of Education.

PART II

REPORTS OF DIVISION HEADS

For year ending June 30, 1926

(The following reports have been submitted by the division heads of the
Department of Public Instruction.)

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During the year 1925-26 this division has continued its work of advising school boards and individuals throughout the State as to the interpretation and application of school statutes, and of advising officials of boards of education or their counsel in the preparation of many of the bonding proceedings passing through this office in addition to the deciding of the following formal appeals which have been presented during the year:

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 Charles Rubenstein for respondent.

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 Sustained by State Board of Education.

I

OBLIGATION OF SCHOOL AUDITOR AND CUSTODIAN OF
SCHOOL MONEYS TO OBEY ORDER OF BOARD
OF EDUCATION FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDSBOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF
BAYONNE,*Appellant,**vs.*STEPHEN J. EVANS, SCHOOL AUDITOR, AND
JOHN J. RYAN, CUSTODIAN OF SCHOOL
MONEYS,*Respondents.*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This appeal is presented by the Bayonne Board of Education for the purpose of contesting the legality of the action of Stephen J. Evans, School Auditor of the City of Bayonne, in refusing in March, 1926, to countersign a duly executed warrant in the amount of \$7,387.79 for the transfer regularly ordered by resolution of the board of education of an unexpended balance in the Horace Mann School construction account to the building and repair account of the district; and the appeal also contests the legality of the refusal of John J. Ryan, Custodian of School Moneys, to make the transfer of the balance in question in accordance with the order of the board.

A hearing in this case was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education in the City of Bayonne on April 19, 1926, at which testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard.

From the record in the case it appears that a warrant for the transfer of the balance in question was first sent by the board of education to the school auditor in December, 1925, and was returned unsigned by him to the board on December 17 with a statement explaining his refusal to countersign on the ground that the custodian had been served with notice of suit by Limouse Brothers in connection with the construction of the Horace Mann School and that he could not accordingly approve the transfer of funds. In March, 1926, a warrant for the same transfer was again sent by order of the board of education to the school auditor and on April 1 it was again returned by him not countersigned and with the same explanation for his refusal.

The custodian of school moneys contends that the warrants in question have never been presented to him, but he also contends that the transfer of the unexpended balance from the Horace Mann School construction account to the building and repair account could not anyway be legally made by him by reason of the outstanding claim of the Limouse Brothers in connection with the construction of the school.

It appears that an action in the Supreme Court has actually been begun by Limouse Brothers on April 19, 1926, by which on one count a contract claim of over \$4,000 is made in connection with the construction of the new wing on the Horace Mann School building, and on a second count a claim is made for over \$200 damages for interest on alleged delayed payments on the contract.

So far as the action of the school auditor is concerned, Section 81, Article VI of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law is very definite in its requirement that after the school auditor shall have refused to countersign a school warrant and shall have sent it to the board of education together with the reasons for his refusal and the board shall again by a majority vote and in spite of his objections order that the money be paid and return the warrant in question to the school auditor, the latter shall then proceed at once to countersign such warrant and to forward it to the custodian of school moneys. This obligation on the part of the school auditor when the warrant has twice been ordered paid by the board is upheld in the case of Bayonne Board of Education *vs.* Evans, Auditor, affirmed by the State Board of Education and reported on page 666 of the 1925 School Law Compilation, and also in the case of James H. Hayes, Jr., *vs.* Bessie M. Townsend, Comptroller of Atlantic City, affirmed by the State Board and reported on page 671 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law.

Of all school funds, except the proceeds of a bond issue, the custodian of school moneys is according to Section 274, Article XVIII of the School Law, merely a custodian in the most literal sense of the term and must pay out the school moneys held in trust by him by order of the board of education and on duly executed warrants without any exercise of discretion whatever on his part, and the responsibility is on the board of education alone for any illegal expenditure of school moneys made by it. A different situation, however, so far as the custodian is concerned, exists with regard to the proceeds of a school bond issue. Section 101, Article VI, page 55 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law provides that:

"The proceeds of any bonds issued under this act shall be paid to the custodian of school moneys of the school district, who shall in no event disburse the same, except to pay the expenses of issuing and selling the same, and for the purpose or purposes for which such bonds were issued. If for any reason, any part of such proceeds are not applied to or necessary for such purpose or purposes, the board of education may transfer the balance remaining unapplied to the building and repairing account of the school district."

The latter statutory provision in the Commissioner's opinion places a clear obligation upon the custodian of school moneys to refrain from paying out or transferring any moneys from the proceeds of a bond issue as long as such proceeds are needed for the purposes for which the bonds were issued. And before the custodian is required or would in fact even be justified in transferring such funds to the building and repair account of the district on order of the board of education, the custodian is entitled to have the fact established that the moneys so proposed to be transferred are no longer needed for the purposes of the bond issue.

In the case under consideration the appellant, the Bayonne Board of Education, is in the Commissioner's opinion unable to establish the fact that the \$7,387.79 ordered by it to be transferred from the Horace Mann School construction account to the building and repair account is no longer needed in connection with the construction of the Horace Mann School, for which purpose the money was originally appropriated. The outstanding claims of Limouse Brothers for approximately \$4,000 and \$200 respectively now in process of litigation in the Supreme Court make it at the present time impossible to ascertain whether the \$7,387.79 which the board desires to transfer can actually be considered a balance in the Horace Mann construction account no longer needed for the original purpose and thus available for transfer into the building and repair account.

While, therefore, the school auditor had in the Commissioner's opinion no legal justification for refusing to countersign the warrant in the amount of \$7,387.79 when sent to him the second time by the Bayonne Board of Education after it had been passed over his objections, the school custodian is in the Commissioner's opinion merely performing his obligation under the statute when, having knowledge of Limouse Brothers' action above referred to, he refuses to obey the order of the board of education to transfer any funds from the Horace Mann School construction account to the building and repair account as long as there is any legal possibility of such money being needed for the purpose for which it was originally appropriated.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

May 13, 1926.

II

TEACHER UNDER TENURE PROTECTED IN POSITION IN
ABSENCE OF PROOF OF GOOD CAUSE
FOR DISMISSAL

MARY M. LEISTNER,

Appellant,

vs.

LANDIS TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Respondent.

Decision of the Commissioner of Education dated May 10, 1926, in favor of Mary M. Leistner. Appeal taken by Landis Township Board of Education to State Board of Education pending before latter body.

III

RESIDENCE QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP ON
BOARD OF EDUCATION

EDWARD C. ERRICKSON,

*Appellant,**vs.*

GERDA E. MCCARTHY,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The appellant, Edward C. Errickson, a legal voter of Plumstead Township, Ocean County, New Jersey, complains that the respondent, Gerda E. McCarthy, who was elected a member of the Plumstead Township Board of Education at the annual school election in that district on February 9, 1926, cannot qualify for membership in such board because she has not been for three years immediately preceding the date when according to law she would take office a citizen and resident of the territory contained in such district.

The petition of appeal was duly filed with this office and a copy thereof served upon the respondent. The latter was notified by the Commissioner of Education to file answer thereto within ten days if she intended to defend the action and at the expiration of such period was given an additional five days in which to present her defense. The time allowed thus having expired and no answer from the respondent received, it must be assumed that the latter has no defense but admits the allegations of the petition to be true, namely, that she has not been for three years immediately preceding the date when she would take office according to law as a member of the Plumstead Township Board of Education a citizen and resident of the territory contained in said district.

Section 122, Article VII, page 78 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law provides as follows:

"A member of a board of education shall be a citizen and resident of the territory contained in said school district, and shall have been such citizen and resident for at least three years immediately preceding his or her becoming a member of such board, and shall be able to read and write. He shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with nor claim against said board."

In accordance with the above quoted law and with the admissions of the respondent it is therefore the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that Mrs. Gerda E. McCarthy cannot legally qualify as a member of the Plumstead Township Board of Education, that her election was accordingly void from the beginning and that, as in all other cases of failure to elect, the vacancy is one for the county superintendent to fill by appointment until the next election for members of the board of education.

April 23, 1926.

IV

MINOR IRREGULARITIES INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY THE
INVALIDATION OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION

H. W. McINTYRE et al.,

*Appellants,**vs.*BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF ELK.*Respondent.*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This action is brought by the above named appellants to contest the validity of the annual school election on February 9, 1926, in Elk Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, at which three full term members of the board of education were elected, appropriations voted for the coming year and a bonding proposition in the amount of \$90,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of a school building was authorized. The appellants allege certain irregularities in the conduct of the election and that ballots were cast by persons who were not registered according to law.

A hearing in this case was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education at Woodbury on Tuesday, March 30, 1926, at which testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard.

According to decisions of the Commissioner of Education irregularities in the conduct of the annual school election in order to result in its invalidation must have been vital in character, and illegal ballots cast must in order to invalidate the election in whole or in part have been sufficient in number to change the result. (Melvin D. Greer *vs.* Caldwell Bd. of Ed., decided by the Commissioner on June 23, 1924; contested annual election in Keansburg School District, decided April 14, 1925; and Richard Coriell et al. *vs.* Passaic Township Board of Education, decided by the Commissioner January 25, 1925, and affirmed by State Board April 4, 1925.)

In the case under consideration it appears from the testimony that there were a few irregularities in the conduct of the annual school election. Such irregularities were however all of a minor nature and not, therefore, in the Commissioner's opinion, sufficient to invalidate such election.

So far as the allegation is concerned that persons voted at the election in question who had not registered according to law it was proved at the hearing that three ballots were actually cast by persons who registered at the home of the district clerk rather than at the school district polling place as required by Section 118, sub-section (12) of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law. While the ballots of the three persons thus registered were clearly illegally cast and counted, they were not sufficient in number to change the result in

the case of any of the appropriations voted; nor were they sufficient in number to affect the election of the three full term board of education members, since the plurality of the lowest successful candidate over the highest defeated candidate was five votes.

So far as the \$90,000 bonding proposition authorized at such election is concerned, although not raised in the pleadings, the point was introduced and conceded by both counsel at the hearing that such proposition did not receive a majority of all the votes cast. Section 149, Article VII of the School Law, however, provides that: "No action, suit or proceeding to contest the validity of the election ordering the issue of bonds shall be instituted after the expiration of twenty days from the date of said election." Since according to decisions of the Commissioner of Education and of the State Board of Education a protest against the validity of a school bonding election is not officially made until served upon the board of education as respondent, and the protest against the validity of this particular school election in Elk Township was not served upon the school board within the twenty days thereafter, the Commissioner is of the opinion that he is without authority to consider any illegalities in connection with the \$90,000 bonding proposition authorized at such election.

The validity of the annual school election in Elk Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, on February 9, 1926, is therefore hereby sustained in its entirety.

April 6, 1926.

V

PROTECTION OF SCHOOL JANITOR DURING TERM OF APPOINTMENT

GEORGE L. DEBOLT,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF MOUNT LAUREL,

Respondent.

Decision of the Commissioner dated February 18, 1926, in favor of George L. DeBolt. Appeal taken by Mount Laurel Township Board of Education from the Commissioner's decision pending before State Board of Education.

VI

OBLIGATION OF BOARD OF EDUCATION TO PROVIDE
ADEQUATE SCHOOL FACILITIES AND ACCOM-
MODATIONS FOR PUPIL

ROBERT P. SMITH,

*Appellant,**vs.*BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF WASHINGTON,*Respondent.*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This action is brought by appellant, a resident of Washington Township, to demand reimbursement from the board of education of that district for money expended by him for his son's tuition at the Hackettstown High School for the present school year, 1925-26, together with the payment to him of \$100 transportation allowance.

A hearing conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education at Morristown on January 27, 1926, revealed the following to be the facts in this case.

The total distance from appellant's home to the Long Valley High School in Washington Township over a concrete highway and by way of Hackettstown is 10½ miles and over an unimproved dirt road is 7 miles. There are no transportation facilities provided by the Washington Township Board of Education from appellant's home to the Long Valley High School, but the board offered in November, 1925, to pay appellant the sum of \$100 as a transportation allowance for his son, which the latter refused to accept.

The School Law (Section 193, Article X, 1925 Compilation) requires that the suitable school facilities and accommodations, which every board of education is legally bound to provide for all the pupils of the district between the ages of five and twenty years desiring to attend the public schools, must include either a schoolhouse convenient of access or transportation facilities in lieu of such schoolhouse convenient of access.

The Long Valley High School, by whatever route it can be reached, is not convenient of access for appellant's son and no actual transportation facilities are provided by the board of education in lieu of such convenience of access as required by the statute. It has been held moreover by the Commissioner of Education that in a case where transportation facilities are necessary, a pupil is not legally bound to accept an allowance offered by the board of education, but may claim the actual transportation itself. (Elsley C. Polk *vs.* Board of Education of Centre Township, page 628, 1925 Compilation of the School Law.)

In view of the fact that the Washington Township Board of Education failed to provide appellant's son for the present school year with suitable school facilities and accommodations including either a schoolhouse convenient of access or transportation in lieu thereof or an allowance for transportation agreed upon by both parties, the appellant was in the Commissioner's opinion legally justified in contracting elsewhere and on his own responsibility for his son's tuition and transportation and in claiming reimbursement therefor from the Washington Township School Board.

It is therefore hereby ordered that the respondent proceed at once to pay to the appellant the amount expended by him for his son's tuition for the present year at the Hackettstown High School, together with the sum of \$100 as a reimbursement for transportation expense incident to his attendance at the Hackettstown School.

March 18, 1926.

VII

EVA BIRD,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This action is brought by the appellant to contest the validity of the refusal of the Washington Township Board of Education to provide other than railroad transportation for her daughter, Tessie Bird, from her home to the Long Valley High School.

A hearing in this case conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education at Morristown on January 27, 1926, revealed the following to be the facts.

Appellant's home is situate 1.6 miles from the Crestmoor Railroad Station in Washington Township, and the only morning train from that point to Long Valley reaches its destination at 10:14 A. M. Allowing for a sixteen minute walk from the station to the high school her arrival at 10:30 would result in appellant's daughter missing her English recitation period. The only available afternoon train leaves Long Valley at 4:48 nearly an hour after the closing of the school session which would result also in a late arrival at the girl's home. Appellant has accordingly since the opening of the present year's school session been paying her daughter's board at the rate of \$20 per month with a family residing on Schooley's Mountain, who transport the girl daily to the Long Valley High School.

Section 193, Article X of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, requires every board of education to provide for all the pupils of the district suitable

school facilities and accommodations including a schoolhouse convenient of access or transportation facilities in lieu of such convenience of access, and that such facilities be provided either within or outside the school district.

The Washington Township Board of Education cannot in the Commissioner's opinion be considered to have provided suitable school facilities and accommodations for appellant's daughter including such adequate transportation as to render the schoolhouse convenient of access, when it stipulates railroad service which must inevitably result in the girl's late arrival at school and consequent handicap in her academic work and in a late arrival at her home in the evening. In case of *Foose vs. Board of Education of Holland Township* (page 621, School Law Compilation) it was held that: "The age and sex of the pupil, the condition of the roads, the distance, and, when part of the transportation is by car, the time of departure and arrival of trains, are all factors in determining the necessity for transportation."

Such facilities as are provided by the Washington Township Board of Education in this case are in the Commissioner's opinion entirely inadequate and constitute a failure on the part of the board to comply with the requirements of the above quoted statute.

It is therefore hereby ordered that the board of education proceed at once and for the remainder of the present school year to provide adequate transportation facilities for appellant's daughter from her home to the Long Valley High School, and it is also hereby ordered that the board of education at once reimburse appellant for the expense incurred by her at the rate of \$20 per month from the beginning of the school year until such time after March 1st as suitable transportation be provided for her daughter by the Washington Township Board of Education as herein ordered.

March 18, 1926.

VIII

HERBERT A. THOMAS,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This action is brought by appellant to compel the Washington Township Board of Education to assign appellant's son, Lyle Thomas, to the Hackettstown High School for the remainder of the present school year, 1925-26, and also to compel the respondent to pay to the Hackettstown School District the sum of \$180 for the boy's tuition for two years, 1923-24 and 1924-25, and the sum of \$45 as one-half the tuition for the present school year.

A hearing conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education at Morristown on January 27, 1926, revealed the following facts in this controversy.

There was no designation by the Washington Township Board of Education of the Hackettstown High School for attendance by appellant's son for the years 1923-24, 1924-25 or 1925-26. The district on the other hand maintains a high school of its own at Long Valley which is regularly approved by the State Board of Education for a three-year course.

Section 193, Article X of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, while requiring every board of education to provide suitable school facilities and accommodations (including elementary and high school) nevertheless gives the board of education the right to provide such facilities either at a school within the district or outside the district. The respondent, the Washington Township Board of Education, has complied with the above statutory requirement by providing for its pupils a regularly approved three-year high school at Long Valley.

The appellant on his own responsibility sent his son to the Hackettstown High School not only for the present year but for the two preceding years, and it is a well recognized principle of the School Law that a pupil who chooses without the consent of the board of education to avail himself of other than the adequate school facilities provided by the district in which he resides has no legal claim against the latter. (*M. S. Black vs. Board of Education of Elmer*, page 641, 1925 Compilation of School Law.) Had appellant's son been attending the Hackettstown High School with the consent and at the expense of the Washington Township Board of Education for the past two years and had he been allowed by the board to continue on the assumption of the same official designation of the school for a considerable period after the opening of the present school year, the adequacy of school facilities to which the boy is entitled by statute would probably be deemed to have been impaired by any later change in designation to the Long Valley High School during the course of the present school year. Such, however, was not the case since the boy's attendance at the Hackettstown High School during the present and two preceding years has been entirely on his own responsibility and not as a result of any designation of such school by the Washington Township Board of Education.

In view of all the facts in the case, therefore, appellant's demand that his son be assigned by the respondent as a pupil in the Hackettstown High School for the remainder of his course and that his tuition at such school be paid by the respondent for one-half of the present year and for the two preceding years is, together with appellant's demand for transportation allowance of \$60, hereby denied.

March 18, 1926.

IX

FLORENCE BERNHARDT,

*Appellant,**vs.*BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF WASHINGTON,*Respondent.*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Appellant in this case demands that the Washington Township Board of Education be compelled to provide transportation on its regular bus line for Josephine Oakes, appellant's daughter, from her home to the Schooley's Mountain School.

A hearing in this case was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education on January 27, 1926, at Morristown, at which testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard.

From the testimony it appears that appellant's daughter is ten years of age and that she resides 1.6 miles from the school at Schooley's Mountain.

It is true that the School Law requires (Section 193, 1925 Compilation of School Law) that as part of suitable school facilities and accommodations a board of education provide for its pupils transportation facilities in lieu of a schoolhouse convenient of access, and it is also true that according to decisions of the Commissioner and State Board of Education remoteness is to be determined not only by distance but by road conditions, age and health of the children involved and various other factors. In the case under consideration, however, the distance is less than two miles, the child is of normal health and development for her age, namely, ten years, and the road although hilly is nevertheless an improved one. It also appeared from the testimony that so far as danger from the steepness of the incline is concerned, such danger is greater to a vehicle than to a pedestrian.

All the facts in the case, therefore, when taken together do not in the Commissioner's opinion constitute such remoteness of appellant's residence from the Schooley's Mountain School as to require provision of transportation facilities for her daughter by the Washington Township Board of Education.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

March 18, 1926.

X

ARTHUR H. DEVOE,

*Appellant,**vs.*BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF WASHINGTON,*Respondent.*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This action is brought by appellant to compel the Washington Township Board of Education to assign his daughter, Marjorie DeVoe, as a pupil in the Hackettstown High School, to compel the respondent to pay to the Hackettstown Board of Education any amounts due or to become due for her tuition thereat for the present school year and to pay to appellant the sum of \$60 for transportation from her home to the Hackettstown High School. Appellant claims that the respondent paid his daughter's tuition at the Hackettstown High School for the year 1924-25 and allowed her to assume that the designation of such school continued for the present year. Appellant also claims that his daughter's physical condition is such as to make the transportation over a distance of seven miles to the Long Valley High School injurious to her health.

A hearing in this case was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education at Morristown on January 27 at which testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard.

From the testimony it appears that the Washington Township Board of Education maintains at Long Valley a three-year high school regularly approved by the State Board of Education and that on September 14, 1925, the board designated such Long Valley School as the one for appellant's daughter to attend instead of the Hackettstown School in which her tuition had been paid the previous year. This disposes of appellant's contention that the Washington Township School Board allowed his daughter to continue at the Hackettstown High School well into the present school year on the assumption of the continued official designation of such school for her, and that the subsequent change in designation to the Long Valley School caused a hardship to the pupil in her academic work and hence constituted a failure on the part of the board to provide her with adequate school facilities.

There is in the Commissioner's opinion nothing in the testimony in this case to justify appellants contention that his daughter's condition of health is such, as a result of a valvular affection of the heart, as to bring her within that provision of the School Law (Article IX, Section 181) which requires the provision of special school facilities together with transportation for crippled children; nor is there anything in any event to justify his contention that the transportation provided by the board over a distance of seven miles and in a Ford car to the Long Valley School would prove deleterious to Miss

DeVoe's health as compared with the effect of transportation for a shorter distance to Hackettstown, and would thus constitute inadequate school facilities in her case.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that the Washington Township Board of Education in designating on September 14, 1925, the Long Valley High School for appellant's daughter and in providing her with transportation thereto is complying, so far as she is concerned, with its statutory obligation to provide suitable school facilities and accommodations for all pupils in the district between the ages of five and twenty years and desiring to attend the public schools.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

March 18, 1926.

XI

INVALIDATION OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION AS A RESULT
OF FAILURE TO PRINT NAME OF NOMINEE ON BALLOT

HENRY K. LEWIS,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF WEYMOUTH,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This action is brought for the purpose of contesting the annual school election on February 9, 1926, for members of the Board of Education in the Township of Weymouth, in the County of Atlantic, State of New Jersey.

The appellant contends that although he was duly nominated as a candidate for board membership by a petition duly filed at least five days prior to the election and signed by ten legally qualified voters as required by Section 118, Article VII of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, his name was nevertheless omitted from the official ballot voted at the annual school election as aforesaid.

The allegations of the petition are admitted in a sworn statement filed by the district clerk of the Weymouth Township Board of Education and there are consequently no issues of fact to be determined by the Commissioner prior to the rendering of a decision upon the complaint contained in the petition of appeal.

Paragraph (7) Section 118, Article VII of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, provides as follows:

"The names of the candidates shall be printed upon the official ballot according to the alphabetical order of their surnames and the grouping of two or more candidates upon any ballot to be used for the election of members of said board of education is hereby prohibited."

The above quoted statute is mandatory in its requirement that the names of the candidates (duly nominated by petition according to the formalities prescribed) be printed on the official ballot. Moreover, the omission of the name of any duly nominated candidate from the official ballot voted at the annual school election is capable of changing the entire result of the election so far as candidates for board membership are concerned.

In view of the fact that the name of Henry K. Lewis is conceded by the clerk of the Weymouth Township Board of Education to have been omitted from the official ballot in spite of due compliance on the part of the candidate with the requirements of the statute as to the nomination procedure, the election for members of the board of education on February 9, 1926, in the school district of the Township of Weymouth, is hereby declared by the Commissioner to be null and void. The vacancies on the board of education thus attempted to be filled at the annual school election as aforesaid remain to be filled by the county superintendent as in all other cases of failure to elect as provided by the School Law.

March 8, 1926.

XII

COMPLIANCE BY BOARD OF EDUCATION WITH DUTY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SCHOOL FACILITIES

J. V. D. DRAKE,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF HILLSBOROUGH,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This action is brought by J. V. D. Drake to protest against the refusal of the Board of Education of Hillsborough Township to pay the tuition of his son at the Flemington High School for the entire school year 1925-26.

A hearing in this case was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner in Somerville on January 29, 1926, at which testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard.

The testimony shows that appellant's son attended the high school at Flemington during the preceding four years and that he repeated in the second year the work of the first year. The subjects completed in the Flemington High School indicate the possibility of the boy's graduation from that school if he continues to attend that school for the present year and also that he could graduate from the Somerville High School by making the same number of points or at the most by taking an additional subject for

a half year. The course being pursued by appellant's son is known as the commercial course, which subjects are also given in the Somerville High School.

The Hillsborough Township Board of Education at its July meeting, according to the testimony, appointed a committee to investigate transportation for pupils living along the route near appellant's home to the Somerville High School. The testimony was not conclusive as to whether the board intended to transport the senior class as well as those of the first three years. As this was not definitely stated in the minutes of the board, Mr. Drake, according to his testimony, considered that such arrangement did not apply to the senior class and sent his boy to the Flemington High School. At the meeting of the board on September 9, the day following the opening of the school at Flemington, Mr. Drake was notified that the senior class was included with the other classes in the requirement that they attend the Somerville High School. Partly because his son was playing on the football team of the Flemington High School and was therefore anxious to continue in that school, the appellant permitted his son to continue at Flemington and again presented the matter to the Hillsborough Township Board of Education at its October meeting, at which time it was agreed that the board would pay the tuition of appellant's son until December 1. It was at the same time understood by both the appellant and the board of education that the latter accepted no responsibility for the tuition at Flemington after that date.

Section 193, Article X, page 123 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, provides that suitable school facilities and accommodations, which every school district is required to provide for its pupils either within or outside such district "shall include * * * courses of study suited to the ages and attainments of all pupils between the ages of five and twenty years."

The questions therefore to be decided in this case are:

1. May a board of education transfer to a different high school for the senior year a pupil who has been attending another high school for the first three years of high school work?

2. Did the Hillsborough Township Board of Education by indefinite action in July regarding a change in high schools allow appellant's son to become so established in the work of the senior year at Flemington that a transfer to another high school would tend to the boy's disadvantage and thus constitute inadequate school facilities?

Since the same subjects were offered in the high school to which the board transferred appellant's son, the Commissioner is not called upon to decide the question of whether the transfer of a pupil to a school offering a different curriculum than the one he has been pursuing constitutes a failure on the part of the board to provide such pupil with a course of study suited to his age and attainments. Since the subjects selected are the same in both high schools, the board of education had, therefore, in the Commissioner's opinion the right to transfer appellant's son from Flemington to the Somerville High School.

As the Hillsborough Township Board of Education gave definite notice to the appellant as to the designation of the Somerville High School when the latter had been in session one day and the Flemington School only two days, both schools were in the stage of organization and subjects could not have

been taken up to such a degree that a transfer from one school to another would work a disadvantage to the pupil.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that the designation by the Hillsborough Township Board of Education of the Somerville High School for appellant's son to attend after December 1, 1925, constituted a provision of adequate and proper school facilities within the requirement of the School Law; and that appellant is personally obligated for any tuition expenses incurred by him at the Flemington High School after December 1, 1925, as aforesaid.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

February 10, 1926.

XIII

REFUSAL OF STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS TO GRANT TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE

HELEN M. CLARK,

Appellant,

vs.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,

Respondent.

Decision of the Commissioner of Education dated March 15, 1926, remanded application of appellant for certificate to the State Board of Examiners for further investigation. Application by appellant for Writ of Mandamus compelling granting of certificate instituted following affirmance of Commissioner's decision by the State Board of Education still pending in the Supreme Court.

XIV

LACK OF JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONER IN CASE INVOLVING NO DISPUTE UNDER SCHOOL LAW

THE CITY OF MILLVILLE AND IRWIN W. KIRK, DIRECTOR OF REVENUE AND FINANCE OF THE CITY OF MILLVILLE,
Appellants,

vs.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF MILLVILLE IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND; MARK BRANIN, PRESIDENT, AND HAROLD HEADLEY, SECRETARY OF SAID BOARD; GEORGE W. SHANER, GEORGE B. SHANER, EDGAR F. SHANER, AND ARTHUR H. SHANER, CO-PARTNERS, TRADING AS GEORGE W. SHANER AND SONS; JACKSON ELECTRIC CO., J. H. HUTCHINSON; JOHN SHEARMAN AND PERCY H. THOMPSON, CO-PARTNERS, TRADING AS SHEARMAN & THOMPSON, AND GEORGE B. WORSTALL, CUSTODIAN OF SCHOOL FUNDS OF THE CITY OF MILLVILLE,

Respondents.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This action is brought by the above named appellants to contest the legality of proceedings taken by the Millville Board of Education on January 27, 1926, in awarding to the above named contractors the full amounts due them under their several contracts for the construction of a new high school building in the City of Millville without any deduction from such amounts as a result of delay in the completion of the work of the liquidated damages required by the contracts to be deducted in the event of such delay.

The court presided over by the Commissioner of Education is a special tribunal for the settlement of school controversies, and Section 17, Article II of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, provides that:

"The Commissioner of Education shall decide, subject to appeal to the State Board of Education and without cost to the parties, all controversies and disputes that shall arise under the school laws or under the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education."

In the opinion of the Commissioner of Education the allegations of the appellants in the case under consideration involve no violation of any of the

school laws or rules of the State Board of Education regulating the control and management of the public schools of this State, but on the other hand the case appears to involve general questions of law belonging properly to a court of law.

On the ground of lack of jurisdiction, therefore, of the subject matter of the dispute, the appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

February 4, 1926.

(Affirmed by the State Board of Education without opinion.)

XV

OBLIGATION OF BOARD OF EDUCATION TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION IN LIEU OF SCHOOLHOUSE CONVENIENT OF ACCESS.

ALBERT S. PHILLIPS,	<i>Appellant,</i>	}
vs.		
WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION,	<i>Respondent.</i>	

Decision of the Commissioner dated December 15, 1925, in favor of appellant and sustained by State Board of Education by decision dated January 9, 1926. Certiorari to the Supreme Court following decision of the State Board of Education still pending.

XVI

VALIDITY OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION

CHARLES E. MUNDY,	<i>Appellant,</i>	}
vs.		
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BOROUGH OF METUCHEN,	<i>Respondent.</i>	

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This action is brought by the above named appellant on behalf of himself and other taxpayers of the Borough of Metuchen for the purpose of contesting the validity of a special school bonding election held in that borough on November 2, 1925, at which by a majority of forty-eight votes the board of edu-

cation was authorized to bond the school district in the amount of \$75,000 for the erection of a new school building therein.

Appellant bases his contest on the ground that instead of producing at the school election in question the registry list of the preceding general election of 1924, as required by law, the district clerk produced the registry list of the general election of 1925; that instead of determining the qualifications of every voter by a reference to such registry list, the latter was referred to in the case of only one voter; and that finally, about fifty persons voted at the school bonding election in question whose names did not appear on the general election registry list of 1925.

A hearing in this case was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education on January 13, 1926, at the Court House in New Brunswick, at which testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard; and since that date briefs on the legal points involved have been filed by counsel for both appellant and respondent.

Section 149, Article VII, page 98 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, provides as follows:

"No action, suit or proceeding to contest the validity of the election ordering the issuing of bonds shall be instituted after the expiration of twenty days from the date of said election."

While the statute in question contains no specific requirement that notice of the contest of a school bonding election be served on the respondent, namely, the board of education, within the time limit named such requirement is nevertheless in the Commissioner's opinion plainly implied; and especially in view of the fact that in this State all court actions are commenced by issuance and service of some writ upon the defendant (*Del. River Quarry vs. Board of Freeholders of Mercer County*, 88 N. J. Eq. 506). Moreover, the very purpose of the section of the School Law above quoted in fixing a time limit for contests of school bonding elections is, in the Commissioner's opinion, to safeguard proceedings which a board of education may take in pursuance of authority conferred by the district voters, when the twenty days have elapsed without notice of any litigation or contest against the validity of the election. Otherwise, the board of education, even though the statutory time limit had expired, would have no assurance at any time of safety in proceeding under the authority of the voters because of possible litigation of which it had no notice. In 15 Cyc. page 398—it is held that

"In an election contest the notice is the foundation of the proceeding, and in some jurisdictions, it is not only the foundation of the proceeding, but also serves the double purpose of writ and declaration, or of summons and complaint or petition, as the case may be. No particular form of notice or citation is required in a contested election case, but notice in some form setting forth one or more of the statutory grounds of contest is jurisdictional and is absolutely essential to the validity of the proceeding * * * The intention of the contested election laws is to furnish a summary remedy and to secure a speedy trial. Consequently, the statutes generally provide that anyone desiring to contest an election must file a notice and statement of the grounds of contest within a certain number of days after the election, or the official declaration of the result. These statutes are manda-

tory and strict compliance with them is jurisdictional. The notice and statement required to be served by the contestant on the contestee constitute the predicate upon which the power of the court is set in motion, and unless served within the time required by the statute, the court has no jurisdiction to hear and determine the contest."

In the case under consideration a letter dated November 12, 1925, and announcing a protest against the school bonding election in Metuchen on November 2, 1925, was filed with the Commissioner of Education by counsel for the appellant on November 18, 1925, but no formal petition of appeal was filed or notice of any kind served upon the Metuchen Board of Education until December 10, 1925, thirty-eight days after the date of the election in question. While the Commissioner accepted the letter above referred to, and allowed the filing of a later formal petition and has in fact continued to exercise jurisdiction over the election, he cannot avoid the ultimate conclusion under the law that he is without authority to extend the twenty-day period following a school bonding election within which the board of education of the district involved must be apprised by official notice of any contest or action against the validity of the election and of the grounds on which such action is based. For this reason alone the Commissioner would be obliged to deny the appeal.

With regard to appellant's contention as to the production and use of registry lists, it is true that Section 118 (12) of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law does provide that the clerk of the board of education shall within seven days of the holding of the annual school election (also applicable by the provisions of Chapter 94, P. L. 1925, to all school elections as well) obtain the registry lists of the municipality comprised within said school district, and that no person shall be permitted to vote thereat unless his or her name appears on said lists as having been registered to vote at the preceding general election or unless his or her name appears on a supplemental registry list to be prepared by the district clerk of the names of those persons who have qualified since the last preceding general election.

In the opinion of the Commissioner the vital intent of the law above quoted was that by requiring the production of and reference to the preceding general election registry list at school elections, unregistered persons would be thereby prevented from voting. Mere failure, however, to produce and refer to such general election registry list in determining voters' qualifications was not in the Commissioner's opinion sufficient ground for setting aside the school election unless such omission had not only resulted in persons voting whose names cannot be ascertained to have been contained in such registry lists, but in their voting in such numbers as to actually change the result of the election. In the case of *Lehlback vs. Haynes*, 54 N. J. L. 77, it was held that mere irregularities in the conduct of the election were not material if they did not interfere with the voting or the count, and it was also held that illegal votes were not in themselves sufficient ground for setting aside the election unless sufficient in number to change the result. Such has also been the decisions in other States and in 15 Cyc. page 372 it is held that:

"Where an election appears to have been fairly and honestly conducted, it will not be invalidated by mere irregularities which are not shown to have affected the result, for in the absence of fraud the courts

are disposed to give effect to elections when possible. And it has been held that gross irregularities when not amounting to fraud do not vitiate an election."

In the case under consideration appellant was not able at the hearing before the Assistant Commissioner to prove that the alleged number of approximately fifty persons voted at the election in question whose names did not appear on the 1925 general election registry lists produced thereat, since he could produce no corroborative evidence as to the accuracy of the copy of the poll list which he alone prepared for the purposes of comparison with the registry lists. Appellant, moreover, was unable to produce proof of any kind that there were any persons voting at the bonding election on November 2 in the Borough of Metuchen whose names were not on the preceding general election list of 1924, or on the supplementary registry list required by law to be prepared for each special school election, the only lists on which the law requires their names to be for the purposes of the bonding election on November 2, 1925. No comparison was made whatever by the appellant of the poll list of the special school bonding election in question with the 1924 general election registry list and supplementary registry list above referred to; and it might well be that the names of persons were included in the 1924 registry lists which were not to be found in those of 1925 by reason of persons having moved from the district since the former date.

Because, therefore, of the fact that no protest setting forth the grounds of complaint of which the Metuchen Board of Education had any notice was filed with the Commissioner of Education until more than twenty days had elapsed since the bonding election on November 2, 1925, and because of the fact that appellant has been unable to prove that irregularities in the way of failure to produce and refer to the preceding general election registry lists of 1924 resulted in any persons voting at such election whose names were not contained in the 1924 general election registry list or in the supplementary list for the special bonding election, the appeal against the validity of such school bonding election in the Borough of Metuchen on November 2, 1925, is hereby dismissed.

January 25, 1926.

DECISION OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

This proceeding was brought to contest the validity of a special school bonding election held in Metuchen on November 2, 1925, at which the Board of Education was authorized by a majority of forty-eight votes to bond the school district in the amount of \$75,000 for the erection of a new school building.

Section 149 of Article 7 of the School Law (1925 School Laws, p. 98) provides that no proceeding to contest the validity of such an election "shall be instituted after the expiration of twenty days from the date of said election."

The only way in which such a proceeding can be instituted is by filing a petition or notice and making service thereof upon the Board of Education. No such petition was filed or served until December 10, 1925—thirty-eight days after the election. On November 18, 1925, a letter dated November 12, 1925, stating inferentially that such a proceeding would be brought was filed with

the Assistant Commissioner. Such a letter is clearly not the institution of the "action, suit or proceeding" required by the statute above referred to. The Assistant Commissioner accepted the letter and allowed the filing of the formal petition on December 10, 1925, as above stated. Nevertheless, as is held in the Commissioner's opinion, he is without authority to extend the twenty day period provided by statute. He was therefore right in dismissing the petition on that ground.

This disposition makes it unnecessary to discuss the further grounds stated in the Commissioner's opinion for dismissing the proceeding.

On the single ground above stated it is recommended that his decision be affirmed.

April 3, 1926.

XVII

ILLEGAL TERMINATION OF TEACHER'S CONTRACT

BLANCHE Y. OSTERGREN,	} <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <i>Appellant,</i> <i>vs.</i> <i>Respondent.</i> </div>
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF HOBOKEN,	

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

A hearing in this case was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education on November 25, 1925, in the City of Hoboken, at which testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard, and since that date briefs upon the legal points involved have been filed by counsel for both appellant and respondent. The facts as indicated by the testimony are as follows:

Appellant was first appointed as a probationary teacher in the Hoboken Schools on October 15, 1923, not by a written contract but under rules of the board of education regulating the employment of its teachers, one of which rules (No. 18) reads as follows:

"All teachers appointed by the board of education shall serve a probationary period of one year. All teachers whose work during this period of probation proves to be unsatisfactory, shall be reported to the board for dismissal.

All teachers whose work during this period proves to be satisfactory shall be reported to the board for permanent appointment. All teachers who receive permanent appointment shall hold their positions during competency and good behavior.

No teacher shall be dismissed except after a hearing, and then only if five members of the board vote in favor of the dismissal."

Appellant continued under the probationary appointment as aforesaid during the year from October 15, 1923, to October 15, 1924, and for a month after the expiration of such one year period referred to in the rules until November 17, 1924, upon which date the board of education acting upon a report of its committee adverse to the retention of appellant terminated her services as a teacher in the Hoboken Schools. Appellant at once on November 18, 1924, protested to the Hoboken Board of Education against the dismissal action of November 17 above referred to, and on December 16 of the same year she was informed by the secretary of the board that her protest of November 18 had been referred to the Corporation Attorney. No further action was taken by the board in the matter and early in May, 1925, appellant presented her appeal to the Commissioner of Education.

Appellant contends that the Hoboken Board of Education, acting in accordance with authority conferred by the Teachers' Tenure Law (Chap. 243, P. L. 1909), had fixed one year as a period of service, upon the expiration of which a teacher came under tenure; that inasmuch as she was retained in the employ of respondent for more than a month after the expiration of the probationary year, she was under tenure at the time of her dismissal on November 17, 1924; that accordingly she could not legally be dismissed except upon charges and a hearing and is therefore entitled to reinstatement with salary from the date of her dismissal. Appellant also claims, however, in the alternative that even though not under tenure at the time of her dismissal, she was at least under implied contract for another year and that her dismissal during such term besides being without just cause was in violation of that provision in the rules above quoted by which a hearing was an essential prerequisite to the dismissal of any teacher in the employ of the Hoboken Board of Education.

The respondent defends its action upon the ground that tenure protection is not afforded by the rules of the Hoboken Board of Education and that even though it were, affirmative action by the board in the way of a permanent appointment of appellant would be necessary before the latter could claim permanent protection; and that such action was not taken by the respondent after the expiration of the one year probationary period. Respondent also contends that appellant could not legally claim any violation of contract rights especially in the way of a hearing under the rules of the board above referred to because the probationary contract term had ceased with the expiration of the period of one year, and that protection during the probationary period could only apply to the specific period stipulated in the rules, namely, one year.

The Commissioner cannot agree with appellant's contention that at the time of her dismissal on November 17, 1924, she was under tenure. It is true that the Teachers' Tenure Law (Chap. 243, P. L. 1909) does confer upon boards of education authority to fix a shorter period than three years upon the completion of which a teacher may come under the protection of the act. The rules of the Hoboken Board of Education above referred to, however, clearly indicate that not only the expiration of the probationary period of one year but also an actual recommendation of permanent appointment together with an affirmative act on the part of the board in the way of such permanent appointment is necessary before the teacher may be deemed to have gained tenure protection. Such a recommendation and permanent appointment appellant never received from the respondent.

Neither, however, can the Commissioner agree with the contention of the respondent that the appellant was not still under probationary contract with the Hoboken Board of Education at the time of her dismissal on November 17, 1924. The probationary period of one year contemplated by the rules had expired, it is true, on October 15, 1924. The respondent, however, continued to accept appellant's services for more than a month after that date and to pay her compensation at an increased rate over that which she had been receiving, and in fact to recognize her in a number of ways as a teacher in its schools. As appellant's counsel aptly argues in his brief from 35 Cyc. 1085: "An unauthorized contract with a teacher may be ratified by those having authority to do so, either expressly or by acts recognizing the employment, as by partly performing the contract, making payment for services, accepting its benefits and the like * * *"; and from 26 Cyc. 976: "When one enters into the service of another for a definite period, and continues in the employment after the expiration of that period, without any new contract, the presumption is that the employment is continued on the terms of the original contract * * *"

It is the opinion of the Commissioner, therefore, that after the expiration on October 15, 1924, of one year from the date of appellant's original appointment, the Hoboken Board of Education had by implication to be derived from acceptance of services and the payment of salary extended appellant's probationary contract for another like period of one year. It is further the Commissioner's opinion that, according to principles of contract law as well as the rule of the respondent awarding all its teachers a hearing before dismissal, the termination of appellant's services on November 17, 1924, without any hearing and without any evidence whatever of just cause was illegal and in violation of her contract rights.

Section 165, Article VIII, page 109 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law provides as follows:

"In case the dismissal of any teacher before the expiration of any contract entered into between such teacher and the board of education shall, upon appeal, be decided to have been without good cause, such teacher shall be entitled to compensation for the full term for which said contract shall have been made; but it shall be optional with the board of education whether such teacher shall or shall not teach for the unexpired term."

In accordance with the provisions of the law above quoted it is, therefore, hereby ordered by the Commissioner of Education that the Hoboken Board of Education proceed at once to pay to Blanche Y. Ostergren, the appellant, the amount of her salary from the date of her dismissal, namely, November 17, 1924, during the remainder of her contract term until October 15, 1925, at the rate of compensation which she was receiving upon the date of her dismissal as aforesaid.

January 5, 1926.

XVIII

ADEQUACY OF SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATIONS
FOR THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
FREE UNION AND TOWNSBURY SCHOOLS,
IN HOPE TOWNSHIP, WARREN COUNTY,
NEW JERSEY,

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Petitions of appeal have been filed with this Department by James I. Sutton and George Sharp on behalf of the parents of children living in the vicinity of the Townsbury Schoolhouse and by Floyd H. Smith and Frank Gruver on behalf of parents of children living in close proximity to the Free Union Schoolhouse protesting against the action of the Hope Township Board of Education in closing the above mentioned schoolhouses and transporting the pupils thereof to the school building located in the village of Hope. Appellants claim that the facilities thus afforded are, because of the transportation involved, inadequate and unsuitable and demand that the Hope Township Board of Education be ordered to reopen the Free Union and Townsbury Schoolhouses.

A hearing in this case was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner on October 23, 1925, at which hearing testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard.

Section 193, Article X, page 122 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law provides in part as follows:

"Each school district shall provide suitable school facilities and accommodations for all children residing in the district and desiring to attend the public schools therein. Such facilities and accommodations shall include proper school buildings, together with furniture and equipment, convenience of access thereto, and courses of study suited to the ages and attainments of all pupils between the ages of five and twenty years. Such facilities and accommodations may be provided either in schools within the district convenient of access to the pupils or as provided in sections one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and nineteen of the act to which this act is an amendment."

The question, therefore, to be determined is whether the Hope Township Board of Education in closing the Townsbury and Free Union Schools above referred to and transporting the pupils to the Hope School is complying with its statutory obligation to furnish adequate and proper school facilities for all the children residing in the district and desiring to attend the public schools.

The evidence shows that all of the children who formerly attended the Townsbury and Free Union Schools reside on the north side of the Jenny Jump Mountain, while the Hope School Building is located to the south

of the mountain in question. It is also shown that the transportation of the children in the vicinity of the Free Union School involves the crossing of the mountain, while the journey around the mountain to the Hope School in the case of the children of the Townsbury locality involves a distance of approximately thirteen miles each way for a majority of such pupils and fifteen or sixteen miles for a few. It is the Commissioner's opinion that the trips over the mountain each day, particularly hazardous during winter and spring months in the former instance, and the distance involved in the latter, especially in view of the youth of the children in question, render the school facilities as provided at present by the Hope Township Board of Education entirely inadequate and unsuitable for both groups of children above described.

The question then arises as to whether it would be possible for the Hope Township Board of Education by means of any of the present school facilities at its disposal to comply with an order that adequate school facilities be provided for the children in question. There is no schoolhouse other than that located at Hope to which the pupils could be transported and no improvement in such transportation facilities is possible, since there is no method of eliminating the crossing of the mountain in the case of those living in the vicinity of the Free Union School and the excessive distance involved in transporting the children of the Townsbury vicinity. On the other hand, proper facilities would not be secured by the appellants by the board's compliance with their request that the Free Union and Townsbury Schoolhouses on the north side of the mountain be reopened, since both of these buildings fail in a number of respects to comply with the requirements of the Building Code of the State Board of Education. In the Commissioner's opinion, therefore, it is only by the establishment of adequate school facilities on the north side of the mountain that the children of the Free Union and Townsbury localities can be properly accommodated and the obligations of the Hope Township school district discharged.

It is, therefore, hereby ordered by the Commissioner of Education that the Hope Township School Board proceed immediately to initiate the necessary proceedings for establishing proper school facilities and accommodations on the north side of the Jenny Jump Mountain for the children of the Free Union and Townsbury localities. As a temporary expedient during the present school year, however, and only pending the actual availability of the new facilities so to be provided, the Commissioner leaves within the discretion of the Hope Township Board of Education the method to be followed in providing the children of the appellants with temporary school facilities during the remainder of the present year.

December 24, 1925.

XIX

ILLEGAL DISMISSAL OF SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL
UNDER CONTRACT

ALBERT S. DAVIS,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWN OF
BOONTON,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The facts in this case as indicated by testimony taken at a hearing before the Assistant Commissioner of Education at Morristown on November 12, 17 and 21, 1925, are as follows:

Appellant was appointed under a written contract dated June 4, 1923, as supervising principal of the schools of Boonton for a term of three years commencing July 1, 1923, and ending June 30, 1926, at a salary of \$4,000 for the first year, \$5,000 for the second year and \$5,500 for the third year. Appellant continued to serve under the appointment as aforesaid and to receive his salary until August 28, 1925, upon which date at a meeting of the Boonton Board of Education a resolution was passed abrogating the contract. On or about September 1, 1925, application was made by appellant to the Boonton Board of Education for the same position of supervising principal at a salary of \$458.33 per month from September 1, 1925, until April 1, 1926, but this application was rejected at a meeting of the board on September 11 by a vote of 8 nays, with the ninth member present refraining from voting. Appellant thereupon at once presented an appeal to the Commissioner of Education in which he demanded reinstatement in his position of supervising principal of the Boonton schools under the three-year contract as aforesaid and the payment of his salary from the date of his dismissal, namely, August 28, 1925.

The respondent, the Boonton Board of Education, defends its action on the ground that the three-year contract under which appellant was originally employed was an attempt on the part of the then board of education to bind its successors and therefore not legally binding upon it as one of such succeeding boards; that such contract was incapable of ratification; that appellant, moreover, acquiesced in the abrogation of the contract by the board on August 28, 1925, as aforesaid, by application on or about September 1, 1925, for a short term appointment as supervising principal, thus constituting an estoppel of the present action; and finally, respondent contends that appellant's conduct of his office during his incumbency demonstrated his unfitness as supervising principal, thus further justifying the action taken by the board of education at its meeting on August 28, 1925.

In the case of *Serina M. Brown vs. Oakland Board of Education* reported on page 656 of the 1925 Compilation of the New Jersey School Law, it was

held by the Commissioner of Education, whose decision was sustained by the State Board, that as boards of education are non-continuous bodies, one board could not by a three-year appointment of a teacher legally deprive a succeeding board of its right to appoint her successor, and that such appointment was accordingly voidable by such succeeding board. In a more recent case, namely, Noonan and Arnot *vs.* Paterson City Board of Education (reported on page 527, 1925 Compilation of the School Law) which was also sustained by the State Board of Education, the Commissioner held that since boards of education were non-continuous bodies (Gulnac *vs.* Board of Chosen Freeholders, 74 L. 543) a board was not bound *per se* by rules adopted by a preceding board. In the Brown case above referred to the Commissioner was supported in his conclusion that a board of education cannot make an appointment for such a term as to divest future boards of the power to appoint whom they may desire by Illinois cases, namely, Stevenson *vs.* School Directors, 87 Ill. 255, and C. C. Cross *vs.* School Directors, 24 Ill. App. 191. The Brown case differed somewhat from the one under consideration in that it involved action by an outgoing board of education to supersede a contract expiring during the life of the succeeding board with a three-year agreement which would automatically deprive such succeeding board of its right of appointment. It is the opinion of the Commissioner, however, that the three-year appointment of Mr. Davis by the Boonton Board of Education dating from July 1, 1923, may be considered by its terms just as effectively to divest future boards including the present board of all power to appoint his successor.

It is also the opinion of the Commissioner, however, that an appointment such as that of appellant, even though plainly voidable by a succeeding board of education, is nevertheless capable of subsequent ratification, either express or implied, since it involved no collusion or fraud or elements which could render it void. In the recent case of Noonan and Arnot *vs.* the Paterson Board, above referred to, it was held that rules adopted by a preceding board of education and not *per se* binding upon a new board were nevertheless to be considered as ratified and adopted by such new board, if acted under or referred to by it as the rules governing such board.

In the case under consideration the testimony shows that the Boonton Board of Education, which came into office on the first Monday in April, 1925, and which later on August 28, 1925, rescinded appellant's three-year contract, actually paid the latter his salary for the months of April, May, June, July and August until the date of actual dismissal, namely, August 28, 1925. The testimony also shows many official acts of recognition of appellant as supervising principal during the months above enumerated, on the part of the board of education which came into office in April, 1925, as aforesaid, such as the payment of appellant's expense allowances, receipt of his various official reports, adoption of his recommendations, etc. It is, therefore, the opinion of the Commissioner that the Boonton Board of Education, which came into office in April, 1925, by its own acts adopted and ratified so far as it was concerned the three-year contract entire and indivisible in its terms, by which on July 21, 1923, appellant was appointed as supervising principal of the Boonton Schools.

It remains to be considered whether the respondent's dismissal of appellant on August 28, 1925, was justified on the ground of the former's inefficiency

or unfitness for his office of supervising principal. In the opinion of the Commissioner the testimony does not support the contentions of the board of education in this regard. The lack of proper supervision of the schools under appellant was not established by the testimony nor was there shown any failure on his part to keep the board of education informed by means of reports as to the condition and progress of the schools under his supervision. The schools, moreover, were shown by the testimony to have a high standard of efficiency during appellant's incumbency. The incidents which were proved indicating somewhat of discord and friction between the appellant and the board of education, even though viewed in a light unfavorable to appellant, were not in the Commissioner's opinion of sufficient gravity or importance to be considered as an impairment of appellant's efficiency or fitness for his office, and thus to justify his dismissal.

The Commissioner does not consider that appellant can be deemed to have acquiesced in his dismissal of August 28, 1925, as claimed by the respondent, merely because of his having applied in September for a new appointment as supervising principal until April, 1926. Such an application, never accepted by the respondent, could be considered nothing more than an offer of compromise, which when rejected by the board of education could in no way act as an estoppel of appellant or to the prejudice of his right to appeal from the dismissal action of August 28, 1925, as aforesaid.

The remedy to which appellant is entitled, therefore, for what the Commissioner finds to be an illegal dismissal and a violation of contract alone remains to be considered. Section 165, Article VIII, page 109, of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law provides as follows:

"In case the dismissal of any teacher before the expiration of any contract entered into between such teacher and a board of education shall, upon appeal, be decided to have been without good cause, such teacher shall be entitled to compensation for the full term for which said contract shall have been made; but it shall be optional with the board of education whether such teacher shall or shall not teach for the unexpired term."

It is true that in the above quoted section of law the term "teacher" is used, while the office held by appellant was that of supervising principal. Article VIII of the School Act of 1903, of which the above quoted provision is one of the sections, while entitled "Teachers," nevertheless provides in its opening sentence that "a board of education may make rules and regulations governing the engagement and employment of teachers and principals, the terms and tenure of such employment and the promotion and dismissal of such teachers and principals, the salaries, and the time and mode of payment thereof, and may from time to time change, amend or repeal such rules and regulations." It is the opinion of the Commissioner therefore that the term "teacher" as used thereafter in the remaining sections of Article VIII has a broader significance than the term itself would imply and includes both teachers and principals. In other parts of the School Law such as that dealing with salary schedules (Sec. 319, Art. XXVI of the 1925 School Law Compilation) the term "teacher" is used in a comprehensive sense to include both teachers and principals as specifically enumerated in the heading of the Article.

In the dismissal action of the Boonton Board of Education on August 28, 1925, there is involved no actual tenure which had been violated and, moreover, the July 1, 1923, contract which was broken need not necessarily after the expiration of the term of the present board in April, 1926, inevitably result in tenure protection, since the three-year contract was an entirety and when adopted by a succeeding board is binding only through its own official term. Accordingly, the matter is not one for the application of remedies prescribed by the Teachers' Tenure Law.

The Commissioner is without authority under Section 165, Article VIII, page 109 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law above referred to, to fix damages, as appellant suggests in his brief, by deducting the amount appellant has been earning since the date of his dismissal from the compensation due him. Such fixing of damages would be a function of a Court of Law and not of the Commissioner, who under the section of the School Law above referred to, is authorized in the case of an unlawful dismissal of a teacher under contract to award the entire compensation from the date of dismissal until the end of the term.

It is, therefore, hereby ordered by the Commissioner of Education that in accordance with the provisions of Section 165, above referred to, the Boonton Board of Education proceed at once in its discretion either to reinstate appellant in his position of supervising principal of the Boonton Schools and to pay him his salary from August 28, 1925, at the rate stipulated in the contract for the third year; or, if the board does not desire the continuance of appellant's services, that it proceed at once to pay him his salary at the rate stipulated for the third year as aforesaid from the date of his dismissal on August 28, 1925, and during that part of the remainder of appellant's contract term which is binding upon the present board of education, namely, until the first Monday in April, 1926.

December 24, 1925.

XX

LEGALITY OF AWARD OF SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION CONTRACT

CARLISLE RUE,

Appellant,

vs.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP BOARD OF
EDUCATION,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

It is alleged by the appellant in this action that at a meeting of the Washington Township, Mercer County, Board of Education on August 10, 1925, a contract for transporting pupils of the district to the Windsor School

on a route known as "Route 8" was illegally awarded by secret ballot to Elmer Bresnahan, whose bid was next to the highest of those received by the board in response to its request at the meeting in question for bids upon the transportation contract. Appellant claims that as lowest bidder the contract for the route should have been awarded to him.

In the absence of any disagreement as to the facts it was agreed by both sides to the controversy that the case be submitted for decision upon pleadings and briefs without the necessity of a hearing for the purpose of taking testimony.

It appears that there was no formal advertisement for bids on the transportation contract in question but that at the meeting of the board of education of Washington Township on August 10, 1925, a request was made that bids on the contract be then and there submitted with a reservation on the part of the board of the right to reject any or all bids thus submitted. In response to such request the following bids were received:

H. B. Taylor	\$900.00
H. C. Avery	\$875.00
Elmer Bresnahan	\$896.00
Carlisle Rue	\$874.00

The New Jersey School Law contains no requirement whatever that boards of education advertise for bids in awarding transportation contracts, or that if such advertisement be made the board award the contract to the lowest bidder. In the case of *Leeds vs. Board of Education of the City of Port Republic*, cited by appellant's counsel in his brief, there is no assertion by the Commissioner of Education in his decision that boards of education are under any statutory obligation to award transportation contracts to the lowest responsible bidder or that the board in that particular case was in any way bound to the lowest bidder by the terms in its advertisement. The Commissioner merely stated that: "It is the custom in ordinary contracts to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder," and then proceeded to discuss the board's evident interpretation of what constituted the lowest bidder in that particular case. In the case of *Mendham Garage Company vs. Mendham Township Board of Education* decided in 1923 (page 645 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law) it was held that the board upon receipt of bids was legally justified in treating such bids merely as proposals or information asked for and in awarding the contract without regard to the lowest bidder when there was no statutory requirement or promise in the advertisement for bids that the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder. The Commissioner also found as a prerequisite to his conclusion in that case that there was no evidence of any abuse of discretion on the part of the board of education or of any disposition to act otherwise than for the best welfare of the schools. This same principle was upheld by the Supreme Court in the case of *James Oakley et al. vs. City of Atlantic City* and *J. H. Rothermel*, 34 Vr. 127, and in *Martin Murray et al. vs. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Bayonne et al.*, 44 Vr. 313.

In the case under consideration where there was an informal request by the board of education for bids at the meeting on August 10, it appears that not only was there no promise to award the contract to the lowest bidder but

that the board also reserved the right to reject any or all bids. Moreover, the Commissioner can see no illegality in the contract award being made as a result of a secret ballot of the board members. There is nothing in the School Law which prescribes the precise method of voting by the members at a board of education meeting; nor is there anything in the School Law to deprive the president of the board of his right as a member to vote upon all matters coming before the board.

In the absence, therefore, of any statutory requirement or of any promise in the board's request for bids to award the transportation contract in question to the lowest bidder and in the absence of any indication of abuse of discretion on the part of the board in awarding the contract to Mr. Bresnahan, who had previously driven a transportation vehicle to the satisfaction of the board, it is the opinion of the Commissioner that the Washington Township Board of Education was entirely within its legal rights in awarding by secret ballot the transportation contract in question to Mr. Elmer Bresnahan, even though his bid was higher in amount than that of the appellant.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

November 24, 1925.

XXI

LEGALITY OF DISMISSAL OF SCHOOL JANITORS UPHELD

JOSEPH MCGARRY ET AL.,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF
PATERSON,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This appeal is brought to contest the legality of the action of the board of education of the City of Paterson in dismissing appellants as janitorial employees in its public schools on May 2, 1925, following a hearing upon charges to the effect that their original appointments on December 23, 1923, were illegal and consequently not binding upon said board.

Appellants contended at the hearing before the local board of education above referred to and contend now in their present appeal to the Commissioner that the former decision of the Commissioner of Education on January 5, 1925, as to the illegality of a previous dismissal of appellants from their janitorial positions on February 14, 1924, and his order of reinstatement and payment of salaries from the date of such unlawful dismissal constituted a bar to the subsequent dismissal of appellants on May 2, 1925. In addition to the claim that the right to their positions is *res adjudicata* appellants insist that the charges upon which the latest dismissal action was taken alleged no neglect, misbehavior or other offense and that illegal appointment is not a cause upon which appellants can legally be tried and dismissed by the

board of education. Appellants also insist that the original appointments in December, 1923, were legal.

Since the attempted dismissal of appellants by the Paterson Board of Education in February, 1924, Joseph McCabe has resigned his position as janitor and is not therefore a party to this action. In the absence of such issue of fact and in view of the controversy arising solely from the question of the legality of the board's dismissal action on May 2, 1925, upon the grounds above set forth, it was agreed by counsel for both sides that the necessity for a hearing was obviated and that the case be presented to the Commissioner for decision upon submission of briefs by counsel upon the legal points involved.

Counsel for appellants cites equity cases in support of his contention that his clients' right to their positions is *res adjudicata* and that the Commissioner's previous decision in January, 1925, as to the illegality of their dismissal by the Paterson Board of Education in February, 1924, is a bar to the later dismissal of May 2, 1925, even though the latter was on different grounds. In one of the cases which he cites, however, namely, *Wooster vs. Cooper*, 59 Eq. 204, it was stated in the opinion that "a demand will be held to be *res adjudicata* when by a former decree or judgment the same claim, based upon the same muniment of title, between the same parties, touching the same subject matter has been determined by a competent court;" and in the case of *Russell vs. Place*, 94 U. S. 606, 24 L. Ed. 214, the Court held that "in order that the judgment in a former case may be conclusive in a second suit between the parties, it must be shown either by the record or by extrinsic evidence that the same question was necessarily raised and determined in the former suit."

Substantially the same conclusion was reached in the case of *Bond vs. Markstrum*, 102 Mich. 11, 60 N. W. 232, when the Court held that "such former judgment does not preclude defenses in the second case which might have been made in the first or which were set up in the answer to the first, they not having been, as a matter of fact, litigated and passed on in the first action."

In the case under consideration it must be borne in mind that the Board of Education of the City of Paterson which dismissed appellants on May 2, 1925, was a new board having come into office on February 1, 1925, and, therefore, according to decisions of the Commissioner and State Board of Education and of other legal authorities, notably, *Gulnac vs. Board of Chosen Freeholders*, 45 Vr. 543, a different and distinct body from that by which the dismissal of appellants was made on other grounds in February, 1924. In the light of all the facts and of the cases above cited it is the opinion of the Commissioner that the previous decision of the Commissioner of Education of January 5, 1925, as to the illegality of appellants' dismissal by the Paterson Board on February 14, 1924 (which dismissal disregarded appellants' tenure rights and was based solely upon the ground that their appointments were made under suspended rules of the board), is no bar to the later dismissal of appellants on May 2, 1925, by an entirely new board of education and on grounds not previously litigated, namely, the permanent nature of appellants' appointments by the board of education in office in December, 1923. This Court is bound to take judicial notice of its own records and we believe, more-

over, that it is not disputed by either side to the present controversy that after a suspension of rules providing for a three months' appointment the following is the text of the original resolution of appointment of December 23, 1923, which was unsuccessfully assailed by the 1924 board in the previous action before this Court:

"Resolved, that the following named persons be and the same are hereby permanently appointed to the positions as janitors in the public schools of this city, as of the dates indicated at the scheduled salary of \$1200 per annum, etc., etc."

According to the decision of the Commissioner of Education in the case of *Serina H. Brown vs. Oakland* (affirmed by the State Board of Education) a contract by a preceding board of education is voidable by an incoming board when the effect of such contract is to deprive the succeeding board of its own appointment prerogatives. The appointment of appellants on December 23, 1923, by a board about to go out of office in a little over a month was specifically termed a permanent one; and should the failure on the part of the Paterson Board of 1924 to attack such appointments on legal grounds be deemed a bar to a subsequent action of dismissal by the board coming into office in 1925, the latter if bound by the previous permanent appointment of appellants would be thus deprived of its own appointment prerogatives. Such a result would be contrary to the rulings of both the Commissioner and of the State Board of Education notably in the *Brown* case above referred to. The Paterson Board of Education in dismissing appellants on May 2, 1925, cannot in the Commissioner's opinion be deemed—as their counsel claims in his brief—to have been producing piece-meal grounds for appellants' dismissal after the unsuccessful action of February, 1924. The board coming into office in February, 1925, was as above stated an entirely new body which, after the State Board of Education had affirmed the Commissioner's decision as to the illegality of the earlier dismissal, took the first opportunity presented to it on grounds not hitherto litigated to rid itself of the illegally binding permanent appointment of appellants of December 23, 1923.

The Commissioner cannot agree, moreover, with the appellants' contention that under the Janitors' Protection Act only neglect of duty, misbehavior or other offense on the part of the incumbent and not illegalities in connection with appointment constitute grounds for dismissal. In the case of *O'Neil vs. Bayonne*, 1 Misc. N. J. Rep., involving a Police Tenure of Service Act the Court of Errors and Appeals stressed the necessity of the proffering and proving of charges and the granting of a hearing as a prerequisite to dismissal and ordered the appellant in that case reinstated in his office because such procedure had been omitted. The Court plainly indicated in its opinion however that ineligibility or illegalities of appointment, if properly presented, would constitute good grounds for dismissal when it held that: "The appointment would be presumed to be *de jure* until the contrary was proved," and that "such lawfully organized board having made the appointment, the presumption is in favor of the lawfulness of such appointment until the contrary is made to appear." And this opinion of the Court was in spite of the fact that the provisions of the Police Tenure Act involved appeared to protect the incumbents except when guilty of misbehavior or other misconduct.

If absolute protection were conferred upon incumbents of offices or positions in spite of illegalities of appointment or ineligibility therefor, they would be safe from dismissal until some personal offense could be proved against them even though entirely ineligible for appointment or even though, when appointed by a public body, they might have received less than the statutory number of votes required therefor.

Tenure laws such as that pertaining to teachers (Chapter 243, P. L. 1909) and that applicable to municipal police officers (Article XVI, Chapter 132, P. L. 1917) plainly indicate an intention that the incumbents of such offices shall hold their positions permanently during good behavior and efficiency without giving the appointing power any opportunity to fix their terms of office. The law however pertaining to school janitors (Section 354, Article XXVII of the 1921 Edition of the School Law) provides that boards of education "shall make such proper rules and regulations as may be necessary for the employment, discharge * * * of the public school janitors employed by such board not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act."

The School Janitor Law therefore enables boards of education to fix their terms of employment, and the Attorney-General, moreover, has ruled that the protection afforded by the School Janitors' Act in question exists only during the term for which the incumbents are appointed and thus does not survive the expiration of the term of appointment. In the Commissioner's opinion therefore it necessarily follows that statutory protection during the term presupposes that the term be one a board of education can legally make and one moreover of legal duration. An appointment cannot be deemed of legal duration which, according to the *Brown vs. Oakland* case above referred to, deprives a succeeding board of its appointment prerogatives.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that the doctrine of *res adjudicata* cannot be successfully invoked by appellants against the action of the Paterson Board of Education on May 2, 1925, in dismissing them from its employ by reason of the previous decision of the Commissioner in January, 1925, affirmed by the State Board in April, 1925, as to the illegality of the earlier dismissal of appellants in February, 1924, on different grounds. It is also the opinion of the Commissioner that the permanent nature of the appointment of appellants on December 23, 1923, constituted justifiable grounds under the Janitors' Protection Act for their dismissal by the Paterson Board of Education on May 2, 1925.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

December 7, 1925.

DECISION OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

On December 13, 1923, the appellants were appointed janitors in the Paterson School district by the board of education of that city. On February 14, 1924, the incoming board adopted a resolution which declared their appointment illegal and void. An appeal was taken from that action to the Commissioner, who held that the dismissal was not legal or justifiable and ordered the reinstatement of the appellants to their positions. His decision was affirmed by this Board. The appellants were reinstated in their positions and paid their salaries from February 14, 1924, and continued to perform their duties and

receive their salaries until May 2, 1925. Shortly before that date, they were notified to appear before the board of education on May 1, 1925, when a hearing would be given them upon the charge that they were illegally appointed. The petitioners presented their case upon that hearing but the charge against them was sustained and they were discharged. The resolution of discharge is dated May 1, 1925, recites the facts above stated and contains the finding that the appellants were illegally appointed to and illegally held their positions and that they be and "are hereby discharged" therefrom.

The appellants then petitioned the Commissioner who has sustained their dismissal. The appellants urge in support of their petition, first, that the matter was *res adjudicata* by reason of the former decision and cannot now be reopened; second, that no neglect, misbehavior or other offense was alleged against them and that they could not legally be tried and dismissed upon a charge that they were illegally appointed; third, that they were legally appointed.

First: In our former decision in this case, we held that inasmuch as these janitors and janitresses were under tenure of office, they could not be discharged without a hearing on charges upon which they could legally be dismissed, and merely because the Paterson Board, without a hearing, held that they were illegally appointed. We did not hold that they were either legally appointed or that they could not be discharged if it was found, upon a proper hearing, that their appointment was illegal. The issues raised in the present case were therefore not before us and, in our opinion, the decision made is not *res adjudicata*. In order that the judgment in the former case be conclusive in this proceeding "it must be shown either by the record or by extrinsic evidence that the same question was necessarily raised and determined in the former suit." *Russel v. Place*, 94, U. S. 606. The question now before us was not raised in the former proceeding.

Second: We cannot agree with the appellants that the illegality of their appointment is not ground for dismissal. In *O'Neill v. Bayonne*. 1. Misc. N. J. Rep., in which the Police Tenure of Service Act was before the Court of Errors and Appeals, it was clearly indicated in the opinion that ineligibility or illegality of appointment, if properly presented, would constitute good grounds for dismissal. It seems to us that this decision is conclusive upon this point.

Third: The final question is whether the appointment of the appellants in 1923 was illegal. In *Brown v. Oakland*, the Commissioner of Education, affirmed by this Board, decided that a contract by a preceding board of education is voidable by an incoming board when it deprives the succeeding board of its right to appoint. The 1923 board had no right to make the appellants' appointment permanent. In our opinion the appointment was illegal and the Paterson Board was within its rights in discharging the appellants on that ground.

We therefore recommend that the Commissioner's decision be affirmed.

April 3, 1926.

XXII

LACK OF REMEDY FOR TERMINATION OF SERVICES OF INCUMBENTS OF OFFICES NOT MENTIONED IN SCHOOL LAW

ANNA V. NAGANGAST,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF
BAYONNE,*Respondent.*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

In the case under consideration, a hearing for the purpose of taking testimony was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education on November 4, 1925, in the City of Bayonne, and the undisputed facts therein appear to be as follows:

The appellant was first appointed by the Board of Education in 1907 as secretary to the secretary of the board. This position she retained until February 19, 1925, with various annual increases in salary, the last increase to \$2,000 being effective September 1, 1924. On February 19, 1925, as aforesaid, at a meeting of the Bayonne Board of Education a resolution was duly passed declaring the office of appellant vacant.

Appellant claims that according to the established rules and regulations governing the Bayonne Board of Education, after her fourth appointment as secretary to the secretary of the Board of Education she thenceforth held office during good behavior and efficiency; and appealing from the board action of February 19, 1925, she demands reinstatement in the position above referred to together with payment of salary from March 1, 1925.

There is no provision in the New Jersey School Law by which tenure protection is conferred upon the incumbent of the position of secretary to the secretary of a school board, such as is conferred by law upon public school teachers, after having completed three consecutive years of service, or upon city truant officers, after one year of service, or upon school janitors or clerks and secretaries of boards of education during their terms of office. Nor is there any statutory provision similar to that governing public school teachers by which in the case of such an employee as a secretary to the secretary of a board of education, the board is authorized to fix a period of service beyond which tenure protection will accrue. There is, moreover, no provision whatever in the School Law affording the incumbent of such a position as that held by the appellant any remedy for breach of contract such as is provided by the School Law in the case of public school teachers holding their positions not under tenure but under contract.

In the case of Frank Mobius and Victor Ghesquier vs. Paterson City Board of Education reported on page 445 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law

it was held by the State Board of Education on appeal that where the School Law contains no provision conferring tenure protection upon an employee of a board of education and no remedy for breach of contract in the case of such an employee, this Department would have no authority to assume jurisdiction over an action resulting from the dismissal of such an employee; and that such an action, in fact, does not constitute a dispute or controversy arising under the School Law within the meaning of the statute. In conclusion the opinion held that: "If it (the contract) was a hiring for a year and the respondents claim that they were wrongfully discharged, they have their remedy by way of damages in the courts of the State, separate and apart from the Tenure of Office Act or any other part of the School Laws."

In the case under consideration the position held by appellant is not one upon which the School Law confers tenure protection at any time or one upon which it authorizes the local board to confer tenure protection as in the case of teachers. The School Law, moreover, contains no remedy against a board of education for a breach of contract in the case of such an employee.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that he has no authority whatever to assume jurisdiction over such an action as that brought by the appellant, and that if the latter considers that she has a valid claim against the Bayonne Board of Education for breach of contract, remedy in the way of a suit for damages should be sought by her in a court of law.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

December 18, 1925.

XXIII

PERCY LIPMAN,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF
BAYONNE,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Appellant in this action was first appointed by the Bayonne Board of Education on June 23, 1923, as supervisor of repairs, and after having served for a period of one year was reappointed on June 25, 1924, in accordance with the rules of the board, for a term of three years at an annual salary of \$3,000. Appellant served under the latter appointment until February 19, 1925, upon which date at a meeting of the Bayonne Board of Education a resolution was passed abolishing the office of supervisor of repairs and dismissing the appellant. The latter contests the legality of such dismissal and demands reinstatement in his position together with payment of salary from March 1, 1925.

A hearing in this case was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education on November 4, 1925, in the City of Bayonne, at which testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard.

In the case of Frank Mobius and Victor Ghesquier *vs.* Paterson Board of Education, reported on page 445 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, the State Board of Education on appeal refused to assume any jurisdiction over an alleged illegal dismissal on the part of the board of education in the case of an employee, whose office was not protected by any tenure of service law and for the violation of whose contracts the School Law provided no remedy. The State Board decision held that the question of the duration of the contract in question: "does not arise under the School Laws. If it was a hiring for a year and the respondents claim that they were wrongfully discharged, they have their remedy by way of damages in the courts of the State, separate and apart from the Tenure of Office Act or any other part of the School Laws."

In view of the fact therefore that the School Law confers no tenure protection upon such a position as that occupied by the appellant and provides, moreover, no remedy against boards of education for breach of contract in the case of such an employee, it is the opinion of the Commissioner that he has no authority to assume jurisdiction over appellant's action; and that if appellant alleges a breach of the contract entered into between him and the Bayonne Board of Education on June 25, 1924, he should seek his remedy of damages in a court of law.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

December 18, 1925.

XXIV

LUTHER CADUGAN,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF
BAYONNE,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Appellant in this action was first appointed by the Bayonne Board of Education on May 17, 1923, as foreman of laborers for the term of two years at an annual salary of \$2,000.

Appellant continued to serve under the appointment above referred to until February 19, 1925, upon which date at a meeting of the Board of Education of the City of Bayonne a resolution was duly passed abolishing appellant's office and dismissing him forthwith. Such dismissal took place approximately two months before the expiration of appellant's contract on May 17, 1925. Appellant contests the legality of the dismissal action and demands the amount of his salary from the date of his dismissal on February 19, 1925, until the expiration of his contract term on May 17, 1925, as aforesaid.

A hearing was conducted in this matter by the Assistant Commissioner of Education on November 4, 1925, in the City of Bayonne, at which testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard.

In the case of Frank Mobius and Victor Ghesquier *vs.* Paterson Board of Education reported on page 445 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, the State Board of Education on appeal refused to assume any jurisdiction over an alleged illegal dismissal on the part of the board of education in the case of an employee whose office was not protected by any tenure of service provision in the School Law and for the violation of whose contracts the School Law provided no remedy. The State Board decision held that the question of the duration of the contract under consideration: "does not arise under the School Laws. If it was a hiring for a year and the respondents claim that they were unlawfully discharged, they have their remedy by way of damages in the courts of the State, separate and apart from the Tenure of Office Act or any other part of the School Laws."

In view of the fact therefore that the School Law confers no tenure protection upon such a position as that occupied by the appellant and provides, moreover, no remedy against boards of education for breach of contract in the case of such an employee, it is the opinion of the Commissioner that he has no authority to assume jurisdiction over appellant's action; and that if the latter alleges a breach of the contract entered into between him and the Bayonne Board of Education on May 17, 1923, he should seek his remedy of damages in a court of law.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

December 18, 1925.

XXV

LEGALITY OF TERMINATION OF TEACHER'S SERVICES

A. RAY ACKERMAN,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF
PHILLIPSBURG,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The petitioner in this case appeals to the Commissioner of Education from the action of the board of education of the City of Phillipsburg in dismissing him from the position of teacher in the Phillipsburg High School. A hearing was held in the board of education room at Phillipsburg on October 13, 1925, by the Assistant Commissioner at which the testimony disclosed the following facts.

The petitioner made application during the month of September, 1922, to Superintendent Henry B. Howell for a position in the Phillipsburg High

School, and at a meeting of the board of education held September 26, 1922, was duly elected at a salary of \$1,830 per year. He began teaching within a few days thereafter when the school had been in session about two weeks. On May 2, 1923, Mr. Ackerman wrote Dr. Howell, as follows:

"623 Valley Ave.,
Easton, Pa., May 2, 1923.

Dr. H. B. Howell,
Supt. of Schools,
Phillipsburg, N. J.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with notice I herewith express a desire to remain at Phillipsburg next year. I shall be pleased to receive a word regarding possibility of same, so as to be governed accordingly in the immediate future.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) A. R. ACKERMAN."

This letter was returned to Mr. Ackerman with the following pencil notation upon it:

"5/3/23.

Your election carried with it permanent tenure on account of your experience elsewhere.

(Signed) H. B. HOWELL."

The minutes do not show any election of Mr. Ackerman for the second year, but he taught during the year 1923-24 and received a salary of \$1,900. On a form sent to the different teachers, he signified his intention to return during the year 1924-25, and while the minutes disclose no election, he taught during that year and received two increments of \$50.00 each, making his salary \$2,000.

About May 13, 1925, appellant received from Dr. Howell a letter stating that he (Dr. Howell) had been instructed by the board to request Mr. Ackerman's resignation to take effect at the end of the school year. Appellant did not resign, as requested, and received another letter from Dr. Howell under date of June 15, 1925, informing him that by action of the board on June 12 he would be dropped from the roster of teachers at the high school at the close of the school year.

There is no contention that petitioner served three years in the district, as he began after the opening of the schools in September, 1922. Counsel for the petitioner contends that petitioner is under the Teachers' Tenure of Service Act because he was on permanent tenure for two reasons: first, that he was placed upon permanent tenure by Dr. Howell, who had authority to do so; and second, by virtue of the provisions of the law or rules and regulations of the Phillipsburg Board of Education, he was automatically placed upon permanent tenure after the expiration of two years of service and, in fact, at the time of his election.

It is evident that Dr. Howell considered that the term "permanent teacher" meant "a teacher under tenure of office," and that in reporting teachers for election he acted in accordance with his interpretation. There was no evidence presented to show that the board understood these terms to be synonymous. When Dr. Howell was asked by appellant's counsel whether his decision regarding tenure had at any prior time been upset by the board, he replied:

"They had no occasion to upset it. It never came to them to upset."

In fact, the judgment of the board in this matter seems to be expressed in the last paragraph of Dr. Howell's letter written under date of June 15, which reads:

"Since, in the judgment of the board as officially expressed in the minutes, you are not under permanent tenure but are still on probation, I am directed to notify you that at the close of this present school year your name will be dropped from the roster of teachers in the high school."

The notation of Superintendent Howell on the letter of May 2, 1923, stating that Mr. Ackerman's election carried permanent tenure was outside the authority of the superintendent, as only the board of education could fix a shorter period than three years. (Sec. 185, P. L. 1909; "unless a shorter period is fixed by the employing board, etc.")

Since the superintendent was acting outside his authority in this matter, the board could not be bound by his act.

The second point: That the provisions of the rules and regulations automatically placed appellant under tenure cannot in the opinion of the Commissioner be legally upheld. Rules of the board under which counsel for appellant claims that tenure accrued to Mr. Ackerman are to be found in the salary schedule which reads as follows:

- "1. Increments shall begin at the end of the probationary period.
2. Not more than two increments shall be given in any one year.
3. Teachers with two years' experience in Phillipsburg or three years' experience elsewhere, shall be regarded as having ended their probationary period.
4. In fixing the salary of newly appointed teachers, increments shall be added at once to the minimum (at the rate of two years for one) for experience elsewhere, beyond three years. The increments shall be deducted from the total number allowed."

The State Board of Education in the case of *Gannon vs. Elizabeth Board of Education* in discussing the meaning of "temporary appointment" and "permanent appointment" gave its opinion as follows:

"After evidence in the case had been heard there was set up the claim that the respondent, by its own rules and regulations, had bound itself to accept the tenure of service at the expiration of two years rather than three, as prescribed by statute. The Commissioner upholds this view and quotes the statute permitting the board to name a shorter term, *i. e.*, "unless a shorter period is fixed by the employing board." The rule of the Elizabeth School Board, relied upon to carry out the required clause of the statute, is: "but no teacher not recommended for permanent appointment shall be retained for a longer time than two years from

the date of temporary appointment." We think the Commissioner errs in assuming that "a permanent appointment" as distinguished from a "temporary appointment" means necessarily a tenure of service appointment. It does not necessarily follow that "unless a shorter period is fixed by the employing board" applies in this case. The Elizabeth Board evidently had in mind a distinction between two classes of teachers, one class on probation called "temporary" and another class that has passed beyond probation and was called "permanent;" but we do not think that this distinction in their rule can be called fixing a shorter (tenure of service) period of their teachers."

In accordance with the ruling of the State Board as above recited, we must conclude that the board of education in drawing a distinction between probationary and permanent teachers in the salary schedule did not fix a period shorter than three years, as contemplated by the statute.

It is the opinion of the Commissioner that appellant does not come under the provisions of the Teachers' Tenure of Service Law and that the Phillipsburg Board of Education acted within its authority in dismissing the appellant.

The appeal is dismissed.

December 14, 1925.

DECISION OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The appellant was a teacher in the Phillipsburg High School. He was employed in September, 1922, and dropped at the end of the school year, in June, 1925. He asserts that he is under tenure of office. First, because he was placed upon permanent tenure by Dr. Howell, Superintendent of Schools in Phillipsburg, and, second, because of the provisions of certain rules and regulations of the Phillipsburg Board of Education.

The first ground is based upon a notation which Dr. Howell made on a letter received by him from Mr. Ackerman under date of May 2, 1923, which notation was sent Mr. Ackerman and was as follows: "Your election carried with it permanent tenure on account of your experience elsewhere." The record shows that Dr. Howell received no authority from the board of education, either direct or implied, to make this statement. Only a board of education can enable a teacher to have tenure of office after a service less than the statutory period of three years. There is, therefore, no basis for the first ground of appeal.

Second, the Tenure of Service Act provides that the service of teachers shall be during good behaviour and efficiency after the expiration of a period of employment of three consecutive years "unless a shorter period is fixed by the employing board." The appellant's contention that the Phillipsburg Board fixed a shorter period is based upon the following rules:

1. Increments shall begin at the end of the probationary period.
2. Not more than two increments shall be given in any one year.
3. Teachers with two years' experience in Phillipsburg or three years' experience elsewhere, shall be regarded as having ended their probationary period.

4. In fixing the salary of newly appointed teachers, increments shall be added at once to the minimum (at the rate of two years for one) for experience elsewhere, beyond three years. The increments shall be deducted from the total number allowed."

In our opinion, the words "probationary period" in these rules were not intended by the Phillipsburg Board to prescribe a shorter period than two years for the application of the tenure of service statute. In *Gannon vs. Elizabeth Board of Education*, this Board passed upon somewhat similar rules and held that the term "permanent appointment" as distinguished from "temporary appointment" did not mean a tenure of service appointment. It seems to us that, as in the case of the Elizabeth Board, the Phillipsburg Board had in mind a distinction between two classes of teachers, one on probation and the other permanent, but by such distinction it did not fix "a shorter period" of service under the statute in question.

Therefore, on the grounds above stated, we recommend that the Commissioner's decision be affirmed.

April 3, 1926.

SECONDARY OR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

The statistical data contained in this report are compiled from the annual reports of all of the approved secondary public schools of the State, and these reports are on file in this Department.

LIST OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLMENTS

Four-year Schools

Atlantic City	2,064	Millville	676
Egg Harbor City	87	Port Norris	86
Hammonton	345	Shiloh (Hopewell Twp.)	107
Pleasantville	298	Vineland	722
Cliffside Park, Grantwood	386	Belleville	545
Closter	110	Bloomfield	862
Dumont	236	Caldwell	371
East Rutherford	333	East Orange	2,010
Englewood	727	Glen Ridge	254
Fort Lee	184	Irvington	1,112
Garfield	566	Milburn	127
Hackensack	1,101	Montclair	1,291
Hasbrouck Heights	208	Barringer (Newark)	2,237
Leonia	600	Central (Newark)	3,374
Park Ridge	259	East Side (Newark)	1,630
Ramsey	306	South Side (Newark)	2,174
Ridgefield Park	407	Nutley	538
Ridgewood	831	Orange	947
Rutherford	498	South Orange	934
Tenafly	430	Verona	123
Westwood	187	West Orange	531
Bordentown	202	Clayton	144
Burlington	520	Glassboro	381
Moorestown	399	Paulsboro	237
Mount Holly	300	Pitman	253
Palmyra	426	Swedesboro	120
Pemberton	179	Woodbury	777
Camden	2,341	Bayonne	1,391
Collingswood	914	Harrison	240
Gloucester City	220	Hoboken	967
Haddon Heights	630	Dickinson (Jersey City)	5,059
Haddonfield	442	Lincoln (Jersey City)	1,971
Cape May City	145	Kearny	1,128
Cape May Court House	162	Town of Union	1,235
Ocean City	286	West Hoboken	798
Wildwood	290	West New York	968
Woodbine	97	Clinton	118
Bridgeton	855	Flemington	380

Hampton	80	Barnegat	81
High Bridge	130	Lakewood	382
Lambertville	287	Point Pleasant	188
Hightstown	204	Toms River	214
Hopewell	136	Tuckerton	108
Princeton	413	Clifton	1,114
Trenton	3,239	Passaic	1,873
Carteret	226	Central (Paterson)	2,237
Jamesburg	87	Eastside (Paterson)	2,078
Metuchen	156	Penns Grove	298
New Brunswick	1,415	Salem	439
Perth Amboy	1,074	Woodstown	288
South Amboy	117	Bernardsville	245
South River	283	Bound Brook	428
Woodbridge	419	North Plainfield	277
Allentown	83	Somerville	460
Asbury Park	924	Hamburg	146
Atlantic Highlands	100	Newton	438
Freehold	402	Sussex	116
Keyport	211	Cranford	283
Leonardo	404	Elizabeth	2,972
Long Branch	718	Hillside	292
Manasquan	278	Linden	368
Matawan	163	Plainfield	1,143
Ocean Grove	477	Rahway	378
Red Bank	599	Roselle	334
Boonton	349	Roselle Park	445
Butler	449	Summit	515
Chatham	159	Union	145
Dover	443	Westfield	616
Madison	289	Belvidere	165
Morristown	689	Blairstown	52
Netcong	89	Hackettstown	208
Rockaway	142	Oxford	38
Succasunna	173	Phillipsburg	594
Wharton	122	Washington	120

Three-year Schools

Bogota	336	Mendham Borough	41
Long Valley	38	Newport	34

Two-year Schools

Frenchtown	32	Merchantville	80
Mays Landing	58	Rumson	38

One-year Schools

Mountain Lakes	16	Wood Ridge	34
Lyndhurst	82	Englishtown	18

Intermediate Schools

P. L. 1923, Chapter 69

Pensauken Township	53	Franklin	40
Pompton Lakes	37		

The following tables of statistics are arranged in the same way as in previous reports so that comparison from year to year may easily be made:

TABLE I

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS BY TOTALS

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Inc.	Decr.
Approved four-year high schools,	139	142	144	145	149	4	..
Registered three-year high schools,	8	7	5	6	4	..	2
Registered two-year high schools,	6	5	7	5	4	..	1
Registered one-year schools,	1	2	1	1	4	3	..
Total registration in high schools,	73,469	81,205	86,459	88,194	91,943	3,749	..
Pupils attending schools in adjoining districts, ..	14,314	15,976	17,080	17,991	23,758	5,767	..
Total school enrolment of the State,	648,936	668,391	686,005	702,690	720,346	17,656	..
High school teachers—							
Men,	922	1,020	1,084	1,149	1,246	97	..
Women,	1,690	1,840	1,948	2,054	2,129	75	..
Total,	2,612	2,860	3,032	3,203	3,375	172	..

There are now 149 districts maintaining approved four-year public high schools in this State; 4 three-year schools; 4 two-year schools; 4 one-year schools and 3 intermediate schools.

The district of Newark maintains four senior high schools, Jersey City two, and Paterson two. During the year Newark, and Jersey City also, opened an accredited evening high school offering four-year curricula. The enrolment of the Newark Evening High School in 1926 was 830. The enrolment of the Jersey City Evening High School in 1926 was 530.

The district of Audubon, Camden County, will open a four-year high school September 1926. Weehawken will open a three-year school.

There are nineteen districts maintaining approved junior high schools. These districts are:

Rutherford	Trenton
Audubon	New Brunswick
Collingswood	South Amboy
Pensauken Township	Long Branch
Ocean City	Red Bank
Glen Ridge	Pompton Lakes
Montclair	Franklin
So. Orange and Maplewood	Elizabeth
Princeton	

The ninth grade pupils of these junior schools are recorded in the four-year schools of the same districts.

In September, 1926, the district of Scotch Plains will open an intermediate school.

The increase in total registration over last year is 3,749 or 4%. The percentages of increase for the last eight years, that is, since the close of the world war, are 0.6%, 7.5%, 13%, 18%, 10.5%, 6.4%, 2%, 4%. These figures indicate that immediately after the world war there was a period of abnormally large high school attendance. High school facilities are now available everywhere outside of three large cities where part time prevails.

The average salary for men teachers in the high schools of the State in 1926 was \$2,694.96; for women teachers in the high schools, \$2,199.94. The corresponding salaries for 1925 were \$2,647.45 and \$2,116.98.

TABLE II

GRADE IX

TOTAL ENROLMENT OF SCHOOLS BY CLASSES

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Four-year schools	31,484	33,065	34,838	34,331	35,297
Three-year schools	398	210	194	254	228
Two-year schools	193	188	251	213	121
One-year schools	28	63	19	15	150
Intermediate schools (P. L. Chapter 70, 1923.)	0	0	0	0	130
Total	32,103	33,526	35,302	34,813	35,926

GRADE X

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Four-year schools	19,108	21,666	22,981	23,807	25,448
Three-year schools	275	155	153	153	126
Two-year schools	147	123	175	151	87
One-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,530	21,944	23,309	24,111	25,661

GRADE XI

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Four-year schools	12,573	14,641	15,711	15,903	16,580
Three-year schools	105	112	100	124	95
Two-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
One-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,678	14,753	15,811	16,027	16,675

GRADE XII

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Four-year schools	9,076	10,899	11,956	12,920	13,516
Three-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
Two-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
One-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,076	10,899	11,956	12,920	13,516
Four- year schools, P. G.	82	83	81	123	165
Grand Total	73,469	81,205	86,459	88,194	91,943

Of the 160 public approved high schools of New Jersey 149 are four-year schools. Thus the small partial high school is no longer a problem. Two districts, Wood Ridge and Englishtown, established emergency ninth grades during 1923-1924 because neighboring districts refused to take their pupils on a tuition basis. These schools will probably be absorbed by Rutherford and Freehold respectively.

TABLE III

PERSISTENCE OF CLASSES OF 1923, 1924, 1925, AND 1926 COMPARED

	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
		1926	1925	1924	1923
1923, Grade IX	33,526	100	100	100	100
1924, Grade X	23,309	69.1	65.2	71.3	65.6
1925, Grade XI	16,027	47.8	49.2	53.9	50.5
1926, Grade XII	13,516	40.3	40.2	43.7	50.9

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT BY GRADES

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Grade IX	43.69	41.29	40.84	39.69	39.07
Grade X	26.58	27.02	26.95	27.33	27.80
Grade XI	17.25	18.17	18.28	18.17	18.13
Grade XII	11.10	13.52	13.92	14.78	14.70

This table shows that from year to year on the average the whole high school population is distributed among the four years of the course approximately in the proportion of: 1st year, 39; 2d year, 28; 3d year, 18; 4th year, 15.

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES PROPOSING TO ENTER HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Colleges	2,026	2,040	2,033	2,523	2,380
Technical schools	283	279	357	364	440
Normal schools	1,202	1,508	1,490	1,584	1,682
Law schools	77	130	175	177	235
Medical schools	68	81	82	79	93
Dental schools	53	68	78	55	70
Other higher institutions	377	563	599	636	838
Total	4,086	4,669	4,814	5,418	5,738
Total graduates	7,362	8,709	9,991	10,888	11,472
Percentage of graduates proposing to go on for additional study	55.5	53.6	48.1	49.8	50.0

Table V bears out the general impression that approximately 50% of the high school graduates plan to pursue further study in higher institutions.

SPECIAL PERIODIC STUDIES

In accordance with the plan established in 1916 to report the registration of pupils by subjects every four years instead of annually, the following table was prepared showing the registration of pupils in natural and social science classes in 1922 and 1926. The enrolments in these sciences were also tabulated in 1921-1922.

The following tables show the trends in these statistics:

TABLE VI

ENROLMENT IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN 1925-1926

	<i>Grade IX</i>		<i>Grade X</i>		<i>Grade XI</i>		<i>Grade XII</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	
Ancient History,	3,054	2,664	1,532	1,868	298	236	15	12	9,669
Early European									
History	0	0	627	583	44	42	8	20	1,324
Med. & Mod.									
History	827	570	3,077	2,772	1,886	2,189	72	62	11,455
World History .	33	134	111	201	0	1	0	0	479
English History	33	51	23	27	80	95	57	122	488
U. S. History and									
Problems in									
American De-									
mocracy	0	0	44	59	1,057	1,243	3,203	3,520	9,126
U. S. History .	67	53	101	85	11	13	0	0	330
Problems in Am-									
erican Democ-									
racry	0	0	4	10	133	151	1,402	1,530	3,230
Economics	0	0	37	9	369	389	1,088	1,514	3,406
Community									
Civics	8,944	8,586	1,502	1,399	4	4	0	1	20,440
Industrial									
History	161	156	61	63	12	6	7	4	470
Total	25,333		14,195		8,263		12,637		60,417
Per cent of total									
registration ...	70.5		55.3		49.5		92.3		65.7

ENROLMENT IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN 1921-1922

	<i>Grade IX</i>		<i>Grade X</i>		<i>Grade XI</i>		<i>Grade XII</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ancient History,	3,106	2,637	855	903	0	0	0	0	7,501
Early European History	991	1,775	935	1,050	196	412	0	0	5,359
Med. and Mod. History	143	192	1,683	1,736	1,260	1,489	0	0	6,503
General History,	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	11
English History,	5	3	26	70	45	92	43	50	334
U. S. History and Problems in American Democracy	0	0	0	0	464	622	3,822	4,727	9,635
Economics	0	0	7	21	126	134	528	718	1,534
Community Civics	11,320	11,062	510	504	0	0	0	0	23,396
Industrial History	138	147	314	259	0	108	46	33	1,045
Political Geography	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	14
Total	31,519		8,873		4,959		9,981		55,332
Per cent of grade registration ..	98.1		45.4		39.1		109		75.3

These enrolments as reported by the high schools show a falling off of ten per cent in the proportion of pupils taking any form of social science. They show further that: the same proportion of the total registration is now taking ancient history as took it four years ago. Four-fifths of these pupils now take the subject in grades above the ninth whereas only one-third did so four years ago. Early European history has taken a material drop whereas medieval and modern history has taken a corresponding rise. English history has held its own, while world history has supplanted general history. The enrolment in economics has more than doubled while the total enrolment has increased only thirty per cent. United States history and problems of democracy cling just as strongly to the twelfth grade as they did in 1922.

ENROLMENT IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES IN 1925-1926

	<i>Grade IX</i>		<i>Grade X</i>		<i>Grade XI</i>		<i>Grade XII</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	
Physiography ..	130	97	90	91	94	54	10	9	575
Physiology	896	839	15	17	25	44	39	47	1,922
General Science,	8,904	8,540	131	164	45	61	8	7	17,860
Botany	3	10	60	34	81	75	65	76	404
Zoology	17	28	30	33	99	84	33	24	348
Biology	320	284	4,798	4,416	191	396	187	223	10,815
Physics	0	0	29	42	3,636	1,836	918	433	6,894
Chemistry	2	2	21	8	1,410	866	2,897	1,683	6,889
Astronomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	28	47
Total	20,072		9,979		8,997		6,706		45,754
Per cent of total registration ..	55.8		38.8		53.9		48.9		50

ENROLMENT IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES IN 1921-1922

	<i>Grade IX</i>		<i>Grade X</i>		<i>Grade XI</i>		<i>Grade XII</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	
Physiography ..	1,039	833	99	81	4	1	0	0	2,057
General Science,	7,575	6,867	57	62	8	20	0	0	14,589
Biology	539	384	3,600	3,158	0	0	0	0	7,681
Botany	0	0	195	160	32	41	18	5	451
Zoology	0	0	161	119	29	41	18	9	377
Physiology	0	0	0	0	12	48	88	110	258
Physics	0	0	0	0	3,452	1,654	600	316	6,022
Chemistry	0	0	0	0	1,070	570	2,369	1,362	5,371
Total	17,237		7,692		6,982		4,985		36,806
Per cent of grade registration ..	53.6		39.0		55.0		53.9		50.1

The growth of the enrolment of pupils in the natural sciences has remained practically constant; namely, fifty per cent of the total registration in the high school. Botany, zoology, and physics have changed little in numbers, therefore, they have lost ground in relation to the increase in the high school population. Biology has gained over forty per cent while the population has gained thirty per cent. General science has not quite held its own while physiology has made a large gain. Physiography has fallen almost as much as physiology has increased. This picture is no more encouraging than the one recorded in 1922 with respect to the preceding four years; in fact, there has been no appreciable advance in the popularity of natural sciences in the high school during the last decade.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL CONFERENCE AT NEW BRUNSWICK

The State High School Conference was held on May 7 and 8, at Rutgers College, New Brunswick. Over one thousand teachers and school administrators attended the sessions. The general sessions were addressed by

Dr. John H. Logan, State Commissioner of Education

Dr. John Martin Thomas, President of Rutgers College

Prof. Wm. E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania

Prof. James T. Shotwell, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Among the prominent speakers who were heard in the sectional meetings were:

Professor Donald R. Taft, Wells College, "History Textbooks and the Truth"

Professor Frank H. Hankins, Smith College, "Facts and the Nordic Doctrine"

Dr. Daniel C. Knowlton, Lincoln School, New York, "Making History Teaching Objective"

Margarite Wilkinson, "Selections from her own writings"

Professor Gonzalez Lodge, Columbia University, "Marcus Tullius Cicero—Citizen"

Dr. Richard Mott Gummere, Wm. Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, "Striking Off the Fetters"

Professor Auguste Viatte, Hunter College, New York, "Teaching of Languages in European Countries."

Professor W. D. Reeve, Teachers College, New York, "The New Curriculum in Mathematics"

Professor Richard Morris, Rutgers College, "Some Circles of the Triangle"

Chauncy R. Porter, New York University, "Business Law—When, Why and How Much"

Dr. Carl P. Sherwin, Fordham University, New York, "Detoxication of Foreign Compounds by the Animal Body"

This annual conference is devoted entirely to the professional improvement of teachers, and owing to its drawing power should be continued and held annually at some convenient centrally located place.

The organizations contributing to the conference are:

New Jersey High School Teachers' Association—president, John H. Boss-hart.

New Jersey High School Association of Teachers of Public Speaking—president, J. Walter Reeves.

New Jersey Science Teachers' Association—president, W. J. Dumm

High School Commercial Teachers' Association of New Jersey—president, P. I. Towle.

New Jersey Music Supervisors' Association—president, Miss Helen Kennedy.

New Jersey Physical Education Association—president, Harry Sargent.

Association of Teachers of English of New Jersey—president, Charles H. Raymond.

New Jersey Classical Association—president, Miss Edna White.

New Jersey Modern Language Teachers' Association—president, William Milwitzky.

New Jersey School Librarians' Association—president, Miss Elizabeth Bevier.
Association of Teachers of Social Studies of New Jersey—president, Samuel B. Howe.

Association of Mathematics Teachers of New Jersey—president, Arthur W. Belcher.

New Jersey Vocational and Arts Associations—president, Clara H. Krauter.
Agricultural Teachers' Association of New Jersey—president, Earl C. Stillwell.

INTERSCHOLASTIC DEBATING CONTESTS

The Rutgers Interscholastic Debating League through its General Secretary, Mr. R. C. Raeger, has presented the following report for the year 1925-1926:

One hundred thirty-six high schools were members and held debates this year. There were approximately seven hundred debaters in the schools. Approximately one hundred and five debates were held last year. The assessment for each school was fifteen dollars.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The scholarship offered annually by the Colorado School of Mines was awarded this year to Mr. Penfield Lloyd, of the Demarest High School, Hoboken, New Jersey, on the basis of scholarship. The following persons have previously qualified for this scholarship:

Mr. Bryant Rogers, of the Montclair High School, 1917
Mr. Justin Shearn, of the Roselle Park High School, 1918
Mr. Holliday McKay, of the Plainfield High School, 1919
Mr. Lewis Height, of the Ocean Grove High School, 1920
Mr. Charles Oscar Kohl, of the Ridgewood High School, 1921
Mr. William Robinson, of the Salem High School, 1922
Mr. Robert Rolando, of the Paterson High School, 1923
Mr. William Polisson, of the North Plainfield High School, 1924
Mr. Robert S. Baxter, of the Palmyra High School, 1925

BULLETINS

In addition to the articles on secondary school subjects published in the Education Bulletin the high school division has issued a monthly secondary letter. These letters besides carrying current announcements have contained studies made by the Department or secured from expert schoolmen for the purpose.

The following subjects have been treated during the year:

Results of Rutgers Scholarship Examinations.

Results of 1925 Normal School Entrance Examinations.

Enrolment in Foreign Language Subjects in 1924-1925.

Recent Notable Books.

Records of Undergraduates Who Leave High School.

The Junior High School, Program of Studies, Characteristics, etc.

List of Professional Magazines, Bulletins, and other Documents.

A New Slant on High School Problems.

SCHOOL VISITATIONS

During the school year I have visited 150 high schools. Committee meetings and special programs have required my presence in twenty of these schools on other occasions. I have also inspected such private schools as required my attention.

Besides the regular visitations I have served on the programs of thirteen county institutes and made many public addresses. In cooperation with the other divisions of the department I have collaborated in making investigations and reports on several local systems. These reports are on file in the Department.

CURRICULA AND CREDENTIALS

The concentration of high school pupils makes possible the diversification of the curriculum in an increasing number of schools. This requires new curricula and courses of study and the revision of many current ones.

There is an ever-increasing number of pupils transferring from school to school or from state to state. This is shown by the number of certificates or credentials submitted to this department for validation. This division has passed upon more than 3,100 of these certificates during the year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That each high school, pursuing the policy announced last year, determine what its community most needs in the field of secondary education; then, that it concentrate its efforts on accomplishing this end. Few schools will be able to serve their communities with a single curriculum, but it is better in any case to do well the task that will make the largest contribution.

2. That every school examine its courses of study in the English language in the light of the new State syllabus in the Teaching of English.

That every school undertake to do thoroughly at least the minimum essentials outlined in this syllabus for: Grammar, oral English, composition, literature.

3. That academic scholarship be stressed for that portion of the student body which is destined to enter higher institutions. Since approximately forty per cent of our high school graduates enter such institutions for further study, academic scholarship must be regarded as more than merely respectable. It must be regarded as a necessity.

4. That pupils, who by choice or necessity are to complete their schooling in the high school, be offered and encouraged to pursue work likely to be of most value to them. Furthermore, that such pupils be required to work up to their ability in their chosen studies; and, if possible, to obtain the same grade of excellence as those who are preparing for higher institutions.

5. That pupils over sixteen years of age who are unable to do creditable work in the courses provided be encouraged to withdraw from the high school.

6. That each pupil's work be certified on the basis of his achievements regardless of the relative merits of academic, cultural, or civic training, or special skills.

7. That the State Department offer an examination or testing service to the local schools in order that they may have the means of ascertaining whether or not the work of the schools measures up to the State standard.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The report of the division of elementary education for the period from January 15, 1926, to June 30, 1926, is herewith submitted. The activities of the assistant commissioner in charge of elementary education for the above period can be roughly classified into three divisions:

1. Visitations and addresses to become acquainted with the general school problems in the State and to aid in setting forth to various groups the plans and policies of the State Department.
2. Revision of the State course of study in geography.
3. Preparation and study of the eighth grade efficiency tests.

1. *Visitations and Addresses.* It is necessary for a new incumbent in the office of assistant commissioner to become acquainted with the actual conditions in the schools in the various parts of the State, in order that he may have a thorough understanding of the needs of these schools and the means by which the State Department may serve such needs. The field of elementary education is so large that the assistant commissioner should not expect to do direct supervision. Whatever he may accomplish to improve efficiency must be accomplished by means of those officers such as superintendents, supervising principals and helping teachers, who are directly in charge of teachers.

The time of the assistant commissioner can be more profitably spent by organizing the work of curriculum revision and certain other general policies, than by trying to actually supervise individual schools. The visitations made by me, therefore, were made chiefly for the purpose of getting a thorough understanding of the problems which exist and of aiding the various supervisors who are attempting to solve those problems. In order to accomplish these purposes I visited, with the helping teachers or county superintendents, in six counties of the State and in certain single communities where education experiments were worth observing. I have also made fourteen public addresses at meetings of teachers or principals, nine public addresses at meetings of parent-teacher associations or associated school boards, and eight commencement addresses. I have also participated in collaboration with other divisions of the Department in making investigations and reports in two school systems of the State. In all of these general activities I have kept in mind certain general objectives which it seemed to me should be impressed upon the local school systems of the State, namely, the need of increased teacher training, the value of competent supervision, the necessity of a constant study of the curriculum and courses of study, and the necessity of a re-defining of our educational objectives in the light of conditions of modern life.

2. *Revision of State Course of Study in Geography.* During the past few years there has been remarkable activity throughout the entire country on the problem of curriculum revision. It has been apparent that two of the most important questions connected with the school administration are those concerned with what should be taught and how this material should be presented. Changing conditions of social life which have been brought about very rapidly during the last quarter century by the various inventions and other social and industrial improvements have made necessary a constant revision of

the elementary school curriculum, in order that this curriculum may have value in training the child of today to fit into the social needs of the community.

One of the outstanding features of this entire movement of curriculum revision has been the participation of classroom teachers and the recognition of the need of utilizing all of the agencies in the educational field for the making of a proper curriculum. The time has passed when the superintendent of schools or the subject matter expert can sit down and write a course of study which will be accepted by the classroom teacher. At the present time cooperative work must be done by various people, each of whom can contribute a specific part to the final result. The psychologist, the research worker, the subject matter expert, the superintendent, the supervisor, the principal, the classroom teacher all have certain viewpoints and certain contributions to make to the final course of study.

This increasing activity of individual cities in making courses of study does not take away from the State its duty to assume leadership in this field and to provide materials for certain areas of the State that do not have the teacher equipment or the financial resources to undertake curriculum revision for themselves. Consequently, it is my policy to assume that State work in curriculum revision will have two purposes in view: first, the provision of outlines of subject matter and suggestions for methods of teaching for the teachers of the rural and other areas where such outlines cannot be furnished by local authorities; second, the construction of courses of study which shall be a reference book and guide to those communities that are able to do original curriculum revision.

During the year 1924-1925 a committee of teachers and supervisors in the State, under the leadership of Mr. Roy L. Shaffer, then assistant commissioner of education, began a revision of the State geography monograph. This revision was continued during the past year and a new monograph was completed, to be put into the hands of the teachers of the State in September, 1926. This monograph discusses the major problems which the committee faced in revising the geography course of study in the hope that a clear understanding of the reasons which led the committee to make its decisions would assist the teachers to interpret the course of study and to incorporate into their own classroom-teaching the principles and suggestions there made. In addition to this general material, the new monograph contains suggested outlines of subject matter for each grade, a discussion of proper method of teaching, bibliography and certain type lessons. It is my recommendation that the work of curriculum revision be continued year by year, so that the State Department may issue at least one new course each year and thus keep abreast of the changes which are bound to occur in the various school subjects.

3. *State Eighth Grade Examinations.* During the past year a considerable change has been adopted in the character of the State eighth grade examinations. It seems very necessary to clear up the purpose of these examinations and to set examinations which in form will fulfill the purposes designed. There has been an increasing tendency in the State to regard the eighth grade examinations as promotional tests and to use these as final examinations which are given considerable weight in determining the pupil's promotion to high school. If this purpose were to be carried on it would result in an increasing centralization of authority. The power to examine inevitably leads

to the control of courses of study and methods of teaching. Whereas the State should set up minimum essentials, it does not seem desirable to issue rigid promotional examinations which often have the effect of decreasing the power of individual communities to experiment and to make advances of their own.

The increase in the availability of commercial standardized tests makes it very easy for communities to determine whether or not pupils are doing work which is of a satisfactory grade. It would seem desirable, therefore, to limit the purpose of the State eighth grade examinations to setting up certain minimum essentials which all will agree eighth grade pupils ought to have and also to give a type of examination which will enable comparison between different communities in the State and thus show those phases of work which need to have additional emphasis.

If these purposes are to be realized it is evident that the former type of "essay" examination cannot be used, chiefly because no reliance can be placed upon the correction of the examinations. It is necessary for these tests to be corrected by hundreds of teachers throughout the State. Experiments have shown that the judgment of teachers on this type of examination will vary to such an extent that for comparative purposes the results are invalid. Consequently, the examinations during the past year were of the objective type. This means that practically all of the questions could be answered by a single word, or by the selection of answers given. Thus, they could be corrected very easily and the State Department could be assured that no personal judgment was exercised by those who corrected the examinations. Whereas this type will need further refinement, the results of this initial experiment were exceedingly interesting and satisfactory.

Reports were made to the individual city and county superintendents showing how each city or county ranked in relation to the other cities or counties in the State. Certain other investigations were made to find out what per cent of pupils answered each item of the examination correctly. These investigations showed some rather startling results in regard to the emphasis which is evidently placed on certain phases of teaching. It should be possible to follow this up by indicating to the superintendents of certain communities what particular subject seems to need attention in their communities, or what particular phase of instruction seems to be most difficult for the pupils of their communities.

I believe that the money spent by the State Department on these examinations could produce better results if the Department were not required by law to test the eighth grade within sixty days of the close of each term. If the Department were merely given the power to issue periodical tests in any grade of the school system, single tests could be issued at various times in the school year, the results compiled by the Department and returned to the communities in a short time, so that these communities could easily find out the standing of each pupil, grade or building in relation to all of the other pupils in the State. This type of testing is being used in several of our large cities and is adaptable to State testing if proper methods of cooperation between the local authorities and the State Department can be worked out. I append herewith the results of the January, May and June examinations. These results show the per cent of pupils achieving the various grades in the State as a whole and in the counties and cities separately.

I also append the annual statistical report of the helping teachers of the State. This report indicates the size of the work which is being done by these persons. Plans were made during the latter part of the year to conduct a conference of helping teachers in connection with the Ocean City summer school in July, 1926. This conference is to be held in order to assist the helping teachers to define the duties of their work and also in order to secure a unification throughout the State of this type of supervision.

The helping teacher organization of New Jersey has done much to improve the teaching in the rural sections where a large per cent of the teachers are not properly trained and are not paid a sufficient salary to warrant the employment of teachers who are graduates of normal schools. The helping teachers of the State are conducting a teacher training service in the field which takes the place of the pre-service training which teachers of larger school systems obtain. It is impossible to calculate the benefits which have been derived from this system. In certain counties of the State additional helping teachers are needed in order that they may give proper service to the teachers under their supervision. We ought to aim to assign to each helping teacher not more than forty teachers. This would enable them to give a more intensive type of supervision than is now possible, especially in the rural areas, where so much time must be spent in travelling from school to school.

In connection with work for the future, I should like to recommend that a definite attempt be made to link the county institutes with the work which the State Department is doing in curriculum revision. This can be done by centering the discussions of the grade groups at these institutes around the particular State monograph which has just been issued. For example, institutes of the fall of 1926 should be centered around the discussion of the geography monograph in order that the teachers may be aided to interpret this monograph and to understand how to adapt it to their particular schools and to put its recommendations into actual classroom operation. I should also like to recommend that during the year 1926-1927 revision of the history and civics courses of study be undertaken.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF HELPING TEACHERS
1925-1926

COUNTY	NAME OF HELPING TEACHER	Number of districts supervised	Number of buildings supervised	Number of one-room schools supervised	Number of two-room schools supervised	Number of three or more room schools supervised	Number of teachers supervised	Number of teachers professionally trained	Number of teachers not professionally trained	Number of first year teachers	Number of teachers new in district	Total number of pupils enrolled
Atlantic.....	Cora Schaible	13	36	17	10	9	88	40	48	21	12	2,964
Bergen	Agnes E. Brown	8	9	2	...	7	40	40	...	11	...	1,132
	Mrs. Ethei H. Carroll ..	9	9	...	...	9	51	51	...	4	13	1,292
	Nora C. Leiter	4	7	...	1	6	39	32	7	13	4	1,532
	Melvia Wermuth	6	11	1	3	7	55	55	...	15	2	1,931
Burlington ...	Hulda Hewitt	6	9	...	1	8	40	29	11	5	10	1,306
	Mrs. Rebecca Wilkins ..	5	9	1	1	7	45	34	11	1	14	1,812
	Mildred R. Purnell	10	18	2	9	7	54	49	5	5	13	1,882
	Alma E. Prentice	6	11	...	6	5	30	24	6	5	2	1,067
Camden	Mrs. Helen A. Ameisen ..	6	24	8	5	11	86	60	26	19	15	3,224
	Olivia F. Richman	6	16	4	2	10	68	21	45	15	22	2,734
Cape May ...	Roxana S. Gandy	7	20	10	7	3	34	17	17	4	10	1,045
Cumberland ..	Nella H. Cole	7	22	11	5	6	50	31	19	10	5	1,795
	Jean F. Mackay	5	18	7	3	8	51	37	14	9	4	1,683
Essex	Margaret Milmine	6	10	3	1	6	45	41	4	7	5	1,176
	Lilla E. Payne	2	6	...	1	5	55	55	...	5	2	1,776
Gloucester ...	Katherine L. Smith	7	23	6	6	11	68	27	39	12	16	2,376
	Mrs. Hazel M. Myers	4	16	2	2	12	57	23	34	11	16	1,798
Hunterdon ...	Jennie M. Haver	12	37	26	6	5	55	19	36	12	8	1,959
	Mrs. Manette M. Lawson ..	8	43	36	4	3	59	43	16	11	16	2,225
Mercer	Dorothy B. Smith	3	6	...	1	5	23	23	...	...	4	867
Monmouth ...	Kathryn M. Parker	4	14	7	2	5	30	18	12	4	3	1,178
	Mrs. Ida J. Voeke	4	18	13	1	4	35	30	5	3	5	1,088
	Charlotte E. Wilson	6	13	2	4	7	38	32	6	3	5	1,120
Morris	Etta Donahay	6	10	2	4	4	30	24	6	1	11	911
	Evelyn G. Garabrant	4	11	6	2	3	29	23	6	5	5	854
Ocean	Mrs. Sara B. Hernberg ..	10	18	8	7	3	38	24	14	1	8	1,009
	Harriet Simpson	10	22	10	9	3	40	27	13	6	5	1,132
Passaic	Clare Bartlett	5	14	6	5	3	39	34	5	12	15	1,366
Salem	Mae Stillwell	8	32	20	3	9	69	43	26	18	9	2,598
Somerset	Georgiene Dismant	6	...	14	9	2	40	20	20	10	11	1,265
	Laura M. Sydenham	5	21	12	7	2	39	21	18	6	10	1,420
Sussex	Florence L. Farber	7	33	33	...	...	33	8	25	6	4	698
	Barbara L. Deckert	10	22	13	6	3	34	16	18	5	4	1,085
Warren	M. Melissa Cook	10	27	18	6	3	44	15	29	8	12	1,397
	Vera M. Telfer	7	26	15	6	5	48	25	23	7	9	1,768
	Total	242	641	315	145	206	1,675	1,111	564	290	309	56,465

REPORT OF STATE EXAMINATION FOR PUPILS IN THE
HIGHEST ELEMENTARY GRADE
JANUARY, 1926

State	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Total number of pupils taking examination	10,011	10,398	11,686	9,682	11,179	12,734	11,088
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 90 points or more	16.5	19.6	25.4	11.4	13.9	8.8	9.4
Per cent of number of pupils receiving from 70-89	49.3	71.4	67.3	71.9	56.2	66.5	73.9
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 50-69 points	24.0	8.6	6.6	15.3	21.3	20.9	15.4
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 49 points or less	10.1	.4	.7	1.3	8.6	5.7	1.2
Counties							
(Districts outside of cities.)							
Total number of pupils taking examination	2,480	3,110	4,101	2,148	3,317	3,949	3,271
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 90 points or more	17.5	22.4	22.2	11.8	15.9	7.4	10.7
Per cent of number of pupils receiving from 70-89	51.0	71.4	68.4	73.7	57.6	69.5	76.2
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 50-69 points	20.5	5.9	7.9	12.8	18.8	17.6	12.1
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 49 points or less	10.9	.3	1.4	1.6	7.6	5.5	.9
Cities							
Total number of pupils taking examination	7,531	7,286	7,585	7,534	7,862	8,785	7,817
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 90 points or more	16.2	18.4	27.1	11.4	12.9	6.6	8.8
Per cent of number of pupils receiving from 70-89	40.8	71.4	66.5	71.5	55.6	65.2	73.0
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 50-69 points	25.2	9.8	5.9	16.0	22.3	22.4	16.9
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 49 points or less	9.8	.4	.4	1.1	9.1	5.7	1.2

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
JANUARY, 1926

State	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Per cent of pupils receiving above 70 ..	65.8	91.0	92.7	83.3	70.1	73.3	83.3
Per cent of pupils receiving below 70 ..	34.1	9.0	7.3	16.6	29.9	26.6	16.6
Counties	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Per cent of pupils receiving above 70 ..	68.5	93.8	90.6	85.5	73.5	76.9	86.9
Per cent of pupils receiving below 70 ..	31.4	6.2	9.3	14.4	26.4	23.1	13.0
Cities	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Per cent of pupils receiving above 70 ..	65.0	89.8	93.6	82.9	68.5	71.8	81.8
Per cent of pupils receiving below 70 ..	35.0	10.2	6.3	17.1	31.4	28.1	18.1

SUMMARY OF STATE EXAMINATION FOR PUPILS IN THE
HIGHEST ELEMENTARY GRADE
MAY, 1926

State	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Total number of pupils taking ex- amination	4,042	3,855	3,863	3,964	4,030	3,777	3,886
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 90 points or more	46.8	20.9	58.9	31.1	23.3	14.6	36.9
Per cent of number of pupils receiving from 70-89	37.5	69.9	31.0	63.1	59.1	68.3	61.6
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 50-69 points	10.6	8.7	8.2	5.7	16.0	15.8	1.5
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 49 points or less	5.1	.5	1.9	.1	1.6	1.3	*

*Less than 1/10 of 1%.

Counties
(Districts outside of
cities.)

Total number of pupils taking examination	3,929	3,744	3,752	3,853	3,917	3,665	3,849
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 90 points or more	47.4	21.0	59.0	31.3	23.7	15.0	36.7
Per cent of number of pupils receiving from 70-89	37.5	69.6	31.0	62.9	59.1	68.1	61.6
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 50-69 points	10.3	8.9	8.1	5.1	15.6	15.6	1.5
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 49 points or less	4.8	.5	1.9	.7	1.6	1.3	.2

Cities

Total number of pupils taking examination	113	111	111	111	113	112	37
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 90 points or more	22.1	18.0	52.3	20.7	9.7	3.6	51.3
Per cent of number of pupils receiving from 70-89	38.9	78.4	33.3	67.6	58.4	73.2	48.7
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 50-69 points	19.5	3.6	10.8	11.7	29.2	21.4	0
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 49 points or less	19.5	0	3.6	0	2.7	1.8	0

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
MAY, 1926

State	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Per cent of pupils receiving above 70 ..	84.3	90.8	89.9	94.2	82.4	82.4	98.5
Per cent of pupils receiving below 70 ..	15.7	9.2	10.1	5.8	17.5	17.1	1.5
Counties	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Per cent of pupils receiving above 70 ..	84.9	90.6	90.0	94.2	82.8	83.1	98.3
Per cent of pupils receiving below 70 ..	15.1	9.4	10.0	5.8	17.2	16.9	1.7

Cities	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Per cent of pupils receiving above 70 ..	61.0	96.4	85.6	88.3	68.1	76.8	100.0
Per cent of pupils receiving below 70 ..	39.0	3.6	14.4	11.7	31.9	23.2	0

SUMMARY OF STATE EXAMINATION FOR PUPILS IN THE
HIGHEST ELEMENTARY GRADE
JUNE, 1926

State	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Total number of pupils taking examination	25,064	24,295	23,763	24,943	24,222	24,056	24,782
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 90 points or more	62.3	23.4	61.5	41.8	19.6	44.6	17.2
Per cent of number of pupils receiving from 70-89	28.3	67.8	32.9	55.1	61.4	49.7	73.8
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 50-69 points	7.1	8.1	4.5	2.9	16.7	5.1	8.7
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 49 points or less	2.3	.7	1.1	.2	2.4	.6	.3
Counties							
(Districts outside of cities.)							
Total number of pupils taking examination	11,942	11,486	10,917	11,901	11,220	12,121	12,036
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 90 points or more	62.5	22.5	57.3	41.9	20.4	43.3	20.9
Per cent of number of pupils receiving from 70-89	28.8	68.1	35.4	54.7	60.6	50.5	71.9
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 50-69 points	6.7	8.3	5.8	3.1	16.5	5.2	6.6
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 49 points or less	2.1	1.1	1.4	.3	2.5	1.0	.5
Cities							
Total number of pupils taking examination	13,122	12,809	12,846	13,042	13,002	11,935	12,746
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 90 points or more	62.2	24.1	64.9	41.8	18.8	45.9	13.8

Cities	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Per cent of number of pupils receiving from 70-89	27.9	67.5	30.8	55.3	62.0	48.9	75.5
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 50-69 points	7.4	8.0	3.5	2.8	16.9	4.9	10.6
Per cent of number of pupils receiving 49 points or less	2.5	.4	.8	.1	2.3	.3	.1

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
JUNE, 1926

State	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Per cent of pupils receiving above 70 ..	90.6	91.2	94.4	96.9	81.0	94.3	91.0
Per cent of pupils receiving below 70 ..	9.4	8.8	5.6	3.1	19.0	5.7	9.0
Counties	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Per cent of pupils receiving above 70 ..	91.3	90.6	92.7	96.6	81.0	93.8	92.8
Per cent of pupils receiving below 70 ..	8.7	9.4	7.3	3.4	19.0	6.2	7.2
Cities	Arith- metic	Writ- ing	Spell- ing	Eng- lish	U. S. His- tory	Geog- raphy	Hy- giene
Per cent of pupils receiving above 70 ..	90.1	91.6	95.7	97.1	80.8	94.8	89.3
Per cent of pupils receiving below 70 ..	9.9	8.4	4.3	2.9	19.2	5.2	10.7

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, MANUAL TRAINING AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

This report covers the activities for the school year ending June 30, 1926, under the supervision of the vocational division in the following fields: Vocational schools, industrial and household arts, continuation schools and the training of vocational teachers.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

The number of continuation schools has remained practically the same as for the preceding year. There are now continuation classes in forty-four districts and three counties. After considerable study and investigation the city of Linden opened a school in February. This is the only new school established this year. Only one class, Long Branch, was discontinued during the year, the enrolment having fallen below the legal limit of twenty.

ENROLMENT

The enrolment in continuation schools for the year was 20,261. This is an increase of one thousand fifteen, or 5.27 per cent over last year. One-third of this increase was in Hudson County which was materially affected by the rule passed by the State Board of Education requiring minors between the ages of 14-18 who were employed outside the State to attend a continuation school either where they reside or where they are employed. Jersey City showed the largest increase in the State—two hundred ninety-two—over last year, largely due to the ruling mentioned above. Newark follows with an increase of two hundred forty-nine. Thirty-three places showed increases although in many cases they were very small. Fourteen districts reported losses varying from one to one hundred sixty-one. The latter figure was reported by Passaic. Elizabeth reported a loss of one hundred fifty-four.

It is gratifying to note that the number of fourteen-year-old employed minors is still decreasing. The city of Camden with an enrolment of one thousand ninety-seven reports that seventy-three per cent were fifteen years of age, while in the year 1920-1921 only forty-five per cent were fifteen, a gain of twenty-eight per cent in the fifteen-year-old group. In another section of this report will be found the number of minors according to ages.

IMPROVED HOUSING CONDITIONS

Undesirable basement rooms are still used by a few districts for continuation school purposes, but the number of such rooms is constantly decreasing as building programs relieve the urgent needs of the full time schools. At Perth Amboy two classes were moved from very undesirable basement rooms to light and attractive rooms on the first floor of a new addition to the high school building. The effect upon the pupils has been marked. The girls and their teachers have earned money to purchase pictures for the walls, material for attractive curtains which the girls made, window boxes for plants and similar furnishings. This transformation has had its effect in the homes, for sev-

eral girls were impressed with what could be done with a little money and work and have improved their own rooms and homes.

The boys' continuation classes in Trenton have been segregated from the girls' classes and housed in the old Livingston school building, thus removing them from the portable buildings adjacent to the senior high school. This change gives adequate space for assembly, shops and classrooms and should have a good effect upon the work of the school.

WEST HOBOKEN AND UNION COMBINE

Following the legal union of West Hoboken and the Town of Union forming Union City, it is hoped that the continuation schools will be united and centralized. The State Supervisor of Continuation Schools made a careful study of the situation in these two districts last year. As a result certain recommendations, which received the approval of the Superintendent of Schools, were made. Briefly, the recommendations call for placing the continuation schools under a definite head, bringing the classes which now meet in five different schools to one center, providing for a closer union of employment service, issuing of working papers and follow-up visits to industries. It also suggests an extension of the curriculum, further development of shop activities and better classification of pupils. Although these recommendations may not all be followed at once, we are assured that improvement will begin next September. With the conscientious teachers now in charge and better organization and facilities, the good work now being done will bring greater opportunity to help many employed minors.

BAYONNE CONTINUATION SCHOOL CHANGES LOCATION

For several years the continuation school classes in Bayonne have been scattered. Part of the work has been done at the high school, another section met in an old mansion adjacent to the new junior high school and another group at the Schwarzenbach & Huber silk mill. During the year the groups meeting at the high school and the old mansion were moved to the old vocational school building opposite the West 8th Street depot. The "Silk Mill School" which has been so successful and which has won the approval and support of the superintendent of the mill, has not been disturbed. This change has made possible shop facilities and classrooms for both boys and girls. A matron has been engaged and an attractive rest room furnished, the girls doing much to make it homelike.

NORTH BERGEN EMPLOYS FULL TIME TEACHER

After persistent urging, the Board of Education of North Bergen has placed the continuation school on a continuous six-hour schedule instead of three sessions of two hours each. A full time teacher has been engaged to take charge with ample time for follow-up service. She will also organize an employment bureau. With closer contact established between homes, employers and school, marked improvement should result.

TEACHER TRAINING

The continuation school requires the best teachers it is possible to obtain. The problems are of such a character as to call for unusual tact, boundless patience and a deep understanding of, and sympathy with, youth. Previous training and experience in the full time school may have been excellent, but this new type of school with its short time contact, wide range of intelligence of the pupils and constantly changing enrolment requires a different teaching approach from that commonly employed in the elementary schools. It calls for a study of the occupations and industries in which these minors are engaged and a knowledge of their home conditions. Added to this must be the ability to make an intelligent selection of subject matter and a command of effective teaching methods. For these reasons it is imperative that continuation school teachers supplement their previous preparation with special training in continuation school problems.

During the last year extension classes were conducted for this purpose by the State Department in five centers with a total registration of one hundred fifty-one teachers, of whom one hundred thirty-two are now engaged in continuation school work. Ninety-two of these teachers were employed for full time. There were one hundred forty-three full time teachers in the State. About sixty-four per cent of the total number, therefore, received training through extension courses. Many of the remaining 36 per cent, however, attended other university classes.

In this teacher training work we had the capable assistance of Mr. Arthur F. Hopper, Director of the Continuation School, Plainfield, and Miss Mary E. Jones, Principal of the Girls' Continuation School, Newark. Studies were made by various members of the class of employment open to minors of continuation school age, and lesson plans were outlined and tested out in the classrooms. In some instances a modified type of the "Dalton Plan" was attempted. Intelligence tests were applied and the problems of the sub-normal child given consideration. The results of Miss Jones' teaching became evident in several schools in the purchasing of odd lots of dry goods at greatly reduced prices, in the selection of garments to be made and in the methods of conducting classes in sewing. The work of the teacher training classes has, on the whole, given gratifying results. One evidence is observable in the increased energy and intelligence with which the teachers are attacking their problems.

The following table shows the extent of teacher training during the year 1925-1926.

<i>Center</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Number now</i>
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>		<i>in Cont. School Work</i>
Camden	13	12	25	13
Jersey City	11	20	31	26
Newark	14	24	38	37
Passaic	12	26	38	36
Trenton	6	13	19	17
	—	—	—	—
Total	56	95	151	132

It is planned to offer similar improvement courses for teachers during the coming year with the emphasis placed on type lessons in each of the several branches of work. During the last year much teaching material was placed in the hands of the teachers and this work will be continued.

STUDIES MADE OF EMPLOYED MINORS

Some very interesting and pertinent facts regarding continuation school pupils have been disclosed through studies made by directors and teachers in several cities. These studies verify some of the data collected in a similar study made by the Department in the year 1922.

For example, the need for the kind of guidance and service which the continuation schools render is clearly shown by such facts as the following taken from the Elizabeth report:—Thirty-nine per cent of the boys come from broken homes, eighteen different nationalities are represented in a group of two hundred boys of whom eighty per cent were of foreign parentage; over sixty-three per cent completed less than eight grades of school work; the intelligence quotients ranged from 55 to 144, the median being 79.

In Linden the facts are similar. Of sixty-one pupils, ninety per cent were of foreign parentage; over thirty-two per cent had lost either father or mother; thirty-two and six-tenths per cent had a step-father or step-mother; in homes with both parents living, twelve and nine-tenths per cent of the mothers were working outside the home. Similar studies made in other districts give substantially the same figures.

PLANS FOR THE COMING YEAR

The following are some of the problems to which the department expects to give special attention during the coming year:

Establishing closer cooperation with the New York City authorities in enforcing attendance of non-resident employees who are subject to the continuation laws of both States. A mode of procedure is now being developed which, if followed, should relieve the present situation. This will be mimeographed and sent to each district in the counties affected.

Teacher Training: The work in teacher training will be continued. It is planned to open two centers—one in Jersey City, the other in Passaic, early in September. We hope to concentrate on typical lessons in as many subjects as time will permit. That the work may be more effective, three groups will be organized: Academic, shop, and home making. The results will be summarized and made available for distribution.

The preparation of syllabi: After the teacher training courses have been completed we hope to issue several syllabi in the major subjects taught. These may take the form of outlined topics in these subjects—probably thirty-six in each group. The use of lesson sheets will be encouraged.

Supervision: We shall encourage a more careful grouping of pupils, individual instruction, keeping more complete records of achievement, and closer cooperation with homes and employers. The importance of placement and guidance will also be stressed.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR TRADES AND INDUSTRIES

The greatest development in the vocational schools during the year has been the training of apprentices, particularly in the building trades in the evening classes. The total number of apprentices enrolled in evening classes last year was 2,568 as against 2,156 during the previous year. Ninety-eight per cent of the 2,568 were building trades apprentices who attended these classes under the requirements of their labor organizations, employers' associations or joint committees of both.

The development of this type of training for apprentices has presented many problems. It is true that apprentice training has been carried out in evening classes in various places for many years, but in most cases the instruction has been limited to training in trade skills with very little attention to trade technical subjects. During the last four years the tendency throughout New Jersey has been to supplement the trade skills, which the apprentices acquire more or less satisfactorily on the job with the technical knowledge necessary to make an intelligent worker.

SOME PROBLEMS OF APPRENTICE TRAINING

During the several years that the apprentice training movement has been developing the need for adequate instructional material has been evident and has been giving all of those engaged in the administration and supervision of this work considerable concern. While the problem has not yet been completely solved, much new instructional material has been developed through the national trade associations and labor organizations; such as the Trade Extension Bureau of the Heating and Plumbing Industry, the National Association of Tile Manufacturers, the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America. Some of the commercial firms of publishers who in the past have been preparing textbooks and other forms of instructional material, which have not been entirely satisfactory for apprentice class use, have been requested to give attention to the development of lesson sheets. It is probable that in the near future considerably more instructional material will be available from this source.

The selection of properly qualified teachers who can organize the work in the evening apprentice classes is still a problem. Although there has been some improvement in the teaching in these classes, as only skilled workmen with good qualifications as teachers are selected, the most skillful mechanic is not necessarily the best teacher. The professional improvement classes which are conducted for tradesmen who become teachers in the evening classes, and the selection of teachers for these classes from the pre-employment training classes conducted by the State Department, are helping to improve this situation.

The apprentices themselves are sometimes a problem. They are youths, who, having left the day school, conclude that their education is complete, and in most cases do not look with favor upon evening classes. This situation is also improving and apprentices in most of the trades are coming to accept evening school instruction as a matter of course as part of their trade training. In those cases in which classes have been conducted through one

complete apprentice period of four years, the custom of attending evening school has become established and a considerably better attitude on the part of the apprentice is evident.

TRADE CLASSES FOR SKILLED WORKERS

Progress in evening school instruction is not limited to apprentices' classes only. The classes for journeymen have also shown improvement. There is increasing evidence that where efficient trade instruction is given to apprentices the result is recognized by the more mature workers with a growing demand for classes for the journeymen in these trades. Statistics regarding the enrolment of these mature workers in evening classes are available but are not as convincing as examples of some classes recently organized. Mention was made in last year's report of the work done at the Essex County Boys' Vocational School in Newark for foremen and superintendents in the electroplating industry. These classes were continued last year and additional classes were organized for the apprentices and helpers in this industry.

Another new type of work started in the Essex County Boys' School last year was a short unit course in the heat treatment of steel. Tool and die makers and other workers in the manufacturing industries in which steel receives heat treatment attended this class which, because it was arranged to meet the needs of the workers, was exceedingly popular and effective. The topics included in this course were as follows:

1. The manufacture of tool steel, crucible method.
2. The manufacture of open hearth, Bessemer and electric.
3. The manufacture of special steel;
 - a. Vanadium.
 - b. Manganese.
 - c. Chrome.
 - d. Tungsten.
4. Furnace and combustion, operation of pyrometers spectroscopie.
5. Treatment of carbon tool steel with specimens.
6. Treatment of tungsten and high speed steel with specimens.
7. Treatment of oil hardening steel with specimens.
8. The selection of steel for production jobs.
9. Grain structure; scientific terms such as pearlite, cementite, troostite, sorbite, etc., with defects such as pipe, seams, and segregation.
10. Hardness, testing use of brinell, rockwell, syceriscope and file test.

This course was conducted by Mr. Charles Kenlan, Fire Commissioner of Newark, who at one time was a tool and diemaker and an expert on the hardening and testing of steel. These are but two examples of new classes which are making a definite contribution to industry and the community. Unfortunately, in our educational work we cannot balance our books at the end of the year as the manufacturer and the business man do and show tangible evidence of a successful business, but more and more we are obtaining evidence that evening classes for industrial workers do make financial returns to the community. The electroplating classes mentioned above have helped these workers to solve many difficult problems for their employers which otherwise would have to be turned over to industrial consultants. Likewise, the tool and diemakers in the evening classes conducted at the Newark school

obtained information regarding the heat treatment of steel which will save their employers considerable time and expense and help produce better products at lower cost.

Two classes recently conducted in Atlantic City are of special interest because of the economic results. One was a class in electric welding and the other in metal lathing. The increasing demand for better hotel accommodations makes it necessary each year to do a large amount of alteration and repair work in the hotels of Atlantic City. In some cases, where changes had to be made in the large steam lines or sanitary piping, it became necessary to make extensive structural alterations. Sometimes it was necessary to destroy costly decorations. The use of the cutting and welding torch has made it possible to effect many of these changes without interfering with the construction. At first mechanics having the required skill could not be found in Atlantic City and the contractors were obliged to bring workmen from Philadelphia and New York. The wages received by these workers, though earned in Atlantic City, were spent in the home cities and towns of the workers and consequently contributed to the prosperity of these communities but did not benefit Atlantic City.

This condition was recognized by the plumbers' labor organization and the Atlantic City Evening Vocational School was requested to establish a class in which the plumbers and steamfitters could obtain the necessary training. This the school did and now practically all of this work in Atlantic City is being carried out by workers who have been trained in the Atlantic City Vocational School. These men are residents of Atlantic City. They spend their wages there and thus contribute to the prosperity of the city.

Classes organized for the purpose of teaching metal lathing to men who were skilled wood lathers is another illustration of the economic value of evening school work. These skilled workers found it impossible to obtain continuous employment because of the increasing use of metal lath in modern building construction which was being installed by workers from other cities. A few years ago the Atlantic City Vocational School established a class for the purpose of training wood lathers in putting on metal lathing. The instruction costs were small compared to the gain to the workers. These men were residents of Atlantic City and in the past had contributed materially to its prosperity. The instruction they received in the school enabled them to continue in their trades as residents of the community and contributors to its prosperity.

TRADE AND TECHNICAL ASSOCIATIONS

The Electro-Technicians Society consisting of a group of evening school students in the Paterson Vocational School was mentioned in a previous report. This group of men meets weekly during the spring and summer to give attention to the technical problems developing in their trade. This association has increased in numbers during the last year and has been an inspiration to the workers in carpentry and silk textiles in which fields similar societies have been organized. These groups are constantly enlarging their vision in their respective trades. They keep in touch with modern developments and are giving attention to manufacturing improvements which help reduce costs to the producer and consumer. Communities fostering trade training which

brings about such a spirit among industrial workers cannot fail to receive rich returns on the money so invested.

INDUSTRIAL DAY SCHOOLS

The all-day trade and industrial schools which have been established since the passage of the vocational school law in 1913, were augmented during the last year by a new unit of the Essex County Vocational Schools at Irvington. This is a three-story building of factory construction costing \$250,000. The equipment and improvement of grounds made the total cost approximately \$300,000. The building contains five shops, a drafting room and six classrooms. The shops are 60x100 feet with ceilings 14 feet high.

Instruction is given in automobile repair, electricity, carpentry, machine shop work, printing, mechanical drawing and the usual academic subjects. The school opened February 1, 1926, with an enrolment of 170. This school is located in a rapidly developing section of Irvington and is close to an industrial section of Essex County in which are located many high class industries.

The opening of this school relieved a situation which was brought out by the Essex County survey made by the State Department last year. At that time it was found that many of the pupils attending the West Orange unit of the Essex County Vocational School lived in Irvington and in some cases had to travel two hours each way to and from school and pay four carfares. While the transfer of these pupils from West Orange to Irvington added to the enrolment of the Irvington school, it materially decreased the enrolment in the West Orange School. Attendance in this school, however, is already increasing and will soon return to normal.

The Bayonne Vocational School was transferred to a new building in September, 1925. Since its organization twelve years ago, this school has been located in the old high school building at West 8th Street and Avenue C. The junior high vocational school, which contains both types of schools, is located at Avenue A and 30th Street, Bayonne, covering a land area of 62,706 square feet. The building will accommodate 2,800 pupils and cost \$1,196,122; the equipment cost \$190,000, and the land \$164,150. The improvement to the land will cost an additional \$93,000.

The present enrolment in the vocational unit consists of 401 boys who receive training in the following trades: Machinist, printing, carpentry, pattern making, electric wiring, automobile repair, sheet metal and mechanical drawing.

The Essex County Boys' Vocational School and the Building Trades School which were acquired by purchase from the Newark Board of Education in January, 1925, were completely reorganized during the school year 1925-1926, and both schools placed under the supervision of Mr. Lynn C. Emerson, formerly of the vocational department of the Joliet (Illinois) High School, who has been appointed principal. The trade technical instruction of each trade is gradually being assigned to teachers who have had trade experience and additional technical training in high schools or colleges. Eventually such an organization will result in a more effective correlation of instruction between the shop and the classroom.

During the last year the State Board of Education gave its approval to the organization of a county vocational school in Camden and the Camden

County Board of Freeholders voted to establish such a school. The vocational school board and the board of school estimate have been appointed and during the coming year the organization will become effective.

The teaching staff in all of the day vocational schools participated during the year in professional improvement courses offered by the vocational division of the Department of Public Instruction or took approved courses in other institutions. Details of the courses conducted by the department will be found in the section of this report which deals with teacher training.

The principals and directors of the vocational schools have been giving special attention during the year to a study of the qualifications of the vocational teachers in an effort to determine the advisability of increasing the standards for certification. This study has not yet been completed.

Another problem to which attention has been given is an attempt to develop tests for students entering the vocational schools in order to determine the probability of success in the trades in which they seek training. The development of tests of this sort presents many problems in the selection and use of existing standard intelligence and mechanical aptitude tests and the results thus far achieved have not led to anything conclusive.

Another group of principals and directors has been devoting time to the development of material to be used in a new professional improvement course for teachers, to be given through the vocational division of this department. This material is now in a preliminary stage and will be ready for use during the fall and winter.

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE

Vocational agriculture in the public schools of New Jersey has had a steady growth since the State accepted the provisions of the Federal vocational law in 1917. When this law became effective, seven teachers of vocational agriculture were employed in the State. At the present time the number is twenty-nine. Instruction in agriculture is now organized in the following counties: Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Monmouth, Middlesex, Hunterdon, Passaic, Morris, Warren and Sussex. In the first two counties the work is organized on a county basis. In the other counties it is conducted as a part of the regular high school work.

NEW DEPARTMENTS

During the year a high school department of agriculture was established at Clinton and instruction in vocational agriculture was organized in the State School for Colored Youth at Bordentown. In both centers the work has been unusually satisfactory.

At the Bordentown School for Colored Youth, the farm operated by the institution has been used to vitalize the classroom instruction and furnish practice work for the pupils. By thus employing the farm as a laboratory, the boys in the classes have been given carefully supervised practice in all the various enterprises of the farm and these lessons learned on a good farm have been carefully correlated with the classroom instruction. In some of the enterprises, the project system for practical work was adopted. For example, in the poultry enterprise each boy built his own poultry house, bought the

necessary chicks and raised them as would a farmer, buying and keeping account of the feed and other supplies and appropriating for himself the profits. In the case of orchard work, the boys sprayed and pruned the orchard as a class project under the supervision of the agriculture teacher. That this work was well done is shown by the fact that the fruit crop last year was of better quality than in previous years.

During the last school year, funds were budgeted by boards of education for two new high school departments to begin work during the fiscal year of 1926-27. These are located at Lambertville and Madison. At the Glassboro High School an increased demand for agricultural instruction was so apparent at the close of the school year that a second teacher was employed to begin work in September, 1927. This will make three high school departments where assistant agricultural teachers are necessary on account of the large number of pupils electing agricultural instruction.

WHAT THE GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURE DO

A survey has been made by the State Supervisor of Agriculture to determine what vocations the graduates of our high school agriculture courses enter after leaving high school. The figures for the State show that sixty-two per cent are now farming, five per cent are in agricultural colleges continuing their studies, seven per cent are in work allied to agriculture such as selling agricultural supplies and products, conducting cow testing associations, working in creameries, and the like. Thus seventy-four per cent are in some line of agricultural work. Compared with other high school courses offering special training, this percentage is unusually large. In the case of the unit-course and evening pupils, the number remaining in farming is practically 100 per cent. This is as might be expected, because these pupils are practicing farmers when they enroll in the classes.

THE AIMS OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The aim of those in charge of agricultural instruction in the schools of New Jersey is not merely to make the pupils vocationally efficient as farmers but to prepare them to become cultured, well educated, rural citizens. Naturally the vocational aspect is important and this phase of the work is stressed but it must not be forgotten that a pupil can secure as much education and culture by studying the soil, plant and animal life, and the sciences, such as biology, physics and chemistry, that lie back of all study dealing with agriculture, as he can in the other subjects taught in the school curricula.

THE FARM AS A LABORATORY FOR GROUP PROJECTS

Farming is largely an out-of-doors business and necessarily much of the instruction must be given out-of-doors. To this end the teachers make use of the farms of the vicinity as laboratories to supplement the teachings of the classroom. Some of this outside work is observation, but by far the larger portion is actual farm work done by the pupils. In order to make such work effective it is carefully supervised by the agricultural teacher. This practical work is of two kinds—that done by groups of pupils working on farms near the school and that done by individual pupils on their home

farms. The terms, group projects and home projects are used to designate these activities.

Pruning and spraying of orchard trees lends itself well to group instruction. Last year work with orchard trees was very effectively carried out by several of the high school groups. For example, the boys of the Glassboro school sprayed and pruned 200 mature apple trees on the campus of the State Normal School and renovated a ten-acre orchard on a nearby farm; the boys of the Clinton High School pruned 100 nine-year-old apple trees in a field just back of the school building; the Freehold Agriculture class pruned 100 young trees and thirty bearing trees on a nearby farm; the Shiloh group helped a farmer with four acres of bearing trees; and the Bridgeton class cared for thirty scattered fruit trees in the city of Bridgeton. In all the above mentioned work the teachers were careful to instruct the pupils concerning the reasons for removing certain tree limbs and not others, and why the particular sprays were used to combat the insect and fungous pests of the orchards.

Another good example of group work was the careful testing for germination of 7,000 ears of seed corn by the pupils of the Woodstown high school. The work was done for the farmers and as a result hundreds of unfit seed ears were discarded, thereby saving much replanting on the part of the farmers and at the same time teaching the boys the importance of planting only good seed.

The Newton High School agriculture class had an interesting group project in beautifying the school grounds. They made scale drawings and blueprints of the proposed plantings, and built flower beds and planted shrubs about the school buildings. In this way, they received instruction in planning as well as in the actual work of planting. These boys also built several hotbeds and cold frames on the school grounds in which they grew plants for various uses.

The agriculture class at the Leonardo High School grew 13,000 tomato, egg plant, cabbage, pepper and lettuce plants as a class project. These were sold to the pupils of the school at a reasonable price and used by them in home gardens. This class has the use of a school greenhouse and in this they grew something over \$300 worth of potted plants and cut flowers, some of which were sold to help pay the expenses of the greenhouse and others were used in beautifying the school rooms and grounds.

An interesting group project that shows the advantage of cooperation in farming was carried out by four boys of the Newton High School. These boys grew capons on their home farms and marketed the product cooperatively. They formed an association, standardized their product, and sold the birds in the name of the association. The demand was greater than the supply and the prices received were somewhat higher than the boys would have received as individuals. One of the chief lessons learned was that carefully graded and standardized products sold cooperatively will usually bring a better price to the farmer than ungraded and unstandardized products sold by the individuals.

The Shiloh evening class of adult farmers had a fine group project this year that shows the advantage of purchasing farm supplies cooperatively. As an outgrowth of the class instruction on cooperation, the teacher of agriculture was able to get twenty-two of the members of the class to pool their

spring fertilizer order and as a result fifty-eight tons of fertilizer was purchased at a saving of six dollars a ton or a total saving of \$972. Later fifty-eight tons of fertilizer for summer use was ordered at the same rate per ton, or a total saving of \$348. When fall seed wheat was needed, these men pooled their order and purchased 495 bushels at a saving of twenty cents per bushel, or \$99 saved on this purchase. The total amount saved on the three pooled orders was \$1,419. This was a good lesson on the advantage of group purchases as well as direct money saving for the farmers.

CHARACTER AND VALUE OF FARM PROJECTS

The enterprises conducted by the agriculture pupils in the State comprise every known type of farm work practiced in the State. They include work with vegetables, fruit, field crops, forage crops, flowers and ornamental plants, poultry, dairy cattle, horses and swine. Something of the magnitude of the work is shown by the records of the poultry projects for last year. A total of 136 pupils conducted poultry projects and the total yield was 91,252 birds including broilers, pullets, hens, capons, etc., and 35,902 dozen eggs from the layers.

The value of the produce grown in a year by the pupils in the agriculture classes amounts to a sizable sum. The poultry products referred to in the previous paragraph brought their owners \$26,559.66 above all expenses. The total returns above all expenses for all the projects last year were \$75,844.41. Of this amount \$48,659.50 was produced by the high school and unit-class boys and \$27,224.91 by the adult farmers. In the latter case, only those returns are included where the farmers carried out specific crop or animal projects under the supervision of the teachers.

Last year the high school teachers of agriculture in the State travelled 20,709 miles in supervising the projects of the pupils. This was an average of 49.54 miles for each boy in the classes. This shows that much of the work of these teachers is away from the schoolhouse. Such work, too, has the effect of bringing the school and the home into direct contact, a condition that is much to be desired for both the school and the home.

One of the interesting features of this project work is that after pupils are graduated from school many of them continue to carry home projects under the direction of the teacher of agriculture. This shows that they have a real interest in farming and that they value the help of the teachers of agriculture.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

This section deals with vocational instruction for girls and women in industrial occupations and in home making in day and evening schools organized under the vocational school act and with instruction variously designated as household arts or general home economics established under the manual training law. The first type of work is organized in separate schools and departments and in evening classes. The second type is organized as subjects in the elementary and the high schools.

DEVELOPMENTS IN ESSEX COUNTY

Essex County has more vocational work for girls and women than any other section of the State, consequently changes in this county are of importance in the State program for vocational education. Since the City of Newark in 1925 turned over to the county the maintenance of its vocational schools, the county has made a gradual change in its day school program. The vocational work for girls in the Bloomfield center has been transferred to the vocational school for girls which the county took over from the City of Newark. The Bloomfield building is now devoted to the county's continuation school for girls and to afternoon and evening classes for women.

The vocational school in Newark has long been overcrowded so an annex was opened in September, 1925, on the second floor of a building on Halsey Street. This annex is about two blocks from the old school and will serve as additional housing until an adequate building can be built. Dressmaking and millinery classes were transferred to the new quarters and this has somewhat relieved congestion in the old building. Some of the space released by this transfer was used to start vocational training in manicuring and hair dressing.

The Newark center of the Essex County Vocational School for Girls is now organized as an industrial school giving business training for dressmaking, millinery, power machine operating, manicuring, hair dressing, commercial design and office practice. This is the most important development in the vocational work for girls during the year covered by this report.

SOME TEACHING PROBLEMS

Because the vocational schools are recent arrivals in the educational field they are still working on problems which other schools have had years to solve. In the comparatively short period of their existence these vocational schools have been called upon not only to organize subject matter for the occupations in which they are to give instruction but preliminary to this organization to investigate these occupations and determine their teachable content. Furthermore, they have had to devise teaching methods adapted to pupils who in many instances have failed to profit by the instruction given in the regular schools. In the early days this work had to be done with teachers who had had no preparatory training for this new and untried field. Many of these teachers are still in service.

It should be noted that the vocational schools for girls are engaged in giving two types of instruction; preparation for home making and training for industrial employment. Prior to the passage of the Federal Act for Vocational Education, no training of any kind was provided in the State for prospective teachers for either of these fields. In 1919 classes were established by the State Board of Education in cooperation with the State Agricultural College for the training of teachers of home economics. No classes have yet been organized, however, for the pre-employment training of teachers of industrial subjects.

The teachers now in the vocational schools have as a rule been recruited from two sources; those trained for service in the regular schools and women

from the trades. The first group find themselves confronted in the vocational school with an entirely different teaching job from that to which they have been accustomed. Those in the second group know little of teaching but are valuable because of their practical experience in the occupations in which instruction is to be given. One of the most important problems, therefore, with which the vocational schools have had to deal is that of in-service training for these teachers. This training, like the schools themselves, is a venture in a new educational field. Because it involves problems which deal both with new subject matter and a different type of teaching from that practiced in other schools, little help is to be had from textbooks and established teacher training courses.

COURSES FOR TEACHERS IN SERVICE

Courses for the professional improvement of teachers in service were offered by the State Department last year to both day and evening teachers.

The course for the day school teachers was organized to give two points of college credit since this credit is necessary to meet the requirements which some districts have set up for salary increases. The twenty sessions which made up the course were divided into four units each dealing with a different phase of the vocational school problem.

The professional improvement course given to evening school teachers required an entirely different plan and method of handling due to the fact that this group was composed of tradeswomen who had little or no academic background. The education of these women in the majority of cases had not extended beyond the grammar school, they had had no training in teaching methods, although they had had not less than three years' practical experience in the trades which they were teaching. In other words, they were competent in their trade but had little conception of what is involved in a teaching job.

The first step was to help these women to make a list of the responsibilities of the evening school teachers. These responsibilities were put up in the form of a chart and as they were developed the women found that a great many different factors are involved in successful teaching. After the responsibilities were listed the best ways of meeting them were discussed and placed on the chart together with suggestions as to how and where the teacher could obtain help in meeting these requirements.

The second part of the course dealt with subject matter and its organization into short units. By means of job analyses the common operations involved in dressmaking and millinery were determined, the kind of clothes the pupils would want to make were discussed and units were planned to teach the women what they ought to know while they were making what they wanted.

The teaching points in each unit were discussed and the importance of illustrative material as a help to the teacher was emphasized. Teachers were shown how to prepare such material for their own use. No credit was given for this course until after each teacher had submitted for approval illustrative material for use in such units as are assigned to her to teach in the fall term.

HOME ECONOMICS IN THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The major problem in the field of vocational instruction in home making is the development of a plan whereby training in home economics can be given on a vocational basis in those junior high schools that may desire to organize their work in this way. As already stated, vocational instruction in home economics is now given in separate schools or separately organized departments while instruction in home making subjects in the junior high schools is commonly given under the manual training law on a subject basis. In order to increase the efficiency of the instruction in this field and make it available on a vocational basis to a larger group of young people, the vocational division is working on a plan similar to that on which instruction in agriculture is now organized. When the details of this plan are fully worked out and approved, it will be presented to the districts for their consideration.

GENERAL HOME ECONOMICS

The work in general home economics, as has already been stated, has to do with the instruction in home making given in the elementary grades and the senior and junior high schools.

Progress in this field is indicated by a gradual increase in the number of districts maintaining such instruction; the expansion of departments already in operation and the improvement in teaching conditions because of better rooms and more adequate equipment. With the betterment in physical conditions there has also been a definite improvement in the quality of the instruction.

Part of this improvement has come through revision of courses of study. For the last two years the State Department has been at work on the problem of securing from every district in the State a revision of their course of study in accordance with a plan indicated on blanks provided by the Department.

This plan has been explained to the home economics teachers of the State at the annual county institutes and at conferences called in those counties which hold no institutes. A representative of the Department has also visited and worked with every teacher who has asked for help in making out her course of study. It is believed that this method is of more benefit to the home economics teachers of New Jersey than a State course of study issued for general use.

Under the present practice each teacher must do her own thinking and those who would move along the lines of least resistance are under no temptation to adopt a course of study which has necessarily been worked out in general terms with no provision for the special needs of their district. The blank forms are a guide in making out a course of study and give teachers complete freedom to organize instruction adapted to local needs and to make such yearly changes as are needed.

The method of making out these courses of study is such that each teacher must study the work of the housewife and determine what problems she meets in clothing and feeding her family. From these problems the teacher can then select such as come within the ability and interest of her pupils and make them the "objectives" or major problems around which she centers

instruction for given periods. A further analysis of these major problems will show that they are made up of a series of smaller problems for each of which a woman needs special skill or knowledge. By this analysis a teacher can quite accurately determine the content of different housekeeping jobs and from this content select such subject matter as she can most effectively use.

This method of organizing instruction is a means of getting away from the common practice of teaching sewing operations and processes through the making of miscellaneous garments. For this more or less haphazard procedure which is in common use a series of clothing problems have been substituted. These problems are similar to those with which a woman must deal in clothing her family. While the making of garments by the pupils is encouraged this is recognized as only part of a clothing problem and a girl should also know how to plan a balanced wardrobe, select material, purchase ready-made garments and keep clothing clean and in good repair.

The same methods are applied to instruction in foods, which has come to mean more than the cooking of special dishes or even the preparation of meals. Skill in cookery is not enough for the intelligent feeding of a family. The function of food in the body, diet for different physical conditions, intelligent buying and the increasingly important part that industry plays in our food supply are all factors in the family food problems. Instruction in these subjects is necessarily included in a course of study which is based on an analysis of the problem which a housewife must solve in feeding her family.

The organization of courses of study by such a method is necessarily slow but satisfactory progress has been made and courses of study prepared in this way on the State blanks are now on file from the majority of districts. During the coming year the Department expects to complete this work.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS

The term industrial arts is used to designate the shop work organized under the manual training act in the elementary and the senior and junior high schools. The purpose of this work is not primarily vocational. The limited time devoted to it, the immaturity of the pupils, and the conditions under which it must be given make it impossible for such instruction to have specific vocational value. The dominant aim is rather to provide in the school life of the pupil, industrial activities which in a measure give a training comparable to that which in an earlier day the boy obtained on the farm and in the home, but which because of modern conditions of living are for most boys no longer available outside the school. When properly organized, the training given by the school shop not only vitalizes the work of the school but also serves to develop mechanical aptitude and to acquaint the boy in an elementary way with some of the more important practices and problems of the industrial world. More important than this, however, is the fact that it affords adolescent boys a chance to exercise their exploratory interests.

SOME MARKS OF PROGRESS IN SHOP WORK

Projects in wood still receive more attention from teachers than is given to other shop subjects. In the majority of cases it comprises the complete

shop offering. There is a growing tendency, however, to enlarge the scope of industrial arts instruction to include other mediums than wood. In many of our shops instruction is now given in sheet metal work, bent iron work, elementary electricity, painting, and decorating, cabinet work and wood finishing. In a number of districts, printing, home mechanics, auto mechanics and school maintenance are also included.

Metal is rapidly taking the place of wood in many industries. This change has also affected the type of projects for manual training purposes. Many new projects in metal work have been designed and constructed in the schools in what have been regarded as wood-working shops. This work has been encouraged and stimulated because metal work has a genuine educational value and is economical material to use for shop projects.

SHEET METAL

Sheet metal work has not progressed as a manual training subject, however, in proportion to its educational value. One reason for this is the shortage of teachers trained in this particular field. Perhaps another valid reason is a general lack of understanding of the nature of the work that can be profitably done in the school shop. The failure on the part of the instructor to understand the elements of metal work makes the selection of projects a perplexing problem and is responsible for the failure of the average boy to reach an expected grade in workmanship.

The teachers who have met with success in this subject find it necessary to consider the related knowledge in an organized and untechnical way. The instruction is so given that the pupils understand how various metals act under different treatment. Boys learn, for example, that certain pieces of metal can be punched while others must be drilled; some pieces bend while others will return immediately to their previous form after bending.

In most shops the projects are necessarily simple but many of them show much ingenuity. In one district five fern stands made of strap iron were well designed and cleverly assembled. In another district eighth grade boys made window refrigerators of galvanized sheet iron. Another project was an automobile camp stove for burning charcoal. This was made of galvanized sheet iron and folds into a small compass.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS

Because a great number of teachers own and maintain a car they have become familiar with the important parts of an automobile. In such cases the teacher has been glad to impart his information to his pupils. In a number of instances discarded automobile motors have been secured and brought into the school shop and mounted upon a stand. Where there has been sufficient floor space the chassis has also been secured and the engine mounted on it.

Some teachers organize the work in phases and cover such topics as engines, carburetors, ignition, cooling system, starting and lighting, clutches, transmission, radiators, storage batteries, fuels and lubricants. Some of the very practical things are the study of the construction and repair of spark plugs, adjusting and aligning wheels and testing and filling storage batteries. This type of practical work is gradually growing and manual training departments

in two recently built junior high schools have equipped unit shops for teaching automobile mechanics.

ELECTRICAL WORK

In a number of districts industrial arts teachers give instruction in wiring and other forms of electrical work. Of particular interest to boys has been the making of electrical toasters and heaters. There is so much of value in electrical work that it is bound to eventually develop as a part of the general industrial training in all manual training shops. Elaborate equipment for this subject is not necessary. Instruction can be given with very little extension of space and with a few simple tools. It is a growing practice to provide boys with wiring boards which can be either laid upon the wood-working bench or clamped in the vise while various "hookups" are being developed. Some teachers have built in one corner of the shop rough frames where side wall and ceiling exercises can be conducted.

In some districts further instruction includes principles and facts about currents, conductors, batteries, circuits, pressure and measurements. Boys may be seen at work upon doorbells, simple lighting circuits, wiring tables and floor lamps, making small motors and transformers and radio sets.

HOME MECHANICS

Reluctant as teachers were a few years ago to teach home mechanics, this subject is steadily gaining in favor and importance as a school shop subject. The work includes a variety of experiences of practical value in the upkeep of a home. It calls for the use of common tools and the learning of many homely processes. In a number of districts boys have been required to complete, in addition to the regular work, such jobs as the following: Sharpening tools, repairing locks, faucets, drains, bells, lights, setting hinges, hanging doors, glazing and soldering.

In one district the high school boys have become a maintenance class, caring for the machinery and doing repairs for the school. Painting and glazing were studied and broken windows in the school building were glazed.

PRINTING

The educational value of printing is being recognized in various districts and this subject is slowly gaining ground. Departments for printing have been established lately in a number of new buildings.

One advantage of printing lies in the fact that with a very restricted equipment many important processes can be taught and the work can be carried on in a rather limited space. A type case and small press are frequently found in a corner of the manual training shop and are regarded as part of the equipment for a general shop. One teacher has taught printing under conditions which ordinarily preclude the possibility of covering the subject adequately. He did, however, secure a creditable amount of work and added materially to the general education of the pupils.

Even with limited equipment it is possible to teach such processes as learning the case, elementary straight composition of prose and poetry, proof reading,

punctuation and spelling, paragraphing and composition, special job work, make-up and feeding.

The projects and jobs usually done for the school system include library cards, tickets, programs, office records, forms, bills and letterheads, spelling lists, posters, motto cards, commercial blanks, invitations and menus, and tardy and absence blanks. In one shop conservatively equipped the pupils printed during the year: 600 Christmas cards, 200 posters, 500 cards requesting dental treatment, 600 daily reports of pupils' classwork, 300 postal cards, 500 copies principal's report on absence of teachers, 1,000 high school excuse slips, 2,000 letter heads, 1,500 home study cards, 2,000 dodgers, 3,800 tickets, 6,200 programs.

Material for a four-page newspaper was set up and many personal jobs such as printing letterheads, envelopes and name cards were turned out. Cover designs for the various programs were printed in two or more colors from a block linoleum cut. In some cases inside pages had to be inserted and stapled, giving the boys an insight into various binding operations.

TEACHER TRAINING

Special attention has been given during the year to the professional improvement of teachers in service.

One of the most encouraging responses came from a large group of men teaching in south Jersey. Two years ago they organized an industrial arts society for the purpose of studying professional problems. Meetings, usually preceded by a dinner, were held regularly each month in different districts. A prepared program followed the dinner.

As a result of these meetings an extension class was organized and the vocational division of the State Department in cooperation with Rutgers University conducted a college semester of lectures under the direction of Mr. Arthur L. Hopper. This group of teachers is planning to continue their extension work during the coming year and preparations are being made by the vocational division to give similar extension courses in other sections of the State.

TRAINING OF VOCATIONAL TEACHERS

Teacher training has been conducted under the Federal Act for Vocational Education as heretofore in agriculture, home economics and trades and industries, including certain professional improvement work for continuation school teachers in service. The work in general has been of two kinds: (a) Pre-employment training and (b) in-service training. The in-service training conducted during the year for teachers of home economics and continuation schools is discussed in the preceding sections of this report dealing with those fields. This section is confined to a brief discussion of the training of teachers of trades and industries and the preparation of State teachers of home economics carried on at New Brunswick by the State department in cooperation with the State Agricultural College.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS

The in-service training for teachers of trades and industries included both day and evening schools. The problems of these two types of schools are so distinct and the conditions of employment so unlike that it was necessary to set up separate courses for day school and evening school teachers.

The work for the teachers in the day schools was conducted in the following districts: Essex County, Middlesex County, Atlantic City, Passaic, Jersey City and Bayonne. Teachers in other districts who desired to take the courses offered were enrolled in the nearest center. The course was divided into four units as follows: Use and preparation of instruction sheets; efficiency factors in teaching; special vocational problems; and, classification of teacher responsibilities. The course covered twenty sessions of two hours each and, through the cooperation of the extension division of Rutgers University, was recognized for university extension credit. A total of 142 men were registered and the average attendance was 94 per cent.

Professional improvement conferences for evening school teachers were conducted in Essex County at the Girls' Vocational School in Newark. Fifteen sessions were held and sixteen men were enrolled. The course covered the analysis of lesson topics, preparation of lesson plans and the discussion of questions on methods and problems in teaching in the evening vocational schools.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS

The pre-employment training for teachers of trades and industries is laid out to cover a period of three years. This work is conducted in the evening for properly qualified mechanics employed in industry who desire to become vocational teachers. Last year the work was given to five groups. During the year one group registered for the first year course, two groups for the second year and two groups for the third year. The work with the third year groups dealt with trade technical subject matter in sketching, science, mathematics and the preparation of instruction sheets. Twelve men were enrolled in this course. The second year groups devoted their time to practice teaching under supervision, supplemented by conferences under the direction of the State Supervisor. The enrolment in this course was twenty. The work in the first year included trade analysis and observation work in the schools supplemented by the discussion of written reports on this work. Nine men were admitted to this course.

FIRST YEAR COURSE FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS

Last year a detailed account was given in the annual report of the methods of selecting candidates for the teacher training classes in trades and industries. Following is a brief statement of the training given these men in the first year. The work covers a period of fifty nights, two hours each night, divided as follows: Ten nights of observation work of vocational classes in operation; ten nights devoted to a discussion of reports on the problems observed and some elementary principles of vocational education; thirty nights devoted to trade analysis, the classification of trade jobs and the preparation of progress charts.

In carrying out the observation work the men are assigned to evening vocational schools where they are expected to observe and report on the organization and practices followed in dealing with certain evening school problems. The purpose of this work is to help the men to get a point of view from which to make their approach to the work of the training course. The men in training are at work during the day in industry. None of them has had previous experience in teaching and probably none of them has ever before observed a school from the standpoint of the teaching problems involved. The observation work to which they are assigned provides an apperceptive basis for the more abstract part of the training. The men are required to report in writing their observations on such matters as equipment of shops, methods of handling materials and supplies, class management, shop organization, classroom conditions, subject matter and methods of teaching. The class meets at stated intervals with the State Supervisor to analyze and discuss these reports.

On the completion of this work thirty nights are devoted to trade analysis. Members of the group are required to work out analyses based on type jobs in their respective trades. After the type jobs are selected they are graded in accordance with the learning difficulties involved and are further analyzed for trade technical content. A list is then made of the type jobs that should be included in the first year and the second year of a typical vocational school course.

After the work in trade analysis is completed ten nights are devoted to lesson planning for trade teaching. Lesson plans are prepared by the members of the class and each man is required to teach a lesson to the group based on one of the plans he has prepared. He is criticized by other members of the class and suggestions for improvement and changes in the lesson plans are made. The men are next required to work out a progress chart. This gives them a further idea of some of the technical problems involved in teaching and has proved to be of great value when the men begin their work as teachers. This completes the work of the first year.

TRAINING TEACHERS OF HOME ECONOMICS

The pre-employment training of teachers of home economics has been conducted along the same general lines as in previous years. Ninety-eight girls were enrolled for this work last year. The following paragraphs are taken from the annual report of Mrs. French, the head of the department, to the Commissioner of Education: "The cafeteria has increasingly served larger and larger groups of patrons and apparently with no lessening of the satisfaction expressed by its patrons. The income from the cafeteria fails to show quite so large a balance as was true last year. The explanation for this is not difficult to find because there have been introduced this year quite a number of departmental activities which have been financed from this fund.

"The dressmaking department has not so good a showing as the cafeteria, but there has been some commercial return from it. It will be interesting to watch the students as they progress in their clothing work, as it is only the aftermath which really tells the story of clothing instruction. The work done in the clothing department has all been of a productive nature, but in part did not bring in a commercial return.

"The spirit in the department has been the best which the director has at any time known here. The members of the staff have been congenial and the whole group has worked to further the development of the department to a very marked degree.

"The work of the office has been carried on with great improvement, and it is a matter of satisfaction that the records have never been in better condition than they are at present.

"The practice house has been particularly happy and satisfactory this year. Many improvements have been made in its decorations and furnishings and it is interesting to note that many of the guests who have been entertained there, both this year and in previous years, are very outspoken in their praise of the present instructor in charge there."

In looking forward to the year 1926-27 probably the most outstanding feature is the plan for the practice teaching work. This is to be done in the vocational schools of the State as arranged. Each student will work in the field for a nine-weeks period, alternating with a nine-weeks period in the practice house instead of a full semester as has been the custom heretofore. In the other semester the student will do her year's work intensively in the curriculum subjects. This is more or less of an experimental year in this plan, and if it proves satisfactory it will, of course, necessitate some rearrangements as to credit ratings.

REHABILITATION

New Jersey annually receives \$29,978.23 from the Federal government in support of vocational training for persons injured in industry. Of this amount \$29,955.56 was expended last year. Prior to the passage of the Federal law the State Legislature passed a rehabilitation act and the responsibility for the administration of this act was placed in the hands of a State Rehabilitation Commission. The Federal Act, however, designated the State Board of Education as the agency to cooperate with the Federal government. This the State Board does by discharging its responsibility for vocational training through the State Rehabilitation Commission on the basis of a plan approved by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Under this plan the Commissioner of Education is the executive officer and the dispersing agent for the Federal funds, and the work authorized under the Federal law is carried out by the State Rehabilitation Commission under the advice and with the cooperation of the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education.

The work carried on by the Rehabilitation Commission covers a much wider scope than that contemplated in the Federal Act. The responsibility of the State Board of Education is, therefore, limited only to those phases of work subsidized from Federal funds and having to do with training, placement and advisement. Under the plan mentioned above the responsibility of the State Board of Education in this work is primarily cooperative in character.

Up to the present time the State Rehabilitation Commission has been largely concerned with problems having to do with physical restoration, placement and the adjustment of compensation of persons coming within the provisions of the compensation act. During the last year, the director of rehabilitation after several conferences with the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the office of the Commissioner of Education, has effected certain changes in

his organization which will make it possible to give greater attention than heretofore to the vocational training aspects of rehabilitation. With the help of the agents of the Federal Board new blanks especially designed for this purpose have been put into operation and a readjustment has been made in the work of the Rehabilitation staff. There is every reason to believe that the outstanding work already done by the State Commission in those phases of rehabilitation having to do with physical restoration, compensation and placement will with the same effectiveness be carried into the field of vocational training.

The report of the Rehabilitation Commission for last year shows that 702 cases were rehabilitated or in process of restoration. Of this number 346 were reported closed at the end of the year and 354 were still on the live roll. Of the 702 cases mentioned above, eight were receiving training in schools and ninety-eight in industry.

TABLE 1
Continuation Schools

County	District	1925		1926		Per cent attendance	
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls
Atlantic	Atlantic City	109	52	161		114	93
	Buena Vista	34	50	84	*75.3		
	Egg Harbor City	43	43	86			
	Hammononton (Atlantic County Schools)	51	59	110			
Bergen	East Rutherford	63	20	83	*96.3		
	Garfield	183	483	666			
	Hackensack	62	100	162			
	Lodi	114	160	274	*92		
	Wallington	101	36	137			
Burlington	Burlington	58	50	108			
	Riverside	41	45	86	98.2		93.42
Camden	Camden	512	585	1,097	*98.5		
	Gloucester City	59	24	83	96.2		95.1
Cumberland	Bridgeton	42	28	70			
	Millville	81	68	149	98.4		94.8
	Vineland	78	80	158	*99.2		
Essex	Irvington	52	50	102	88.5		86.85
	Newark	2,203	1,927	4,130			94.81
	Orange	52	58	110			
	Bloomfield (Essex County School)		362	362			
	Orange (Essex County School)	243		243			
Hudson	Bayonne	197	359	556			
	East Newark		129	129			96
	Harrison	47		47			
	Hoboken	215	270	485	80		84
	Jersey City	780	769	1,549	*84.87		
	Kearny	65	31	96			
	North Bergen	65	100	165			
	Town of Union	116	136	252			

TABLE I (Continued)
Continuation Schools

County	District	1925		1926	Per cent attendance	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Hudson (Concl.)	Weehawken	37	33	70	99.3	98
	West Hoboken	173	225	398	99.9	99.8
	West New York	83	133	216		
Mercer	Hamilton Township	72	56	128	77.5	
	Trenton	551	722	1,273	*87	
Middlesex	Carteret	38	67	105		
	New Brunswick	177	236	413	97.5	
	Perth Amboy	266	386	652	94.5	99.01
	South Amboy	26	65	91		
	South River	74	211	285		
Monmouth	Long Branch	18	16	34	*76.83	
Morris	Boonton	17	66	83		
	Dover	20	41	61		
Passaic	Clifton	379	355	734	99.56	
	Passaic	458	824	1,282	94.18	97.71
	Paterson	628	839	1,467	98.16	
Union	Elizabeth	258	611	869		
	Linden	40	47	87		
	Plainfield	78	72	150		
Warren	Phillipsburg	61	62	123	98.7	
Totals		9,120	11,141	20,261		

TABLE II

Continuation Schools

A. Comparative Enrolment for the Last Five Years

Years	Boys	Girls	Total
1921-1922	7,845	10,261	18,106
1922-1923	8,784	11,295	20,079
1923-1924	8,826	11,745	20,571
1924-1925	8,333	10,913	19,246
1925-1926	9,120	11,141	20,261

B. Distribution of Enrolment According to Age

Age	Boys	Per Cent Total	Girls	Per Cent Total	Total
13-15	3,572	45.2	4,332	54.8	7,904
15-16	5,095	45.84	5,996	54.06	11,091
Over 16	451	39.2	698	60.7	1,149

TABLE II (Continued)

Continuation Schools

C. Distribution of Those Leaving Continuation Schools and Reasons for Leaving

Reasons for Leaving	Boys	Girls	Total
Becoming Sixteen	3,214	3,771	6,985
Return to Regular School	284	192	476
Change of Residence	340	411	751
Other Reasons	815	939	1,754
Total	4,653	5,313	9,966

D. Number of Age and Schooling Certificates Issued in Districts Maintaining Continuation Schools Between July 1, 1925, and June 30, 1926

Boys	Girls	Total
6,188	5,280	11,468

E. Number of Employment Certificates Received by the Various Districts between July 1,

1925, and June 30, 1926

Boys	Girls	Total
3,981	4,368	8,369

F. Full Time and Part Time Continuation School Teachers.

	Male	1925-1926 Female	Total	Male	1924-1925 Female	Total
Full Time	44	97	141	51	105	156
Part Time	75	72	147	80	83	163
Totals	119	169	288	131	188	319

TABLE III

All Day Schools or Departments for Boys' Trades and Industries

School or Department	Number Boys Enrolled
Atlantic City—Boys' Vocational School	203
Bayonne—Vocational School	474
Bordentown—Manual Training and Industrial School	188
Elizabeth—Boys' Vocational School	245
Franklin Vocational School	27
Jersey City—Public School No. 24	148
Public School No. 25	89
Public School No. 32	79
Orange Vocational School	109
Passaic Vocational School	105
Paterson Vocational School	255
Essex County—Vocational School, Irvington	185
Vocational School, Newark	673
Vocational School, W. Orange	
Middlesex County—Vocational School No. 1-N. B.	205
Vocational School No. 2-P.A.	111
Total	3,096

TABLE IV

All Day Vocational Schools or Departments for Girls*

School or Department	Number Girls Enrolled
Atlantic City—Girls' Vocational School	89
Indiana Avenue School	36
Bordentown—Manual Training and Industrial School	143
Elizabeth—Girls' Vocational School	66
Franklin Vocational School	20
Jersey City—School No. 24	27
School No. 25	38
School No. 32	113
Orange Vocational School	69
Total	601

*Does not include County Schools.

TABLE V

Part Time Vocational Classes

School or Department	Women	Men
Atlantic County—Vocational School	47	
Essex County—Continuation, Bloomfield	274	
Paterson—Eastside High School		34
Middlesex County—Vocational School No. 2		14
Total	321	48

TABLE VI

Evening Vocational Classes for Women*

School or Department	Number Women in Attendance
Atlantic City Girls' Vocational	1,008
Indiana Ave. (c)	532
Elizabeth Girls' Vocational	230
Hackensack Evening High	17
Jersey City Even. Tech. & Ind. High	355
Evening No. 32	49
Newark Bergen St. Even. Ind. High	160
Central High	295
East Side Even. High	176
Fawcett Sch. of Ind. Arts	96
Robert Treat Even. High	153
North Bergen Lincoln Evening	21
Orange Evening	1m
Passaic Evening Vocational	181
Paterson High	95
No. 5	148
No. 7	73
No. 10	58
No. 12	75
No. 15	82
No. 21	141
	98
Totals	1m
	4,043

*Does not include county vocational schools.

TABLE VII

Evening Vocational Classes for Men and Women**

School or Department	Number of Persons in Attendance
Atlantic City—Boys' Vocational	831
Bayonne Evening Technical	346
Elizabeth Boys' Vocational	431
Hackensack Evening High	21
Hoboken Evening Technical	349
Jersey City Evening Tech. & Ind. School	22f
Evening Vocational No. 24	1,004
Evening Vocational No. 25	38
Evening No. 32	14
Morristown High	88
Newark Bergen Even. Ind. High	31
Central High	56
East Side Evening High	143
Fawcett School of Ind. Arts	110
Robert Treat Eve. High	522f
Technical	857m
Technical	33
Technical	5f
North Bergen Lincoln Even. Ind.	1,151m
Orange Evening	15
Passaic Evening Vocational	66
Paterson Evening Vocational	303
Plainfield	913
West New York	45
	52f
Total	601f x
	6,851m *

x Women

* Men

** County Vocational Schools reported separate

TABLE VIII

County Vocational Schools and Departments

County	Boys	Enrolment Girls	Total
Essex	1,083	503	1,586
Middlesex	312		312
Totals	1,395	503	1,898

TABLE VIII (Continued)

County Vocational Schools and Departments

B Evening

	Men	Enrolment Women	Total
Atlantic		47	47
Essex	2,052	757	2,809
Middlesex	484	186	670
Totals	2,536	990	3,526

TABLE IX

Agricultural Classes

School or Department	Full Time Enrolment		Part Time Enrolment		Evening Enrolment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bordentown Industrial	27					
Bridgeton High	50					
Clinton High	24					
Flemington High	34					
Freehold High	20				12	
Glassboro High	35					
Hackettstown High	12					
Leonardo—Middletown Twp. High	22					
Mt. Holly High	27	4				
Moorestown High	28	1				
New Brunswick Senior High	29					
Newton High	17					
Paterson Central High	30					
Salem High	15					
Shiloh High	22				22	
Swedesboro High	19					
Woodstown High	37					
Atlantic County					193	
Cape May County			132		62	
Totals	448	5	132		289	

TABLE X
MANUAL TRAINING

	Boys Grades I-IV	Girls Grades I-IV	Boys Grades V-VIII	Girls Grades V-VIII	Boys High School	Girls High School	Boys Total	Girls Total
Primary Manual Training	60,753	55,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,753	55,834
Woodwork	456	15	67,919	265	8,937	101	77,312	381
Mechanical Drawing .....	.....	.....	12,946	1,239	10,057	117	23,003	1,356
Sewing .....	.....	3,390	.....	64,487	.....	9,206	.....	77,083
Cooking .....	.....	228	.....	40,888	.....	7,956	.....	49,072
Printing .....	.....	.....	9,942	.....	1,225	32	11,167	32
Agriculture .....	.....	.....	448	415	276	41	724	456
Metal Work .....	.....	.....	4,346	60	1,786	54	6,132	114
Weaving	1,406	1,276	1,376	163	9	137	2,791	1,576
Other Activities	2,915	2,766	10,852	5,731	1,793	2,828	15,560	11,325
Totals Including Duplications	64,947	63,583	107,318	112,090	24,482	21,220	196,747	196,893
Totals Excluding Duplications	64,632	61,954	81,452	81,075	17,855	15,812	163,939	158,841

TABLE XI
Classes for the Training of Vocational Teachers

	Male	Female
Agricultural Teacher Training		
Pre-employment	18	
In-service Training	35	
	53	
Trade and Industrial Teacher Training		
Pre-employment	41	
In-service Training		
Trades and Industries	142	
Continuation	55	100
Summer School	16	
	254	100
Home Economics Teacher Training		
Pre-employment		98
In-service Training		33
		131
Totals	307	231

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The physical education movement has been one of the most powerful and important factors in bringing about the extraordinary advance accomplished in health standards. Supported as it has been by the significance of sport it has proved itself to be not only a force in raising physical standards but also a moral force of the greatest significance in bringing about higher standards of living as well.

THE VALUES OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE HEALTH PROGRAM

The necessity of teaching health exists because health is so much a matter of conduct. The primary objectives in teaching health are to establish health practices and to establish the ability for intelligent self-direction in health practices. Several of the activities or subjects of study of the school curriculum have important values in the total school effort to establish the capacity for self-direction according to the laws of health. Especially must biology and, later, home economics, civics, and hygiene as sciences be emphasized. Physical education, however, has two unique values, inherent in the nature of the activities, which make it of central importance.

The first of these values lies in the development resulting from physical training activities. Big muscle activities are a developmental source of health. Any educational process which develops a latent capacity and establishes wholesome interests has a developmental health value. But physical training activities have special values as a source of health which are not to be found in any other activity. These values, as found in the objectives, include the development of the instincts and emotions; neuro-muscular development, and organic development. The developmental source of health as one of the factors needs to be contrasted with the other factors controlling health this side of heredity. It is the one constructive factor. Food, for example, is an essential for existence; but eating the best food develops no skill or talent. Correcting eye defects and removing adenoids eliminate handicaps on normal growth, but the correction and removal develop no latent capacity. The developmental activities alone draw out latent resources in the growing organism and all the other factors are, in contrast, merely favorable or unfavorable to health. Development requires special and costly space and equipment and a large allotment of time. It is realized only by making the program in big-muscle activities effective.

The second important point about teaching health habits in connection with physical training activities is that the activities naturally carry the health motive. Children in their physical education must be considered in training. Their interest in achievement and associated condition under proper leadership goes on from satisfaction to satisfaction until it becomes a powerful force in behavior. To see that this development of interest takes place is the most important function in teaching health. Thus, the teacher is able to see that good physical condition is acquired through a self-impelled observance of the laws of health. It is a simple matter gradually to expand this ideal that has to do with the maintenance of condition for athletic achievement into an ideal of maintaining condition for all the functions of life. Health, then,

gains a meaning for life. Every fact of personal hygiene, physiology, and anatomy, by this method, may be looped up naturally to the child's spontaneous interest in his achievement. His own problem in maintaining condition for achievement motivates his health activities. The method and material tend to lead on to his own self-direction. Physical education thus has a natural means of establishing health habits and attitudes.

The first step then in a psychologically and educationally sound method of teaching health, is to give full swing to the development of natural and self-impelling interests in activities. The interests in the activities, in achievement, and in the development of desired personal traits, give the primary drive for the development of an interest in health. Few educators and fewer medical men have any realization of the radiation of the interests of children in achievement and in the development of personal traits when the activities are given a chance for a full and normal development. The development of organic power and nervous reserve in the physical training activities are the developmental source of health. This development can be secured only through the natural development of the interests of children in the activities. Investigation has shown (Hetherington) that there are three psychological roots to a spontaneous interest in health. One is the interest in pain and discomfort, and the removal of the sources of annoyance. The second is the interest or enjoyment in the feeling of elation or buoyancy in a condition of positive health. The third is the interest in, and tendency to act on the relationship to the primary and impelling purpose of life, *i. e.*, the enjoyment of activities, achievement in activities, and personal realization of desired traits and activities. Here is the raw material in psychological tendencies underlying all interest in health. Analysis and experimentation show the last of these tendencies is the most constant and most universal source of the development of impelling incentives. For educational reasons the interest in the avoidance of pain (the fear motive) and the interest in the feeling of elation (the subjective motive) should be developed as supplementary sources of incentives. The relationship of interest in condition to the interest in achievement in activities gives health incentives an objective basis. This relationship develops progressively in consciousness throughout life. It holds true all through life. It is the most powerful health incentive in life.

SPECIAL TEACHERS IN PHYSICAL TRAINING

The increase in the number of special teachers of physical training in the State indicates that as a profession it at once is one of the most attractive and most exhausting of those branches of education in which the opportunities for service continually tempt the teachers to excessive labor, and that the administrators see the increasing need of specially prepared teachers to plan and carry out a comprehensive program. Below is given the number of certificated teachers of physical training, for the school years 1919-20, 1921-22, 1925-26.

	1919-20	1921-22	1925-26
Atlantic	7	11	23
Bergen	15	27	39
Burlington	5	8	8
Camden	9	11	21
Cape May	4	4	7
Cumberland	4	4	6
Essex	118	126	154
Gloucester	5	6	7
Hudson	36	60	84
Hunterdon	2	2	3
Mercer	13	17	27
Middlesex	8	14	22
Monmouth	8	14	15
Morris	8	8	11
Ocean	1	1	3
Passaic	22	30	39
Salem	2	3	4
Somerset	6	7	9
Sussex	3	3	4
Union	34	38	49
Warren	4	4	4
Total	314	398	539

The average increase per year is forty teachers in this special phase of education.

HIGH SCHOOLS

A general rating plan was devised which took into consideration the promotion of a program of physical activity; (a) under well trained and properly qualified men and women; (b) in sanitary and adequate environment and facilities; (c) and with such equipment, that would foster health, physical efficiency and the development of good citizenship.

Of the one hundred and forty-nine four-year high schools, one hundred and six, or seventy-one per cent are rated above the minimum requirement, twenty-four, or sixteen per cent, reach a minimum requirement, while nineteen, or twelve per cent, fall below the requirement in the rating plan. Of the ten one-, two-, and three-year high schools, three are above the requirement, four reach a minimum, and three fail to meet the minimum. The degree of difference between the group above the minimum requirement and the one reaching the minimum requirement is to be found in the fact that all schools in the first group, with few exceptions, have two or more teachers for physical training, while in the latter group but one teacher is employed. Where but one teacher is employed (a man) it necessitates his teaching both the boys and the girls, and the department's attitude has always been to work toward placing the administration as well as the immediate leadership of all physical education activities for girls in the hands of well trained and properly qualified women. Where a woman, only, is employed, the activities of the high school boys are placed in the hands of some departmental teacher,

who usually interprets physical training from the adult point of view of exercise. He has neither the preparation nor experience to plan an educative program. Again some of the schools lack any adequate environment and sometimes lack equipment, both of which are necessary for a well rounded program. The schools listed in this group will find little difficulty in raising their standard within a year or two years. Many of them have made an appreciable improvement within the last two years.

RURAL SCHOOLS

In these schools, and they are elementary schools only, the whole burden of physical education rests on the classroom teacher, as is customary in other activities of the curriculum. These teachers meet yearly in small groups and are instructed and taught by Miss Grosscup. From a survey made by her it is gratifying to report that a most noticeable progress is being made. The improvement is due to the fact that the teachers have been taught to plan their work from week to week with the aid of the State outline. These weekly plans are required and analyzed by the helping teachers. Better preparation brought about a more interesting lesson which brought about a better attitude in the pupils towards this phase of education. On the whole, the attitude of the parents in these districts has markedly changed in late years, becoming a more receptive one. We must give some of the credit to the parent-teacher associations. They have helped the physical training and health programs by carrying out suggestions of the helping teachers and Miss Grosscup. Further improvement will come with better prepared teachers.

COUNTY INSTITUTES

In the sectional meetings of the county institutes in 1925, Miss Grosscup and I met with the special teachers in physical training. I presented new material in corrective gymnastics and talked to them on "The Objectives in Physical Education as Related to General Education," while Miss Grosscup presented the skeleton outline of a forthcoming bulletin.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

In the Fall of the year 1925, the directors and teachers of physical training and hygiene met with the members of the State Department to outline the minimum requirements of the State Department in physical training for students in the normal schools. This related specifically to the activities to be taught and to the material with which each new teacher should be equipped upon entering the teaching profession in this State. This led us to a new outline, more extensive and comprehensive than the late "Minimum Essentials in Physical Training and Hygiene."

We carried this farther by calling a meeting of twenty-four supervisors of physical training with whose cooperation we enriched the outline and also revised our nomenclature of free-hand exercises. As a result two physical training manuals will be ready for distribution, one for grades I-III another for grades IV-VIII.

ATHLETIC EFFICIENCY TESTS

The fourth annual athletic efficiency test for high school boys and girls was held in the Spring of 1926. This is a State-wide test open to all high schools. The outstanding value in this test is that it is a test which includes every boy and every girl in the school in so far as he or she is physically able to take part. In this manner the small high school can measure itself with the large high school. The records of the tests (boys—100-yd. dash, running broad jump, and fence vault and running high jump) (girls—60-yd. dash, running high jump, and basket ball throw for distance), are sent to the State Department. Here the best 80 per cent in every school are averaged and place rating is given according to the average. This year eighty-six schools participated with a total of 23,508 boys and girls. Collingswood (boys) and Westfield (girls) were the winners.

ASSISTANT APPOINTED

The Department was increased and strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Wm. P. Uhler, Jr., formerly supervisor of physical training in Irvington, N. J. Mr. Uhler's special field will be the districts under supervising principals without special teachers in physical training.

PART III.

REPORTS OF
STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

(The following reports have been submitted by the principals of the State Normal Schools.)

Reports of State Normal Schools—	
State Normal School at Trenton	143
State Normal School at Montclair	144
State Normal School at Newark	147
State Normal School at Glassboro	151
State Normal School at Paterson	161

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT TRENTON

The scholastic year opened September 8, 1926, most auspiciously with an enrolment in excess of all expectations. The entering class totaled 309, making the total number of students in the school 616, an increase of 168 above the enrolment for September, 1925.

This increase is due in no small degree to the adoption of the four-year course carrying with it the degree of B. S. in Education. Approximately fifty candidates for the degree are now enrolled in the school. Some of these are former graduates who have given up their positions to return for additional training. Others are electing to remain for an additional two years instead of graduating at the end of two years. By far the largest group is made up of those who are registering for the first year with the avowed purpose of remaining for four years. In this group are a number of men taking the general course, candidates for a degree. Here rests the hope of the solution of a troublesome problem. How to provide men qualified to fill positions as principals of small village schools or of consolidated rural schools? In the past these positions have been filled by the promotion of young men of outstanding ability as classroom teachers. The gradual elimination of men teachers cut off the supply at the very source. Frequent requests come to the normal school to recommend a candidate for a minor principalship at a good salary but no one is available for the vacancy. After four years of training and a reasonable amount of experience, graduates of the general course will meet this need.

Four required courses, closely related to rural problems, are offered for the benefit of those expecting to enter this field. These are rural education, rural sociology, rural curriculum and administration of rural schools. As the titles signify they are designed to give the student a general knowledge of conditions in the rural school communities, including those agencies which minister to their social life. The course in administration should prove especially valuable to those expecting to qualify as helping teachers.

Another step forward in the policy of the normal school is the offering of short unit courses of five periods in any center where ten or fifteen teachers are found who desire such service. In many communities are groups of teachers who are anxious to improve themselves professionally but who are unable to finance the college extension course. The short course meets their need since it aims to deal in concrete fashion with the real problems confronting the teachers. The following titles are typical:

Busy Work.

Story Telling.

Nature Study.

Methods in Primary Reading.

Play and Games.

Requests for these courses coming from different sections of the State seem to indicate a real desire for such service, even though no academic credit can be allowed for courses of this character. Improvement in service is the ideal which leads these teachers to form such classes and the same ideal governs the school in providing the instructor.

A faculty professionally equipped, devoted to their task of training teachers, and themselves engaged in earnest study, give every assurance that the high standards of previous years will be fully maintained.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MONTCLAIR

In making the following report for the school year 1925-1926 it is purposed to furnish in as brief form as possible the minimum amount of data necessary for purposes of quick reference.

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Admitted to Dormitory</i>	<i>Grad- uates</i>
Atlantic	7	5	4
Bergen	87	8	38
Burlington	2	2	0
Camden	4	4	2
Cape May	0	0	0
Cumberland	1	1	0
Essex	209	20	83
Gloucester	1	1	0
Hudson	58	21	18
Hunterdon	4	1	0
Mercer	0	0	0
Middlesex	13	6	5
Monmouth	46	11	15
Morris	33	5	13
Ocean	6	3	1
Passaic	119	11	40
Salem	0	0	0
Somerset	6	4	4
Sussex	12	4	9
Union	41	15	10
Warren	11	3	2
Total	660	125	244
1924-1925	631	127	192

TEACHERS BY DEPARTMENTS

Principal	1	Physical Education	2
Kindergarten	3	English	2½
Practice Department	4	History	1½
Pedagogy	2	Geography	1½
Reading	1	Music	1
Manual Arts	2	Demonstration	5
Nature Study	2		
Psychology	1½	Total	32
Mathematics	1½	Increase	1
Penmanship	1		

TEACHER LOAD IN PERIODS PER WEEK

1924-1925	Median 23	1925-1926	Median 20
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ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

<i>Date of Examination</i>	<i>Number Examined</i>	<i>Per cent Passed</i>	<i>English</i>		<i>Arithmetic</i>		<i>Spelling</i>	
			<i>Passed</i>	<i>Per cent Passed</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Per Cent Passed</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Per Cent Passed</i>
Dec. 3, 1923	112	.8125	96	.8571	102	.9107	111	.991
June 2, 1924	312	.6666	213	.6826	208	.6666	291	.9326
Dec. 1, 1924	132	.8409	119	.9015	118	.8939	130	1.0000
June 1, 1925	348	.6091	243	.7040	271	.7787	347	.9971
Nov. 30, 1925	112	.66	86	.77	79	.69	111	.99
June 3, 1926	343	.90	319	.93	334	.97	341	.99

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

Administration Expenses	\$15,491.76
Instruction Expenses	108,481.66
Operation of Plant	21,924.57
Maintenance of Plant	5,259.82
Auxiliary Agencies	6,544.77
Miscellaneous Expense	340.58
Capital Outlay	14,220.08
Total	\$172,263.24
Increase over 1924-1925	\$3,242.07

FACULTY CHANGES

The following faculty members resigned or left during the year: Miss Edna Bridge, Miss Leta Brooks.

The following teachers were engaged during the spring: Mr. C. Rush Carter, Miss Georgie Baille, Miss Lulu Eisenhower, Mr. Harley P. Milstead, Miss Eleanor Troxell, Miss Caroline Zachary.

ALUMNI STATISTICS

Total number of graduates	3,132			
Number of answers to questionnaire	1,695			
Number reported teaching	1,098			
Per cent of total graduates from whom answers were received	54.12			
Per cent of 1,695 teaching—not married	58.05			
Per cent of 1,695 teaching—married	6.72			
Per cent of 1,695 not teaching—not married	5.01			
Per cent of 1,695 not teaching—married	30.21			
Per cent of those reported now teaching:				
1910	1915	1920	1925	Total
33.33	47.24	61.47	92.75	64.77

Per cent of those reported teaching (1,098) teaching in Northern New Jersey	85.06
Per cent of those reported teaching (1,098) teaching in Central New Jersey	6.37
Per cent of those reported teaching (1,098) teaching in Southern New Jersey	3.80
Per cent of those reported teaching (1,098) teaching out of State	4.73
Per cent of 1,695 having college degrees	2.59
Per cent of those reported, now teaching in	
Kindergarten	9.29
First Grade	16.85
Second Grade	13.75
Third Grade	14.12
Fourth Grade	11.84
Fifth Grade	9.11
Sixth Grade	6.46
Seventh Grade	3.37
Eighth Grade	3.55
High School	2.55
Special Subjects	6.74
Supervisor or Principal	2.36

During the school year special attention has been given to such problems as the following:

1. Differentiated curricula.
2. Normal school course extension.
 - a. Length of course.
 - b. Summer session.
 - c. Extension courses.
3. Standards for rating students.
4. Study habits.
5. Reorganization of practice department.
6. Student self-control and self-direction.
7. Students' problems in practice teaching in relation to normal school courses of study and curricula.
8. Needs of individual students and individual instruction.
9. Library organization.
10. Building facilities.

The school is growing rapidly (September, 1926—811) and it is therefore necessary to recommend appropriations for the following new buildings:

- Dormitory to accommodate at least one hundred students
- Recitation hall of at least twelve classrooms.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT NEWARK

FACULTY

Forty-four members constitute the faculty of the Newark State Normal School including the eight supervisors of practice. Among the number are six men. The course of study to be followed by the various departments is well defined and a fine spirit of cooperation exists between all departments of the school. This unity of action is one of the most valuable assets of the school and is responsible for much of its growth and success.

COURSE OF STUDY

Three courses of study are offered to students—the general course, numbering 694 students; the kindergarten and primary course, numbering thirty-eight students; and the manual training course, numbering twenty-six young men, who are training to teach and to supervise manual training in the elementary, junior and senior high schools. This course is meeting a great need. All of the graduates have secured desirable positions and the reports upon their work indicate that they are meeting requirements in a very satisfactory manner.

ENROLMENT

The enrolment for September 8, 1925, was 799. The entering class for February, 1926, numbered 128, making a total enrolment of 927 for the year 1925-26. The student body represented twelve counties and forty-six high schools. The counties are Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren. Less than forty students are boarding in Newark; the school is essentially a commuting one, but the transportation problem has not been as serious as might be expected. We have a fine attendance and the students are in good physical health. We do arrange programs, however, so that students living within reasonable distance of the school report at 8:45, while those coming from remote distances report at 9:30 and remain an hour later in the afternoon. Seventy-four students leave home at 6:30 in the morning, 144 at seven o'clock. These young people are healthy, happy, and show no ill effects of travel fatigue.

The attendance for the year has been 95.7 per cent, a rather exceptional record considering that the school is a commuting one. This fine showing is due to the loyalty of the students and the inspirational type of teaching both of which factors have developed a morale which has contributed to the growth and the usefulness of the school.

HEALTH CONDITIONS

Two school physicians examine students, filling out specially prepared cards for the use of the principal and teachers. Members of the hygiene and physical training departments attend these physical examinations in order that they may suggest corrective measures and keep in close touch with the improvement of special cases. The entire aim of the school is to give students

an intelligent idea of everyday living; first, in regard to their own personal health and, second, to carry it over to the children. Health habits are demonstrated throughout the entire course and reports from school authorities indicate that our graduates are carrying on the work in the school rooms of the State.

Special emphasis has been given to schoolroom lighting, heating, ventilation, proper seating, sanitary conditions, and ways and means of interesting children in active health habits. Practical demonstration of the care of the eye, teeth, throat, ear, proper breathing, good posture, and all phases of home and school health conditions receive intensive consideration and demonstration. All members of the senior class attend clinic demonstration lessons given under the direction of visiting nurses sent by the State Board of Health at Trenton. Several clinic centers are used for this purpose and afford our students an opportunity to see how children are scientifically examined, to observe the education of parents in caring for their children, to discover deviations in the mental and physical condition of children, to note the relation of pre-school work to the school child, and to receive an intelligent idea of the duties of a child hygiene nurse. Personally, I think this is valuable training for our students.

Various activities of an instructive and helpful nature are included in our health course. Woodcraft leagues, girl scouts, campfire girls, junior red cross, and similar clubs have been organized with the purpose of giving to prospective teachers an increasing interest in the general health habits of pupils. The slogan of the student body is: "Healthy Schools, Healthy Teachers, Healthy Children!" Every effort is made to keep students in touch with modern health movements through conferences, demonstration lessons, and good reading material.

The ideal surroundings and sanitary condition in which our school building, itself, is kept affords a daily object lesson to our students. Many visitors have spoken of the school as being an outstanding one as regards its general upkeep and healthful atmosphere. Permit me to say that health habit formation is not confined to the hygiene and physical training departments but finds its place in all subjects of the curriculum. It must be made a definite problem for each member of the teaching staff in order to secure unity of results.

TRAINING AND PRACTICE DEPARTMENT

The aim of this department has been to recognize and to utilize the preparation given by the other departments of the school so that the knowledge, interest and ideals obtained may be made a basis for continued effort and growth in practice teaching. Students are given opportunity to observe and to discuss demonstration lessons taught by selected teachers and these lessons are discussed with the supervisor of practice and his assistants. This demonstration work is preparatory to their first attempt at practice teaching and covers practically every subject in the elementary grades; this by way of professionalized subject matter. Through the demonstration work students are introduced to matters pertaining to classroom routine, principles of teaching, lesson planning and educational psychology.

This demonstration work is followed by twenty weeks of practice teaching in two periods of ten weeks each in the classrooms of the elementary schools

of the State where the students see regular school conditions under the direction of carefully selected training teachers. The course in practice training is very definitely outlined and directed by the department of supervision. The practice work is socialized by bringing together, at frequent intervals, groups for demonstration and conferences. The contacts between the normal school and the elementary schools are fostered in many ways in order to establish and to maintain a high standard of teaching and training efficiency. These contacts are made by the visits of the supervisors, conferences between supervisors and training teachers and principals, and conferences with the principal of the normal school with superintendents, principals and training teachers. These conferences have been largely attended and have proven of great reciprocal value. This is real extension work and has done much to promote higher standards in the process of teaching throughout the State. We have received many testimonies regarding the value of this work. The training of normal school students in the various school systems of the State has been the means of socializing the work of many teachers.

One of the pleasing results of this outfield work has been the constantly increasing number of visitors from universities, academies, high schools and public schools who come to observe the work in the normal school and also the work of the practice department.

GRADUATES

We recently sent out a questionnaire concerning the success and failure of 1,200 graduates. The returns indicate that 94 per cent of this number has been commended and approved by superintendents, supervisors, principals and other employing agencies. When it is considered that these beginning teachers range from eighteen to twenty years of age, the results of the questionnaire seem to justify the belief that these young people have shown considerable ability in meeting difficult situations. It requires time to make adjustments and develop judgment, wisdom and teaching skill. The greatest need still to be met is a more intensive and constructive type of supervision for the beginning teacher. I feel assured that the young teacher would welcome supervision of the right kind and hope that arrangements will be made for the appointment of a supervisor to devote all of her time in assisting the graduates in the early stages of their work.

There are many problems involved in training these young teachers—mental, emotional and racial problems which demand our best thought and consideration. A considerable number of our students are eliminated on account of lacking the ability and personality to meet requirements. There must be a weeding out process if the schools of the State are to be protected from inferior teaching.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In order that the normal school might be kept in close touch with the needs of the various school systems, numerous conferences have been held to foster mutual cooperation along lines of which school authorities have been thinking. These conferences, held at the normal school and various other centers, have been largely attended and mutually helpful; bringing together superintendents,

principals, supervisors, training teachers and practice students. Another feature which has been highly commended has been the demonstration lessons given at the school and in the field. These demonstration lessons have created a great deal of interest, attracting a large number of educators. I believe it is this concrete type of helpfulness that young teachers in service require more than lecture courses. They see and understand why a thing is done when lessons are demonstrated with the children. The principal of the normal school has attended all these conferences and also held special group meetings with the principals of the other normal schools for the purpose of discussing problems of administration and educational procedure. He has also held monthly and special meetings with the members of the faculty, student body and other groups in the field of education. It can be truthfully said that the group meetings and conferences, held under the direction of our supervisors in the field, are in reality extension work done by the normal school in the State.

ASSEMBLY PROGRAMS.

The assembly periods held at 11 o'clock in the morning have proven popular and instructive and are attended by faculty, students, and others interested in educational activities. Well-known speakers, artists and representatives of the student body have appeared on the rostrum. The student programs have reflected the work of the school along the following lines: dramatic, music, history, geography, arithmetic, civics, hygiene, manual arts and physical training. The principal has also taken this opportunity to discuss school policies and enlist the cooperation of the students to promote individual responsibility, group loyalty, and self-government. The response has been most gratifying.

Other activities of the school were centered in parents' night, the parent-teachers' association, motion picture films, and social hours arranged for faculty and students.

The assembly periods have been attended by superintendents, principals, and groups of people who are interested in education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An additional elective course for students wishing a more thorough preparation for either special work or teaching in the upper grades of the elementary schools, this course to be of one year's duration, which would include one semester of professionalized subject matter at the normal schools, and one semester devoted to observation, demonstration and practice work.
2. The appointment of an additional supervisor of practice to follow up the work of beginning teachers. I think this is one of the most essential requisites in our training work of today.
3. I believe it is highly important that a revision of the normal school course of study be made under the direction of the State Department of Education, principals of the normal schools, and representatives of elementary schools.
4. Conferences arranged by the State Department of Education for the discussion of teacher training.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT GLASSBORO

ENROLMENT

The number of new students entering the school during the year 1925-1926 totaled 239. Of this number thirty-nine had more than two years' experience in teaching, forty-two transferred from other normal schools and colleges, and 158 entered on the basis of high school graduation and entrance examinations. The number entering in September, 1925, was 208, distributed by counties as follows:

Atlantic	14	Monmouth	3
Burlington	15	Ocean	1
Camden	64	Salem	13
Cape May	1	Somerset	1
Cumberland	47	Warren	1
Gloucester	46		
Hunterdon	2		<hr/> 208

This number was increased by the students who entered in February, 1926, to 239. The entire enrolment, junior and senior, reached a total of 426. The enrolment of new students during the opening month of each year since the school was organized was as follows:

September, 1923	173
September, 1924	183
September, 1925	208

The number of new students entering the school each fall has increased steadily and will increase even more rapidly when high school graduates adjust themselves to the entrance requirements. Not less than thirty per cent of those applying for admission each year since the school began failed to pass the entrance examinations and sixty per cent failed in the examinations prescribed for entrance in February, 1926. However, there was such a decided improvement in the results of the examinations given in June, 1926, that only about fifteen per cent failed. This increase in the percentage of students passing in June was undoubtedly largely due to the reluctance of high school principals to certify applicants for admission who would be likely to fail in the entrance examinations.

From the very beginning the number of applicants for entrance to the normal school was most gratifying. If there were any doubts as to the wisdom of building the Glassboro State Normal School, these were dispelled by the two hundred and fifty-four high school graduates applying for admission in September, 1923. This number increased in the following year to two hundred ninety-three, which was also the number registering for 1925. The number registering for entrance in 1926 was about the same, despite the fact that in some of the large high schools fully one-half of those preparing to enter the normal school failed of certification. If the number of students applying in 1924 and 1925 had been allowed to enter on the same basis as those who

entered in 1923, namely, high school graduation and certification by the principal, allowing for the usual discrepancy between the numbers registering and those enrolling, the enrolment during the past year would have exceeded six hundred students.

STUDENT INTELLIGENCE

The rank of the students in intelligence, as determined by the Thorndike Intelligence Examination for High School Graduates, would indicate that normal school students compare more favorably in intelligence with college students than is usually supposed. Following are the results of the test given to students entering during each of the first three years of the school:

<i>Score</i>	<i>1923</i>	<i>1924</i>	<i>1925</i>
100—109.9	..	..	1
90— 99.9	1	1	3
80— 89.9	15	7	19
70— 79.9	42	45	46
60— 69.9	57	84	71
50— 59.9	56	34	59
40— 49.9	18	20	14
30— 39.9	3	..	1
20— 29.9	..	..	..
Median	63.3	62.65	64.7

These figures are fully corroborated by the small number of students who are excluded from the school on account of failure to do satisfactory work. Previous experience in the Trenton Normal School proved conclusively that a student with a score below fifty in the Thorndike Intelligence Test rarely completes the course in a satisfactory manner. Students with a score from 20-30 were either excluded on account of poor work or withdrew from school of their own accord before the end of the first semester. A very small proportion of those scoring between 30-40 completed the course and usually did satisfactory work as teachers due to some other qualities which could not be measured by an intelligence test. A considerably larger proportion of the students scoring between 40-50 succeeded in passing the course but a smaller percentage than those scoring between 30-40 were successful teachers.

The high school rank of the students registering for entrance in September, 1925, by quartiles and the number in each quartile who passed and failed the examination follow:

<i>Quartile</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	66	4	70
2	44	8	52
3	38	16	54
4	31	21	52

GRADUATES

There were graduated from the school in February, 1926, twenty-two young women and one young man, and in June, 1926, one hundred and forty-seven young women and two young men. These graduates were readily placed in good positions, the most part in Burlington and in the counties south of it. Although a large number of the graduates were offered positions in the State north of Burlington county, most of them preferred to accept positions nearer home. It is gratifying to know that the school in ministering to the needs of the students in the southern section of the State by preparing them to teach is really increasing the number of trained teachers for the schools in this section.

The whole number of students who have been graduated since the opening number three hundred and ninety-eight. Of these nineteen are not teaching, one has not been located, and one is teaching in the State of Pennsylvania. The remaining three hundred and seventy-seven are serving in fifteen counties in New Jersey, distributed as follows:

Atlantic	44	Middlesex	1
Bergen	6	Monmouth	2
Burlington	21	Salem	19
Camden	124	Somerset	3
Cape May	10	Union	10
Cumberland	66	Warren	2
Essex	5		
Gloucester	62		377
Mercer	2		

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

The courses offered to teachers in service during the preceding two years were continued during the present year with most satisfactory results. The State appropriation for this type of service made it possible to increase the number of centers at which the courses were offered through the employment of an additional instructor to take charge of the classes or to relieve the regular instructors in the school for this service.

The demand for extension courses was so insistent that twelve courses were offered at seven centers extending from Mt. Holly to Cape May Court House with an enrolment of three hundred and seventy-eight students as follows:

<i>Place</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Instructor</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Woodbury	Tues., 4:30 P.M.	Eda G. Willard	History
Woodbury	Tues., 4:30 P.M.	Carrie B. Edmonson,	Geography
Woodbury	Wed., 4:30 P. M.	Seymour G. Winans,	Arithmetic
Woodbury	Tues., 3:30 P. M.	Ethel M. Orr and Lucile T. Mathewson,	Reading
Cape May Court House,	Mon., 7 P. M.	John B. Sangree ...	Nature Study
Cape May Court House,	Mon., 7 P. M.	Julia M. Shipman ..	Geography
Laurel Springs	Thurs., 4 P. M.	Julia M. Shipman ..	Geography
Laurel Springs	Thurs., 4 P. M.	Elizabeth L. Towne,	English
Penns Grove	Tues., 7 P. M.	Kjersten Nielsen ...	Psychology

<i>Place</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Instructor</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Cumberland County ...	Sat., 10 A. M.	Kjersten Nielsen and J. J. Savitz	Psychology
Mt. Holly	Thurs., 4 P. M.	Seymour G. Winans,	Arithmetic
Pensauken	Second Tuesday of each month	Faculty members ...	Education

These courses were identical with the courses offered in the normal school both as to content and class hours. Those completing the courses were given certificates which entitled them to credit in normal school, college, and for teachers' licenses. They were offered free to the students but those living in remote sections paid part of the traveling expenses of the instructor since no provision had been made for these expenses in the appropriations.

Besides these regular courses the members of the faculty were frequently called upon to meet groups of teachers at the normal school or in various sections of the State to assist teachers with special phases of school work. The faculty were most liberal with their time and help and their services were fully appreciated. There is, of course, a limit beyond which the instructors cannot go in rendering assistance without detriment to their regular work.

Two phases of this work deserve special mention. Since the school law provides for the admission of children to school at five years and since there are few of the traditional kindergartens (or other schools to take their place) established in this section of the State, young children of tender age in most cases do the traditional first grade work in what is called a reception grade. Many of these pupils are too immature to profit by the instruction and therefore are required to spend two years doing first grade work. At the suggestion of Superintendent Townsend of the Millville schools and with the co-operation, financial and otherwise, of a friend of education, Miss Orr and Miss Kintner, of the practice department, carried on an experiment in two grades with a view of formulating a course of study to meet the needs of those beginning students and to lay the foundation for satisfactory progress through the grades without loss of time. The results of the experiment proved highly satisfactory and a "tried" program will be at the disposal of all who are interested in a vital course of study for the lower grades.

Similarly, at the request of Superintendent Malcolm Thomas of Woodbury, Miss Orr and Mrs. Mathewson, of the practice department, made a study with certain groups of teachers in the Woodbury school to determine approved modes of procedure in teaching reading.

The influence of these extension courses, judging from the enthusiasm and spirit of the teachers attending, was far-reaching. They enabled bright young women who had but limited preparation for teaching to enjoy the advantages of competent and experienced instructors; they gave the teachers of extended experience an opportunity to discuss teaching problems and to evaluate their practices through the observation of demonstration lessons; and they stimulated the work of the teachers who came into contact with those who attended. While all who came into contact with this work were enthusiastic, the best evidence of its worth-whileness is the requests from all quarters for the continuance and extension of the work.

COST OF MAINTENANCE

The per capita cost of maintaining the school during the current year on the basis of total enrolment was \$317.88, distributed as follows:

Salaries:

Administration	\$23.94
Instruction	152.54
Other Employees	34.67
Fuel, Light, Power, Gas and Water	21.58
Farm, Stable and Grounds	2.93
Vehicular Transportation	1.02
School Supplies	34.79
Blanks, Stationery and Printing	4.12
Office Supplies and Equipment .....	.75
Sundry Supplies (Freight and Express) .....	.23
Current Repairs	5.86
Traveling Expenses	1.62
Postage .....	.94
Telephone and Telegraph	1.05
Insurance	3.28
Incidentals	1.48
Rent of Dormitory	2.54
Practice Teaching	24.54
	<hr/>
	\$317.88

The special work and conditions in the Glassboro State Normal School which affected per capita cost include the following:

(a) Extension instruction for three hundred and seventy-eight teachers in service in six lower counties of New Jersey.

(b) A summer session with an enrolment of approximately six hundred students.

(c) The maintenance of a training school of sixty-five to seventy-five pupils.

(d) Lack of adequate training school facilities in close proximity to the school, and widely scattered training centers remote from the school.

(e) The smaller enrolment necessitating either a greater cost per student or a "lower service and professional level."

(f) The newness of the school, requiring a greater per capita expenditure than is necessary in a fully established institution.

Extension courses for teachers in service were given at various centers in six lower counties in New Jersey with an attendance of three hundred and seventy-eight. Conferences were also conducted in various districts with groups of teachers to guide them in carrying on special phases of work. From six hundred to seven hundred teachers were reached in this way.

A summer session of five weeks was conducted in the normal school building with five hundred ninety-nine students in attendance. It is impossible to estimate the expense of this school for clerical and other services, for water,

light and other similar items exclusive of salaries of instructors, which are paid from the appropriation for summer schools.

A training school of sixty-five to seventy-five pupils is conducted to demonstrate approved methods of teaching. These pupils are not included in estimating per capita cost because a former budget officer objected to the procedure. If proper allowance were made for this work it would reduce the per capita cost.

The small number of pupils in the training school makes it necessary for our students to do all their practice teaching in the public schools in the southern part of the State. Since many of our training centers are somewhat remote from the school we must employ more supervisors to inspect their work, and the traveling expenses of the supervisors are greater than if the training were done in nearby centers as is the case in the more densely populated sections of the State.

A school with an enrolment of four hundred twenty-five costs more to operate than a school with a larger enrolment. The overhead expenses for administration, service charges, fuel, repairs, insurance, etc., are practically the same regardless of the enrolment. An enrolment of one hundred more students would reduce the Glassboro per capita cost materially.

The cost of maintaining a new school is higher than that of one fully established. This is especially true of Glassboro because:

(a) The farm land and the grounds had been neglected for so long that much labor was required to properly grade the grounds and to make the soil productive. Tools, machinery, and other equipment also had to be provided. The income from the farm, which is turned into the State Treasury, will amount to a considerable sum when the farm land is in proper condition to produce and when the trees and small fruits begin to bear.

(b) Money expended for apparatus and some of the school supplies was in the nature of a capital investment. The supply of textbooks was not adequate because enough money was not previously available to supply all the necessary textbooks. The library is so inadequately supplied with books that a relatively large part of this appropriation was expended for this purpose.

(c) The amount expended per capita for teachers' salaries is greater when a school is being established than in an established school. To give the school standing it is necessary to secure teachers with ability to command the confidence and respect of prospective patrons. In an older school with a larger enrolment some teachers of less experience but of good promise may be employed. The older teachers in point of service in a new institution are needed to give it a stabilizing effect. Since there has been practically but one teacher for each department in the Glassboro Normal School, with an exception or two, only teachers of proven ability could be employed.

The per capita cost will gradually be reduced as the enrolment increases and as the necessity of expending money to "stock up" decreases.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL A COMMUNITY CENTER

During the year the normal school served as a meeting place for educational and social welfare meetings, local and State. The State Home Economics instructors used the domestic science laboratories to instruct classes of adult women; the State Department of Vocational Education offered an evening

course to the manual training teachers of South Jersey; the Gloucester County Institute was held in the building with the normal school faculty as instructors, the school and institute joining in an opening exercise; the Gloucester County School of Religious Education organized a school for Sunday School workers in February which was attended by two hundred and twenty-five students; a community Chautauqua was conducted in the building in March; the South Jersey section of the State Principals' Association met in the school for their spring and fall meetings; the county Grammar School Commencement was held in June with probably the largest attendance for the year; and the State University used our laboratories for two months for the assistance of fruit growers in this section. The members of the Epworth League in South Jersey enjoyed a picnic and camp fire on the school grounds in May.

DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL

The demonstration school, organized last year with approximately seventy-five pupils, mostly from the Chestnut Ridge section of Glassboro, was continued this year. The pupils belonging to the first six grades of the elementary school were accommodated in three of the regular classrooms of the normal school, two grades in each room. Miss Marion Emory and Miss Mary E. Sabin, two of the regular faculty members, were in charge of the school. The pupils were taught by the students who entered the school with advanced standing based on extended teaching experience and professional study in summer schools and universities. Two students were assigned to each room for a period of ten weeks. These grades provided opportunity for practice for these students under the supervision of regular members of the faculty who were responsible for the instruction, and enabled the instructors to demonstrate approved methods of teaching to the students.

The arrangement with the school district of Glassboro by which eighteen elementary classes with approximately six hundred students could be used for demonstration purposes was continued. This elementary school is situated in such close proximity to the normal school that classes of students may be transported to it in the school bus without material loss of time.

These provisions for demonstration teaching can be considered in the nature of a temporary expedient only as they do not provide for the necessary practice teaching. With the growth of the school, some arrangement must be made to provide opportunity for giving the students their preliminary practice in the school, or in close proximity to the school, under the supervision of the regular instructors and the supervisors of practice. This may be done by extending the privilege of demonstration teaching in the Glassboro schools to include practice teaching, or by increasing the size of the demonstration school conducted in the normal school. Since the classrooms occupied by the demonstration classes in the normal school will be needed for regular classroom purposes next year, and since a training school of at least six hundred students is necessary to provide training facilities for four hundred and seventy-five students, one of the extensions included in the original plans of the building might be built for a training school. At any rate, consideration should be given at once to plans for providing adequate training facilities.

INCREASED LIBRARY FACILITIES NEEDED

The addition of this wing to the building to accommodate the training school would enable us to extend our library facilities. The library reading room is too small to accommodate the increased number of students. The room now used for a stockroom and originally intended for a reading room should be made available for this purpose at once. This will necessitate the use of a classroom for a stockroom, which, with the increased enrolment this coming year, would seriously hamper the work of the school. If a wing were built to accommodate a training school, provisions could be made at the same time to accommodate the library. The present library could readily be converted into a demonstration room with raised seats and the stockroom and receiving room could be used as offices for the supervisors of practice, and for interviews between students and school officials.

DORMITORY ACCOMMODATIONS NEEDED

To enable the young people for whom this school was built to enjoy its advantages, additional dormitory accommodations should be provided at once. At the present time there are accommodations for twenty-six boarding students in the Whitney House, the only building on the grounds suitable for this purpose. More than one hundred students have found it impossible to live at home while attending school owing to the withdrawal of trains due to bus competition, the distance to the school from the remote sections of Burlington, Cape May, Atlantic, Cumberland, and Salem counties, and the distance the young women students live from the stations of the railroads running into Glassboro. Some must go into Camden Terminal and from thence to Glassboro which is only fifteen miles from their homes.

The students from three large high schools located not more than fifteen miles from the school often spend an hour and one-half in reaching the school by train and trolley. In some cases the disadvantage is further increased by such poor train connections that students are compelled to wait for long periods at isolated railroad junctions. This is notably true of students who attend the school from the Hammonton section. For these reasons few students are attending the school from Cape May County and comparatively few from Atlantic County.

The schedule of trains given below shows very clearly how much time the students living in places remote from the school spend on the trains in going to and from the school.

Train schedule between Glassboro and various sections of South Jersey from which students would naturally attend Glassboro Normal School:

<i>Station</i>	<i>Leaves</i>	<i>Arrive Glassboro</i>	<i>Leave Glassboro</i>	<i>Arrive</i>
Medford	7:10	8:39	4:40	6:33
Wildwood	6:31	8:08	3:26	6:16
Cape May	6:26	8:08	3:26	6:19
Maurice River	7:40	9:08	3:26	4:56
Penns Grove	7:08	8:26	4:40	6:03

<i>Station</i>	<i>Leaves</i>	<i>Arrive Glassboro</i>	<i>Leave Glassboro</i>	<i>Arrive</i>
Hammonton	7:05	8:39	4:03	5:38
Salem	7:22	8:39	4:40	5:58
Tuckahoe	7:43	10:02	4:00	7:39
Atlantic City	6:40	8:08	3:26	4:40

To accommodate those students at the greatest disadvantage, the students have organized a dormitory association which has rented three houses in which approximately ninety students, including those in the Whitney House, are accommodated. No houses especially adapted to the purpose are available and the conditions under which students live are more or less unsatisfactory. Eighteen live in an apartment over a store. A faculty adviser lives with each group.

Under this arrangement it costs each student \$2 per week for her room, or \$80 per year. If new dormitories accommodating twenty students each were erected and the students continued to pay the same rental, there would be an income of \$1,600 per year for each dormitory. In addition, the rooms of each building could be rented to summer school students at a total income for each building of \$200.

\$80 each from 20 students, regular session	\$1,600
\$10 each from 10 students, summer session	200
	<hr/>
	\$1,800

The students would pay for these dormitories in ten years, and dormitories and equipment in eleven years. The dormitory association provides excellent board and rooms at the present time for a total of \$7 per week, a reasonable sum, and \$3 or \$4 less than board and room may be obtained in private families. However, practically no homes in Glassboro suitable for the accommodations of students are open to students at any price. Those students who live in private homes have no suitable places for study; they are not under faculty supervision, and the rates of \$10 and \$11 per week are prohibitive for most of the students who find it necessary to board.

The building of five dormitories would enable us to accommodate 120 to 130 students in buildings belonging to the school, 26 to 30 in the Whitney House and 100 in the new dormitories. These buildings would accommodate all the students applying for rooms now, and the rented buildings now used would take care of the increase. Thus, each boarding student could live under favorable conditions during at least her senior year. It would also enable practically all students living too remote from school to enjoy the advantages offered by the school and it would induce others to prepare for teaching. These dormitories would also serve to accommodate students when it is desirable for them to remain over night to attend an evening entertainment.

The advantages of having a goodly number of the students live in small groups under the supervision of a faculty adviser cannot be fully estimated. Their contact with fellow students and the faculty adviser assists greatly in developing qualities of mind and heart desirable in a teacher and the boarding

students have an untold influence in interpreting to commuters the aims, purposes, and ideals of the school.

The requests for dormitory accommodations are becoming urgent. A number of very desirable students who applied for admission this coming year could not be accommodated and therefore have entered institutions of learning which prepare for business.

ARBOR DAY EXERCISES

An elaborate program in keeping with the spirit of the day was arranged by the Outdoor Club for Arbor Day. Each homeroom group, organization, and society in the school provided a tree which it planted with appropriate ceremony of song and speech. The trees were dedicated to teachers and to friends of the school who had rendered some unusual service to the school. The exercises were concluded by an address of the State Forester, Mr. Charles P. Wilber.

In addition to the fifty or more trees planted on Arbor Day, there were also planted on the grounds two hundred dogwood trees presented to the school by Mr. George W. Bennett, of Port Elizabeth, New Jersey. The addition of all these trees will add greatly to the beauty of the property and all those who participated in the exercises will cherish the memory of the day.

THE FIRE

On the morning of the twenty-first of December the school was startled by the discovery that the stage in the auditorium was on fire. The students of both the normal and demonstration schools marched out of the building at the sound of the alarm without any excitement or confusion. Three streams of water were playing on the fire in two minutes after it was discovered and the fire was under such control that it could do no further damage when the firemen arrived.

The damage by fire was confined to the stage though the walls of the auditorium were so discolored by smoke that repainting was necessary. The curtain, piano, and other stage furniture were a complete loss. The loss was covered by insurance and the representatives of the insurance companies manifested such a spirit of fairness in adjusting the loss that the building has been fully restored and the equipment replaced with new equipment of the same quality as the original.

Since the 1926-1927 catalogue gives the content of the courses of study and explains fully the mode of procedure in inducting students into the work of teaching, a discussion of these phases of the work of the school is omitted in this report.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT PATERSON

The Normal School at Paterson, New Jersey, in accordance with a contract entered into by the State Board of Education and the Board of Education of the city of Paterson, is maintained jointly by the contracting parties. The city of Paterson furnishes what is usually termed overhead expenses. These include the building, heat, light, power and janitor service. The State furnishes what is usually termed instructional expenses. These include the principal, teachers, practice teachers, books, and supplies.

COST

The city of Paterson has not made available the amount of money spent for the overhead expenses of the State Normal School.

The State of New Jersey paid for its share of the expense for maintaining the normal school the amount of \$52,150.

ENROLMENT

There is only one course of instruction at the Paterson State Normal School. That course is the general course and its sole aim is to prepare teachers for the elementary schools of the State.

Enrolment September 1, 1925

By classes:

Sr. A	Sr. B	Jr. A	Jr. B	Total
<u>68</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>246</u>

By counties:

Passaic County	Bergen County	Morris County	Total
203	38	5	246

The enrolment on February 1, 1926, follows:

By classes:

Sr. A	Sr. B	Jr. A	Jr. B	Total
<u>73</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>231</u>

By counties:

Passaic County	Bergen County	Morris County	Total
183	44	4	231

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION RESULTS

December 1, 1925

Number applying for entrance,	76
Number taking examination,	75
Number who passed examination,	53
Number who failed examination,	22
Number entered February 1, 1926,	53

FACULTY MEMBERS

Principal	Teachers	Office	Medical Inspectors	Total
1	12	1	1	15

PRACTICE TEACHERS

There are employed thirty-five practice teachers. These are part time employees. The practice teacher is employed as a regular teacher by the Board of Education of Paterson, New Jersey. The normal school selects from the local schools able teachers. They are paid in addition to their regular salaries, \$200 per year. Each practice teacher has under her immediate control at all times two students. At present two schools, viz.; No. 15 and No. 24, supply the entire corps of practice teachers.

The members of the normal school faculty supervise the teaching of the student teachers.

THE COURSE OF STUDY

The Paterson State Normal School is forming the habit of following the analysis of the aims of education as set forth by the N. E. A. report called the Cardinal Principles of Education. In that analysis are listed seven definite objectives of modern education. These objectives are used as criteria for evaluating the instruction of the school. They are:

1. Health.
2. Command of the fundamental processes.
3. Occupational training.
4. Worthy home membership.
5. Avocational training.
6. Citizenship.
7. Ethical character.

1. *Health.* Health if looked at from the viewpoint of teacher training must take into comprehension the health of the teacher and the health of the child. The Paterson State Normal School is not equipped for teaching health of either the teacher or the child. The gymnasium is not of regulation size. We are able to use it because it offers floor space, but since it is too small, regulation games cannot be played in it. There is no room for spectators. This is serious because much of the unification of the student body, the development of student spirit, and such qualities as sportsmanship and loyalty

must be effected by athletic games. These games are usually played by selected players and the audience gets its inspiration from seeing the teams play and from the competition of making the team. Because the gymnasium is too small, games offering competition cannot be played. The floor space does afford room for physical training drills of the formal type; it affords space for games not requiring regular distances; it offers space for folk dancing, and many of the activities which it is desirable to teach to children. The playgrounds, too, are much congested. The department had at its head a well trained teacher and this part of the work of health was as well done as could be expected.

Health of teacher and child, however, mean more than games and formal calisthenics. We have placed much emphasis upon all the other factors that unite to give to the teacher good health, and which it is desirable to teach to children.

The habits of good nutrition, sleep, fresh air, and personal health habits have been emphasized. Guided by a medical inspector attention has been given to teeth, hair, eyes, ears, communicable diseases, and to physical defects and their correction.

During the year, under the direction of the Paterson City Board of Health, the Schick Test was given, and about eighty-five students were immunized against diphtheria.

In addition to a teacher of physical education, there should be a nurse, perhaps a teaching nurse, to instruct in those health factors which come under a more or less specialized field.

2. *Command of the Fundamental Processes.* The command of fundamental processes means a combination of knowledge and skill, which are the tools for action in all walks of life, no matter what the occupation a person follows. It is highly desirable that all people are well supplied with knowledge and have ready for use many elementary skills. If this is desirable then the teacher must have a specialized knowledge and especial skills, and the ability to impart them to others. At the normal school special emphasis is placed upon subject matter which is a great part of the fundamental processes. No student is considered as having completed any of the elementary subjects without having demonstrated that he or she has knowledge and skills of handling the subject matter. During the year, great emphasis has been placed upon a knowledge of the fundamental processes of the elementary subjects.

3. *Occupational Training.* The normal school is a vocational school. Our sole aim is to develop young men and young women to be good elementary teachers. The entire teaching force is bent on improving the teaching of the children of the State. In fact, all the work of the normal school may be termed training for a specific vocation, and the entire work of the normal school looks to this end. We are teaching our students to do the things that in turn they will need to teach the children of their classes to do. This is actually the backbone of the Paterson State Normal School's method of teacher training.

4. *Worthy Home Membership.* This can be taught only incidentally. Every effort is made to hold our students up to a high standard of living, which will contribute to the principle of worthy home membership.

5. *Avocational Training.* While it is the main duty of a normal school to train for occupational endeavors, it is also a duty to teach our teachers how to use their leisure time. This is especially desirable in the teaching profession, because of the short day, the short week, and the short year.

A number of clubs have been started at the school. Among them are the Library Council, the Glee Club, the Poetry Club, the Dramatic Society, the Arts Club. The clubs function by giving students an opportunity to find their emotional bent, and they are given by their own comrades a task, which all enjoy and which may perhaps lead to an avocation. This type of work has been highly developed at the Paterson State Normal School.

6. *Citizenship.* We are endeavoring to teach good citizenship. In the past citizenship has been taught academically by instruction in history and civics. We are not neglecting the academic instruction of citizenship. But it is our contention that the best way is to learn to do by doing. This principle is behind the encouragement of the student government movement. A government of the students, for the students, by the students is an epigram that is being sounded. The student government is working well. It has charge of the things that belong to students. It is developing a strong student body. It stimulates initiative, it encourages originality, it makes for school spirit. I am sure that if carefully watched by those in charge student government will be the means of making better citizens.

PART IV.

REPORTS OF
OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

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NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

MOVING

This was the last fiscal year in which the New Jersey School for the Deaf was conducted in two separate institutions six miles apart. During the month of June the school work was somewhat disorganized because all of the heavy machinery and some of the household goods were moved before the pupils went home. An appropriation of \$3,000 was granted for moving heavy machinery. By using the pupils in this way, everything was eventually moved including most of the plumbing fixtures, the flag stones, etc. In order to do this the boys of the industrial department took apart all of the heavy machinery, crated and loaded, and unloaded and assembled it at the other end. This work was under the direct supervision of the principal of the industrial department. The boys also made one hundred and fifty cases in which small articles of all kinds were packed for shipment to the new school. These cases were used over and over again.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

In addition to assuming most of the responsibility of moving, the industrial department printed two monthly magazines, *The Silent Worker* and *The Supplement*, the minutes of the State Board of Education and all printed matter used by the school. The dressmaking and millinery department prepared much of the material supplied by the State for bed clothing, toweling, curtains, table linens and other materials used by the school, hospital and household. This department made dresses and hats for the children from material supplied by the parents. The woodworking department completed forty-five dining room tables and one hundred chairs. It also designed and built seventy-five wardrobes for the boys' dormitory and did a great deal of new work such as shelving closets, alterations, and repair work amounting to several thousand dollars.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

In the primary department the class in rhythm and acoustics was continued. Thirty pupils having thirty per cent or more of hearing were given instruction through the ear ten minutes daily and all classes had the instruction in rhythm and voice work at the piano with the idea of helping them in their speech.

Though there have been no radical changes in the methods of instruction in the intermediate and advanced department, the past year has been one of general progress. We decreased the number of manual classes by one, and correspondingly increased the number of oral classes. The younger classes being better prepared in speech and lipreading, we are gradually increasing oralism among our older pupils. The usage of English, either spoken or through the manual alphabet, is slowly taking the place of signs as a means

of general communication, thus following the trend of all progressive schools for the deaf.

Four pupils of the high class passed the entrance examination to Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., and entered this institution for the higher education of the deaf in September.

The most pressing need in the advanced department is the appointment of a special teacher to continue the work in rhythm and acoustic training that is so successfully being carried on in the primary department. There is a great deal of residual hearing in many of our pupils that should be further trained, both to improve the quality of their speech and to improve their hearing, or, at least, the comprehension of what they can hear, but which we cannot do until we have an extra teacher who can devote all her time to this work.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Fifteen pupils who had physical defects were given posture work, or what might be called corrective exercises by the physical training department. Otherwise, the work was conducted practically the same as it had been in the past with particular attention to playground work, rhythmic dancing, swimming, basketball, tennis and for the boys, football, baseball and military drill. There was no particular change in the methods of conducting the household department only that the house mothers gave particular attention to gardens for the children.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

All pupils are given a complete physical examination each year. Their teeth are examined and cleaned twice a year and fillings attended to when necessary. This year every child was given the Shick test and only seventeen showed a positive reaction. These children received preventive serum, once a week for four weeks and when retested all were negative. All new pupils were vaccinated and given the Wasserman test, and received the toxin and antitoxin treatment. Twelve pupils had their tonsils removed. Four crippled pupils were examined by Dr. Ernest at the Orthopædic Hospital, and were examined at the school by Dr. Brooks, of Philadelphia. Operations were recommended for three. The parents of two refused permission but the third boy was operated on by Dr. Ernest. A cast was applied on May 8 and removed June 27. Massage treatments were given and the operation was very successful. The fourth case had a special shoe built by order of the doctor. One of the pupils was bitten by a mad dog and was successfully treated at Mercer Hospital. All children under weight were given special feedings. The oculist examined the eyes of all the children and prescribed glasses where necessary. From thirty-five to sixty-five pupils came to the infirmary every morning for minor treatments such as slight colds, bruises, etc. Major cases were as follows: Appendicitis, 1; tonsillectomys, 12; measles, 12; rothlan, 22; chickenpox, 1; impeliginions eczema, 2; fracture of forearm, 2; sprain, right arm, 1; streptococcic infection of left wrist, 1. The school had one death last year which was the first in fifteen years. The child contracted pneumonia and stood no chance of recovery on account of a very bad heart condition.

NEW BUILDINGS

The appropriation for new buildings was \$287,844 and was to provide for the building of the girls' dormitory, the completion of the boys' dormitory, the piping to the main group of buildings and many other small items. Every item provided in the budget for new buildings has been successfully completed and in addition, savings have been made whereby we have been able to secure most of our furniture. The savings were made by doing a great deal of the work ourselves such as connecting the laundry equipment, thereby saving \$800; connecting kitchen and bakery equipment, saving \$600; by installing closets in the boys' dormitory, saving approximately \$1,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Salaries and Wages	\$130,422 67	
Operating materials and supplies	79,202 06	
Current repairs	3,404 02	
Miscellaneous expenses	7,768 14	
	<hr/>	
Total for current maintenance		\$220,796 89
Additions and improvements	\$17,833 34	
New buildings	292,444 00	
	<hr/>	310,277 34
		<hr/>
Total		\$531,074 23
Total for current maintenance	\$220,796 89	
Less Receipts	5,400 64	
	<hr/>	\$215,396 25
Number of pupils	250	
Pupil per capita cost per year	\$883.19	

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH, BORDENTOWN

There is submitted the annual report of the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth at Bordentown, New Jersey, covering the fiscal year July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926.

STUDENT ENROLMENT

Total enrolment for year	349
Left during year	55

Total enrolment in June	294
Highest enrolment during year (dormitory capacity)	317
Lowest enrolment during year	294
Average attendance during whole year	307
Enrolment by classes for whole year:	

	<i>No. Enrolled</i>	<i>Left or Dismissed</i>
Post Graduates	5	1
Seniors	60	14
Juniors	75	11
Group I	61	8
Group II	67	8
Group III	46	7
Group IV	28	6
Students in all-day trade	7	0
Number graduated in June, 1926, with diplomas		25
Number received academic certificates		15
Number received trade certificates		9

Total graduates in June, 1926	49
-------------------------------------	----

During the past year alumni have been heard from as follows:

Ruth Gibson completed nurses' training course at Douglas Hospital.

Arnold Graham established trucking business in Trenton.

Ruth Scott appointed to teach in Trenton schools.

Muriel Fortune appointed to teach in Atlantic City schools.

Elisha Stricklin made floor mechanic in big Philadelphia garage.

OCCUPATIONAL SURVEY OF GRADUATES

The following report is based on a careful survey made of 309 graduates of the Bordentown School by the extension worker during the fall of 1925. The survey covered the 260 students who have graduated or received trade certificates from September, 1915, to June, 1925, plus 49 of the graduates previous to that time (1915) who could be traced. Every person reported was visited in person by the extension worker, or was heard from through reliable sources. The survey is true as of December 1, 1925.

The record of graduates indicated below has been achieved by the school in spite of the following conditions:

1. The difficulty of placing colored boys and girls in the skilled trades.
2. The fact that the school has been in possession of its present equipment only within the past four years, previous to which time the equipment was so crude as to make real trade training ineffective.

3. That it is early, therefore, to judge the school's product, since the success or failure of the average man should not be judged until he is thirty-five or forty years of age, or fifteen to twenty years out of school. The average age of these 309 graduates is not more than twenty-three or twenty-four years. Of that number sixty per cent have been out of school for a period of time varying from three months to five years, and eleven per cent are still continuing in school at the time of the survey.

4. These figures do not include the hundreds of boys and girls who did not graduate, but who came under the influence of the school and its training. Most of these ex-students and graduates are those who did not fit into the public school system for one reason or another, and who would probably have dropped out of school down in the grades. The school's influence, therefore, has reclaimed them from the possibility of becoming undesirable citizens and has made them a successful and desirable addition to the citizen body of the State.

OCCUPATIONS OF 309 GRADUATES—1925.

<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>	
Auto mechanics	16	Dressmaking and sewing	30
Firemen and plumbers	5	Housekeeping occupations	50
Machinists	8	Restaurant keepers	2
Electricians	3	Trained nurses	7
Boiler engineers	2	Social workers and teachers	8
Drivers (autos and trucks)	14	Clerical workers	5
Band musicians	6	Business	7
Carpenters and painters	8	Music	4
Printers	7	Continuing school	10
Social workers and teachers	7	Miscellaneous lines of work	7
Farmers or gardeners	6	Not located	43
Clerical workers	2		
Miscellaneous lines of work	10	Total	173
Not located	12		
Total	136		

	<i>No. Men</i>	<i>No. Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Following trades taught	75	80	155	50
Following related trades	00	11	11	4
Other skilled work	14	20	34	11
Continuing in school	25	12	37	12
Following related trades	0	11	11	4
Not located	12	43	55	18

It should be added that in many colored communities throughout the State, groups of Bordentown graduates and ex-students are growing in size, living and working out the ideals of the school. The Bordentown School regards these groups as definite examples of the efficacy of its work, and as contributions toward improving the general citizenship of the State.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS, TRENTON

To the State Board of Education,

State House, Trenton, N. J.:

GENTLEMEN—I submit herewith statement of the enrolment in the School of Industrial Arts of the City of Trenton for the school year 1925-26:

Males	931	
Females	509	
	—	1,440

Enrolled in the following courses:

Architectural	163
Ceramic	21
Chemistry	27
Dressmaking	341
Electrical	105
Fine and Applied Art	416
Mechanics	142
Technical	49

Trade:

Automobile Mechanics	73
Cabinet Making	45
Carpentry	62
Electric Wiring	11
Machine Shop Practice	38

	—	1,493
Enrolled in more than one course	53	
	—	1,440

Of the 416 enrolled in Fine and Applied Art, 165 were children who attended Saturday mornings.

During the year the city of Trenton has increased its appropriation for the school \$5,000 and the State \$10,000, thus providing for the development of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK F. FREDERICK,
*Director, The School of Industrial
Arts of the City of Trenton, N. J.*

FINANCIAL REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION
OF TRENTON FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926

Receipts

City appropriation	\$37,100.00
State appropriation	20,000.00
Tuition fees	11,142.65
Materials sold to pupils	5,742.87
Rents	575.00

SCHOOL REPORT.

Receipts

Prizes	332.50
Miscellaneous	26.76
Interest on deposits	362.72
Income H. C. Kelsey legacy	400.00

 \$75,682.50

Balance on hand July 1, 1925	4,925.97
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 \$80,608.47
Disbursements

Teachers' salaries	\$46,749.88
General salaries	4,523.25
Janitors' salaries	5,357.32
Fuel	2,791.55
Light and power	1,616.52
Furniture and equipment	1,472.39
Operating equipment	2,280.88
Materials	6,121.54
Printing	631.75
Repairs	3,239.33
Advertising	409.47
Insurance	1,300.12
Models	421.50
Library	201.69
Prizes	500.00
Miscellaneous	191.28

 \$77,808.47

Balance on hand June 30, 1926	2,800.00
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 \$80,608.47

ROBERT C. BELLVILLE,
Secretary, Board of Trustees.

SCHOOL FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, HOBOKEN

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1925-26.

Receipts

Balance of fund on hand July 1, 1925	\$2,700.15
Appropriations:	
City of Hoboken	\$9,000.00
State of New Jersey	9,000.00
Fees:	
Tuition deposits	150.00
Sales:	
Finished projects	22.93
Interest:	
Bank balances	71.04
	<hr/>
Total receipts of year	18,243.97
	<hr/>
Total receipts and balance on hand	\$20,944.12

Disbursements

DAY SCHOOL

General Administration—

Salaries:	
Secretary,	\$600.00
Supervising assistant,	1,800.00
Advertising,	119.80
Printing,	61.95
Office expenses,	408.15
Fees,	40.00
Telephone service,	65.22
	<hr/>
Total,	\$3,095.12

School Administration and Instruction—

Salaries:	
Director,	\$1,000.00
Teachers,	7,179.82
	<hr/>
Total,	8,179.82

Operation and Maintenance—

Repairs:	
Building,	\$275.50

SCHOOL REPORT.

Supplies:

Janitor,	58.38
Light and water,	257.61

Equipment:

Furniture and apparatus,	324.00
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Total,	915.49
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Total cost of operating Day School,	\$12,190.43
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EVENING SCHOOL

Salaries:

Teachers,	\$5,573.50
Janitor service,	440.00

Supplies:

Sewing, dressmaking, etc.,	385.06
Cooking,	168.68
All other departments,	333.78

Total cost of operating Evening School,	6,901.02
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Total disbursements of year,	\$19,091.45
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Balance of fund on hand June 30, 1926,	1,852.67
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Total of disbursements and balance on hand,	\$20,944.12
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RECONCILIATION OF BALANCES

Balance brought forward,	\$1,856.67
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Warrants outstanding:

No. Old,	\$3.50
No. 7874,	40.00
7877,	21.40
7878,	18.40
7879,	10.20
7880,	2.70

Total outstanding,	96.20
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	\$1,948.87
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Balance in Jefferson Trust Company as of June 30, 1926,	\$1,948.87
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Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD VEZZETTI,
Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

177

TEACHERS UNDER THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

DAY ACTIVITIES

September, 1925, to June, 1926

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject Taught</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Annual Salary</i>
Beyer, Richard A.	Director	Continuation	\$1,000
McAlevy, Leo J.	Special teacher	Do.	1,800
Haddenhorst, E. E.	Academic	Do.	2,300
Gunkel, Helen	Sewing	Do.	2,300
Selck, K.	Office	Do.	2,200
Jordan, Catherine	Part time	Do.	\$5.00 per day

ATTENDANCE RECORD

Number of pupils on register—Boys,	213
Girls,	270

SUMMARY REPORT OF ATTENDANCE OF EVENING SCHOOL

OCTOBER 5, 1925, TO MARCH 5, 1926, INCLUSIVE

CLASSES MEETING MONDAY, TUESDAY AND THURSDAY

<i>Subject Taught</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Advanced Cooking	137	138	94	126	104	28	627
First Year Cooking	150	109	74	73	65	14	485
Advanced Dressmaking	154	123	86	117	98	33	611
First Year Dressmaking ..	122	107	87	69	61	21	467
Advanced Sewing	169	208	123	137	106	33	776
First Year Sewing	172	165	74	115	99	30	655
Embroidery	37	41	22	31	33	12	176
Hairdressing and Manicuring	55	59	32	40	33	8	227
Totals	1,270	1,167	728	923	716	223	5,027
Number sessions per month,	11	11	7	12	11	3	55
Average attendance per session	115	107	104	77	65	74	89

CLASSES MEETING WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

<i>Subject Taught</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lampshade	153	94	110	89	70	11	527
Nursing and First Aid	71	45	49	53	59	10	287
Figure Drawing	44	29	42	57	36	6	214

Hygiene and English	94	81	143	182	144	193	848
Typewriting	49	59	48	63	42	13	274
Totals	411	308	392	444	351	233	2,150
Number sessions per month,	8	5	6	8	7	10	44
Average attendance per session,	52	62	65	56	50	24	309

Total number of pupils session 5,027 plus 2,150 or 7,177.

Total number of pupils hours (2 hours a session) or 14,354 hours.

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED—TERM 1925-1926

EVENING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

Cooking Department	30
Cooking Department for nurses	20
Sewing	58
Dressmaking	68
Embroidery	8
Millinery	7
Typewriting	13
Hairdressing and Manicuring	49
Home Nursing	15
First Aid	11
Preliminary Academic course for nurses	20
Figure Drawing	13
Lampshade	37
Total	349

SCHOOLS FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, NEWARK

There is submitted herewith an informal narrative report concerning the work of the two institutions operating together under the administration of the Board of Trustees of Schools for Industrial Education of Newark, New Jersey. The first of these constitutes the evening technical courses of The Newark Technical School, and the second the professional engineering courses operating under the cooperative plan under the title of the College of Engineering of Newark.

The evening work at the school is entering its forty-second year; the professional work of the College of Engineering is entering its eighth year.

The enrolment in the evening courses is approximately 1,200 and the College of Engineering has an enrolment in the neighborhood of 250.

During the year we will build an addition to our present quarters in the shape of a new building which will contain nine classrooms, one large drawing room, a locker room and shower, two rooms for the use of student societies, a gas engine laboratory, a meeting and rest room for the faculty,

and a large gymnasium or convocation hall, together with the necessary cloak rooms, storage rooms, etc. This building will serve two distinct purposes—it will furnish some recreation facilities which are badly needed in connection with our college work, and will provide classroom space which is very much needed in connection with our evening work.

1. In this connection it should be understood that the courses now being given in the evening by The Newark Technical School do not parallel any courses given in any other school or college in New Jersey. They are strictly technical in their content. Vocational work is not offered. The fundamental idea of this work is to furnish a solid background in mathematics and science to those young men who are at present successfully engaged in technical, engineering, or industrial work. The school fills a very necessary need in an urban industrial community such as is the northern part of this State. In the progress and development of the evening school the most significant factor is the continuance of the swing from the lower grade preparatory courses to the higher grade technical courses. Whereas four or five years ago the preparatory courses claimed almost one-half of the enrolment of the school, now they constitute only about one-eighth of the school. The number of men coming to us with one, two, three or four years of high school has gradually increased until now almost 80 per cent of our evening school students have had at least a full two years of high school.

A narrative on the evening school would be incomplete without mention of the fundamental fact which seems to us to explain to a very great extent the popularity of the school and the success of the work which it is doing. The mortality of the school during the whole school year was not more than 20 per cent and while this may be due in some measure to the character of the instruction and to the type of men we teach, it is nevertheless due in a large measure to the fact that many of the students are required to pay a considerable fee.

The management of the school does not in any sense maintain that free education in the evening school is a failure, but we do feel strongly that in a field of endeavor as narrow as is technical work, and where the benefit to the individual is very direct and to the community quite indirect, that in this case the individual should bear a considerable portion of the cost of such an education.

2. Professional work in the college. The college entered a class of 100 freshmen, all of whom qualified fully on the basis of graduation and 15 counts from recognized high schools. This was the largest class which has entered the college. All the students were drawn from the State of New Jersey—about 50 per cent coming from Newark and 50 per cent coming from outlying communities. In all, the enrolment of the college was in the neighborhood of 250, the mortality, particularly in the freshmen and sophomore years, being considerable. The college has felt and still does feel that in building a reputation it is necessary to stand for the very highest standards of achievement along technical lines, and the work of the college has been placed on the plane which we believe is as high as it can be. This we propose to maintain at all costs.

The cooperative work of the college which we institute in the last two years has been particularly happy and there has been a very considerable

amount of good done not only to the concerns but to the boys in training. The concerns which cooperated with us during the past year were as follows:

Bakelite Corporation
Carrier Engineering Corporation
Crocker-Wheeler Company
Dexter Folder Company
D. L. & W. R. R.
DuPont deNemours Company
General Electric Company
General Machine Company
Gould & Eberhardt
Imperial Laundry
Newark Gear Company
Nilson Miller Company
Proctor & Gamble
Public Service Electric & Gas Company
Public Service Gas Company
Reliable Tool Company
Runyon & Carey
Singer Manufacturing Company
Splittorf Electric Company
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company
Westinghouse Lamp Company
Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation
Zieley Processes

The number of cooperative students numbered approximately 80 and their pay while working averaged about \$18.00 a week.

Material additions have been made to the chemistry laboratory and the laboratory of physical measurements. The electrical laboratory and machine shop have been maintained but the additions during this year have been very slight.

The faculty has been increased by the appointment of two new men—Mr. Frank E. McKone, graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. Douglas Baker, a graduate from Stevens Institute of Technology.

It might be of interest to know at the present time that on our faculty are represented Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins University, Syracuse University, Stevens Institute of Technology and several others, the idea being to secure a faculty of representative men from the best universities in the country. This, we believe, has been done.

In June we graduated from the college our fourth class, the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering being conferred on John M. Coe and Martin J. Monahan; in Electrical Engineering, on Frederic Cox, John F. Ditsch, Edgar C. Fischer, Charles J. Lee, Henry O. Probst, Frederick W. Rierner, Daniel M. Rosamilia, Francis G. Rosenfelder, Herman Ulanetsky and Frank M. Wlosinski; in Mechanical Engineering, on Albert S. Kopf, Frank Orosz, William K. Perry, Jr., and Adrian W. Stevens.

PART V

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RECAPITULATION OF COSTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	Receipts	Increase or Decrease	Expenditures	Increase or Decrease
A—State Administration	\$171,261.01	\$8,515.87 I	\$171,261.01	\$8,515.87 I
B—County Administration	252,099.52	7,238.04 I	252,099.52	7,238.04 I
C—State Institutions	2,736,109.03	320,130.04 I	2,736,109.03	320,130.04 I
D—Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund	2,014,161.45	808,291.45 I	2,014,161.45	808,291.45 I
E—State School Fund Expenses	2,531.40	1,845.52 D	2,531.40	1,845.52 D
F—Current Expenses of Schools within the districts (not including tuition transfers)	57,164,584.86	3,291,473.62 I	57,115,002.24	3,868,459.48 I
G—Repairs and Replacements of Public School Buildings within the districts ..	3,065,195.74	44,612.61 I	3,076,758.44	75,995.86 I
I—School Libraries	74,479.16	7,950.44 I	78,569.35	10,773.53 I
J—Manual Training Instruction within the districts includes capital outlay.....	1,871,989.91	122,130.66 I	1,810,653.11	98,951.63 I
K—Vocational Education within the districts includes capital outlay.....	1,044,556.99	301,178.29 I	1,078,134.00	457,703.11 I
L—Continuation School Expenses within the districts	442,181.13	78,066.79 I	418,698.15	55,730.47 I
M—Evening Schools for Foreign-born Residents expenses within the districts..	101,745.80	8,261.46 I	93,805.53	2,137.94 I
N—Teachers' Libraries expenses	400.00	100.00 D	400.00	100.00 D
O—County Vocational School expenses included with regular vocational.....	.....	414,011.02 D	.....	361,329.43 D
P—1—Redemption of and interest on bonds and payments to sinking fund within the districts	10,254,444.57	899,399.54 I	10,306,388.09	997,535.35 I
Total for expenses of schools for 1925-26	\$79,195,740.57	\$5,481,292.27 I	\$79,154,571.32	\$6,348,332.82 I

BALANCE STATEMENT

Totals for expenses of schools for 1925-26	\$79,195,740.57	\$5,481,292.27 I	\$79,154,571.32	\$6,348,332.82 I
P—2—For payment of notes incurred for previous year's expenses	2,000,115.47	334,539.35 I	2,000,115.47	334,539.35 I
H—Lands, buildings and equipment of public schools within the districts (Capital Outlay)	22,948,185.99	405,056.82 I	22,387,463.00	633,534.99 D
F—1—Tuition fees paid from district to district	2,182,556.60	225,044.44 I	2,187,409.26	209,597.44 I
Balance on hand beginning of year and close of year.....	11,407,612.63	210,908.27 I	12,004,652.21	397,906.53 I
Total	\$117,794,211.26	\$6,656,841.15 I	\$117,794,211.26	\$6,656,841.15 I

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

For the School Year Beginning July 1st, 1925, and Ending
June 30th, 1926

RECEIPTS	1925-1926	Increase or decrease
A—State Administration—		
(1) State Board of Education, expenses.....	\$2,362.67	\$393.47 D
(2) State Board of Examiners, expenses.....	10,249.10	353.73 D
(3) Office of Commissioner of Education, salaries	98,074.83	1,977.83 I
(4) Office of Commissioner of Education, other expenses	60,574.41	7,285.24 I
Total	\$171,261.01	8,515.87 I
B—County Administration—		
(1) County Superintendents, salaries.....	\$93,107.56	9,107.56 I
(2) County Superintendents, expenses.....	47,880.73	1,004.01 I
(3) Helping Teachers and other County Officers, salaries and expenses.....	111,111.23	2,873.53 D
Total	252,099.52	7,238.04 I
C—State Institutions—		
(1) State Normal School at Glassboro:		
Appropriated by State for current expenses.	\$135,418.26	12,832.97 I
Appropriated by State, Capital Outlay...	20,453.15	3,041.28 D
(2) State Normal School at Newark:		
Appropriated by State for current expenses.	190,230.67	1,587.81 I
(3) State Normal School at Trenton:		
Appropriated by State for current expenses.	246,766.31	8,947.73 I
Appropriated by State, Capital Outlay...	76,311.74	42,700.99 D
Received for tuition and board.....	4,930.87	4,930.87 I
(4) State Normal School at Montclair:		
Appropriated by State for current expenses.	173,177.15	10,239.59 I
Appropriated by State, Capital Outlay...	31,600.00	5,338.80 D
Received for tuition and board.....	.....	.....
(5) State Normal School at Paterson:		
Appropriated by State for current expenses.	52,150.00	3,750.00 I
(6) New Jersey School for the Deaf:		
Appropriated by State for current expenses.	238,630.23	10,076.46 I
Appropriated by State, Capital Outlay...	292,444.00	214,539.12 D
Received for tuition and board.....	2,785.00	1,638.06 D
(7) Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth at Bordentown:		
Appropriated by State for current expenses.	107,092.01	16,643.78 I
Appropriated by State, Capital Outlay...	63,270.46	13,216.83 I
Received for tuition and board.....	45,400.14	391.57 I
Other sources	10,886.82	10,886.82 I
(8) Summer Schools for Training of Teachers:		
Appropriated by State for current expenses.	23,973.74	3,974.62 I
Received for tuition	425.00	280.00 I
(9) Training of Vocational Teachers:		
Appropriated by State (and Federal Government) for current expenses,	53,345.68	2,880.37 I
(10) State Agricultural College:		
Appropriated by State for current expenses.	971,748.67	486,748.67 I
Total	2,736,109.03	320,130.04 I
Figures from the Institutions given to us by Principals.		
D—Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund—		
(1) For operating expenses (Treasurer's office)	\$5,852.45	17.55 D
(2) For office expenses, current pensions	2,008,399.00	808,309.00 I
(Matching payments of teachers during year and increase in reserve.)		
Total	2,014,161.45	808,291.45 I
E—State School Fund Expenses.....	2,531.40	1,845.52 D

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1st, 1925, and Ending
June 30th, 1926

RECEIPTS—(Continued)	1925-1926	Increase or decrease
F—Current Expenses of Public Schools in Districts—		
(1) Apportioned by State from R. R. Tax....	\$2,213,105.20	\$521,658.63 D
(2) Apportioned by State from State School Tax	12,280,048.34	958,539.87 I
(3) Apportioned from State School Fund by State	499,941.28	*58.72 D
(4) From District Taxes	41,407,891.18	5,363,340.00 I
Notes authorized by vote of the district	245,811.77	2,591,139.40 D
(5) From Surplus Revenue Fund	23,800.09	1,282.08 D
(6) From One Percent Emergency Fund	84,542.32	56,092.32 I
(7) Interest on deposits within district	181,380.42	12,972.26 I
(8) Returned premiums (insurance)	11,686.51	896.31 I
(9) Sale of school books and from other sources	216,377.15	13,771.09 I
(10) Tuition Receipts	2,182,556.09	225,044.44 I
Total	\$59,347,141.40	3,516,518.06 I
G—Repairs and Replacements of Public School Buildings in Districts—		
(1) From District Taxes.....	\$2,662,547.27	39,387.55 D
Notes authorized by vote of the District and additional funds by Board of Estimate	117,087.12	6,921.63 I
(2) From Other Sources.....	285,561.35	77,078.53 I
Total	3,065,195.74	44,612.61 I
H—For Land, Buildings and Equipment of Public Schools in Districts—		
(1) From District Tax.....	\$978,413.11	353,675.00 I
(2) From sale of bonds or notes.....	20,860,371.94	410,725.52 I
(3) From Other Sources.....	1,109,400.94	359,343.70 D
Total	22,948,185.99	405,056.82 I
I—For School Libraries—		
(1) From State	\$5,440.00	370.00 I
(2) From District Tax.....	62,224.27	15,076.50 I
(3) From other Sources	6,814.89	7,496.06 D
Total	74,479.16	7,950.44 I
J—For Manual Training in Public Schools:		
(1) From State	\$500,784.68	11,331.63 D
(2) From District Tax and borrowed on notes,	1,350,951.53	140,064.72 I
(3) From other Sources	36,603.70	10,282.43 D
(4) From Federal Government	3,650.00	3,650.00 I
Total	1,871,989.91	122,130.66 I
K—Vocational Education—		
(1) From State	\$247,211.23	16,019.79 D
(2) From Federal Government.....	89,586.34	26,024.58 I
(3) From District Tax	682,241.54	275,885.22 I
(4) Other Sources	25,517.88	15,288.28 I
Total	1,044,556.99	301,178.29 I
L—Continuation Schools—		
(1) From District Tax	\$379,494.10	54,042.72 I
(2) From Federal Government.....	34,868.07	11,012.54 I
(3) From State	16,639.49	6,178.51 I
(4) Other Sources	4,231.44	115.01 D
(5) From County for Continuation Classes in County Vocational School	6,948.03	6,948.03 I
Total	442,181.13	78,066.79 I

*Decrease occasioned by Middlesex County distributing to Continuation School, in item L-8.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1st, 1925, and Ending
June 30th, 1926

RECEIPTS—(Continued)		1925-1926	Increase or decrease
M—Evening Schools for Foreign-born Residents—			
(1) From State	\$47,018.00	\$12,018.00	I
(2) From District Tax and borrowed on authorized notes	52,601.48	2,847.37	D
(3) Other sources	2,126.32	909.17	D
Total		\$101,745.80	8,261.46 I
N—Teachers' Libraries—			
(1) From State	\$200.00	100.00	I
(2) From subscriptions	200.00	200.00	D
Total		400.00	100.00 D
O—County Vocational Schools—			
Included this year with regular vocational schools			414,011.02 D
P—For Redemption of and Interest on Bonds and Notes within the District and Payments to Sinking Fund—			
(1) From District Tax	\$12,228,205.09	1,410,915.81	I
(2) Other Sources	86,354.95	176,976.92	D
Total		12,314,560.04	1,233,938.89 I
Balance on hand beginning of year		11,407,612.63	210,908.27 I
Grand total receipts during year and balance		\$117,794,211.26	\$6,656,841.15 I
EXPENDITURES		1925-1926	Increase or decrease
A—State Administration—			
(1) State Board of Education, expenses	\$2,362.67	\$393.47	D
(2) Office of Commissioner of Education:			
Salary of Commissioner	\$7,722.22	663.74	D
Salary of Asst. Commissioners	23,562.53	2,437.47	D
Salary Business Manager	5,700.00	200.00	I
Salary Other Special Assts.	30,350.00	1,430.00	D
Clerical Services	26,465.08	2,054.04	I
Exchange of automobile	509.40	158.11	I
Blanks, stationery and printing,	33,073.29	6,289.26	I
Incidental expenses	22,957.21	4,718.07	I
Teachers' Institutes	3,412.55	506.89	D
Continuation Schools	4,896.96	901.69	I
	158,649.24	10,774.06	I
	10,249.10	353.73	D
(3) State Board of Examiners			
Total		\$171,261.01	8,515.87 I
B—County Administration—			
(1) County Superintendents, salaries,	\$93,107.56	9,107.56	I
(2) County Superintendents, expenses	47,880.73	1,004.01	I
(3) Helping Teachers, salaries and expenses	104,507.83	2,676.93	D
(4) County Truant Officer, salary and expenses	3,603.40	196.60	D
(5) County Supervisor of Child Study, salary and expenses....	3,000.00		
Total		252,099.52	7,238.04 I
C—State Institutions—			
(1) State Normal School at Glassboro	\$155,871.41	9,791.09	I
(2) State Normal School at Newark	190,230.67	1,587.81	I

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1st, 1925, and Ending
June 30th, 1926'

EXPENDITURES—(Continued)	1925-1926	Increase or decrease
C—State Institutions—(Continued):		
(3) State Normal School at Trenton	\$323,078.05	\$28,822.39 D
(4) State Normal School at Montclair	204,777.15	4,900.79 I
(5) State Normal School at Paterson	52,150.00	3,750.00 I
(6) New Jersey School for the Deaf	533,859.23	206,100.72 D
(7) Industrial School for Colored Youth	226,649.43	41,139.00 I
(8) Summer Schools for Training of Teachers	24,398.74	4,399.62 I
(9) Training of Vocational Teachers	53,345.68	2,880.57 I
(10) State Agricultural College	971,748.67	486,748.67 I
Total	\$2,736,109.03	320,130.04 I
D—Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund—		
(1) Operating expenses (Treas. office)	\$5,852.45	17.55 D
(2) For office expenses, current pensions, (matching payments of teachers and for reserve)	2,008,309.00	808,309.00 I
Total	2,014,161.45	808,291.45 I
E—State School Fund	2,531.40	1,845.52 D
F—Current Expenses of Schools within the Districts		
(1) Expended for administration, instruction, operation and auxiliary agencies in pub- lic day schools exclusive of costs of manual training and vocational training	\$58,741,145.98	3,966,730.67 I
(2) Expenditures for evening schools in dis- tricts	333,410.04	46,409.38 I
(3) Expenditures for summer schools in dis- tricts	198,809.91	28,276.44 I
(4) Teacher Training Classes	29,045.57	29,045.57 I
Total	59,302,411.50	4,078,056.92 I
(The term "current expenses" as provided for in the School Law does not cover all expenses of operat- ing day schools. To obtain the total operating ex- penses of day schools, there must be added to the cost given above the expenses of repairs and re- placement of buildings and equipment and the manual training and vocational costs in day schools for instruction, repair and replacement and other expenses; also costs of school libraries.)		
G—Repairs and Replacements of Public Schools within the Districts—		
(1) Repairs and replacements	\$3,076,758.44	75,995.86 I
H—For Lands, Buildings and Equipment of Public Schools within the Districts—		
(1) Purchase of land, erecting and enlarging schools, extraordinary repairs, new equipment	22,387,463.00	633,534.90 D
I—School Libraries within the Districts	78,569.35	10,773.53 I
J—Manual Training Instruction within the Districts	1,810,653.11	98,951.63 I
K—Vocational Instruction within the Districts	1,078,134.00	457,703.11 I
L—Continuation Schools—		
(1) Instruction expenses	418,698.15	55,730.47 I
M—Evening Schools for Foreign-Born Residents	93,805.53	2,137.94 I
N—Teachers' Libraries	400.00	100.00 D

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1st, 1925, and Ending
June 30th, 1926

EXPENDITURES—(Continued)	1925-1926		Increase or decrease
O—County Vocational Schools— Included this year with regular vocational schools			\$361,329.43 D
P—Redemption of and Interest on Bonds and Notes and Payments to Sinking Fund within the Districts	\$12,366,503.56		1,332,074.70 I
Balance on hand at close of year	12,004,652.21		397,906.53 I
Total payments and balance		\$117,794,211.26	\$6,656,841.15 I
COST OF EDUCATION			
(Based on expenses of maintaining the public day schools)			
Administrative expenses—districts	\$1,846,334.69		\$204,023.99 I
Instruction expense	46,202,809.81		2,883,993.63 I
Operation of school plant	6,726,715.26		607,231.69 I
Maintenance of school plant	3,106,184.46		7,499.50 D
Transportation expense	1,549,891.28		101,872.39 I
Medical inspection	976,773.11		139,249.77 I
Leasing schoolrooms	38,694.61		2,386.13 D
Other expenses	1,215,406.18		45,013.29 I
Total		\$61,662,809.40	\$,971,499.13 I
Average yearly cost per pupil based on average en- rolment in day schools		96.92	4.29 I
Average yearly cost per pupil based on average daily attendance in day schools		105.08	4.57 I

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1925, and Ending
June 30, 1926

ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE	1925-1926	Increase or Decrease	
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY			
Boys enrolled in day schools	367,292	9,441	I
Girls enrolled in day schools	353,054	8,215	I
Total enrolment in day schools	720,346	17,656	I
Total number days present	109,384,932	927,470½	I
Average daily attendance	586,823	12,837	I
Average attendance of each pupil	152 days	2 days	D
Possible number of days attendance	118,542,472½	940,840	I
Total number of days absent	9,157,540½	13,369½	I
Average absence of each pupil	13 days		
Per cent of attendance .....	.92275		
Total attendance in day and evening schools, in- cluding all allowances as per law (not actual attendance)	112,173,305	1,586,073	I
Total number of times tardy	736,140	21,378	D
Pupils neither absent nor tardy	36,653	2,315	I
Sessions truant	72,344	840½	I
Total number of days transported	6,351,162	523,608½	I
Pupils transported from without the district for whom cost of transportation is paid	16,297	254	D
Pupils transported from within the district for whom cost of transportation is paid	29,603	2,712	I
Cases of suspension or expulsion during year	1,788	28	D
Number pupils enrolled in:			
Rural schools—one room	12,309	1,359	D
Rural schools—two room	13,399	1,242	D
Kindergarten	44,318	2,253	I
Grade I	99,738	1,466	I
Grade II	74,859	49	D
Grade III	74,702	2,924	I
Grade IV	72,062	470	I
Grade V	72,165	2,609	I
Grade VI	63,795	3,409	I
Grade VII	53,439	1,619	I
Grade VIII	42,767	1,925	I
Grade IX	35,179	264	I
Grade X	24,806	1,650	I
Grade XI	16,646	472	I
Grade XII	13,675	1,035	I
Subnormal classes	3,333	154	I
Training classes	266	95	I
Anæmic classes	160	125	D
Backward and incorrigible classes	1,135	182	I
Classes for blind	92	57	I
Classes for deaf	143	9	I
Day vocational classes	1,775	886	D
Continuation classes	13,025	4,790	D
Other special classes	1,358	162	D
Number of children public schools will seat	727,413	36,455	I
EVENING SCHOOLS			
Number of evenings schools were maintained, in- cluding legal holidays and institute days	70	2	I
Number of weeks schools were maintained	18	3	D
Male pupils enrolled	13,218	2,678	D
Female pupils enrolled	10,702	158	D
Total pupils enrolled in evening schools	23,920	2,836	D
Total attendance (1 night = ½ day)	573,352	18,273	I
Men teachers	344	42	D
Women teachers	324	80	D
Total teachers employed in evening schools	668	122	D
Total salaries of evening school teachers	\$277,978.98	\$31,971.89	D
Average salary per night paid to men teachers	4.51	.01	I
Average salary per night paid to women teachers	3.98	.08	I
Amount expended for all other salaries	27,077.75	27,077.75	I

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1925, and Ending
June 30, 1926

NUMBER TEACHERS—DAY AND EVENING.	1925-1926			Increase or Decrease.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total number of teachers, day and evening.....	3,682	20,723	24,405	172 I	597 I	769 I
Superintendents	38		38	1 D		1 D
Assistant Superintendents (an assistant superintendent is one who stands in very intimate relation to the superintendent and whose duties are mainly connected with supervision of instruction and with general oversight of a system under the direction of the superintendent)	19	5	24	4 I	2 I	6 I
Approved Supervising Principals	62	4	66	4 D	1 I	3 D
Unapproved Supervising Principals (those who devote their time to supervision of instruction of a group of schools)	88	5	93	1 I	1 I	2 I
Non-teaching Principals (those who devote their time to supervision of instruction of a school), Supervisors (those who direct and assist teachers in matters pertaining to instruction other than supervising and non-teaching principals)	340	254	594	8 I	13 I	21 I
Special Supervisors (those who direct and assist teachers in matters pertaining to instruction in special subjects)	12	99	111		16 I	16 I
Teachers Rural Schools—one room (a rural school is one located either in the open country or village, the majority of whose pupils are the children of farmers and others living in the open country)	98	330	428			
Teachers Rural Schools—two room (teachers considered in the one and two room rural school tables are not considered in the grade teachers' tables)	50	337	387	16 D	12 D	28 D
Kindergarten	44	336	380	12 D	20 D	32 D
Teachers, Grades I-IV		779	779		24 I	24 I
Teachers, Grades V-VIII	11	7,962	7,973	1 I	199 I	200 I
Teachers, Junior High, VII-IX	349	5,876	6,225	38 I	259 I	297 I
Teachers, Grades IX-XII	135	613	748	33 I	167 I	200 I
Short Term Teachers (A teacher teaching not less than four months but not for the full term. A teacher teaching less than four months is classed as a substitute teacher)	1,142	2,075	3,217	68 I	41 I	109 I
Substitute Teachers (One not assigned to regular classes or one teaching a class for less than four months)	14	73	87	3 I	22 I	25 I
Special Teachers—Ungraded, backward and incorrigible classes	7	37	44	4 I	3 D	1 I
Special Teachers—Subnormal Classes	13	107	120	1 I	13 I	14 I
Special Teachers—Deaf Classes	5	230	235		12 I	12 I
Special Teachers—Blind Classes		16	16			
Special Teachers—Unclassified		6	6			
Manual Training Teachers—(Including supervisors and teachers devoting full time to the work. Those not devoting full time are classed as regular day school teachers and not manual training teachers)	89	413	502	11 D	66 D	77 D
Manual Training Teachers—Evening	378	354	732	24 I	14 I	38 I
Vocational School Teachers—Day	6	1	7	10 D	2 D	12 D
Vocational School Teachers—Evening	78	49	127	11 I	2 I	13 I
Regular Evening School Teachers (Teachers considered in the day school tables and teaching in the evening schools are considered in this table), Teachers in Evening Schools for Foreign-born Residents	192	111	303	2 I	14 D	12 D
Teachers—Continuation Schools (full time)	344	324	668	17 I	37 D	20 D
Teachers—Continuation Schools (part time)	73	157	230	9 I	22 D	13 D
Helping Teachers	40	87	127	3 D		3 D
Untrained teachers, men and women	55	47	102	5 I	14 D	9 D
Trained teachers, men and women		36	36		1 I	1 I
			3,682			88 D
			19,424			914 I

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1925, and Ending
June 30, 1926

SALARIES OF TEACHERS	1925-1926		Increase or Decrease	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Average salary per year paid to all day school teachers (23,135) not including superintendents, assistant superintendents or evening school teachers of any kind	\$1,852.12		\$66.35 I	
Average salary per month paid to all day school teachers	201.32		7.21 I	
Average salary per year paid to—				
Superintendents	\$6,265.39		\$257.01 I	
Assistant superintendents	5,483.33	\$4,760.00	56.67 D	\$406.66 D
Approved supervising principals	3,873.38	3,065.00	248.13 I	195.00 I
Unapproved supervising principals	3,811.19	3,080.00	162.05 I	32.50 D
Non-teaching principals	3,836.77	2,863.87	177.97 I	79.31 I
Supervisors	2,758.33	2,735.59	431.25 D	64.74 D
Special Supervisors	2,888.37	2,367.59	272.14 I	369.23 I
Rural school teachers—one room	1,107.10	1,060.54	17.69 I	22.56 I
Rural school teachers—two rooms	1,270.30	1,146.81	3.64 I	9.21 I
Kindergarten teachers		1,767.31		51.99 I
Elementary Teachers—Grades I-IV	1,464.09	1,593.40	210.91 D	47.50 I
Elementary Teachers—Grades V-VIII	1,803.98	1,744.70	71.73 I	35.03 I
Junior High School Teachers—Grades VII-IX..	2,146.77	2,139.11	53.82 I	58.00 I
High School Teachers—Grades IX-XII	2,694.96	2,199.94	47.51 I	82.96 I
Short Term Teachers	1,211.71	1,086.47	260.53 I	.83 D
Substitute Teachers	998.28	1,153.05	601.72 D	129.52 I
Special Teachers—Ungraded, backward and incorrigible classes	1,950.00	1,726.11	68.75 I	47.33 I
Special Teachers—Subnormal classes	2,210.00	2,125.63	130.00 I	59.12 I
Special Teachers—Deaf classes		2,415.25		101.25 I
Special Teachers—Blind classes		2,624.00		133.34 I
Special Teachers—Unclassified	2,348.91	2,016.07		42.96 I
Manual Training Teachers—Day Schools	2,218.52	1,927.70	29.23 I	77.15 I
Vocational School Teachers—Day Schools	2,593.82	2,107.85	152.46 I	41.83 I
Continuation School Teachers, full time—day..	2,239.67	2,096.02	263.97 I	249.52 I
Continuation School Teachers, part time—day (per hour basis)	2.52	1.96	.07 I	.03 I
Helping Teachers		2,560.42		42.44 D
Average salary per night paid to				
Manual Training Teachers	4.00	4.00	.11 I	
Vocational Teachers	4.97	4.93	.54 I	.42 I
Regular Evening School Teachers	4.51	3.98	.06 I	.10 I
Evening School for foreign-born residents	4.39	3.97	.45 I	.42 I

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1925, and Ending
June 30, 1926

SCHOOL TERM	1925-1926	Increase or Decrease
Average time schools were maintained (A school month is 20 days)	9 mos. 6 days	3 days D
SCHOOL DISTRICTS, HOUSES, ETC.		
School districts	523	6 I
Buildings owned	2,182	5 I
Buildings rented	58	10 I
Total school buildings	2,240	15 I
Classrooms	19,040	916 I
Buildings completed during year	45	21 D
Buildings enlarged or remodeled during year	55	7 I
One room buildings	514	26 D
Two room buildings	322	5 I
Three room buildings	57	15 D
Four room buildings	237	18 I
Five or more room buildings	1,110	33 I
VALUATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY		
Total value of school property	\$212,743,705.10	\$27,065,828.11 I
Average value of New Jersey school buildings	94,974.86	11,524.13 I
GRADUATES OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS		
Trenton	162	92 D
Montclair	244	52 I
Newark	415	12 D
Glassboro	172	2 D
Paterson	141	46 I

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

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SOURCES OF INCOME

Moneys for the support of the public schools were derived from various sources, as follows:

1. Income from State School Fund	\$499,941.28
Apportioned to counties on basis of day's attendance.	
2. Appropriation by Legislature from State Funds	8,388.85
For General Purposes.	
3. Appropriation by Legislature from Railroad Tax	5,119,897.83
For General Purposes.	
4. Appropriation by Federal Government	128,104.41
For payment to districts.	
5. Appropriation from State Railroad Tax	2,213,105.20
Apportioned to counties on basis of ratables.	
6. State School Tax	12,296,687.83
90 per cent apportioned to counties on basis of ratables.	
10 per cent apportioned to counties arbitrarily by State Board.	
7. Emergency Fund	84,542.32
Apportioned to needy districts and paid to counties for pupils who	
are inmates of charitable institutions.	
8. Interest on Surplus Revenue Fund	23,800.69
Apportioned to districts by County Superintendents on general plan.	
9. Local Appropriations	60,154,416.49
Used for current expenses, buildings and repairing, etc.	
10. Other Sources	4,148,812.15
Appropriated for special purposes.	
11. County Superintendents' expenses and Secretaries' salaries—County Funds	47,880.73
12. State Appropriation for libraries, manual training, vocational training,	
evening schools for foreign-born residents	800,653.91
13. Sale of school bonds	20,860,371.94
14. Cash balances beginning of year	11,407,612.63
Grand total receipts for year	\$117,794,211.26

SCHOOL PROPERTY

The reported valuation of school property increased during the year from \$185,677,876 to \$212,743,705. Reported valuations for the past ten years are in round numbers as follows:

1917	\$74,000,000	1922	\$133,000,000
1918	79,000,000	1923	151,000,000
1919	83,000,000	1924	170,000,000
1920	102,000,000	1925	185,000,000
1921	116,000,000	1926	212,000,000

It will be seen from these figures how great has been the increase in the valuation of school property during the last ten years.

CHIEF DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease
Salaries of teachers	\$32,003,953.95	\$34,805,655.08	\$37,550,407.53	\$39,847,567.48	\$42,848,860.44	\$3,001,292.96 I
Operation of school plant, including janitors' services	4,771,746.65	5,101,279.53	5,794,556.00	6,119,483.57	6,726,715.26	607,231.69 I
Maintenance of school plant	2,464,301.33	2,645,636.42	2,996,936.45	3,113,683.96	3,106,184.46	7,499.50 D
Purchase of land and erection of buildings	14,279,157.00	19,106,953.19	19,258,236.64	23,020,997.99	22,387,463.00	633,534.99 D
Transportation of pupils to other districts and within the district	1,082,120.39	1,187,607.21	1,301,818.56	1,448,018.89	1,549,891.28	101,872.39 I
Medical inspection	589,514.67	661,832.62	763,102.52	837,523.34	976,773.11	139,249.77 I
Manual training	*1,265,473.35	1,431,645.60	1,174,576.82	1,711,701.48	1,810,653.11	98,951.63 I
Vocational training	*382,172.81	459,510.11	358,511.28	620,430.89	1,078,134.00	457,703.11 I

*Salaries of teachers included in this figure also in the first item.

STATISTICS ABOUT ENROLMENT, ABSENCE, TEACHERS AND SALARIES COVERING A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease
Total enrolment of pupils in all schools, day and evening	678,734	693,342	715,877	729,446	744,266	14,820 I
This enrolment divided—						
Day schools	648,936	668,391	686,005	702,690	720,346	17,656 I
Evening schools	29,798	24,951	29,872	26,756	23,920	2,836 D
Boys in day schools	330,754	340,410	348,754	357,851	367,292	9,441 I
Girls in day schools	318,182	327,981	337,251	344,839	353,054	8,215 I
Boys in evening schools	17,327	14,577	18,183	15,896	13,218	2,678 D
Girls in evening schools	12,471	10,374	11,689	10,860	10,702	158 D
Average daily attendance in day schools	517,816	534,294	555,119	573,986	586,823	12,837 I
Average absence of each pupil in days	14	15	14	13	13	.....
Enrolment in—						
Kindergarten	40,949	42,036	42,660	42,065	44,318	2,253 I
Primary schools*	294,056	301,479	313,434	316,550	321,361	4,811 I
Grammar schools*	199,596	207,109	212,585	222,604	232,166	9,562 I
High schools*	70,356	78,216	82,611	86,885	90,306	3,421 I
One-room rural schools	16,712	15,394	14,353	13,668	12,309	1,359 D
Two-room rural schools	15,715	16,044	14,299	14,641	13,399	1,242 D
Teachers, total number	20,874	21,644	22,693	23,636	24,465	769 I
Men	2,988	3,144	3,319	3,510	3,682	172 I
Women	17,886	18,500	19,374	20,126	20,725	597 I
Teachers—						
One-room rural schools, total	484	450	433	415	387	28 D
Men	81	78	68	66	50	16 D
Women	403	372	365	349	337	12 D
Two-room rural schools, total	427	442	409	412	380	32 D
Men	61	60	58	56	44	12 D
Women	366	382	351	356	336	20 D
Kindergarten, total	729	721	757	755	779	24 I
Primary schools, total	6,886	7,152	7,486	7,773	7,973	200 I
Men	9	8	5	10	11	1 I
Women	6,877	7,144	7,481	7,763	7,962	199 I
Grammar schools, total	5,190	5,439	5,750	5,928	6,225	297 I
Men	240	255	282	311	349	38 I
Women	4,950	5,184	5,468	5,617	5,876	259 I
High schools, total	2,528	2,784	2,958	3,108	3,217	109 I
Men	871	960	1,008	1,074	1,142	68 I
Women	1,657	1,824	1,950	2,034	2,075	41 I
Manual training, total	583	618	670	694	732	38 I
Men	299	312	332	354	378	24 I
Women	284	306	338	340	354	14 I

* Primary schools include grades I-IV, grammar schools include grades V-VIII, high schools include grades IX-XII.

STATISTICS ABOUT ENROLMENT, ABSENCE, TEACHERS AND SALARIES COVERING A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS—*Continued*

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease	
Salaries of teachers, total	\$32,005,953.95	\$34,805,055.08	\$37,550,407.53	\$39,847,567.48	\$42,848,860.44	\$3,001,292.96	I
Average salary per year, day schools	1,627.72	1,699.50	1,757.40	1,785.77	1,852.12	66.35	I
One-room rural schools—							
Men	1,019.02	1,020.50	1,048.13	1,089.41	1,107.10	17.69	I
Women	1,006.59	991.15	1,023.86	1,037.98	1,060.54	22.56	I
Kindergarten, women	1,521.22	1,573.26	1,652.74	1,715.32	1,767.31	51.99	I
Primary schools—							
Men	1,056.55	976.25	1,048.80	1,075.00	1,464.09	210.91	D
Women	1,443.18	1,477.56	1,511.39	1,546.10	1,593.40	47.30	I
Grammar schools—							
Men	1,594.44	1,664.62	1,691.42	1,732.25	1,803.98	71.73	I
Women	1,539.40	1,616.33	1,669.26	1,709.67	1,744.70	35.03	I
High schools—							
Men	2,451.57	2,509.99	2,578.50	2,647.45	2,694.96	47.51	I
Women	1,866.16	1,955.49	2,035.81	2,116.98	2,199.94	82.96	I
Schools in session, days	189	189	188	189	186	3 days D	
School districts, number	506	507	511	517	523	6	I
School buildings	2,175	2,191	2,210	2,225	2,240	15	I
Valuation of school property	\$133,111,171.67	\$151,796,312.20	\$170,547,848.24	\$185,077,876.99	\$212,743,705.10	\$27,065,828.11	I
Buildings completed during year	40	46	45	66	45	21	D
One-room buildings	631	591	579	540	514	26	D
Graduates of State Normal Schools—							
Trenton	241	284	320	254	162	92	D
Montclair	191	218	272	192	244	52	I
Newark	347	461	517	427	415	12	D
Glassboro .....	...	...	55	174	172	2	D
Paterson .....	...	...	62	95	141	46	I
Totals	779	963	1,226	1,142	1,134	8	D

STATEMENT REGARDING SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN DAY SCHOOLS

	1924			1925			1926		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than \$300		2	2	1	1	1	1		1
\$300 to \$399					1	1			
400 to 499							1		1
500 to 599							1	5	6
600 to 699	2	11	13	1	10	11	1	27	28
700 to 799	5	81	86	1	41	42	1	86	91
800 to 899	8	156	164	5	128	133	5	225	234
900 to 999	23	299	322	16	250	266	9	662	687
1000 to 1099	39	700	739	39	685	724	25	905	930
1100 to 1199	29	1078	1107	22	969	991	25	1786	1846
1200 to 1299	58	1626	1684	63	1744	1807	60	1402	1452
1300 to 1399	36	1358	1394	48	1378	1426	50	1450	1503
1400 to 1499	51	1811	1862	47	1516	1563	53	1617	1678
1500 to 1599	85	1775	1860	73	1788	1861	61	1529	1617
1600 to 1699	83	1428	1511	90	1522	1612	88	1476	1569
1700 to 1799	93	1366	1459	74	1343	1417	85	1371	1496
1800 to 1899	95	1326	1421	137	1437	1574	125	1143	1256
1900 to 1999	67	927	994	72	1048	1120	113	3580	4014
2000 to 2499	464	3130	3594	471	3366	3837	434	1718	2119
2500 to 2999	380	699	1079	389	1195	1584	401	501	1450
3000 and over	708	265	973	836	411	1247	949		

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

CURRENT EXPENSES FOR EDUCATION

July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926

Salaries, City Superintendents, Supervising Principals and Teachers	\$41,431,727.57
	71.2%
Operation of school plant	6,726,715.28
	11.5%
Maintenance of school plant (includes apparatus)	3,106,184.46
	6.3%
Administrative expenses in school districts	1,846,334.69
	3.2%
Supplies, summer school expenses	1,513,135.98
	2.6%
Transportation expenses	1,549,891.28
	2.7%
Textbooks	1,068,638.53
	1.8%
Medical inspection, supplies and expenses	976,773.11
	1.7%
	<hr/>
	\$58,219,400.88

COMPARISON OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION
EXPENSES WITH THE CURRENT EXPENSES
OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE

July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926

State Administration of the Schools	167,848.46
	¼ of 1% plus
Current Expenses of the Schools	58,219,400.88
	99¾ %

Analysis of State Administration Expenses

State Board of Education Expenses	\$2,362.67
Salaries	105,425.61
Operation	35,358.95
Miscellaneous	24,701.23
	<hr/>
Total	\$167,848.46

Analysis of Current Expenses

Salaries, Superintendents, principals and Teachers	\$41,431,727.57
Operation	6,726,715.28
Maintenance of school plant (includes apparatus)	3,106,184.46
Administrative expenses of school districts	1,846,334.69
Supplies, summer school expenses	1,513,135.98
Transportation expenses	1,549,891.28
Textbooks	1,068,638.56
Medical inspection, supplies and expenses	976,773.11
	<hr/>
Total	\$58,219,400.88

APPROVED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Day School Costs by Groups, Enrolment and Cost Per Pupil

These costs have already been included in the total day school and type costs and do not represent additional expenditure

DISTRICTS	Administra- tive	Instruction Supervisory	Instruction Proper	Operation	Mainte- nance	Co- ordinate Activities	Auxiliary Agencies	Fixed Charges	Totals	ENROLMENT				Cost Per Pupil
										VII	VIII	IX	Total	
Wingswood	\$1,286.08	\$5,219.65	\$48,655.12	\$6,573.53	\$4,772.71	\$705.10	\$301.60	\$766.46	\$68,280.25	201	201	404	896	\$84.71
Elizabeth	10,630.92	18,745.14	208,937.72	28,921.08	7,506.66	4,618.24	63.66	3,560.00	282,983.42	1,094	1,148	1,071	3,313	85.41
Franklin	162.37	983.36	8,064.20	868.00	820.82	411.32	101.38	64.96	11,466.61	73	52	42	167	68.66
Green Ridge	209.44	1,161.31	31,324.27	4,104.24	3,751.94	185.62	573.60	680.58	41,991.00	101	84	93	278	151.05
Montclair	12,508.60	18,864.26	209,146.37	29,672.44	9,597.99	3,465.91	1,100.33	910.92	285,266.82	561	452	328	1,541	185.12
New Brunswick .	4,357.35	11,174.24	94,601.73	10,158.50	5,127.88	1,146.09	3,586.55	173.25	130,325.59	511	239	449	1,199	108.69
New City	751.33	2,302.32	11,018.51	5,013.76	367.64	249.82	361.78	137.49	20,202.65	98	103	112	313	64.54
Northauken	764.36	3,009.49	29,924.45	7,344.03	2,119.88	737.67	1,132.37	329.38	45,361.83	194	190	134	518	87.57
Northampton Lakes .	216.32	389.57	9,292.11	1,916.00	1,097.20	537.35	25.42	2,015.40	15,489.37	64	42	37	143	108.32
Northampton	686.22	1,237.49	23,063.25	3,680.87	2,267.20	1,167.16	1,650.20	318.50	34,090.89	62	22	156	240	142.05
North Amboy	999.71	.....	12,125.08	1,464.08	506.12	98.43	59.88	119.34	16,372.64	64	65	54	183	84.00
North Orange	3,519.25	9,803.73	80,095.34	12,891.09	10,968.14	1,914.90	2,053.24	792.94	122,038.63	*	*	*	855	142.73
Northampton	20,069.40	32,422.91	289,690.22	42,433.04	23,579.19	7,896.86	8,245.52	4,214.85	428,551.99	1,604	1,224	1,221	4,049	105.83
Totals	\$56,161.55	\$105,333.47	\$1,055,928.37	\$155,040.66	\$72,483.37	\$23,134.47	\$19,255.73	\$14,084.07	\$1,501,421.69	4,627	3,822	4,301	13,605	\$110.36

Not given.

PART VI.

SECTION A

FINANCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS BY COUNTIES

For year ending June 30, 1926

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TABLE 1.
DISTRICT TAXES ORDERED FOR SCHOOL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1926.

COUNTIES.	Current Expenses.	Repairs and Replacements.	Land Building Equipment.	Library.	Manual Training.	Vocational.	Continuation.
Atlantic	\$1,490,044.48	\$100,389.54	\$41,800.00	\$1,400.00	\$68,450.00	\$89,000.00	\$4,800.00
Bergen	4,530,848.31	289,542.00	43,027.49	9,855.00	129,737.50	325.00	13,764.00
Burlington	939,702.37	48,825.00	4,400.00	100.00	17,350.00	750.00	1,800.00
Camden	2,600,168.43	153,265.00	6,750.00	945.00	31,900.00		30,100.00
Cape May	348,240.25	47,210.00	2,000.00	600.00	8,175.00		
Cumberland	589,526.45	37,725.00	1,100.00	970.00	19,420.00	3,150.00	4,200.00
Essex	10,565,700.00	547,633.00	196,750.00	22,805.00	232,188.00	65,300.00	90,000.00
Gloucester	736,691.28	55,165.00	18,075.00	1,075.00	24,021.00	1,350.00	
Hudson	7,352,121.31	259,427.69	8,491.06	6,730.00	252,829.24	119,097.00	76,657.10
Hunterdon	292,655.63	18,000.00	3,500.00		4,000.00	5,265.00	
Mercer	1,979,434.48	141,423.00	20,166.73	21,810.00	128,397.22	3,140.00	27,458.69
Middlesex	2,411,210.13	178,020.00	10,400.00	9,580.00	62,325.00		15,200.00
Monmouth	1,690,082.70	123,847.68	13,350.00	2,070.00	39,485.00	1,700.00	
Morris	1,205,515.00	100,235.00	17,950.00	3,950.00	31,850.00		2,000.00
Ocean	350,315.00	30,220.00	2,637.60		5,100.00		
Passaic	3,592,487.65	139,400.00	328,500.00	550.00	113,960.00	59,120.00	71,240.00
Salem	321,060.00	22,800.00	4,625.00	450.00	8,300.00	2,325.00	
Somerset	682,579.54	41,920.00	8,798.00		15,000.00		
Sussex	304,175.00	21,985.00	1,500.00	300.00	5,950.00	4,000.00	
Union	3,241,634.84	189,766.75	41,796.75	2,270.00	139,940.00	34,555.00	27,448.00
Warren	444,226.93	32,680.00	115.00	300.00	9,575.00		750.00
Total	\$45,648,419.78	\$2,579,479.66	\$775,732.63	\$85,760.00	\$1,348,052.96	\$389,077.00	\$365,417.19

TABLE 1.

DISTRICT TAXES ORDERED FOR SCHOOL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1926—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Evening School for Foreign-Born Residents.	Redemption of Bonds, Authorized Notes and Interest.	Sinking Fund Requirements.	Total Amount of Taxes Ordered Raised.	Net Valuation Taxable.	Rate per \$100 Local District School Tax.	Amounts Fixed by Board of School Estimate and Notes Authorized by Vote of the District Between March 1 and June 30, 1926.
Atlantic		\$290,500.00	\$2,361.61	\$2,088,745.63	\$393,393,386.00	.53	.....
Bergen	\$9,000.00	1,189,758.89	78,252.04	6,294,200.23	336,698,534.00	1.86	\$582,800.00
Burlington	300.00	165,577.80	3,132.05	1,181,937.91	62,055,418.00	1.90	229,921.00
Camden	2,000.00	491,793.29	18,787.28	3,335,709.00	299,747,508.00	1.11	56,630.00
Cape May		9,802.50	.....	416,027.75	89,156,251.00	0.47	.....
Cumberland	400.00	35,197.50	292.43	691,981.38	49,471,980.00	1.40	.....
Essex	4,350.00	2,052,056.43	220,514.40	13,997,296.83	1,294,788,004.00	.95	635,707.00
Gloucester		181,259.47	814.75	1,018,451.50	63,552,349.00	1.60	.....
Hudson	23,874.80	40,420.00	.....	8,139,648.20	1,148,398,479.00	.80	2,335.00
Hunterdon		36,292.08	563.46	360,276.17	26,547,148.00	1.40	.....
Mercer	9,850.00	216,729.68	10,326.91	2,558,836.71	273,724,258.00	.94	.....
Middlesex	8,300.00	401,131.93	13,655.44	3,109,822.50	170,916,129.00	1.82	550.00
Monmouth	550.00	322,031.98	9,850.99	2,202,968.35	196,635,949.00	1.12	7,000.00
Morris		324,023.74	5,505.71	1,691,029.45	90,344,202.00	1.87	34,350.00
Ocean		98,506.65	.....	486,779.25	37,800,839.00	1.288	.....
Passaic	2,350.00	91,282.50	1,212.35	4,400,102.50	376,162,839.00	1.121	1,650.00
Salem		45,614.50	.....	405,174.50	33,603,081.00	1.21	.....
Somerset	600.00	150,515.25	5,986.35	885,399.14	58,648,780.00	1.51	.....
Sussex		43,297.00	1,036.91	382,243.91	31,283,198.00	1.22	.....
Union	6,515.00	360,347.87	29,273.77	4,073,547.98	368,400,604.00	1.11	.....
Warren		47,995.00	.....	535,641.93	42,119,881.00	1.27	.....
Total	\$68,179.80	\$6,594,134.15	\$401,567.05	*\$58,255,820.82	\$5,443,448,817.00	1.07	\$1,550,943.00

* This amount does not include amount raised for debt service in cities.

TABLE 2.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSE FROM STATE AND COUNTY FUNDS.

COUNTIES.	\$500,000 State School Fund Appropriation.	90% State School Tax.	10% State School Tax Re- serve Fund.	1% Emergency Fund.	Interest on Surplus Revenue.	Railroad Tax.
Atlantic	\$14,280.73	†\$634,943.14	\$9,387.26	\$1,892.32	\$337.60	\$131,906.47
Bergen	43,722.47	1689,750.73	63,172.33	7,925.00	1,115.20	144,824.04
Burlington	11,936.13	142,401.92	153,424.24	9,360.00	4,363.96	29,714.19
Camden	27,776.03	†388,954.70	18,258.24	1,875.00	1,202.16	123,524.47
Cape May	3,883.03	150,350.28	2,552.46	1,075.00	442.59	31,342.40
Chamberland	10,182.42	116,917.43	89,767.80	3,000.00	1,559.51	24,383.93
Essex	105,175.71	†2,599,423.31	69,136.01	19,725.00	.....	542,675.41
Gloucester	8,964.63	126,427.32	114,139.99	.....	1,811.50	26,246.83
Hudson	84,933.35	2,428,353.02	55,829.94	11,975.00	.....	506,748.90
Hunterdon	4,900.70	*91,543.75	*78,736.08	475.00	.....	13,202.41
Mercer	21,543.98	†551,786.01	14,161.68	2,600.00	479.45	116,001.31
Middlesex	†27,184.21	379,224.67	68,723.53	1,075.00	.....	79,137.24
Monmouth	18,914.81	383,741.88	12,433.43	7,625.00	1,985.00	80,055.25
Morris	12,551.81	201,367.84	94,381.32	1,600.00	2,309.73	41,791.04
Ocean	4,062.43	77,944.79	38,903.35	6,475.00	904.10	16,266.85
Passaic	41,278.25	848,965.81	27,133.77	1,725.00	.....	178,034.76
Salem	5,191.74	82,355.42	45,469.58	2,675.00	2,069.46	17,198.27
Somerset	7,672.92	121,636.05	51,784.82	2,075.00	2,869.09	25,243.84
Sussex	3,982.61	69,927.30	63,765.27	.....	2,321.34	14,512.42
Union	34,514.27	774,936.10	22,687.55	1,450.00	.....	161,246.29
Warren	7,189.05	96,606.74	56,789.45	.....	.....	20,160.11
Total	\$499,941.28	\$11,129,570.24	\$1,150,478.10	\$84,542.32	\$23,800.69	\$2,324,216.43

* West Anwell allotments withheld by the Commissioner, \$1,668.64, 90%,
2,134.70, 10%.
† Difference of \$58.72 under County Vocational School, \$500,000 column.
\$19.17 90% column.
148.44 10% column.

† Atlantic County, \$840.00 under Continuation from 90% column.
Bergen County, 3,600.00 under Continuation from 90% column.
Camden County, 4,800.00 under Continuation from 90% column.
Essex County, 1,803.15 under Continuation from 90% column.
Mercer County, 4,400.00 under Continuation from 90% column.

TABLE 2—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSE FROM DISTRICT TAXES AND OTHER SOURCES.

COUNTIES.	District Taxes—From County for County Superintendent's Expenses and Secretary's Salary.	Notes Authorized by Vote of the District—Additional Appropriation by Board of School Estimate.	FROM OTHER SOURCES.					Total Receipts for the year.
			Interest on Deposits.	Sale of Books.	Tuition Fees.	Return Premiums Fire Insurance.	Other Sources.	
Atlantic	\$1,334,150.37	\$425.00	\$15,340.11	\$596.21	\$75,938.27	\$453.86	\$2,030.07	\$2,221,681.41
Bergen	4,040,444.85	23,364.20	16,985.77	1,429.76	339,977.71	2,609.30	26,249.86	5,401,571.22
Burlington	804,455.25	15,730.00	3,831.83	105.31	129,900.56	278.87	10,031.82	1,315,474.08
Camden	2,174,373.41	91,777.72	11,956.78	2,233.16	162,442.38	303.95	2,582.67	3,207,260.67
Cape May	334,199.15		2,204.61	4.20	42,813.31		0,069.62	577,966.65
Cumberland	575,979.21	9,287.00	1,023.43	900.68	57,583.50	394.70	3,967.89	894,747.50
Essex	9,481,179.08	600.00	18,494.07	6,134.18	94,313.76	2,791.06	67,246.67	13,006,894.26
Gloucester	674,715.86	2,000.00	7,416.98	362.74	93,073.84	103.31	1,124.11	1,057,287.11
Hudson	6,762,995.83	21,765.00	11,742.40	950.04	166,886.83	23.62	15,237.19	10,067,441.12
Hunterdon	295,019.18		445.92	428.19	77,578.45	9.00	2,750.75	534,791.46
Mercer	1,964,479.44		15,208.35	416.48	118,142.50	366.79	6,107.16	2,811,293.15
Middlesex	2,099,856.29	2,550.00	8,379.29	653.92	96,928.36	2,364.21	5,164.90	2,771,251.62
Monmouth	1,536,814.69	26,400.01	13,559.23	2,828.47	172,235.11	137.54	5,587.27	2,264,317.69
Morris	1,135,667.25	22,786.24	10,038.85	642.07	138,224.73	240.60	1,778.77	1,663,780.25
Ocean	281,694.82	14,775.00	1,788.72	32.37	52,193.13	16.87	1,136.29	496,093.63
Passaic	3,276,459.47	1,000.00	8,293.95	1,913.55	101,833.17	1,253.01	12,315.89	4,500,206.63
Salem	304,800.00		1,211.83	128.85	39,532.89	24.91	182.09	500,810.04
Somerset	616,750.22	10,571.60	4,602.34	180.31	54,307.21	86.25	1,321.36	899,101.01
Sussex	314,842.76		4,525.42	79.44	48,195.76	115.06	3,777.88	526,045.26
Union	3,023,756.98		23,656.01	2,400.19	68,247.40	113.60	14,725.88	4,127,734.27
Warren	423,137.80	1,880.00	674.53	104.30	52,407.73		1,434.68	660,384.39
Total	\$41,455,771.91	\$245,811.77	\$181,380.42	\$22,524.42	\$2,182,556.60	\$11,686.51	\$193,852.73	\$59,506,133.42

TABLE 2—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSE.		EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT EXPENSE.			
	Balance on Hand Beginning of Year.	Grand Total of Receipts and Balance on Hand Beginning of Year.	Cash Expenditures During Year.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.
Atlantic	\$180,068.69	\$2,401,750.10	\$2,133,479.12	\$268,270.98	\$2,133,479.12	\$268,270.98
Bergen	410,501.54	5,812,072.76	5,390,047.79	422,024.97	5,392,497.11	419,575.65
Burlington	150,732.64	1,466,206.72	1,336,175.55	130,031.17	1,336,170.30	130,036.42
Camden	193,026.87	3,400,287.54	3,239,476.81	160,810.73	3,239,476.81	160,810.73
Cape May	46,168.51	624,135.16	538,777.89	85,357.27	538,777.89	85,357.27
Cumberland	126,016.95	1,020,764.45	851,678.13	169,086.32	851,678.13	169,086.32
Essex	452,445.25	13,459,339.51	13,172,722.96	286,616.55	13,188,720.00	270,619.51
Gloucester	75,269.34	1,132,556.45	1,007,625.00	124,931.45	1,007,625.00	124,931.45
Hudson	563,542.33	10,630,385.45	10,327,782.39	303,201.06	10,379,789.35	251,194.10
Hunterdon	56,122.32	500,913.78	523,127.92	67,785.86	523,127.92	67,785.86
Mercer	99,540.49	2,910,833.61	2,625,443.39	285,390.25	2,623,367.05	287,466.59
Middlesex	123,190.75	2,894,442.37	2,780,086.87	113,755.50	2,780,783.76	113,658.61
Monmouth	179,635.77	2,443,951.46	2,219,381.21	224,570.25	2,219,381.21	224,570.25
Morris	122,784.84	1,786,565.09	1,613,056.32	173,508.77	1,613,056.32	173,508.77
Ocean	95,119.67	591,213.00	546,556.90	44,656.40	546,556.90	44,656.40
Passaic	269,526.92	4,769,733.55	4,539,538.48	230,195.07	4,539,538.48	230,195.07
Salem	20,336.73	521,146.77	483,902.18	37,244.59	483,902.18	37,244.59
Somerset	90,669.41	980,770.42	886,393.42	103,377.00	886,393.42	103,377.00
Sussex	95,387.67	621,432.93	480,213.01	141,219.92	480,213.01	141,219.92
Union	238,853.90	4,306,588.17	4,039,698.86	326,889.31	4,050,562.19	316,035.98
Warren	64,448.92	724,833.31	645,597.41	79,235.90	646,317.31	78,516.00
Total	\$3,653,387.51	\$63,159,520.93	\$59,381,361.61	\$3,778,159.32	\$59,461,403.46	\$3,698,117.47

TABLE 3.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS.						
	District Taxes.	Notes Authorized by Vote of the District and Additional Funds by Board of Estimate.	Sale of Buildings.	Sale of Furniture and Equipment.	Sale of Land.	From Other Sources.	Total Receipts.
Atlantic	\$114,291.64	\$700.00	\$474.50	\$173.06		\$2,607.66	\$118,246.86
Bergen	272,687.49	31,525.00	44.75	314.88	\$3,152.34	12,390.60	320,115.06
Burlington	48,432.66	2,070.00	125.25	777.00		3,835.05	55,239.96
Camden	165,822.72	8,219.45		5.55	3,850.00	10,029.87	187,927.59
Cape May	29,791.74		50.00	70.00	10.00	1,741.03	31,662.77
Cumberland	53,600.00	713.00	547.50	105.00		180.00	55,145.50
Essex	496,465.60	4,228.59		18,424.75	150.00	85,902.52	605,171.46
Gloucester	40,042.75	600.00	450.00			10,216.28	51,309.03
Hudson	497,324.75	15,521.92	29.90	489.84		13,332.16	526,698.09
Hunterdon	21,975.63	1,710.88		9.00		1,373.64	25,069.15
Mercer	143,220.00		4,000.00	459.44	76.00	3,598.61	151,354.05
Middlesex	148,583.50	24,000.00	55.00	105.88		4,736.02	177,480.40
Monmouth	109,524.25	3,600.00	240.00	110.00		11,714.71	124,588.96
Morris	93,910.00	2,314.67	50.00	150.00		10,061.74	108,486.41
Ocean	18,257.33	1,675.00	19,020.00	3.00		3,492.56	42,447.89
Passaic	143,002.83	2,208.61	305.00	129.70		3,063.91	148,710.05
Salem	15,850.00	10,000.00	2,124.00	25.00		1,194.14	29,193.14
Somerset	44,103.00		25.00	243.50		26,496.24	70,867.74
Sussex	20,190.00		40.00	5.01		1,000.40	21,235.41
Union	151,769.86	8,600.00		42.11		20,414.50	180,826.47
Warren	31,702.00		590.00			1,187.75	33,419.75
Total	\$2,662,547.27	\$117,087.12	\$28,110.90	\$21,042.72	\$7,238.34	\$228,569.39	\$3,065,195.74

TABLE 3—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS.		EXPENDITURES FOR REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS.			
	Balances on Hand Beginning of Year.	Total Receipts and Balances on Hand Beginning of Year.	Cash Expenditures During Year.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.
Atlantic	\$41,508.93	\$159,755.79	\$129,895.19	\$29,860.60	\$129,895.19	\$29,860.60
Bergen	65,675.63	385,790.69	839,951.95	45,838.74	349,587.35	45,208.34
Burlington	18,208.78	73,448.74	63,119.62	10,329.12	63,124.87	10,329.87
Camden	20,402.21	208,329.80	183,547.11	24,782.69	183,547.11	24,782.69
Cape May	1,458.27	33,121.04	27,188.06	5,932.98	27,188.06	5,932.98
Cumberland	4,985.16	60,130.66	56,883.18	3,247.48	56,883.18	3,247.48
Essex	14,302.75	619,474.21	570,413.60	49,060.61	572,525.22	46,948.99
Gloucester	6,045.12	57,354.15	51,552.95	5,801.20	51,552.95	5,801.20
Hudson	55,619.20	582,317.29	528,085.92	54,231.37	536,612.92	45,704.37
Hunterdon	6,341.27	31,410.42	26,434.48	4,975.94	26,434.48	4,975.94
Mercer	45,356.59	196,710.64	152,452.41	44,258.23	149,492.45	47,218.19
Middlesex	10,288.32	187,768.72	182,824.69	4,944.03	182,824.69	4,944.03
Monmouth	13,768.05	138,357.01	120,529.78	17,827.23	120,529.78	17,827.23
Morris	10,941.31	119,427.72	102,910.13	16,517.59	102,910.13	16,517.59
Ocean	5,346.92	47,794.81	29,447.79	18,347.02	29,447.79	18,347.02
Passaic	10,460.16	159,170.21	144,085.11	15,085.10	144,085.11	15,085.10
Salem	3,638.30	32,831.44	28,390.49	4,440.95	28,390.49	4,440.95
Somerset	12,984.31	83,852.05	63,086.34	20,765.71	63,086.34	20,765.71
Sussex	8,962.77	30,198.18	23,857.71	6,340.47	23,857.71	6,340.47
Union	55,492.49	236,318.96	207,295.66	29,023.30	212,594.82	23,724.14
Warren	6,076.66	39,496.41	31,164.91	8,331.50	31,187.50	8,308.61
Total	\$417,863.20	\$3,483,058.94	\$3,063,117.08	\$419,941.86	\$3,076,758.44	\$406,300.50

TABLE 4.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR LAND, BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT.						
	Sale of Bonds or Notes for Purchase of Land.	District Tax for Purchase of Land.	Sale of Bonds or Notes to Erect, Enlarge and Furnish School Buildings.	District Tax to Erect, Enlarge and Furnish School Buildings.	From Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Beginning of Year.
Atlantic	\$30,700.00	\$500.00	\$1,170,486.75	\$54,203.70	\$4,258.33	\$1,200,148.78	\$33,880.97
Bergen	732,784.44	110,942.75	1,150,256.68	26,282.01	35,539.10	2,075,804.98	730,692.41
Burlington	17,880.00	9,000.00	376,177.15	39,000.08	62.34	442,119.57	41,073.82
Camden	222,640.00	48,069.33	1,978,934.40	850.00	4,801.79	2,255,295.52	509,863.84
Cape May	44,500.00		308,000.00	3,096.00	5,035.83	358,631.83	33,637.95
Cumberland			78,000.00	13,500.00	28.25	91,528.25	2,633.09
Essex	225,539.92	47,891.00	4,318,334.30	306,981.68	337,066.92	5,829,813.82	752,295.65
Gloucester	73,000.00	16,885.00	432,500.00	18,402.89	694.50	542,382.39	122,136.15
Hudson	434,000.00		1,645,216.28	58,152.06	356.02	2,137,724.36	669,743.00
Hunterdon	5,675.63		280,167.04		2,487.03	288,329.74	12,171.21
Mercer		5,000.00	342,500.00	20,682.00	14,315.15	382,497.15	771,444.82
Middlesex	62,000.00	100.00	258,151.64	24,069.07	12,734.78	357,055.49	628,700.06
Monmouth	216,000.00	1,500.00	968,990.10	10,917.00	11,085.49	1,208,492.59	487,189.74
Morris	42,600.00	440.00	400,157.10	9,989.63	8,037.02	461,223.75	181,244.75
Ocean	500.00	1,650.00	12,800.00	2,558.75	11,505.50	29,014.25	47,853.74
Passaic	37,792.30	112,000.00	1,247,599.61	300.00	20,600.64	1,418,292.55	84,762.30
Salem	1,000.00		150,500.00	350.00	1,163.61	153,013.61	49,650.25
Somerset	2,000.00		166,175.57		3,498.30	171,673.87	218,094.51
Sussex	5,477.75	150.00	154,017.69	2,510.06	1,415.68	163,571.18	888.63
Union	829,227.55	7,100.00	2,368,690.02	27,340.10	35,552.09	3,267,909.76	819,685.61
Warren	24,300.00		4,200.00	4,000.00	1,162.55	33,662.55	1,843.18
Total	\$3,048,517.61	\$361,228.08	\$17,811,854.33	\$617,185.03	\$1,109,400.94	\$22,948,185.99	\$6,272,486.28

TABLE 4—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	Total Receipts and Balances on Hand Beginning of Year.	EXPENDITURES FOR LAND, BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT.			
		Cash Expenditures During Year.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.
Atlantic	\$1,294,029.75	\$852,981.12	\$441,048.63	\$877,805.12	\$416,224.63
Bergen	2,815,497.39	2,276,245.37	539,252.02	2,325,777.93	489,719.46
Burlington	483,193.39	388,661.43	94,531.96	388,661.43	94,531.96
Camden	2,825,159.36	1,570,738.69	1,254,420.67	1,570,738.69	1,254,420.67
Cape May	392,269.78	84,719.42	307,550.36	84,719.42	307,550.36
Cumberland	94,161.34	85,581.92	8,579.42	85,581.92	8,579.42
Essex	6,582,109.47	4,934,873.00	1,647,236.47	5,558,887.84	1,023,221.63
Gloucester	668,518.54	538,778.64	129,739.90	538,778.64	129,739.90
Hudson	2,827,467.96	2,359,564.84	467,903.12	2,306,466.87	521,001.09
Hunterdon	300,500.95	213,489.35	87,011.60	213,489.35	87,011.60
Mercer	1,153,941.97	946,257.01	207,684.96	1,072,850.06	81,091.91
Middlesex	985,755.55	868,488.59	117,266.96	868,488.59	117,266.96
Monmouth	1,695,682.33	1,130,401.26	565,281.07	1,130,401.26	565,281.07
Morris	642,468.50	516,171.45	126,297.05	516,171.45	126,297.05
Ocean	76,867.99	70,598.07	6,269.92	70,598.07	6,269.92
Passaic	1,503,054.85	1,357,779.41	145,275.44	1,357,779.41	145,275.44
Salem	202,663.86	174,949.05	27,714.81	174,949.05	27,714.81
Somerset	389,768.38	347,402.71	42,365.67	347,402.71	42,365.67
Sussex	164,459.81	9,499.29	154,960.52	9,499.29	154,960.52
Union	4,087,595.37	2,781,593.74	1,306,001.63	2,854,806.84	1,232,788.53
Warren	35,505.73	33,609.06	1,896.67	33,609.06	1,896.67
Total	\$29,220,672.27	\$21,542,383.42	\$7,678,288.85	\$22,387,463.00	\$6,833,209.27

TABLE 5.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR LIBRARY.					EXPENDITURES FOR LIBRARY.				
	State Library Commis- sion.	District Tax.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Be- ginning Year.	Total Receipts and Be- ginning Year.	Cash Expenditures Dur- ing Year.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.
Atlantic	\$10.00	\$1,025.00	\$91.23	\$1,126.23	\$563.60	\$1,089.83	\$933.91	\$755.92	\$933.91	\$755.92
Bergen	840.00	9,809.06	594.25	11,243.91	4,231.97	15,475.88	11,071.35	4,404.53	11,152.34	4,323.54
Burlington	280.00	2,046.13	77.37	2,403.50	263.76	2,667.26	2,474.33	192.93	2,474.33	192.93
Camden	190.00	820.00	33.28	953.28	1,077.71	2,030.99	1,847.41	183.58	1,847.41	183.58
Cape May .....	.....	690.00	112.35	802.35	922.71	1,725.06	249.87	1,475.19	249.87	1,475.19
Cumberland	580.00	810.00	549.14	1,954.14	974.85	2,928.99	2,373.97	555.02	2,373.97	555.02
Essex	500.00	11,960.12	206.52	12,846.64	12,008.29	24,854.93	20,501.73	4,353.20	20,791.80	4,063.13
Gloucester	400.00	530.00	384.39	1,394.39	754.12	2,148.51	1,370.63	777.88	1,370.63	777.88
Hudson	150.00	7,630.00	.....	7,780.00	2,352.19	10,132.19	5,330.45	4,801.74	5,338.89	4,793.30
Hunterdon	200.00	.....	140.34	400.34	482.67	883.01	390.13	492.88	390.13	492.88
Jersey	180.00	8,810.00	187.37	9,177.37	558.90	9,736.27	8,046.65	1,689.62	7,888.89	1,847.38
Middlesex	230.00	7,015.00	260.85	7,505.85	826.98	8,332.84	7,418.43	914.41	7,418.43	914.41
Monmouth	380.00	3,780.24	468.45	4,637.69	1,547.32	6,185.01	4,469.24	1,715.77	4,469.24	1,715.77
Morris .....	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	887.66	3,387.66	2,317.65	1,070.01	2,317.65	1,070.01
Ocean	200.00	1,244.12	18.00	1,462.12	491.24	1,953.36	1,226.97	726.39	1,226.97	726.39
Passaic	80.00	525.00	1,069.56	1,614.56	1,405.58	2,720.14	1,011.20	1,708.94	1,011.20	1,708.94
Salem	200.00	400.00	200.09	800.09	426.52	1,316.61	764.01	552.60	764.01	552.60
Somerset	30.00	.....	384.29	384.29	552.21	1,935.58	1,520.68	414.90	1,520.68	414.90
Sussex	470.00	310.00	44.29	764.29	242.59	626.88	367.37	259.51	367.37	259.51
Union .....	.....	.....	1,033.41	1,033.41	1,620.04	5,248.45	4,251.04	997.41	4,252.38	996.07
Warren	40.00	150.00	200.62	390.62	354.83	745.45	409.25	336.20	409.25	336.20
Total	\$5,440.00	\$62,224.27	\$6,814.89	\$74,479.16	\$32,245.74	\$106,724.90	\$78,346.27	\$28,378.63	\$78,369.35	\$28,355.55

TABLE 6.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR MANUAL TRAINING.					
	State Appropriation.	Federal Funds.	District Taxes.	Subscriptions, Entertainments, Etc.	Sale of Materials and Products.	Other Sources.
Atlantic	\$18,800.00		\$58,002.38		\$432.05	\$224.58
Bergen	77,555.00		112,935.27		2,752.01	237.13
Burlington	13,672.40		14,582.20	\$2.50	690.70	54.10
Camden	30,250.00		37,555.50		198.49	202.25
Cape May	7,675.00		7,675.00		183.00	
Cumberland	12,450.00		13,630.00		494.22	257.20
Essex	58,300.00		228,195.29		6,769.97	1,697.79
Gloucester	15,550.00	\$1,250.00	19,350.00	22.86	885.53	79.82
Hudson	42,500.00		358,814.00		321.83	3,042.99
Hunterdon	4,885.00	1,350.00	6,285.00		1,834.48	
Mercer	15,000.00		64,050.00		364.35	1,989.70
Middlesex*	29,522.28		59,115.00		959.99	1,463.29
Monmouth	28,850.60		41,318.89		368.66	1,086.99
Morris	22,800.00		33,200.00		313.32	41.90
Ocean	5,000.00		5,000.00			119.77
Passaic	25,050.00		111,730.00	302.83	4,708.52	652.18
Salem	5,275.00		4,950.00		226.04	81.70
Somerset	14,175.00		13,325.00		105.17	56.55
Sussex	8,950.00		8,950.00		469.95	400.05
Union	56,200.00		123,033.00		2,086.54	422.64
Warren	8,325.00	1,950.00	9,255.00			
Total	\$500,784.68	\$3,650.00	\$1,330,951.53	\$328.19	\$24,164.88	\$12,110.63
						\$1,871,989.91

TABLE 6—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR MANUAL TRAINING.		EXPENDITURES FOR MANUAL TRAINING.			
	Balance on Hand Beginning Year.	Total Receipts and Balance on Hand Beginning Year.	Cash Expenditures During Year.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.
Atlantic	\$20,227.45	\$97,686.46	\$71,160.04	\$26,526.42	\$71,160.04	\$26,526.42
Bergen	39,705.77	255,185.18	194,166.55	59,028.63	194,166.55	59,028.63
Hurlington	6,678.88	55,680.48	28,488.55	7,192.15	28,488.55	7,192.15
Camden	38,825.85	107,052.69	97,004.97	50,027.12	97,004.97	50,027.12
Cape May	2,400.59	18,453.89	15,594.62	2,458.74	15,594.62	2,458.74
Cumberland	2,407.30	29,238.78	27,414.97	1,823.81	27,414.97	1,823.81
Essex	11,808.19	306,771.24	292,661.94	14,119.30	293,551.25	13,440.59
Gloucester	8,856.12	43,894.53	37,671.88	11,280.59	34,713.94	11,280.59
Hudson	26,473.87	431,254.69	377,011.86	54,242.81	377,792.66	55,462.65
Hunterdon	6,754.04	21,100.12	10,970.00	10,139.12	10,970.00	10,139.12
Mercer	18,388.58	100,392.65	75,535.65	24,857.00	75,535.65	25,652.75
Middlesex	21,196.00	112,255.56	95,350.91	18,904.65	94,350.91	18,904.65
Monmouth	22,453.33	94,077.87	64,782.35	29,294.92	64,782.35	29,294.92
Morris	10,594.18	66,749.40	62,817.10	13,932.30	52,817.10	13,932.30
Ocean	4,695.71	14,815.48	8,670.12	6,145.36	8,670.12	6,145.36
Passaic	47,788.25	190,231.76	144,440.59	45,791.17	144,440.59	45,791.17
Salem	8,394.67	18,927.41	14,771.97	4,155.44	14,771.97	4,155.44
Somerset	9,014.51	36,676.23	25,963.61	10,712.62	25,963.61	10,712.62
Sussex	14,568.25	55,358.25	19,166.30	14,171.95	19,166.30	14,171.95
Union	28,902.13	216,734.31	190,808.05	29,926.28	181,343.04	29,391.27
Warren	1,737.95	29,367.95	19,049.29	1,318.66	19,049.29	1,318.66
Total	\$372,962.70	\$2,244,952.61	\$1,808,863.74	\$436,088.87	\$1,810,653.11	\$434,299.50

TABLE 7.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR VOCATIONAL.							EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL.			
	State Appropriation.	Federal Appropriation.	District Taxes—County Taxes for County Schools.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Beginning of Year.	Total Receipts and Balance on Hand Beginning of Year.	Cash Expenditures During Year.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.
Atlantic	\$27,145.00	\$15,000.84	\$105,496.21	\$696.78	\$148,338.83	\$17,939.80	\$166,278.63	\$136,631.22	\$29,647.41	\$136,631.22	\$29,647.41
Bergen	42.40	42.40			42.40	651.29	696.69	650.00	46.69	650.00	46.69
Burlington	1,325.00	2,650.00	1,677.07		5,652.07	500.00	6,152.07	6,057.07	95.00	6,057.07	95.00
Camden											
Cape May	2,800.00	2,633.32	2,800.00	2,021.29	10,254.61	2,330.46	12,585.07	11,046.04	1,539.03	11,046.04	1,539.03
Cumberland	2,100.00	3,235.30	3,600.00		8,935.30	1,944.06	10,879.36	7,850.93	3,028.43	7,850.93	3,028.43
Essex	*89,414.98	21,748.09	318,773.60	13,473.38	443,410.05	69,902.13	513,312.18	483,672.97	29,639.21	485,098.52	28,213.66
Gloucester	1,350.00	1,100.00	1,350.00		3,800.00		3,800.00	2,543.11	1,256.89	2,543.11	1,256.89
Hudson	47,791.60	12,898.00	78,073.00	759.22	140,121.91	125,520.86	265,642.77	167,709.01	97,933.76	168,316.04	97,326.73
Hunterdon											
Mercer	857.25		1,180.00		2,037.25		2,037.25	1,439.73	597.52	1,439.73	597.52
Middlesex	17,145.00	5,610.42	55,653.16	1,469.03	79,877.61	12,306.21	92,183.82	77,181.10	15,002.72	77,181.10	15,002.72
Monmouth	1,835.73	2,900.00	1,850.00	10.75	6,596.48	4,108.94	10,705.42	6,198.49	4,506.93	6,198.49	4,506.93
Morris		76.00		5.00	81.00	1,011.78	1,092.70	108.30	984.48	108.30	984.48
Ocean											
Passaic	31,240.33	12,513.06	56,537.50	4,094.37	104,385.26	55,220.41	159,605.67	98,133.85	61,471.82	98,133.85	61,471.82
Salem	1,775.00	2,556.04	1,775.00		6,106.04	†548.58	5,557.46	5,597.30	†39.84	5,597.30	†39.84
Somerset											
Sussex	5,286.25	2,522.78	6,000.00	1,579.06	15,388.09	7,975.87	23,363.96	12,520.05	10,843.91	12,520.05	10,843.91
Union	17,145.00	4,100.09	46,876.00	1,409.00	69,530.09	17,664.66	87,194.75	58,447.15	28,747.60	58,762.25	28,432.50
Warren											
Total ..	\$247,211.23	\$89,586.34	\$682,241.54	\$25,517.88	\$1,044,556.99	\$316,530.89	\$1,361,087.88	\$1,075,786.32	\$285,301.56	\$1,078,134.00	\$282,953.88

*Includes \$12,339.50 of State funds paid to Newark last year transferred to Essex County Vocational schools.

†Deficit.

TABLE 8.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR CONTINUATION.						EXPENDITURES FOR CONTINUATION.					
	State Appropriation.	Federal Appropriation.	District Taxes.	From County for Continuation Classes in Vocational Schools.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Beginning Year.	Total Receipts and Balance on Hand Beginning Year.	Cash Expenditures.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.
Atlantic	\$840.00	\$1,813.75	\$4,800.00	\$1,003.79	\$53.16	\$9,117.54	\$639.45	\$9,756.99	\$8,303.41	\$1,393.58	\$8,303.41	\$1,393.58
Bergen	3,000.00	3,855.31	16,228.00		\$53.16	23,746.47	5,429.27	29,175.73	18,513.98	10,661.76	18,513.98	10,661.76
Burlington		1,507.50	3,881.00		18.10	5,407.50	968.97	6,426.47	4,738.98	1,687.49	4,738.98	1,687.49
Camden	4,800.00		31,975.00		18.10	36,775.00	6,580.74	43,355.74	29,807.97	13,487.77	29,807.97	13,487.77
Cape May		2,287.50	7,485.00		6.79	9,479.29	1,302.10	11,381.38	8,307.28	3,074.11	8,307.28	3,074.11
Cumberland	1,803.15		103,435.91		3,151.55	108,390.61	6,024.12	114,414.73	101,446.90	12,967.83	108,404.06	5,920.67
Essex												
Gloucester		9,050.75	76,066.87		32.82	\$5,750.44	21,912.09	107,662.33	\$4,815.06	22,847.47	\$4,984.92	22,677.61
Hudson												
Hunterdon		2,012.50	23,390.17			30,402.67	1,904.64	32,307.31	30,363.17	1,944.14	30,363.17	1,944.14
Mercer	4,400.00	6,482.44	14,700.00	4,305.84	802.55	27,820.17	128.57	27,948.74	26,413.60	1,585.14	26,413.60	1,585.14
Middlesex	1,196.34		490.55			490.55		490.55	490.55		490.55	
Monmouth			1,088.00			1,088.00	818.27	1,906.27	1,350.96	555.31	1,350.96	555.31
Morris												
Ocean		3,702.50	68,354.90	748.40		73,385.80	1,710.83	75,096.63	71,329.31	3,767.32	71,329.31	3,767.32
Passaic												
Salem												
Somerset												
Sussex		2,197.50	24,298.00		73.47	26,568.97	548.63	27,117.60	23,028.65	4,088.95	23,028.65	4,088.95
Union		1,808.32	1,750.60			3,648.92	2.36	3,650.68	2,402.00	1,248.68	2,402.00	1,248.68
Warren												
Total	\$16,639.49	\$31,868.07	\$379,494.10	\$6,948.03	\$4,231.41	\$442,181.13	\$48,560.04	\$490,741.17	\$411,431.62	\$79,309.55	\$418,698.15	\$72,043.02

TABLE 9.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTRIES.	RECEIPTS FOR EVENING SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS.					EXPENDITURES FOR EVENING SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS.				
	State Appropriation.	District Taxes.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Beginning of Year.	Total Receipts and Balances on Hand Beginning of Year.	Cash Expenditures During Year.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.
Atlantic	\$5,708.10	\$6,885.00	\$1,003.00	\$13,776.10	\$23.05	\$23.05	\$12,505.77	\$3,157.31	\$12,505.77	\$23.65
Bergen					1,857.18	15,633.28				3,157.31
Burlington	577.66	697.97		1,275.63		1,275.63	1,275.63		1,275.63	
Camden	295.11	349.80		645.00		645.00	658.86	16.14	658.86	16.14
Cape May	3,092.20	6,965.00		10,057.20	1,582.80	12,240.00	8,081.31	4,158.69	8,081.31	4,158.69
Essex										
Gloucester	17,973.06	17,133.34	23.00	35,130.00	11,968.83	47,098.83	35,284.05	11,814.78	35,284.05	11,814.78
Hudson										
Hunterdon	3,372.44	3,627.56		7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,834.33	165.67	6,834.33	165.67
Mercer	4,170.84	3,230.00	152.80	8,573.64	2,769.02	12,642.66	8,747.83	3,894.83	8,747.83	3,894.83
Middlesex	1,946.72	1,942.72	430.00	3,419.44	280.76	3,700.20	3,931.90	*231.70	3,931.90	*231.70
Monmouth	135.45	250.00		385.45	134.20	519.65	274.60	245.15	274.60	245.15
Morris										
Ocean	3,203.90	3,500.00	180.00	6,913.90	831.38	7,745.28	5,494.83	2,250.45	5,494.83	2,250.45
Passaic										
Salem										
Somerset										
Sussex	5,401.92	6,900.00	247.52	12,639.44	84.40	12,723.84	10,716.32	2,007.52	10,716.32	2,007.52
Union										
Warren										
Total	\$47,018.00	\$52,601.48	\$2,126.32	\$101,745.80	\$19,502.22	\$121,308.02	\$93,805.53	\$27,502.49	\$93,805.53	\$27,502.49

* Deficit.

TABLE 10.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR REDEMPTION OF BONDS, AUTHORIZED NOTES AND INTEREST ON SAME.				
	District Taxes to Re- deem Serial Bonds.	District Taxes to Pay Interest on Bonds.	District Taxes to Re- deem Authorized Notes.	District Taxes to Pay Interest on Author- ized Notes.	District Taxes for Sinking Fund Requirements.
Atlantic	\$94,000.00	\$224,124.21	\$7,400.00	\$829.80	\$8,478.45
Bergen	413,068.36	601,535.36	100,525.61	7,913.23	86,498.35
Burlington	50,570.00	64,440.72	21,518.31	15,412.94	3,058.84
Camden	216,150.52	347,728.83	28,029.44	300.00	40,515.86
Cape May	27,400.00	45,486.25	9,373.23	217.09	3,166.09
Cumberland	64,385.00	23,220.22	15,500.00	360.00	5,554.37
Essex	532,625.00	1,352,342.57	7,500.00	6.94	224,631.83
Gloucester	82,915.33	88,250.94	29,600.00	4,556.50	2,670.35
Hudson	389,500.00	1,350,905.53	465,692.77	4,472.66	166,185.24
Hunterdon	14,900.00	16,237.07	2,872.50	400.00	551.45
Mercer	145,180.00	315,890.00	.....	.....	41,282.80
Middlesex	193,600.00	337,688.81	23,050.00	134.04	29,498.85
Monmouth	105,027.69	161,600.71	50,205.00	28,555.70	14,761.45
Morris	122,020.00	137,110.60	19,850.00	892.18	5,097.67
Ocean	18,300.00	33,422.33	7,650.00	595.75	557.77
Passaic	216,000.00	501,209.04	1,118,165.00	81,737.80	42,889.65
Salem	18,850.00	17,551.50	13,200.00	595.21	.....
Somerset	51,500.00	52,725.25	26,500.00	4,821.78	6,046.83
Sussex	25,500.00	19,405.57	22,211.80	450.00	1,116.23
Union	258,000.00	478,277.28	24,332.34	44,079.85	38,356.35
Warren	37,445.00	30,354.50	33,000.00	1,775.00	6,500.00
Total	\$3,076,936.90	\$6,199,567.29	\$2,026,176.00	\$198,106.47	\$727,418.43

TABLE 10—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR BONDS, AUTHORIZED NOTES AND INTEREST ON SAME.				EXPENDITURES FOR BONDS, AUTHORIZED NOTES AND INTEREST ON SAME.			
	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Be- ginning of Year.	Total Receipts and Balance on Hand Beginning of Year.	Cash Expenditures.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.
Atlantic	\$5,166.96	\$339,999.42	\$21,265.49	\$361,264.91	\$344,546.46	\$16,718.45	\$344,546.46	\$16,718.45
Bergen	14,305.23	1,223,846.14	17,423.31	1,241,269.45	1,211,529.40	29,740.05	1,211,529.40	29,740.05
Burlington	2,879.03	137,879.84	7,334.16	165,214.00	166,914.23	*1,700.23	166,914.23	*1,700.23
Camden	23,238.99	655,963.64	24,077.02	680,040.66	666,924.26	13,116.40	666,924.26	13,116.40
Cape May .....	.....	85,642.06	995.90	86,638.56	85,607.66	1,030.90	85,607.66	1,030.90
Cumberland	95.00	109,114.59	2,296.06	111,410.65	116,712.96	*5,302.31	116,712.96	*5,302.31
Essex	3,692.00	2,120,798.34	30,366.19	2,151,164.53	2,116,764.96	34,399.57	2,116,764.96	34,399.57
Gloucester	6,065.85	214,058.97	9,690.15	223,749.12	210,300.12	13,449.00	210,300.12	13,449.00
Hudson .....	.....	2,376,756.20	.....	2,376,756.20	2,376,756.20	.....	2,376,756.20	.....
Hunterdon .....	.....	34,961.02	164.18	35,125.20	34,895.20	230.00	34,895.20	230.00
Mercer	9,108.67	511,461.47	18,775.12	530,236.59	519,274.79	10,961.80	519,274.79	10,961.80
Middlesex	2,058.90	586,030.69	10,677.93	596,708.62	586,368.13	10,340.49	586,368.13	10,340.49
Monmouth	874.90	361,085.54	31,333.57	392,419.11	360,078.11	32,341.00	360,078.11	32,341.00
Morris	2,297.83	287,268.58	21,443.77	308,712.05	295,479.61	13,232.44	295,479.61	13,232.44
Ocean .....	.....	60,525.85	30,782.00	91,307.85	89,553.93	1,753.92	89,553.93	1,753.92
Passaic .....	.....	1,960,001.49	13,000.49	1,973,001.98	1,965,311.70	7,690.28	1,965,311.70	7,690.28
Salem	4,357.80	54,554.51	1,265.97	55,820.48	47,571.92	8,248.56	47,571.92	8,248.56
Somerset	3,305.75	144,899.61	924.30	145,823.91	139,983.48	5,840.43	139,983.48	5,840.43
Sussex	1,958.56	70,642.16	*2,175.11	68,467.05	65,007.58	3,459.47	65,007.58	3,459.47
Union	6,949.30	849,995.12	34,097.85	884,092.97	857,918.36	26,174.61	857,918.36	26,174.61
Warren .....	.....	109,074.50	275.70	109,350.20	109,004.50	345.70	109,004.50	345.70
Total	\$86,354.95	\$12,314,500.04	\$274,014.05	\$12,588,574.09	\$12,366,503.56	\$222,070.53	\$12,366,503.56	\$222,070.53

*Deficit.

TABLE 11.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, CONTRACTUAL ORDERS, BALANCES.

COUNTIES.	Totals of all Cash Receipts During Year and Balances on Hand Beginning of Year.	Totals of all Cash Expendi- tures During Year.	Totals of all Cash Balances at Close of Year.	Totals all Contractual Orders During the Year.	Totals of all Free Balances at Close of Year.
Atlantic	\$4,492,236.11	\$3,677,990.47	\$814,245.64	\$3,702,814.47	\$789,421.64
Bergen	10,568,827.06	9,454,672.16	1,114,154.90	9,507,370.43	1,061,456.63
Burlington	2,238,989.13	1,996,629.54	242,359.59	1,996,629.54	242,359.59
Camden	7,267,511.81	5,750,682.85	1,516,828.96	5,750,682.85	1,516,828.96
Cape May	1,168,908.06	763,583.56	405,324.50	763,583.56	405,324.50
Cumberland	1,341,570.62	1,157,462.20	184,108.42	1,157,462.20	184,108.42
Essex	23,783,680.80	21,701,129.37	2,082,551.43	22,352,684.96	1,430,995.84
Gloucester	2,134,121.10	1,846,884.39	287,236.71	1,846,884.39	287,236.71
Hudson	17,279,315.91	16,262,339.80	1,016,976.11	16,271,341.90	1,007,974.01
Hunterdon	979,942.48	800,307.08	170,635.40	800,307.08	170,635.40
Mercer	4,943,196.30	4,365,647.11	577,549.19	4,486,850.57	456,345.93
Middlesex	4,918,088.88	4,631,480.15	286,608.73	4,631,577.04	286,511.84
Monmouth	4,785,568.76	3,910,263.29	875,305.47	3,910,263.29	875,305.47
Morris	2,939,829.12	2,584,486.02	346,343.10	2,584,486.02	346,343.10
Ocean	823,952.79	746,053.78	77,899.01	746,053.78	77,899.01
Passaic	8,840,360.07	8,327,124.48	513,235.59	8,327,124.48	513,235.59
Salem	838,264.03	755,946.92	82,317.11	755,946.92	82,317.11
Somerset	1,647,826.57	1,464,290.24	183,536.33	1,464,290.24	183,536.33
Sussex	941,887.06	610,631.31	331,255.75	610,631.31	331,255.75
Union	9,917,614.42	8,163,758.01	1,753,856.41	8,254,024.56	1,663,589.86
Warren	933,949.73	841,256.42	92,713.31	841,979.21	91,970.52
Total	\$112,776,640.81	\$99,821,599.15	\$12,955,041.66	\$100,771,988.60	\$12,004,652.21

TABLE 12.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FROM NON-REVENUE SOURCES.				GRAND TOTALS.	
	From Sinking Fund Com- mission to Pay Term Bonds.	From Temporary Loans.	From Sale of Permanent Bonds to Pay Tem- porary Loan Bonds.	Reserve to Pay Orders Outstanding July 1, 1925.	Receipts During the Year and Balance on Hand Beginning Year, Including Receipts from Non-Revenue Sources.	Expenditures During the Year, Including Amounts from Non- Revenue Sources.
Atlantic	\$3,500.00	\$1,700.00	.....	\$161.86	\$4,497,597.97	\$3,683,352.33
Bergen	26,318.16	55,000.00	.....	.....	10,650,145.22	9,533,990.32
Burlington	700.00	37,787.20	\$89,000.00	.....	2,363,476.33	2,124,116.74
Camden	19,896.00	485,008.30	.....	.....	7,772,320.71	6,235,491.75
Cape May	3,500.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,173,698.06	768,283.56
Cumberland	1,000.00	6,100.00	.....	.....	1,342,570.62	1,128,462.20
Essex	23,800.00	.....	406,738.98	170,141.52	24,380,461.30	22,397,990.87
Gloucester	500.00	55,150.00	82,000.00	.....	2,231,771.10	1,964,534.39
Hudson	314,500.00	.....	.....	48,981.40	17,642,797.31	16,625,821.29
Hunterdon .....	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	981,442.48	810,897.08
Mercer	5,590.00	.....	.....	.....	4,919,096.30	4,371,547.11
Middlesex	51,000.00	38,950.00	.....	.....	5,008,058.88	4,721,430.15
Monmouth	4,000.00	50,943.37	20,000.00	.....	4,860,512.73	3,985,297.22
Morris	1,000.00	136,400.00	4,800.00	.....	3,073,944.12	2,726,686.02
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	823,952.79	746,053.78
Passaic	182,000.00	1,604,500.00	866,000.00	54,433.50	11,492,560.07	10,979,324.48
Salem .....	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	904,697.53	822,380.42
Somerset	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,652,826.57	1,469,290.24
Union	7,000.00	61,500.00	16,000.00	.....	957,887.06	626,631.31
Warren .....	.....	5,500.00	229,149.75	.....	10,216,294.17	8,462,407.76
Total	\$649,518.16	\$2,532,940.07	\$1,739,122.23	\$219,284.78	\$117,947,506.05	\$104,992,494.39

TABLE 13-A.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
ADMINISTRATION.

COUNTIES.	School Elections.	Expenses Board of Education Members.	Salary Secretary or District Clerk.	Travelling Expenses Secretary or District Clerk.	Salary Assistant Secretary.	Secretary's or District Clerk's Hire.	Secretary's or District Clerk's Office Expenses.	Salary of Custodian.	Legal Services Salary and Expenses.	Administration of Co-Ordinate Activities.
Atlantic	\$101.36	\$471.82	\$15,308.02	\$604.21	\$1,072.00	\$7,371.35	\$8,108.78	\$118.64	\$4,414.32	\$8,125.00
Bergen	5,271.86	2,465.51	10,391.65	170.92	\$1,072.00	4,405.00	7,150.33	11,538.53	7,881.75	100.00
Burlington	1,111.27	1,465.78	10,391.70	38.92			1,110.97	5,100.00	231.02	
Canden	1,471.62	1,792.46	18,237.88	290.52		1,753.67	6,271.22	3,517.46	2,391.29	
Cape May	256.68	2,534.69	8,137.84	478.00	500.00		1,631.25	2,694.32	1,028.85	
Cumberland	256.68	2,532.61	6,958.51	400.51		312.50	1,604.10	1,165.66	1,088.75	50.00
Essex	1,248.38	2,887.69	40,208.51	505.38	5,437.52	32,752.38	8,862.93	4,589.32	5,489.96	
Gloucester	1,340.22	720.49	3,205.85	77.00		110.00	2,249.95	2,495.00	841.51	
Hudson	1,380.38	11,442.75	39,444.31	185.80	4,000.00	42,752.22	14,504.59	8,874.76	13,974.01	27,970.00
Hunterdon	265.78	255.80	4,414.43	97.49			705.13	1,368.50	1,735.12	
Mercer	366.62	556.32	10,676.61	835.12		7,389.47	2,513.26	2,250.00	4,735.78	1,050.00
Middlesex	2,063.67	1,166.10	18,775.00	348.83	1,185.00	3,131.00	5,534.41	6,560.89	4,270.11	2,100.00
Monmouth	1,753.06	1,723.81	19,552.50	308.69	225.00	4,022.22	2,610.94	4,272.19	1,337.10	
Morris	1,541.29	1,395.97	15,518.38	222.00		500.00	2,251.41	4,979.11	2,677.13	
Ocean	521.27	907.37	3,088.32	22.75			696.53	1,218.97	425.00	10.80
Passaic	591.21	2,532.14	16,511.72	568.63	9,554.23	10,068.76	6,874.27	3,974.38	1,065.16	6,390.00
Salem	353.56	136.19	4,218.75				35.44	800.00	277.40	
Somerset	704.62	404.98	7,659.32	269.50			1,146.01	2,859.70	355.82	
Sussex	709.97	526.15	4,499.49	106.53			622.39	1,518.11	474.65	
Union	2,827.20	1,011.19	23,045.67	830.70	6,100.00	7,947.45	4,538.33	4,650.55	8,803.08	481.00
Warren	272.89	690.75	6,565.75	44.55			886.00	1,848.19	402.92	
Total	\$24,166.01	\$34,811.17	\$330,961.07	\$5,757.90	\$28,073.75	\$122,583.97	\$71,143.47	\$76,145.41	\$68,775.74	\$49,429.80

TABLE 13-A—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
ADMINISTRATION.

COUNTIES.	Administration of Co- ordinate Activities.	Census.	Salary Business Manager.	Traveling Expenses Business Manager.	Business Manager's Clerk Hire.	Business Manager's Office Expenses.	Salary Purchasing Agent.	Traveling Expenses Purchasing Agent.	Purchasing Agent's Office Clerk Hire.	Purchasing Agent's Office Expenses.
Atlantic	\$3,331.40	\$19.05								
Bergen	357.40									
Burlington										
Camden			\$3,500.00	\$108.20	\$1,100.00	\$37.12				
Cape May	301.39									
Cumberland										
Essex	659.04	8.80	10,000.00		16,892.87	1,077.15	\$6,200.00	\$91.23	\$22,931.56	\$2,841.77
Gloucester		15.00								
Hudson	4,521.23	900.00	5,160.00	150.00	2,985.00	88.47				
Hunterdon	69.56									
Mercer	508.24									
Middlesex	276.82									
Monmouth	181.45									
Morris	107.90		1,883.31	489.50		28.40	3,499.92	120.00	3,289.46	1,537.23
Ocean										
Passaic	106.90		3,500.04	84.22						
Salem										
Somerset										
Sussex										
Union		226.25	5,274.00	207.93	5,554.87	1,150.26	2,000.00			
Warren										
Total	\$10,421.33	\$1,250.10	\$29,317.35	\$1,039.85	\$26,532.74	\$2,390.40	\$12,290.92	\$211.83	\$26,221.02	\$4,379.00

TABLE 13-A—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
ADMINISTRATION.

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SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	Store House Salaries.	Store House Other Expense.	SUPERVISOR OF BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.			SUPERVISOR OF JANITORIAL SERVICE.		School Architect and Engineer Salary and Expenses.	Operation and Maintenance Administration Buildings and Equipment.	Autos and Trucks Purchase Cost.
			Salary.	Expenses.	Clerk Hire.	Salary.	Expenses.			
Atlantic						\$1,170.00				
Bergen			\$1,000.00	\$360.00	\$677.25			\$517.50		\$7,110.00
Burlington		\$1,500.00	95.08							
Camden	\$3,966.00									1,438.21
Cape May										
Cumberland										
Essex	16,772.75	7,825.65	9,550.00	5.75					\$4,075.89	5,013.77
Gloucester										
Hudson	3,736.33	3,530.38	10,000.00	1,050.00	2,965.66	8,491.66	\$3,000.55	19,211.03	33,118.80	6,011.42
Hunterdon										
Mercer	2,290.80	695.77	4,583.27	496.97	3,672.29			365.63	15,864.82	
Middlesex			2,652.00					2,000.00		
Monmouth		399.76	25.00					15.00	694.05	
Morris	65.25									2,150.00
Ocean								300.00		
Passaic			1,550.04			1,550.04		389.76	1,819.20	3,891.32
Salem										
Somerset			500.00							
Sussex										
Union			6,500.00						5,958.94	
Warren			1,000.00							
Total	\$26,831.13	\$13,951.61	\$37,455.39	\$1,912.72	\$7,315.20	\$11,211.70	\$3,900.55	\$22,798.92	\$61,531.70	\$25,014.72

TABLE 13-A—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
ADMINISTRATION.

COUNTIES.	Autos and Trucks— Salaries.	Autos and Trucks— Supplies.	Autos and Trucks— Maintenance.	Teacherages.	Other Expense—Business Offices.	Superintendent's Salary.	Superintendent's Traveling Expenses.
Atlantic	\$3,195.00	\$698.17	\$663.66	.....	\$4,523.37	\$13,300.00	\$388.66
Bergen	235.00	173.00	245.36	\$937.40	6,280.25	6,500.04	866.67
Burlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,543.70	3,000.00	24.17
Camden .....	.....	677.16	1,897.96	.....	1,873.04	11,500.00	123.07
Cape May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,327.48	8,199.84	327.50
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	63.00	.....	328.73	7,228.89	449.47
Essex	11,343.22	530.01	9,643.58	1,024.05	36,185.16	45,319.92	2,466.11
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940.48	.....	.....
Hudson	4,514.64	2,105.71	4,674.25	.....	4,143.02	49,398.26	1,707.44
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,087.90	.....	.....
Mercer	4,680.00	1,071.30	519.70	.....	1,033.02	9,999.96	572.39
Middlesex .....	.....	.....	58.57	.....	521.91	15,908.46	513.05
Monmouth .....	.....	311.77	561.13	.....	1,082.88	11,000.00	464.16
Morris .....	.....	114.25	114.90	.....	1,237.30	.....	.....
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333.91	.....	.....
Passaic .....	.....	278.16	1,056.96	460.00	1,917.79	21,583.18	919.12
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	834.10	4,000.00	62.97
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282.01	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	297.20	284.39	.....	.....
Union	800.00	324.63	2,940.84	.....	8,943.40	25,500.00	1,395.80
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369.83	4,833.22	128.07
Total	\$24,767.86	\$6,284.16	\$22,439.91	\$2,738.65	\$75,093.67	\$237,271.77	\$10,408.65

TABLE 13-A—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
ADMINISTRATION.

COUNTIES.	Asst. Supt's Salary.	Asst. Supt's Traveling Expenses.	Superintendent's and Asst. Supt's Office Clerk Hire.	Superintendent's and Asst. Supt's Office Expenses.	Vocational Relations.	Research Activities.	Other Expenses.	County Supt's Expenses and Secretary's Salary.	Totals for Administration.
Atlantic	\$3,800.00		\$6,023.83	\$330.18			\$808.26	\$1,610.65	\$79,573.69
Bergen			1,782.50	136.49		\$150.00	78.60	2,186.78	119,502.82
Burlington			200.00	248.13				3,251.00	27,780.75
Camden			7,000.00	293.92			1,644.43	2,100.00	73,553.23
Cape May			1,525.00	159.64				1,700.00	24,042.79
Cumberland			2,508.27	335.41		298.00	151.10	2,000.00	26,679.53
Essex	41,380.00	\$613.23	47,407.22	5,912.49		11,575.14	1,261.48	4,350.00	425,061.06
Gloucester								1,900.00	20,028.14
Hudson	37,724.87	361.12	34,549.88	7,029.90	\$3,066.62		6,084.67	2,900.00	428,650.36
Hunterdon								2,300.00	10,739.68
Mercer			6,099.20	858.29	1,500.00	6,230.56	2,422.97	2,100.00	104,405.77
Middlesex			6,191.68	586.19			377.41	5,000.00	77,184.10
Monmouth			2,796.59	332.76			127.80	2,150.00	68,106.71
Morris								1,630.00	31,944.76
Ocean								1,750.00	11,040.92
Passaic			12,097.60	660.21		280.51	59.09	2,100.00	112,324.64
Salem			1,100.00					1,300.00	13,318.80
Somerset								1,700.00	15,902.56
Sussex								1,700.00	10,468.18
Union			9,900.00	1,249.80	1,149.96		2,148.17	2,150.00	146,241.93
Warren			836.00					2,002.30	19,784.27
Total	\$82,904.87	\$974.35	\$139,817.77	\$18,133.41	\$5,716.58	\$18,534.21	\$15,223.90	\$47,880.73	\$1,846,334.69

TABLE 13-B.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
INSTRUCTION, SUPERVISORY.

COUNTIES.	Salary of Supervisors— County Supervisors of Child Study—Helping Teachers.	Supervisors' Clerk Hire.	Expenses of Supervisors— County Supervisors of Child Study—Helping Teachers.	Supervisors' Office Expenses.	Non-teaching Principal's Salary.	Non-teaching Principal's Clerk Hire.	Non-teaching Principals' Expenses.	Non-teaching Principals' Office Expenses.	MANUAL TRAINING.		Sub Total Supervisory.
									Supervisor's Salary.	Supervisors' Expenses.	
Atlantic	\$44,400.00	\$3,402.52	\$1,089.91	\$91.82	\$58,700.00	\$28,736.82	\$351.30	\$958.69	\$6,000.00		\$143,731.06
Bergen	167,351.34	24,009.09	6,708.33	2,855.43	151,312.82	15,906.05	757.23	1,872.89	12,804.28		383,577.46
Burlington	45,897.00	4,443.50	2,612.22	584.63	2,150.00						55,687.35
Camden	74,127.96	6,792.44	2,503.03	754.93	107,974.62	15,690.96	100.52	1.00			207,945.47
Cape May	13,249.99	500.00	500.00	359.93	6,892.50	600.00	38.36	16.13			22,156.91
Cumberland	27,079.50	2,182.10	1,190.85	161.57	9,565.00	561.25	40.00	90.00	2,100.00		42,970.27
Essex	271,894.38	16,029.43	4,485.08	5,747.20	512,781.09	225,627.95	2,002.46	8,315.98	16,050.05		1,062,933.62
Gloucester	37,609.19	2,055.87	1,660.92	1,263.19							42,589.17
Hudson	219,867.63	4,885.00	1,243.21	988.99	504,577.61	137,165.74	843.00	3,686.62	23,799.61	\$887.23	897,944.64
Hunterdon	14,625.46	1,330.00	1,465.32	354.34							17,775.12
Mercer	56,373.25	9,379.15	3,070.96	894.52	118,656.00	13,989.53	340.68	1,306.64	9,700.00	201.99	213,912.72
Middlesex	57,943.05	6,493.60	2,048.64	1,218.65	70,360.31	23,627.15	230.60	97.89	9,004.43		171,024.32
Monmouth	100,884.82	7,655.00	3,553.42	1,079.79	59,512.55	2,875.00	385.82	549.10			176,495.60
Morris	62,689.35	10,120.00	3,472.81	1,262.16	17,350.00	3,450.00					98,544.32
Ocean	22,705.40	2,985.50	201.85	120.31	10,229.51	817.00	188.15	64.51			37,312.23
Passaic	79,019.08	5,176.69	1,405.86	95.99	210,450.26	30,737.47	201.35	136.20	8,849.92	9.16	336,110.98
Salem	11,800.00	675.00	584.06	165.45							13,224.51
Somerset	30,098.76	5,788.08	2,401.88	832.42	5,000.00	600.00	40.00	100.66			44,861.80
Sussex	16,310.06	2,320.00	1,334.70	380.02					224.94		20,569.72
Union	87,880.88	10,077.56	2,568.82	1,690.28	188,901.62	48,137.48	929.17	3,689.68	7,407.50	319.34	351,002.33
Warren	27,615.33	1,625.00	1,504.14	247.95	2,700.00	852.00	19.54	200.30	2,150.00	41.02	36,946.28
Total	\$1,469,422.43	\$127,925.53	\$45,606.01	\$21,149.57	\$2,037,122.89	\$549,394.40	\$6,459.19	\$21,086.29	\$98,090.73	\$1,458.74	\$4,377,715.78

TABLE 13-B—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
INSTRUCTION, PROPER.

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SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	Teacher's Salary.	Textbooks for Pupils.	Textbooks, Pupils' and Teachers' Reference.	Supplies.	Other Expense.	MANUAL TRAINING.			Sub-Total Instruction Proper.	Total Instruction Costs All Day Schools.
						Teachers' Salaries.	Supplies.	Other Expense.		
Atlantic	\$1,265,379.20	\$43,863.22	\$2,663.05	\$49,791.81	\$3,573.89	\$48,731.42	\$14,668.31	\$273.88	\$1,428,944.78	\$1,572,675.84
Bergen	3,298,469.17	103,447.49	4,382.55	132,550.42	10,178.36	141,087.07	35,304.27	2,994.62	3,728,413.95	4,111,991.41
Burlington	759,598.91	28,880.62	1,055.32	28,049.28	4,976.03	19,380.00	6,076.40	512.00	848,529.16	904,216.51
Camden	2,048,522.53	84,213.44	762.79	80,294.57	15,567.10	28,562.60	23,961.80	3,174.38	2,285,059.21	2,493,004.68
Cape May	*294,972.52	14,366.16	229.86	12,761.39	1,329.88	11,606.72	4,226.96	160.94	339,654.43	361,811.34
Cumberland	519,647.45	22,232.72	173.22	23,937.99	2,119.58	18,411.65	6,364.44	498.18	553,385.23	636,355.50
Essex	9,057,389.89	175,141.13	7,437.59	289,633.41	30,686.72	199,056.04	66,522.94	531.27	9,826,398.79	10,889,332.41
Gloucester	555,678.81	26,488.34	467.19	28,213.66	1,316.35	24,841.91	7,113.88	554.56	644,674.70	687,263.87
Hudson	6,014,031.10	154,000.75	13,292.41	162,840.10	5,222.97	279,854.98	64,453.63	3,275.11	7,296,971.05	8,194,915.69
Hunterdon	268,538.09	11,702.57	443.32	14,898.72	1,487.08	7,586.32	3,017.40	366.28	308,039.78	325,814.90
Mercer	1,611,278.63	46,876.06	2,028.94	50,351.92	4,319.70	42,699.89	17,005.98	1,639.24	1,776,200.36	1,990,113.08
Middlesex	1,767,684.09	51,610.88	1,041.38	61,717.92	10,378.08	63,152.50	13,185.38	6,633.09	1,975,403.32	2,146,427.64
Monmouth	1,222,457.68	45,458.59	1,260.63	55,427.36	5,807.88	53,572.94	8,772.62	386.00	1,393,143.70	1,569,639.20
Morris	933,278.28	35,346.63	672.41	43,231.11	1,899.23	42,720.86	9,026.51	632.90	1,066,807.93	1,166,152.25
Ocean	273,852.11	10,206.78	899.48	13,463.31	1,264.58	6,849.99	848.02	160.53	307,544.80	344,857.03
Passaic	3,066,984.93	76,358.29	2,632.01	85,288.42	10,797.33	112,560.52	19,053.35	1,229.40	3,374,904.25	3,711,015.23
Salem	271,633.26	14,677.74	521.12	13,397.11	661.94	12,155.64	2,592.39	23.94	315,663.14	328,887.65
Somerset	524,265.03	17,006.02	305.38	22,453.98	4,413.04	19,433.30	4,225.20	973.87	592,775.82	637,637.62
Sussex	242,758.72	9,676.06	285.79	18,137.89	1,222.78	15,001.85	1,858.45	576.96	259,518.50	310,088.22
Union	2,639,269.39	82,556.06	1,534.92	106,854.04	10,056.49	140,821.47	27,957.92	733.18	3,009,783.47	3,361,385.80
Warren	369,316.02	14,528.98	303.10	21,031.66	1,674.91	12,946.94	2,829.51	646.54	423,277.66	460,223.94
Total	\$37,005,005.61	\$1,068,638.53	\$42,392.46	\$1,314,326.07	\$128,953.92	\$1,301,034.61	\$339,065.36	\$25,677.47	\$41,825,094.03	\$46,202,809.81

* Includes \$200.00 for evening school teachers.

TABLE 13-C.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
OPERATION.

COUNTIES.	Janitors' and Engineers' Salaries.	Other Employees' Wages.	Janitors' and Engineers' Supplies.	Fuel.	Light, Water and Power.	Telegraph, Telephone.	Other Expense.	Total Operation Costs All Day Schools.
Atlantic	\$127,746.56	\$15,954.18	\$11,113.73	\$65,528.43	\$25,807.19	\$1,521.13	\$5,763.00	\$253,434.22
Bergen	363,997.31	10,270.73	41,666.00	187,423.82	69,976.84	15,800.27	2,395.20	691,530.17
Hurlington	64,656.90	4,212.41	8,868.45	38,173.74	10,755.23	2,244.53	855.24	129,796.96
Camden	222,686.09	1,214.03	18,846.59	102,895.46	29,255.50	4,180.91	3,751.38	382,838.96
Cape May	34,990.51	568.24	3,428.53	24,015.34	6,061.32	652.09	1,032.82	70,748.85
Cumberland	38,556.73	547.98	5,643.44	33,071.65	6,708.54	1,735.16	902.76	87,166.26
Essex	781,228.96	16,756.93	43,333.05	258,243.13	144,180.21	14,247.07	16,435.01	1,274,424.36
Gloucester	47,806.60	5,773.32	5,920.27	42,347.69	7,789.82	1,592.09	2,001.02	113,230.81
Hudson	788,817.29	58,264.68	67,760.44	358,949.00	120,007.03	10,066.03	5,606.06	1,410,064.53
Hunterdon	15,275.80	1,675.01	1,715.95	20,600.03	3,144.44	475.93	392.01	43,278.67
Mercer	156,354.45	2,315.16	15,784.97	77,961.25	20,860.47	2,027.38	.....	275,303.68
Middlesex	174,490.83	9,313.38	14,036.83	96,837.72	23,885.02	4,334.42	718.63	323,616.83
Monmouth	123,757.80	3,754.06	13,408.68	75,915.56	22,767.05	4,281.57	98.14	243,982.86
Morris	92,943.74	3,173.55	8,354.12	56,165.87	12,650.42	3,733.49	429.24	177,450.43
Ocean	27,687.44	1,442.25	3,512.02	18,155.09	4,331.71	544.52	58.48	55,731.51
Passaic	281,954.23	19,919.57	21,878.47	110,708.77	44,105.25	4,007.19	335.23	482,908.71
Salem	19,995.50	487.62	2,591.80	15,202.51	1,847.23	705.76	43.38	40,873.80
Somerset	45,863.87	1,913.33	6,686.99	35,267.32	8,117.73	1,438.41	394.15	99,681.80
Sussex	15,486.49	888.77	1,173.48	15,853.87	2,770.14	482.42	265.94	36,921.11
Union	262,064.53	6,025.15	25,198.57	108,799.10	60,299.16	7,427.07	1,267.26	471,080.84
Warren	26,620.82	1,182.61	3,089.20	25,647.25	5,254.81	878.73	26.94	62,680.36
Total	\$3,712,981.95	\$165,652.96	\$324,011.58	\$1,767,762.60	\$631,155.11	\$82,385.17	\$42,765.89	\$6,726,715.26

TABLE 13-D.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
MAINTENANCE.

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SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	Grounds, Walks, Fences.	Buildings.	Janitors' and Engineers' Equipment.	Educational Equipment.	Office and Other Equipment.	Manual Training—Equipment.	Out Houses.	Other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Costs All Day Schools.
Atlantic	\$14,604.44	\$95,082.16	\$2,681.29	\$14,194.11	\$905.84	\$1,486.43	\$100.67	\$2,326.68	\$131,381.62
Bergen	51,135.72	243,167.43	8,061.69	29,139.77	4,656.81	1,966.31	1,042.44	3,383.49	342,553.66
Burlington	5,894.78	44,403.83	2,383.83	9,202.66	869.20	568.47	354.07	16.50	63,693.34
Camden	15,964.87	141,650.06	1,775.14	23,155.60	.....	1,306.19	133.00	868.44	184,853.30
Cape May	572.91	21,954.86	169.68	4,477.01	12.60	.....	.....	1.00	27,188.06
Cumberland	11,051.13	40,447.56	804.58	2,505.23	1,152.25	40.70	872.82	49.61	56,923.88
Essex	30,371.01	453,761.31	10,604.97	72,879.78	2,853.15	4,052.73	.....	2,055.00	576,577.95
Gloucester	12,124.46	30,840.26	1,626.92	6,659.97	4.30	1,706.29	71.64	225.40	53,259.24
Hudson	28,902.91	460,962.13	7,808.01	33,123.61	.....	4,657.55	.....	5,816.26	541,270.47
Hunterdon	3,596.64	15,994.34	335.32	6,232.41	80.27	.....	13.45	182.05	26,434.48
Mercer	13,219.26	97,596.75	2,958.45	35,232.72	478.75	2,422.63	.....	6.52	151,915.08
Middlesex	25,681.25	137,776.96	3,672.57	10,347.66	5,302.25	328.23	39.00	5.00	183,152.92
Monmouth	13,955.67	91,517.14	2,461.95	11,473.19	417.29	1,456.17	.....	704.54	121,985.95
Morris	19,687.34	63,187.55	5,446.84	11,484.27	1,794.78	436.83	1,197.25	112.10	103,346.96
Ocean	2,826.21	16,751.96	2,407.71	6,639.76	580.14	.....	45.65	106.36	29,447.79
Passaic	14,812.64	108,130.18	2,575.71	15,301.95	2,760.23	2,738.24	.....	504.40	146,823.35
Salem	2,433.01	22,234.84	247.19	1,941.75	1,194.89	.....	30.00	308.81	28,390.49
Somerset	11,729.73	33,509.40	1,822.95	15,770.81	.....	1,571.24	210.77	42.68	64,657.58
Sussex	5,353.53	17,282.59	270.31	843.00	31.26	149.10	75.25	1.75	24,006.81
Union	18,452.00	164,837.29	2,306.51	22,736.13	2,979.78	4,103.63	598.88	684.23	216,698.45
Warren	2,745.89	21,126.27	1,070.52	4,619.23	846.07	435.28	388.43	391.39	31,623.08
Total	\$305,115.42	\$2,322,214.87	\$61,582.14	\$337,960.62	\$26,919.86	\$29,426.02	\$5,173.32	\$17,792.21	\$3,106,184.46

TABLE 13-E.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
Co-ORDINATE ACTIVITIES.

COUNTIES.	Attendance Officer— Salary.	Attendance Officer— Expenses.	Medical Inspector— Salary.	Medical Inspector— Expenses.	Dental Inspector— Salary.	Dental Inspector— Expenses.	Nurse Service— Salary.	Nurse Service— Expenses.	Other Health Activities— Salary.	Other Health Activities— Expenses.	Total Co-ordinate Activities Cost All Day Schools.
Atlantic	\$12,435.68	\$40.47	\$14,893.00	\$569.35	\$6,960.00	\$1,677.26	\$13,745.35	\$396.90	\$45,646.83	\$2,801.30	\$99,166.14
Bergen	25,003.82	133.88	31,093.54	1,670.71	3,030.00	639.28	33,551.18	1,567.38	537.69	840.87	98,070.35
Burlington	5,994.00	988.45	10,882.50	1,073.94	1,360.00	54.87	5,698.47	470.04	.....	144.68	26,666.95
Camden	14,133.60	3,363.45	18,215.48	1,901.82	1,250.00	7.50	19,159.13	209.74	.....	.....	58,240.72
Cape May	2,862.25	20.00	4,783.00	88.95	.....	.....	3,027.20	87.62	.....	396.12	11,267.14
Cumberland	2,597.75	434.65	5,923.50	484.96	1,232.00	175.95	3,433.30	684.56	.....	156.22	15,232.83
Essex	87,254.24	3,887.58	40,677.30	1,946.12	15,122.68	1,170.18	116,319.28	1,154.21	28,054.20	11,682.03	307,267.82
Gloucester	3,820.00	23.00	8,225.00	312.68	.....	.....	2,996.28	37.03	9.00	18.00	15,441.68
Hudson	105,640.90	2,711.95	54,568.34	3,411.45	19,411.66	3,152.32	91,741.69	4,042.21	6,486.18	551.98	291,718.68
Hunterdon	846.73	.....	1,087.50	11.50	15.00	.....	2,190.04	36.20	50.00	125.61	4,362.58
Mercer	15,013.02	660.84	9,807.98	1,043.87	4,408.38	482.19	26,245.09	750.03	.....	94.03	58,505.43
Middlesex	10,391.22	1,050.55	15,012.00	707.98	1,700.00	151.25	12,160.00	4,749.24	200.00	46.25	46,168.49
Monmouth	11,587.50	1,193.25	12,250.90	722.45	7,750.00	632.30	10,661.00	1,781.47	.....	303.63	46,682.50
Morris	6,055.17	188.05	14,464.00	1,070.96	960.00	19.00	11,646.92	1,053.22	606.88	214.26	36,278.46
Ocean	1,628.97	19.73	3,513.97	148.76	.....	.....	3,200.00	934.44	.....	101.15	9,549.02
Passaic	20,217.81	2,565.62	13,922.48	2,223.93	15,450.92	2,057.78	36,756.03	953.85	.....	427.79	103,576.21
Salem	1,145.00	.....	2,907.25	49.38	.....	.....	1,639.16	.....	.....	.....	5,740.79
Somerset	4,518.50	158.93	5,362.02	68.54	150.00	.....	3,937.00	301.41	.....	40.00	14,536.40
Sussex	1,508.50	87.90	3,224.00	16.93	290.00	.....	3,700.00	111.34	5.75	.....	8,944.42
Union	26,627.23	1,340.63	18,923.36	1,526.03	8,337.20	1,497.57	33,348.26	2,249.60	3,338.67	1,545.53	98,734.08
Warren	1,940.12	443.32	4,258.00	72.94	.....	.....	3,091.67	129.59	.....	21.04	9,956.68
Total	\$370,022.01	\$19,312.25	\$294,001.12	\$19,123.25	\$87,487.84	\$11,717.45	\$438,297.05	\$21,700.02	\$84,935.80	\$19,510.58	\$1,366,107.37

TABLE 13-F.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

COUNTIES.	Librarian's Salary.	Library Books.	Apparatus.	Educational Works of Art.	Magazines and Periodicals.	Public Lectures.	Public Lunches and Lunch Room Deficits.	Community Centers.
Atlantic		\$908.91	\$25.00		\$441.60	\$12,841.80	\$1,183.41	
Bergen	\$5,247.51	5,378.20	413.35	\$113.28	371.85	726.01		\$1,219.50
Burlington	1,040.00	1,434.33			229.27	17.50	679.34	20.03
Camden	10.00	1,629.65	207.76		97.20	296.00	26.40	
Cape May	70.00	170.37	9.50					
Cumberland	35.00	2,135.17	169.60	34.20	277.50		2,838.83	
Essex	13,061.48	6,130.44	1,322.62	277.26	807.15	15,791.37	4,322.00	24,780.65
Gloucester		1,335.43	22.00	13.20	83.95	83.50	110.56	
Hudson	2,317.76	2,222.83	798.30		67.00	3,390.30	8,764.91	8,707.63
Hunterdon		390.13			91.45			
Mercer	6,400.00	1,299.72	140.67	48.50	183.66	1,629.19	2,428.14	1,525.04
Middlesex	5,338.63	2,079.80			275.45	228.60		114.00
Monmouth	1,980.00	2,386.99	102.25		171.00	1,132.92	3,544.05	
Morris	1,800.00	273.23	94.70	149.72	128.85	299.37		
Ocean		821.82	405.15		31.70	70.00	253.93	
Passaic		512.65	478.55	20.00	10.00	250.00	3,759.05	
Salem		674.76	89.25		9.75	40.00		
Somerset		1,520.68			237.10	5.00		
Sussex		351.27	16.10		67.39	82.65	43.48	
Union		3,807.09	181.34	263.95	448.34	622.00	2,022.09	500.00
Warren	100.00	209.60	92.65	7.00	97.47	150.00	400.00	
Total	\$37,400.38	\$35,673.07	\$4,568.79	\$927.11	\$4,127.71	\$37,656.21	\$30,376.19	\$36,866.85

TABLE 13-F—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

COUNTIES.	Operation of Playgrounds.	School Athletics.	School Gardens.	School Savings Banks.	Transportation to Other Districts.	Transportation Within the District.	Other Expense.	Total Auxiliary Agencies Cost All Day Schools.
Atlantic	\$18.82	\$12,339.98	.....	.....	\$29,091.71	\$35,064.06	\$512.36	\$92,427.65
Bergen	9,354.76	5,713.60	.....	\$6.25	51,405.10	32,173.61	2,783.14	114,906.19
Burlington	146.58	960.98	.....	.....	57,615.99	76,121.30	153.39	138,418.71
Camden	992.55	2,345.36	.....	.....	45,728.19	32,754.98	55.00	84,143.09
Cape May	100.00	4,042.57	.....	.....	16,475.59	14,776.83	.....	35,644.86
Cumberland .....	.....	3.65	.....	.....	17,829.34	47,257.75	105.80	70,686.84
Essex	62,130.29	15,523.95	\$103.42	.....	20,182.01	48,436.08	12,131.84	225,000.56
Gloucester .....	.....	2,926.80	.....	99.75	34,675.04	58,348.26	28.02	97,726.51
Hudson	10,861.84	7,259.80	.....	41.50	4,641.02	25,424.84	4,617.75	79,115.48
Hunterdon	50.48	38.56	.....	.....	47,776.97	11,458.80	173.20	59,979.59
Mercer .....	.....	998.97	50.00	.....	32,373.16	56,439.24	2,437.06	105,953.35
Middlesex	1,927.98	1,699.48	.....	.....	40,789.36	58,242.45	1,551.50	112,247.25
Monmouth	200.00	8,594.12	.....	.....	53,443.14	83,777.18	1,375.29	156,706.94
Morris	51.70	2,158.21	.....	.....	47,747.55	50,637.52	.....	103,340.85
Ocean .....	.....	856.79	.....	.....	40,040.26	33,218.93	113.40	75,811.98
Passaic .....	.....	713.74	.....	.....	28,995.55	38,545.42	17.90	73,302.86
Salem	200.00	50.00	.....	.....	25,969.89	31,974.91	99.00	59,107.56
Somerset .....	.....	254.57	.....	.....	29,420.99	27,328.02	35.50	58,799.86
Sussex .....	.....	755.25	.....	35.20	51,190.49	18,796.03	74.84	71,772.70
Union	4,028.79	3,982.54	292.06	.....	11,342.60	20,557.01	22.00	48,070.11
Warren	156.00	703.31	.....	.....	30,793.06	31,035.05	101.14	63,848.28
Total	\$90,579.79	\$71,922.53	\$445.48	\$182.70	\$717,527.01	\$832,364.27	\$26,388.13	\$1,927,006.22

TABLE 13-G.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
FIXED CHARGES.

COUNTIES.	Tuition.	Pensions.	Rent.	Insurance.	Workmen's Compensation.	Other Expense.
Atlantic	\$74,840.52	\$610.76	\$2,834.00	\$16,716.69	\$2,946.95	\$100.99
Hergen	392,038.12	1,186.85	1,610.75	48,926.47	3,680.86	367.42
Burlington	124,759.35	616.10	1,878.30	9,260.09	785.58	464.79
Camden	176,544.86	3,000.00	609.20	18,839.88	1,054.03	1,343.85
Cape May	46,384.17	.....	180.00	4,492.32	381.78	69.13
Cumberland	35,488.75	175.00	120.00	7,279.62	577.57	284.47
Essex	36,402.16	.....	4,086.52	49,893.48	1,630.15	815.84
Gloucester	96,294.85	218.75	1,649.04	8,010.39	463.54	428.40
Hudson	133,141.65	15,531.27	2,560.00	51,158.41	186.85	398.59
Hunterdon	84,600.24	.....	213.00	3,969.72	.....	1,529.67
Mercer	101,586.78	4,328.93	5,951.09	24,887.18	1,910.22	30.00
Middlesex	147,462.63	.....	3,249.12	16,313.05	688.16	1,766.76
Monmouth	171,893.00	693.40	15.00	22,175.46	2,043.92	1,304.02
Morris	134,319.45	478.08	604.00	15,654.53	1,113.82	288.31
Ocean	55,920.25	.....	39.00	2,656.92	.....	35.78
Passaic	114,315.77	.....	6,250.00	37,451.66	371.55	.....
Salem	45,377.25	.....	3,580.53	2,475.03	76.25	.50
Somerset	75,090.90	.....	150.00	9,580.23	292.01	.....
Sussex	55,872.15	.....	355.00	2,999.53	181.27	.....
Union	42,695.84	275.00	2,670.06	33,976.38	927.51	204.40
Warren	42,380.48	.....	90.00	5,795.31	124.96	461.29
Total	\$2,187,409.26	\$27,114.14	\$38,694.61	\$392,512.65	\$19,435.98	\$9,894.21

TABLE 14.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION PER PUPIL.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.

COUNTIES.	Total Fixed Charges Cost All Day Schools.	Grand Total Costs All Day Schools, Less Tuition.	Average Enrolment in the District.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils Attending School in the District.	Cost of Education per Pupil Based on Average Enrol- ment.	Cost of Education per Pupil Based on Average Daily Attendance.	Total Number of Pupils En- rolled in the District, Plus Those Living in the Dis- trict, But Attending School in Other Districts.	Amount of Unpaid Bills or Orders June 30, 1926.
Atlantic	\$98,049.91	\$2,251,868.55	19,744	17,957	\$114.05	\$125.40	23,896	\$198.71
Bergen	447,810.47	5,534,326.95	58,690	54,497	94.30	101.55	68,957	50,528.04
Burlington	137,764.21	1,303,547.62	16,863	15,345	77.30	84.95	20,932	1,456.87
Camden	201,391.82	3,301,480.94	39,253	35,263	84.11	93.62	47,287	7,012.04
Cape May	51,507.40	535,826.27	5,657	5,154	94.72	103.96	73.37	.....
Cumberland	43,925.41	901,481.50	12,801	11,711	70.42	76.98	14,930	.....
Essex	92,828.15	13,754,090.15	125,326	115,408	109.74	119.18	141,562	215.17
Gloucester	107,064.97	997,720.37	13,417	11,886	74.36	83.94	16,321	.....
Hudson	202,975.77	11,015,569.33	101,085	94,278	108.97	116.84	114,665	.....
Hunterdon	90,312.63	476,322.29	6,322	5,560	75.34	85.66	8,610	.....
Mercer	138,694.20	2,723,303.81	27,335	25,085	99.63	108.56	31,796	.....
Middlesex	169,479.72	2,910,814.32	36,309	33,935	80.17	85.78	42,203	3,151.18
Monmouth	198,124.80	2,233,335.96	24,139	22,183	100.68	92.52	30,535	5,225.03
Morris	152,458.49	1,635,652.75	16,648	15,328	98.25	106.71	20,320	12,838.61
Ocean	58,651.95	529,169.95	5,554	5,037	95.28	105.06	70.78	8,327.97
Passaic	158,388.98	4,674,024.21	49,730	46,752	93.99	99.97	57,014	6,445.06
Salem	51,509.56	482,451.40	6,909	6,205	69.82	77.75	8,799	.....
Somerset	85,113.23	901,238.06	10,656	9,757	84.57	92.37	12,974	.....
Sussex	59,407.95	465,737.24	5,284	4,776	88.14	97.52	7,097	.....
Union	80,749.19	4,380,264.56	45,427	42,369	96.42	103.38	51,040	2,810.36
Warren	48,852.04	654,583.17	9,054	8,337	72.30	78.52	10,721	1,765.17
Total	\$2,675,060.85	\$61,662,809.40	636,203	586,823	\$96.92	\$105.08	744,104	\$99,474.21

TABLE 15.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
SUMMER SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Salary.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Clerk Hire.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Traveling Expenses.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Office Expenses.	Teacher's Salary.	Textbooks.	Supplies.	Other Expense.	Total Cost Summer Schools.
Atlantic					\$184.13				\$184.13
Bergen	\$300.00				6,055.00		\$30.00		6,385.00
Burlington									
Camden									
Cape May									
Cumberland					1,350.00			\$30.00	1,380.00
Essex	9,108.00	\$1,755.50		\$1.43	93,447.50		2,617.38	933.36	107,863.17
Gloucester					750.00				750.00
Hudson	3,404.00			11.50	39,461.50		910.74	299.50	44,087.24
Hunterdon									
Mercer	300.00			8,730.25			174.24	337.50	9,541.99
Middlesex									
Monmouth					3,339.00				3,339.00
Morris									
Ocean									
Passaic	943.50				10,442.54		179.22	460.87	12,026.13
Salem									
Somerset									
Sussex					640.00				640.00
Union	1,275.00			16.00	11,247.25			75.00	12,613.25
Warren									
Total	\$15,330.50	\$1,755.50		\$8,759.18	\$166,916.92		\$3,911.58	\$2,136.23	\$198,809.91
Hudson Teacher Training Classes	\$4,033.32	\$2,200.00			\$22,379.80		\$432.45		\$29,045.57

TABLE 16.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
EVENING SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Salary.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Clerk Hire.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Traveling Expenses.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Office Expenses.	Teacher's Salary.	Textbooks.	Supplies.	Other Expense.	Total Cost Evening Schools.
Atlantic	\$981.50	\$266.00			\$6,415.00	\$87.56		\$825.00	\$8,575.06
Bergen	396.00				5,103.87	53.86	\$80.55		5,643.28
Burlington					3,393.50			457.00	3,850.50
Camden				See note on page 25					
Cape May									
Cumberland									
Essex	13,142.07	5,010.11			138,197.00	4,838.03	4,071.07	4,636.29	169,894.57
Gloucester									
Hudson	0,354.00	1,931.50	\$44.95	\$10.68	59,750.65	631.25	1,718.30	6,384.15	76,825.48
Hunterdon									
Mercer	340.00	231.00	9.00	40.77	15,256.67	487.57	1,312.34	2,308.19	19,985.54
Middlesex					4,832.62	198.94	22.00		5,053.56
Monmouth									
Morris					1,049.00			80.00	1,129.00
Ocean									
Passaic	2,872.00	280.00			20,940.00	841.37	524.15	3,251.75	28,709.27
Salem									
Somerset	525.00							50.00	575.00
Sussex									
Union	1,683.00	321.00		22.05	9,189.45	90.66	328.59	1,534.03	13,168.78
Warren									
Total	\$26,293.57	\$8,039.61	\$53.95	\$73.50	\$264,127.76	\$7,229.24	\$8,066.00	\$19,526.41	\$333,410.04

TABLE 17.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
VOCATIONAL DAY SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Salary.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Clerk Hire.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Expenses.	Teacher's Salary.	Textbooks.	Supplies.	Other Expense.	Janitors' Salaries.	Janitors' Supplies.	Other Expenses.	Repairs and Replacements.	Total Costs Vocational Day Schools.
Atlantic	\$10,138.00	\$4,537.50	\$1,427.61	\$718,181.37	\$1,499.10	\$6,320.01	\$3,980.65	\$5,867.30	.....	\$5,392.18	.....	\$117,343.72
Bergen	6,012.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	14.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,057.07
Burlington .....	.....	200.00	.....	5,400.00	.....	541.44	4,538.60	.....	.....	366.00	.....	11,046.04
Camden .....	.....	.....	.....	7,039.62	6.00	295.63	500.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,850.93
Cape May	24,744.46	12,065.59	8,707.15	144,901.22	1,561.57	31,467.06	4,239.02	30,180.54	\$3,015.01	\$19,361.77	\$9,141.83	290,385.02
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	43.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,543.11
Essex	4,942.03	1,118.33	167.02	86,433.51	1,324.56	17,074.45	1,332.45	7,341.09	668.01	7,074.90	6,231.93	133,708.28
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	10,900.00	3,420.00	.....	33,527.65	.....	7,400.00	.....	3,600.00	.....	10,944.85	.....	69,792.50
Middlesex .....	.....	.....	20.00	3,576.46	110.74	480.51	.....	1,252.03	.....	450.37	308.38	6,198.49
Monmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	6,128.05	.....	218.94	48,934.23	874.81	6,569.11	810.95	2,674.44	238.28	3,232.25	1,796.02	71,477.08
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	5,340.00	.....	188.90	68.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,597.30
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex	900.00	.....	13.19	8,463.00	86.18	2,118.87	353.98	.....	.....	349.83	.....	12,285.05
Union	7,637.50	2,700.00	332.42	26,305.49	746.48	3,238.36	138.00	3,889.10	113.70	2,585.51	3,864.76	51,551.32
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$71,402.54	\$25,041.22	\$10,886.33	\$450,602.55	\$6,209.44	\$75,767.45	\$15,986.30	\$54,804.50	\$4,035.00	\$49,757.66	\$21,342.92	\$785,835.91

TABLE 17—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
VOCATIONAL EVENING SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Salary.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Clerk Hire.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Expenses.	Teacher's Salary.	Textbooks.	Supplies.	Other Expense.	Janitors' Salaries.	Janitor's Supplies.	Other Expense.	Repairs and Replacements.	Total Cost Vocational Evening Schools.
Atlantic	\$1,105.00	\$959.00	.....	\$13,777.50	.....	\$710.30	.....	\$1,102.50	.....	.....	.....	\$17,654.30
Bergen .....	.....	.....	.....	650.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650.00
Burlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Camden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	14,207.66	8,812.09	\$2,634.24	105,839.86	\$693.71	17,050.74	\$2,691.12	9,335.43	\$904.77	\$25,035.63	\$6,667.14	193,872.39
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	1,386.00	955.50	62.00	23,950.50	335.98	4,531.78	.....	2,850.75	.....	535.25	.....	34,607.76
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer .....	.....	.....	.....	415.00	.....	201.05	.....	124.50	.....	.....	155.34	895.89
†Middlesex	500.00	.....	.....	5,457.20	.....	375.41	.....	500.00	.....	555.99	.....	7,388.60
Monmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	56.00	52.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108.30
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	1,140.00	184.00	.....	16,912.50	154.40	4,746.07	34.80	1,830.62	14.27	737.99	902.12	26,656.77
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	846.00	246.00	22.10	4,045.75	.....	1,145.58	.....	305.50	.....	.....	.....	7,210.93
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$19,184.66	\$11,156.59	\$2,718.34	\$171,704.31	\$1,236.39	\$28,760.93	\$2,725.92	\$16,049.30	\$919.04	\$26,864.06	\$7,724.60	\$289,044.94

* Camden County has Vocational Evening School teachers, but no expense except under current expense.

† Middlesex County has expense, but no teachers for these classes.

TABLE 18.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIALS.
CONTINUATION.

COUNTIES.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Salary.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Clerk Hire.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Expenses.	Teachers' Salaries.	Textbooks.	Supplies.	Janitors' Salary.	Janitors' Supplies.	Other Expense.	Total Cost Continuation Schools.
Atlantic		\$200.00		\$7,822.44	\$3.90	\$150.46	\$11.45		\$166.16	\$8,363.41
Bergen	\$2,300.00			14,770.00	141.70	1,302.28				18,513.98
Burlington				4,470.00	100.00	168.98				4,738.98
Camden	3,749.96			23,200.00	94.31	1,223.70	1,600.00			29,867.97
Cape May										
Cumberland				6,158.35	75.00	1,983.43			90.50	8,307.28
Essex	7,400.00	4,054.50	\$28.67	68,501.92	418.62	6,501.05	10,481.88	\$720.12	10,387.30	108,494.06
Gloucester										
Hudson	8,786.93	1,340.47		57,529.82	456.11	5,601.46	5,642.75	14.93	5,603.45	84,984.92
Hunterdon										
Mercer	787.28		28.00	22,440.64	357.26	1,084.42	1,969.79	179.92	3,506.86	30,363.17
Middlesex	5,095.25			17,356.01	15.52	2,178.16	450.00		1,318.66	26,413.60
Monmouth				472.00		17.15			1.20	490.35
Morris				1,350.96						1,350.96
Ocean										
Passaic	4,026.66	1,183.34		51,728.73	585.89	4,930.19	3,460.35	301.85	5,112.30	71,329.31
Salem										
Somerset										
Sussex										
Union	400.00	193.80	36.70	19,178.04	3.74	2,439.88	790.00	36.00		23,078.16
Warren	1,000.00			1,402.00						2,402.00
Total	\$33,546.08	\$6,981.11	\$93.37	\$206,389.91	\$2,252.05	\$27,590.16	\$24,406.22	\$1,252.82	\$26,186.43	\$418,698.15

TABLE 19.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
MANUAL TRAINING EVENING SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Salary.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Clerk Hire.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Expenses.	Teachers' Salaries.	Textbooks.	Supplies.	Other Expense.	Repairs and Replacements.	Total Cost Manual Training Evening Schools.
Atlantic									
Bergen									
Burlington									
*Camden									
Cape May									
Cumberland									
Essex						\$1,848.42			\$1,848.42
Gloucester									
Hudson				\$772.00	\$8.50	35.61	\$47.66	\$0.78	864.55
Hunterdon									
Mercer									
Middlesex									
Monmouth									
Morris									
Ocean									
Passaic									
Salem									
Somerset									
Sussex									
Union									
Warren									
Total				\$772.00	\$8.50	\$1,884.03	\$47.66	\$0.78	\$2,712.97

* Camden County has M. T. evening school teachers, but no expense except under current expenses.

TABLE 20.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS.

COUNTIES.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Salary.	Supervisors and Non-Teaching Principals—Clerk Hire.	Teachers' Salaries.	Textbooks.	Supplies.	Janitors' Salary.	Other Expense.	Total Cost Evening Schools Foreign-Born Residents.
Atlantic								
Bergen	\$3,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$6,522.95	\$282.00	\$169.07	\$781.75	\$250.00	\$12,505.77
Burlington			875.00		261.63		139.00	1,275.63
Camden								
Cape May			390.00	4.00		264.86		658.86
Cumberland			7,288.00	130.25	1.31	549.00	5.00	8,081.31
Essex	79.75	28.00						
Gloucester								
Hudson	4,023.50	326.00	21,480.00	1,513.31	730.95	3,938.00	2,663.29	35,284.05
Hunterdon								
Mercer	544.08		5,641.00	16.80		412.45	220.00	6,834.33
Middlesex	676.45		5,492.50		100.32	775.96	1,702.60	8,747.83
Monmouth			3,309.25	14.60	7.05	586.50	14.50	3,931.90
Morris			256.00		2.00		16.50	274.50
Ocean								
Passaic	495.00		3,719.75		78.08	502.00	700.00	5,494.83
Salem								
Somerset								
Sussex								
Union	1,254.00	327.00	6,490.50		25.30	1,419.72	1,200.00	10,716.52
Warren								
Total	\$10,672.78	\$2,181.00	\$61,473.95	\$1,960.96	\$1,375.71	\$9,230.24	\$6,910.89	\$93,805.53

TABLE 21.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS.
DEBT SERVICE.

COUNTIES.	Redemption of Serial Bonds.	Interest on Serial, Term and Temporary Loan Bonds.	Authorized Notes.	Interest on Authorized Notes.	Sinking Fund Requirements.	Total Cost Redemption of Bonds, Notes and Interest.
Atlantic	\$94,000.00	\$234,521.78	\$7,400.00	\$759.00	\$7,865.68	\$344,546.46
Bergen	407,671.84	607,862.38	97,775.61	8,837.49	89,382.08	1,211,529.40
Burlington	55,400.00	67,544.95	23,646.78	15,263.66	3,058.84	166,914.23
Camden	201,350.00	391,062.77	31,954.44	1,779.09	40,777.96	606,924.26
Cape May	27,400.00	45,451.25	9,373.23	217.09	3,166.09	85,607.66
Cumberland	39,200.00	50,206.50	21,000.00	969.34	5,337.12	116,712.96
Essex	524,975.00	1,340,823.87	25,500.00	1,473.51	223,992.58	2,116,764.96
Gloucester	75,616.65	101,287.68	29,600.00	1,125.43	2,670.35	210,300.12
Hudson	389,500.00	1,350,905.53	463,692.77	4,472.66	166,185.24	2,376,756.20
Hunterdon	14,900.00	16,171.25	2,872.50	400.00	551.45	34,895.20
Mercer	152,280.00	325,711.99	.....	.....	41,282.80	519,274.79
Middlesex	200,300.00	332,749.19	23,500.00	320.09	29,498.85	586,368.13
Monmouth	103,800.00	161,552.52	52,205.00	27,759.14	14,761.45	360,078.11
Morris	120,600.00	145,853.63	21,010.00	3,501.91	4,514.07	295,479.61
Ocean	36,350.00	43,720.00	7,650.00	1,076.16	557.77	89,553.93
Passaic	219,800.00	502,719.25	1,118,165.00	55,066.91	69,620.54	1,965,311.70
Salem	18,850.00	14,592.54	13,200.00	929.38	.....	47,571.92
Somerset	47,000.00	53,684.75	24,000.00	9,231.14	6,067.59	139,983.48
Sussex	23,500.00	17,768.08	22,236.80	450.00	1,051.80	65,007.58
Union	252,500.00	495,001.12	28,333.34	43,727.37	38,356.53	857,918.36
Warren	29,200.00	38,579.50	33,000.00	1,725.00	6,500.00	109,004.50
Total	\$3,034,393.50	\$6,337,771.43	\$2,060,115.47	\$179,024.37	\$753,198.79	\$12,366,503.56

TABLE 22.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS.
CAPITAL OUTLAY.

COUNTIES.	New Sites.	Improvement to Sites.	Walks, Fences, Drives.	NEW BUILDINGS.			
				Construction.	Architects' and Engi- neers' Fees.	Landscaping and Playgrounds.	Furniture and Equipment.
Atlantic	\$31,317.84	\$2,883.75		\$501,176.30	\$52,849.04	\$144.00	\$9,396.01
Bergen	266,763.39	51,062.42	\$2,794.70	1,563,755.98	98,088.20	58,744.15	102,004.25
Burlington	37,734.28	305.46	1,447.44	284,169.20	15,557.12	2,447.15	41,043.87
Camden	142,069.13	2,091.65	3,504.52	1,294,834.73	90,663.28	7,128.73	32,466.95
Cape May				39,370.37	9,521.66	19,764.09	4,361.99
Cumberland		15,508.53		47,083.04	60.00		19,930.35
Essex	474,324.04	25,933.04	3,980.37	3,866,732.27	245,750.99	119,859.75	180,001.70
Gloucester	41,946.09	545.00		452,143.68	27,305.81	5,773.60	6,195.88
Hudson	303,971.44	965.00	400.00	1,524,753.24	50,037.78	34,479.30	105,203.29
Hunterdon	5,650.00			97,446.06	5,250.20		
Mercer	21,702.83	6,551.59	728.71	805,316.83	16,185.40	9,776.10	185,134.31
Middlesex	71,724.52	817.82	3,993.02	566,514.94	25,059.51	1,464.56	52,351.50
Monmouth	15,961.85	1,533.00	182.25	983,956.90	41,696.06	5,808.29	36,043.95
Morris	45,537.02	8,586.31	102.50	366,693.37	16,830.41	3,655.61	10,994.39
Ocean	1,260.00	2,369.49	5,951.35	29,708.46	6,227.54	3,316.32	10,760.60
Passaic	37,377.30			956,011.05	52,868.33	14,489.00	268,599.14
Salem	1,000.00	4,034.77	1,238.03	153,917.96	7,075.76	1,568.03	6,114.50
Somerset	6,208.75		3,127.83	261,427.80	10,452.19	475.80	15,915.74
Sussex	600.00	75.00		8,037.44			
Union	198,673.68	28,902.00	15,582.36	2,099,946.46	113,581.57	13,412.58	131,522.25
Warren	24,300.00	486.00		2,765.60	4,200.00		1,857.46
Total	\$1,728,122.16	\$153,250.83	\$43,033.08	\$15,895,763.68	\$889,881.45	\$302,307.06	\$1,220,488.22

TABLE 22—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS.
CAPITAL OUTLAY.

COUNTIES.	OLD BUILDINGS.					Manual Training—New Equipment.	Vocational—New Equipment.	Outhouses.	Total Cost Land, Buildings and Equipment.
	Alterations.	Architects' and Engineers' Fees.	Landscaping and Playgrounds.	Furniture and Equipment.	Administration Offices Equipment.				
Atlantic	\$241,272.72	\$15,139.64	\$627.95	\$22,601.38	\$148.25		\$1,633.20	\$248.24	\$879,438.32
Bergen	144,879.96	7,205.86	10,064.01	19,185.01					2,325,777.93
Burlington	1,897.26	720.00	58.97	2,680.68		\$1,950.86			390,612.29
Camden	6,208.23	218.61	184.10	1,318.76				60.00	1,570,738.69
Cape May	11,464.81			236.50					84,719.42
Cumberland				3,000.00					85,581.92
Essex	445,247.04	8,912.42	21,391.47	163,206.96	3,547.19	5,259.80	841.11		5,564,988.75
Gloucester	913.50			3,955.08		497.30			539,275.94
Hudson	184,931.84	11,238.10	7,578.00	79,537.88	3,349.00				2,906,466.87
Hunterdon	94,992.87	5,239.00		4,911.22					213,486.35
Mercer		7,419.31	50.00	17,517.99	2,466.99	1,670.17	543.84		1,075,064.67
Middlesex	135,334.01	3,534.05	5,303.73	2,390.93		1,047.28			869,535.87
Monmouth	35,218.85	1,969.81	284.75	3,167.40				4,577.55	1,130,996.48
Morris	55,391.78	3,794.97	397.40	3,588.34				599.35	516,171.45
Ocean	7,962.50	577.60	517.90	1,946.22		\$11.58			71,409.65
Passaic	11,502.73	350.00	7,829.98	8,736.86	15.00				1,357,779.41
Salem									174,949.05
Somerset	46,762.35	2,925.25	51.00	56.00					347,402.71
Sussex			45.52	354.98		1,355.00	235.00	386.35	11,089.29
Union	207,775.59	6,593.36	10,318.82	27,422.44	1,075.73				2,854,806.84
Warren									33,609.06
Total	\$1,631,756.66	\$75,837.96	\$64,733.60	\$365,814.63	\$10,602.16	\$13,187.21	\$3,253.15	\$5,871.49	\$22,403,903.36

TABLE 23-A.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
ADMINISTRATION.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anemic, Sub- normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Elementary Grades, I to VIII.	High School Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$1,133.23	\$4,323.65	\$59,278.33	\$14,838.48	\$79,573.69
Bergen	800.48	2,890.64	99,504.30	16,307.40	119,502.82
Burlington	148.00	24.56	23,412.71	4,195.48	27,780.75
Camden	50.36	154.32	61,915.01	11,433.54	73,553.23
Cape May .....	.....	246.46	19,800.74	3,995.59	24,042.79
Cumberland	220.00	.....	20,920.21	5,539.32	26,679.53
Essex	18,484.84	24,980.64	310,770.66	70,824.92	425,061.06
Gloucester .....	.....	39.23	16,718.05	3,270.86	20,028.14
Hudson	6,478.61	7,748.24	354,574.16	59,849.35	428,650.36
Hunterdon .....	.....	202.49	8,395.78	2,141.41	10,739.68
Mercer	2,391.25	6,778.30	78,823.01	16,413.21	104,405.77
Middlesex	434.33	4,522.03	60,204.36	12,023.38	77,184.10
Monmouth	692.68	1,693.53	49,665.97	16,054.53	68,106.71
Morris	245.00	425.14	23,823.01	7,451.61	31,944.76
Ocean .....	.....	.....	9,219.69	1,821.23	11,040.92
Passaic	1,892.10	4,876.88	87,760.46	17,795.20	112,324.64
Salem	67.82	191.59	11,758.97	1,275.42	13,318.80
Somerset	74.70	659.77	13,345.73	1,822.36	15,902.56
Sussex	54.19	201.76	8,785.14	1,417.09	10,468.18
Union	1,857.77	9,198.57	105,735.21	29,350.38	146,241.93
Warren .....	.....	.....	16,476.04	3,308.23	19,784.27
Total	\$35,125.36	\$69,157.80	\$1,440,922.54	\$301,128.99	\$1,846,334.69

TABLE 23-B.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
OPERATION.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anemic, Sub- Normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Elementary Grades, I to VIII.	High School Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$4,390.87	\$10,557.35	\$199,049.98	\$38,536.02	\$253,434.22
Bergen	2,242.89	29,434.82	547,402.99	112,449.47	691,530.17
Burlington	471.50	150.00	108,751.10	20,393.90	129,766.50
Camden	545.96	808.35	318,272.63	63,212.02	382,838.96
Cape May .....	.....	543.14	58,953.88	11,251.83	70,748.85
Cumberland	882.00	.....	66,789.11	19,495.15	87,166.26
Essex	24,349.42	81,887.71	959,496.85	208,690.38	1,274,424.36
Gloucester .....	.....	244.80	90,473.20	22,512.81	113,230.81
Hudson	14,006.10	24,071.46	1,132,657.21	239,329.76	1,410,064.53
Hunterdon .....	.....	1,666.23	32,106.39	9,506.05	43,278.67
Mercer	2,955.66	16,167.91	213,867.08	42,313.03	275,303.68
Middlesex	936.09	14,094.74	272,840.50	35,745.50	323,616.83
Monmouth	3,160.94	5,365.50	185,075.83	50,380.59	243,982.86
Morris	943.18	1,515.32	132,363.37	42,628.56	177,450.43
Ocean .....	.....	300.09	40,824.33	14,607.18	55,731.51
Passaic	8,190.74	16,714.34	389,014.63	68,989.00	482,908.71
Salem	111.55	596.70	35,431.76	4,733.79	40,873.80
Somerset	621.69	3,849.77	82,759.18	12,451.16	99,681.80
Sussex	343.13	438.24	27,675.30	8,464.44	36,921.11
Union	4,889.41	18,081.13	352,267.87	95,842.43	471,080.84
Warren .....	.....	.....	51,183.88	11,496.48	62,680.36
Total	\$69,041.13	\$226,487.51	\$5,298,157.07	\$1,133,029.55	\$6,726,715.26

TABLE 23-C.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
INSTRUCTION, SUPERVISORY.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anemic, Sub- Normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Elementary Grades, I to VIII.	High School Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$3,022.51	\$1,998.18	\$110,696.66	\$28,013.71	\$143,731.06
Bergen	1,553.41	17,193.07	294,749.56	70,081.42	383,577.46
Burlington	486.82	169.97	47,043.87	7,984.69	55,687.35
Camden	185.16	488.17	177,667.82	29,604.32	207,945.47
Cape May .....	.....	153.80	16,517.66	5,485.45	22,156.91
Cumberland	475.00	.....	31,620.02	10,875.25	42,970.27
Essex	16,366.19	72,654.38	806,845.22	167,067.83	1,062,933.62
Gloucester .....	.....	105.32	32,216.56	10,267.29	42,589.17
Hudson	13,570.52	36,409.19	722,847.04	125,117.89	897,944.64
Hunterdon .....	.....	967.50	10,926.00	5,881.62	17,775.12
Mercer	3,282.06	19,163.17	150,616.61	40,850.88	213,912.72
Middlesex	1,034.24	8,372.03	132,012.14	29,605.91	171,024.32
Monmouth	1,785.79	3,860.73	122,746.54	48,102.44	176,495.50
Morris	1,825.85	1,916.84	70,505.25	24,096.38	98,344.32
Ocean .....	.....	122.00	25,072.29	12,117.84	37,312.23
Passaic	5,440.51	11,060.30	276,016.86	43,593.31	336,110.98
Salem .....	.....	284.45	10,016.00	2,924.06	13,224.51
Somerset	224.46	2,401.96	34,752.69	7,482.60	44,861.80
Sussex	258.43	1,078.76	14,452.85	4,779.68	20,569.72
Union	3,384.15	20,497.71	260,515.10	67,205.37	351,602.33
Warren .....	.....	.....	27,966.25	8,980.03	36,946.28
Total	\$52,895.10	\$198,897.53	\$3,375,805.09	\$750,118.06	\$4,377,715.78

TABLE 23-C—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
INSTRUCTION, PROPER.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anemic, Sub- Normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Elementary Grades, I to VIII.	High School Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Total.	Grand Total Supervisory and Instruction Proper.
Atlantic	\$19,460.20	\$65,681.38	\$1,016,407.97	\$327,395.23	\$1,428,944.78	\$1,572,675.84
Bergen	17,901.92	155,048.88	2,862,675.11	692,788.04	3,728,413.95	4,111,991.41
Burlington	4,950.00	1,450.00	680,514.64	161,614.52	848,529.16	904,216.51
Camden	4,112.83	35,648.25	1,851,482.84	393,815.29	2,285,059.21	2,493,004.68
Cape May .....	.....	2,956.87	253,991.50	82,706.06	339,654.43	361,811.34
Cumberland	6,150.00	.....	437,435.54	149,799.69	593,385.23	636,355.50
Essex	209,967.36	675,644.22	7,240,929.07	1,699,858.14	9,826,398.79	10,889,332.41
Gloucester .....	.....	2,525.00	486,580.32	155,569.38	644,674.70	687,263.87
Hudson	160,884.77	163,632.10	5,433,492.24	1,538,961.94	7,296,971.05	8,194,915.69
Hunterdon .....	.....	12,161.23	213,085.04	82,793.51	308,039.78	325,814.90
Mercer	30,973.04	79,838.75	1,323,165.09	342,223.48	1,776,200.36	1,990,113.08
Middlesex	13,239.15	84,380.04	1,574,277.64	303,506.49	1,975,403.32	2,146,427.64
Monmouth	19,387.91	20,784.59	973,383.66	379,587.54	1,393,143.70	1,569,639.20
Morris	7,611.60	10,343.92	771,974.18	276,878.23	1,066,807.93	1,165,152.25
Ocean .....	.....	6,139.86	218,964.34	82,440.60	307,544.80	344,857.03
Passaic	65,760.71	136,476.30	2,488,789.67	683,877.57	3,374,904.25	3,711,015.23
Salem	959.53	4,983.51	267,993.69	41,726.41	315,663.14	328,887.65
Somerset	2,370.95	26,245.83	462,651.75	101,507.29	592,775.82	637,637.62
Sussex	2,915.25	6,170.96	214,558.01	65,874.28	289,518.50	310,088.22
Union	29,293.84	187,466.24	2,157,907.92	635,025.47	3,009,783.47	3,361,485.80
Warren	1,600.00	2,400.00	316,605.37	102,672.29	423,277.66	460,223.94
Total	\$597,539.06	\$1,679,977.93	\$31,246,955.59	\$8,300,621.45	\$41,825,094.03	\$46,202,809.81

TABLE 23-D.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
MAINTENANCE.

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SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anemic, Sub- Normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Elementary Grades, I to VIII.	High School Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$1,700.57	\$5,440.49	\$105,753.68	\$18,486.88	\$131,381.62
Bergen	1,023.07	11,471.55	281,256.00	48,803.04	342,553.66
Burlington	195.00	.....	53,289.11	10,200.23	63,693.34
Camden	236.78	466.38	143,423.65	40,726.49	184,853.30
Cape May .....	.....	352.07	22,961.12	3,874.87	27,188.06
Cumberland	604.94	.....	47,860.40	8,458.54	56,923.88
Essex	8,816.74	34,632.58	451,920.26	81,208.37	576,577.95
Gloucester .....	.....	141.00	43,200.35	9,911.89	53,259.24
Hudson	4,025.83	9,874.19	457,888.63	69,481.82	541,270.47
Hunterdon .....	.....	1,133.79	19,130.93	6,169.76	26,434.48
Mercer	1,785.11	9,478.07	107,299.83	33,352.07	151,915.08
Middlesex	659.95	6,772.19	153,572.44	22,148.34	183,152.92
Monmouth	1,522.76	2,531.34	91,997.59	25,934.26	121,985.95
Morris	639.02	1,213.03	74,517.00	26,977.91	103,346.96
Ocean .....	.....	375.00	18,645.81	10,426.98	29,447.79
Passaic	2,657.92	4,186.59	115,185.36	24,793.48	146,823.35
Salem	64.37	319.79	19,558.25	8,448.08	28,390.49
Somerset	433.50	2,698.30	51,891.86	9,633.92	64,657.58
Sussex	324.23	412.56	17,573.12	5,606.90	24,006.81
Union	2,653.46	8,472.37	166,932.69	38,639.93	216,698.45
Warren .....	.....	.....	27,554.93	4,068.15	31,623.08
Total	\$27,343.25	\$99,977.29	\$2,471,413.01	\$507,450.91	\$3,106,184.46

TABLE 23-E.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
CO-ORDINATE ACTIVITIES.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anemic, Sub- Normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Elementary Grades, I to VIII.	High School Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$1,082.25	\$52.86	\$80,083.69	\$17,947.34	\$99,166.14
Bergen	466.57	1,784.11	85,722.53	10,097.14	98,070.35
Burlington	185.24	14.12	22,761.24	3,706.35	26,666.95
Camden	43.56	81.09	49,043.35	9,072.72	58,240.72
Cape May .....	.....	61.54	9,616.30	1,589.30	11,267.14
Cumberland	181.00	.....	12,433.94	2,617.89	15,232.83
Essex	5,308.43	3,511.93	257,292.25	41,155.21	307,267.82
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	13,058.17	2,383.51	15,441.68
Hudson	1,769.00	1,646.37	255,056.32	33,252.13	291,718.68
Hunterdon .....	.....	268.72	2,763.66	1,330.20	4,362.58
Mercer	700.21	.....	48,496.88	9,308.34	58,505.43
Middlesex	134.48	1,091.24	40,359.56	4,583.21	46,168.40
Monmouth	207.85	185.00	38,197.57	8,032.08	46,682.50
Morris	184.72	147.01	27,376.26	8,570.47	36,278.46
Ocean .....	.....	35.00	7,289.37	2,214.65	9,549.02
Passaic	743.98	405.21	90,561.78	11,865.24	103,576.21
Salem	32.14	97.85	4,966.58	644.22	5,740.79
Somerset	51.49	286.33	11,868.02	2,330.56	14,536.40
Sussex	82.98	.....	7,276.49	1,584.95	8,944.42
Union	963.49	1,437.82	82,505.79	13,826.98	98,734.08
Warren .....	.....	.....	8,484.32	1,472.36	9,956.68
Total	\$12,198.05	\$11,100.40	\$1,155,224.07	\$187,584.85	\$1,366,107.37

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

TABLE 23-F
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anemic, Sub- Normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Elementary Grades, I to VIII.	High School Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$804.03	\$305.30	\$56,766.88	\$34,551.44	\$92,427.65
Bergen	103.00	555.26	51,335.72	62,912.21	114,906.19
Burlington	190.17		90,622.37	47,606.17	138,418.71
Camden	40.28	26.49	36,318.31	47,758.01	84,143.09
Cape May		81.41	19,780.84	15,782.61	35,644.86
Cumberland	452.00		41,691.43	28,543.41	70,686.84
Essex	4,643.58	1,979.97	172,734.37	45,642.64	225,000.56
Gloucester			59,421.56	58,304.95	97,726.51
Hudson	17,021.00	121.15	39,173.44	22,799.89	79,115.48
Hunterdon		44.53	59,703.28	231.78	59,979.59
Mercer			92,221.98	13,731.37	105,953.35
Middlesex	65.13	147.21	66,413.79	45,621.12	112,247.25
Monmouth	32.64		77,664.34	79,009.96	156,706.94
Morris	250.00		49,516.19	53,574.66	103,340.85
Ocean		15.00	30,581.31	45,215.67	75,811.98
Passaic	4,896.00	567.54	51,556.31	16,283.01	73,302.86
Salem	5.80	166.85	31,349.10	27,585.81	59,107.56
Somerset	31.06	201.56	28,739.08	29,828.16	58,799.86
Sussex	87.15		70,676.62	1,008.93	71,772.70
Union	98.27	959.85	27,890.20	19,121.79	48,070.11
Warren			35,305.47	28,537.81	63,843.28
Total	\$28,720.11	\$5,172.12	\$1,189,462.59	\$703,651.40	\$1,927,006.22

TABLE 23-G.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
FIXED CHARGES.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anemic, Sub- Normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Elementary Grades, I to VIII.	High School Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic		\$772.94	\$28,066.24	\$69,210.73	\$98,049.91
Bergen	\$203.81	1,863.23	56,173.61	389,569.82	447,810.47
Burlington	48.85		49,012.32	88,708.04	137,764.21
Camden	12.23	67.36	80,295.68	121,016.55	201,391.82
Cape May		49.30	11,656.28	39,801.82	51,507.40
Cumberland	74.00		10,934.88	32,916.53	43,825.41
Essex	2,878.27	3,246.14	50,711.21	35,992.53	92,828.15
Gloucester			32,649.18	74,415.79	107,064.97
Hudson	512.50	328.22	38,638.36	162,886.69	202,975.77
Hunterdon		288.64	88,933.52	1,000.47	90,312.63
Mercer	373.73	2,070.03	129,348.82	6,901.62	138,694.20
Middlesex	173.57	859.61	41,992.18	126,454.36	169,479.72
Monmouth	80.43	652.82	56,760.27	140,641.28	198,124.80
Morris	172.18	131.61	31,517.08	120,637.62	152,458.49
Ocean			21,719.69	36,932.26	58,651.95
Passaic	400.00	1,164.33	75,422.02	81,402.63	158,388.98
Salem	26.33	192.66	12,037.47	39,343.10	51,509.56
Somerset	34.44	275.09	19,392.62	65,411.08	85,113.23
Sussex	114.73	357.49	57,474.15	1,461.58	59,407.95
Union	776.04	1,896.80	30,031.94	48,044.41	80,749.19
Warren			19,248.31	29,603.73	48,852.04
Total	\$5,881.11	\$14,736.27	\$942,005.83	\$1,712,437.64	\$2,675,060.85

TABLE 24.
STATEMENT OF SCHOOL INDEBTEDNESS.
AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS.

COUNTIES.	Outstanding July 1st, 1925.	Issued During Year.	Redeemed During the Year from District Taxes.	Redeemed During the Year from Sinking Funds.	Outstanding at the Close of School Year.	Amount of Money in Sinking Fund on June 30th, 1926.
Atlantic	\$1,486,400.00	\$1,364,486.75	\$101,400.00	\$3,500.00	\$5,745,986.75	\$58,276.53
Bergen	12,389,445.00	1,435,355.41	505,447.45	26,318.16	13,293,034.80	775,239.12
Burlington	2,037,216.78	407,850.00	81,046.78	700.00	2,363,320.00	53,411.42
Camden	7,511,579.44	2,528,512.25	233,304.44	19,800.00	9,786,987.25	443,393.37
Cape May	1,164,073.23	352,500.00	36,773.23	3,500.00	1,476,300.00	53,182.70
Cumberland	1,066,400.00	83,500.00	60,200.00	1,000.00	1,088,700.00	81,529.86
Essex	29,734,894.93	3,689,280.28	550,475.00	23,800.00	32,849,900.21	4,456,031.45
Gloucester	1,858,716.62	577,750.00	105,216.66	500.00	2,330,749.96	25,018.82
Hudson	28,384,699.04	2,542,641.97	855,192.77	314,500.00	29,757,648.24	3,268,388.23
Hunterdon	312,772.50	288,385.31	17,772.50	.....	583,385.31	4,691.77
Mercer	7,640,210.00	342,500.00	152,280.00	5,000.00	7,824,530.00	756,734.54
Middlesex	7,037,050.00	189,000.00	223,800.00	51,000.00	6,951,250.00	338,788.85
Monmouth	4,167,972.14	1,287,765.10	156,005.00	4,000.00	5,295,732.24	251,319.08
Morris	2,876,693.63	467,521.16	141,610.00	1,000.00	3,201,604.79	46,221.85
Ocean	968,300.00	29,750.00	44,200.00	.....	953,850.00	3,300.83
Passaic	9,681,315.00	1,764,500.00	237,965.00	182,000.00	11,025,850.00	1,116,178.41
Salem	327,250.00	161,500.00	32,050.00	.....	454,700.00	.....
Somerset	1,348,100.00	181,052.92	71,000.00	5,000.00	1,453,152.92	66,075.67
Sussex	348,427.20	190,511.80	45,736.80	.....	493,202.20	7,534.75
Union	10,771,303.92	2,796,186.16	280,833.34	7,000.00	13,279,656.74	583,634.98
Warren	874,200.00	30,380.00	62,200.00	.....	842,380.00	.....
Total	\$134,985,019.43	\$20,710,929.11	\$3,994,508.97	\$649,518.16	\$151,051,921.41	\$12,388,952.23

TABLE 25.
REPORT ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS OWNED AND RENTED.

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF PROPERTY.				BUILDINGS.												
	Land.	Buildings.	Equipment.	Total Value.	Number Completed During Current Year.	Number Enlarged or Remodeled During Current Year.	Number of One-Room Buildings.	Number of Two-Room Buildings.	Number of Three-Room Buildings.	Number of Four-Room Buildings.	Number of Five or More Room Buildings.	Total Number of School Buildings Owned.	Total Number of School Buildings Rented.	Total Number of Class Rooms Used.	Total Number of Class Rooms Not Used.	Total Number of Pupils' Seats, (Double Desks Count Two.)	Is Flag Displayed Daily?
Atlantic	\$903,067.43	\$6,390,219.91	\$559,389.89	\$7,852,677.23	1	3	28	17	5	9	33	89	3	667	6	24,527	Yes
Bergen	2,081,100.00	18,949,360.00	1,274,375.00	22,304,835.00	5	9	13	14	3	16	141	183	4	1,803	50	64,652	Yes
Burlington	200,368.97	5,504,801.00	406,380.89	4,111,550.86	3	4	18	19	13	10	40	92	8	548	15	21,747	Yes
Camden	1,276,758.43	11,561,089.25	906,812.41	13,804,660.09	1	2	26	27	3	40	77	168	5	1,238	40	45,222	Yes
Cape May	405,450.00	1,485,775.00	163,650.00	2,054,875.00	.....	2	13	19	2	3	16	52	1	225	17	8,029	Yes
Cumberland	206,717.46	2,082,730.33	190,756.11	2,480,203.90	.....	1	25	22	4	12	27	88	2	401	17	16,147	Yes
Essex	5,421,494.85	24,822,255.58	2,568,661.52	32,812,411.95	9	12	7	15	3	10	170	199	6	3,503	29	145,453	Yes
Gloucester	294,203.11	3,303,750.00	276,831.50	3,874,784.61	5	1	22	21	1	26	23	88	8	429	9	16,524	Yes
Hudson	5,841,265.44	33,538,557.40	3,405,175.20	42,785,298.04	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	114	115	2	2,796	27	110,785	Yes
Hunterdon	42,375.00	808,950.00	79,325.00	930,650.00	.....	.....	61	11	2	4	10	88	.....	219	2	7,808	Yes
Mercer	786,576.00	8,733,387.00	737,787.00	10,257,750.00	3	4	6	5	.....	14	60	84	1	835	21	31,003	Yes
Middlesex	749,473.27	9,780,320.49	575,984.71	11,105,778.47	3	1	22	17	3	14	68	122	2	1,038	17	39,740	Yes
Monmouth	674,000.00	6,819,172.00	397,600.00	7,890,772.00	3	2	33	26	3	20	59	138	3	800	15	29,236	Yes
Morris	381,171.45	4,723,133.27	426,410.18	5,530,714.90	3	3	35	26	.....	22	37	118	2	560	43	20,036	Yes
Ocean	176,392.00	1,375,755.50	110,875.00	1,663,022.50	.....	1	22	21	2	3	11	57	2	205	8	6,696	Yes
Passaic	1,785,163.19	14,199,286.79	1,265,433.56	17,249,883.54	.....	.....	10	7	.....	3	73	93	.....	1,451	9	52,416	Yes
Salem	84,040.00	770,550.00	78,250.00	932,840.00	3	.....	32	7	4	9	14	59	7	223	11	8,856	Yes
Somerset	230,875.00	2,434,400.00	201,086.00	2,866,361.00	.....	2	6	33	20	1	6	20	80	333	44	13,099	Yes
Sussex	40,850.00	1,067,200.00	138,225.00	1,246,275.00	.....	.....	54	8	3	2	8	75	.....	191	7	6,711	Yes
Union	1,477,691.82	16,078,845.51	1,271,095.32	18,827,632.65	3	3	12	5	1	6	93	116	1	1,299	25	47,755	Yes
Warren	135,910.00	1,856,088.15	168,730.21	2,160,728.36	1	1	41	15	1	6	16	78	1	276	13	10,971	Yes
Total	\$23,194,943.42	\$174,285,627.18	\$14,763,134.50	\$212,743,705.10	45	55	514	322	57	237	1,110	2,182	58	19,040	434	727,413	Yes

TABLE 26.
REPORT OF TRANSPORTATION FOR DAY SCHOOLS, IN ALL DISTRICTS.

COUNTIES.	PUPILS SENT AND TUITION PAID.									
	Total Number of Days Transported.					Total Number Pupils Transported.				
	Number of High School Pupils Transported Within the District for Whom Transportation is Paid by the District.					Number of Pupils Attending Approved or Registered High Schools in Other Districts for Whom the Tuition is Paid by Your District.				
	Number of Pupils Below High School Transported Within the District for Whom Transportation is Paid by the District.					Total Cost of Tuition for Pupils in High School, Including Amounts Not Yet Paid.				
	Number of High School Pupils Transported from Other Districts for Whom Transportation is Paid by Other Districts.					Number of Pupils Attending Schools in Other Districts below High School Grade for whom the Tuition is Paid by Your District.				
	Number of Pupils Below High School Transported from Other Districts for Whom Transportation is Paid by Other Districts.					Total Cost of Tuition for Pupils Below High School, Including Amounts Not Yet Paid.				
Atlantic	210,703	57	838	374	66	1,365	640	\$68,388.00	187	\$7,257.52
Bergen	574,436	190	2,021	1,914	54	4,149	3,090	381,485.10	165	10,222.87
Burlington	626,628	79	3,206	1,103	337	4,725	1,076	99,078.00	498	26,231.29
Camden	349,642½	198	1,023	1,023	124	3,021	1,462	144,527.38	513	26,010.10
Cape May	119,630½	92	340	289	173	804	328	33,831.85	158	7,852.55
Cumberland	380,138½	279	1,504	597	25	2,405	352	30,584.50	121	4,904.25
Essex	279,718	226	1,686	420	18	2,350	221	26,781.85	46	6,175.00
Hampden	409,798	123	2,033	918	25	3,090	838	80,031.90	235	12,183.00
Hampshire	107,930	2	567	277	42	888	1,290	145,208.02	4	353.46
Hunterdon	127,065	1	262	522	41	826	639	57,976.75	705	26,624.49
Mercer	354,854	100	1,317	906	37	2,360	833	91,940.28	159	9,637.50
Middlesex	405,063	371	2,081	400	101	2,953	919	94,507.00	582	23,044.95
Monmouth	567,355½	337	2,134	1,098	101	3,830	1,561	146,159.50	665	28,558.50
Morris	379,497	70	1,593	948	65	2,676	1,067	115,610.10	331	18,517.35
Ocean	223,221½	111	890	334	258	1,543	382	41,169.25	315	20,638.50
Passaic	340,056	4	1,052	886	21	2,443	995	114,553.27	14	1,498.36
Salem	185,796½	64	674	439	44	1,579	532	41,458.50	99	5,918.75
Somerset	294,905	69	391	432	62	1,237	582	61,305.01	321	28,362.12
Sussex	144,347	141	811	651	220	1,014	728	42,380.65	363	13,481.50
Warren	241,455½	35	487	334	14	1,617	370	39,267.14	90	8,428.20
Warren	138,611½	35	487	334	80	986	340	51,019.50	302	10,962.86
Total	6,351,162	2,519	27,084	14,268	2,029	45,900	18,015	\$1,887,910.55	5,743	\$299,851.33

TABLE 26—Continued.

REPORT OF PUPILS FOR WHOM TUITION AND TRANSPORTATION IS PAID.

COUNTIES.	TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER DISTRICTS.			TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE DISTRICT.			PUPILS AND TUITION RECEIVED.				
	Amount Paid for Transport- ing All High School Pupils to Other Districts.	Amount Paid for Transport- ing All Pupils Below High School to Other Districts.	Total Amount Paid for Transportation to Other Districts.	Amount Paid for Transport- ation of Pupils Attending High Schools Within the District.	Amount Paid for Transport- ation of Pupils Attending Schools Below High School Within the District.	Total Amount Paid for Transportation of Pupils Within the District.	No. Pupils Attend. Approved or Registered High Schools in Your District for Whom the Tuition is Paid by Other Districts or Parents.	Total Tuition Income in High School, Including Amounts Still Due.	No. Pupils Attend. Schools in Your District Below High School Grade for Whom the Tuition is Paid by Other Districts or Parents.	Total Tuition Income Below High School, Including Amounts Still Due.	Total Tuition Income, In- cluding Amounts Still Due.
Atlantic.....	\$26,361.27	\$2,630.44	\$29,001.71	\$1,396.24	\$33,407.82	\$35,004.06	636	\$70,975.27	231	\$8,466.80	\$79,442.07
Bergen.....	50,023.50	1,381.51	51,405.10	2,275.00	29,805.61	32,173.61	2,835	327,255.66	257	18,952.98	346,188.64
Burlington.....	46,062.72	11,553.27	57,615.99	3,500.00	72,621.30	76,121.30	1,095	112,466.50	525	21,921.30	134,387.80
Camden.....	45,304.03	304.16	45,708.19	1,791.00	30,963.98	32,754.98	1,373	125,308.48	533	54,108.65	179,507.13
Cape May.....	12,757.15	3,718.44	16,475.59	4,915.25	38,820.23	47,776.83	309	34,030.15	153	7,920.65	42,559.78
Cumberland.....	16,843.23	985.81	17,829.34	8,427.52	39,522.83	47,950.35	906	82,669.00	106	4,834.50	87,503.50
Essex.....	13,495.23	5,085.78	18,582.01	8,913.25	55,168.26	64,081.51	829	87,719.50	273	16,450.80	100,420.40
Gloucester.....	34,119.69	555.35	34,675.04	3,180.00	55,168.26	58,348.26	554	170,824.33	200	12,700.90	174,776.82
Hudson.....	4,603.64	37.38	4,641.02	.....	25,424.84	25,424.84	1,537	170,824.33	183	3,952.50	174,776.82
Hunterdon.....	45,676.97	2,100.00	47,776.97	3,629.33	11,458.80	15,088.13	565	51,198.75	652	26,379.70	77,578.45
Mercer.....	26,773.16	5,600.00	32,373.16	8,629.33	52,800.91	56,430.24	960	112,270.50	160	9,781.00	122,051.50
Middlesex.....	48,023.14	5,535.22	53,558.36	3,933.74	34,308.70	38,242.45	841	82,148.80	499	20,924.57	103,073.37
Monmouth.....	44,960.13	5,416.13	50,376.26	4,409.92	46,227.60	50,637.52	1,246	133,400.11	155	17,965.98	151,366.04
Morris.....	30,519.72	9,323.34	40,043.06	2,933.66	30,258.27	33,191.93	1,246	133,400.11	155	17,965.98	151,366.04
Passaic.....	28,695.35	474.29	29,169.64	2,001.80	29,970.11	31,971.91	811	96,299.50	257	7,525.78	103,825.28
Salem.....	25,495.60	.....	25,495.60	11,565.83	18,706.19	30,261.02	438	31,276.00	103	7,525.78	103,825.28
Somerset.....	43,819.49	7,821.40	51,640.89	17,375.29	17,375.29	34,750.58	427	62,347.00	402	17,624.37	79,971.37
Sussex.....	11,332.50	10.01	11,342.50	3,181.72	17,375.29	20,557.01	661	73,687.90	127	5,925.50	79,613.40
Tuition.....	26,047.58	4,745.48	30,793.06	4,075.00	26,358.65	31,033.65	420	39,380.50	360	13,207.00	52,587.50
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$644,304.66	\$73,222.35	\$717,527.01	\$73,911.51	\$768,472.76	\$832,364.27	19,218	\$1,964,009.78	6,649	\$349,404.75	\$2,314,014.53

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID.

COUNTIES.	SUPERINTENDENTS			ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.									
	Annual Salary.	Men.	Women.	Average Salary—Men.	(An Assistant Superintendent is one who stands in very intimate relation to the Superintendent, and whose duties are mainly connected with supervision of instruction and with general oversight of a system under the direction of the Superintendent.)								
					NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.
					Men.	Women.	Total.						
Atlantic	\$12,300.00	2	...	\$6,650.00	1	...	1	\$3,800.00	.....	\$3,800.00	.....	\$3,800.00	.....
Bergen	6,500.00	1	...	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington	3,000.00	1	...	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden	11,500.00	2	...	5,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape May	8,200.00	2	...	4,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	6,900.00	2	...	3,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	46,320.00	6	...	7,720.00	6	.....	6	37,200.00	.....	2,800.00	.....	7,000.00	.....
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	45,965.00	6	...	7,600.83	4	3	7	24,033.34	\$17,050.00	5,100.00	\$3,000.00	7,000.00	\$9,000.00
Hunterdon	3,300.00	1	...	3,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	10,000.00	1	...	10,000.00	5	2	7	23,050.00	6,750.00	3,750.00	3,300.00	5,250.00	3,450.00
Middlesex	15,900.00	3	...	5,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth	11,000.00	2	...	5,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	21,700.00	3	...	7,233.33	2	.....	2	12,500.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,500.00	.....
Salem	4,000.00	1	...	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250.00	.....
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	25,500.00	4	...	6,375.00	1	.....	1	3,600.00	.....	3,600.00	.....	3,600.00	.....
Warren	5,000.00	1	...	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$238,085.00	38	.....	\$6,265.39	19	5	24	\$104,183.34	\$23,800.00	\$2,800.00	\$3,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$9,000.00
												\$5,483.33	\$4,760.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	APPROVED SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Consider only those for whom an apportionment of \$600.00 is made. Where a Super- vising Principal is employed by two or more school districts enter amount paid by each district, but count only one in number employed.							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary— Men.	Aggregate Salary— Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	3		3	\$7,950.00		\$2,500.00		\$2,750.00		\$2,650.00	
Bergen	9		9	40,700.00		2,500.00		5,600.00		4,522.22	
Burlington	4	1	5	17,800.00	\$3,200.00	3,800.00	\$3,200.00	5,000.00	\$3,200.00	4,450.00	\$3,200.00
Camden	2		2	6,050.00		2,500.00		3,550.00		3,025.00	
Cape May	3		3	8,350.00		2,000.00		3,900.00		2,783.33	
Cumberland	1		1	3,440.00		3,440.00		3,440.00		3,440.00	
Essex	6		6	33,700.00		4,650.00		7,000.00		5,950.00	
Gloucester	2	2	4	6,500.00	5,200.00	2,000.00	2,400.00	4,500.00	2,800.00	3,250.00	2,600.00
Hudson											
Hunterdon											
Mercer	4		4	13,490.00		3,000.00		4,250.00		3,372.50	
Middlesex	7	1	8	25,000.00	3,860.00	2,600.00	3,860.00	5,000.00	3,860.00	3,571.43	3,860.00
Monmouth	5		5	17,800.00		2,300.00		5,500.00		3,560.00	
Morris	8		8	24,045.00		1,400.00		4,500.00		3,005.63	
Ocean	12		12	8,200.00		4,000.00		4,200.00		4,100.00	
Passaic	2		2	10,200.00		3,800.00		6,400.00		5,100.00	
Salem	1		1	3,600.00		3,600.00		3,600.00		3,600.00	
Somerset	2		2	8,250.00		3,500.00		4,750.00		4,125.00	
Sussex											
Union											
Warren	1		1	3,075.00		3,075.00		3,075.00		3,075.00	
Total	62	4	66	\$240,150.00	\$12,260.00	\$1,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$7,000.00	\$3,860.00	\$3,873.38	\$3,065.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	UNAPPROVED SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Those who devote their time to supervision of instruction in a group of schools.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	2		2	\$7,050.00		\$2,500.00		\$4,550.00		\$3,525.00	
Bergen	2		2	84,250.00		3,000.00		4,750.00		3,831.36	
Burlington											
Camden	6	1	7	24,700.00	\$2,200.00	2,500.00	\$2,200.00	6,000.00	\$2,200.00	4,116.66	\$2,200.00
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex	2		2	9,100.00		4,500.00		4,600.00		4,550.00	
Gloucester	4	1	5	14,000.00	2,650.00	2,300.00	2,650.00	4,000.00	2,650.00	3,500.00	2,650.00
Hudson	6		6	25,145.00		2,800.00		6,000.00		4,190.83	
Hunterdon	2		2	7,850.00		3,600.00		4,250.00		3,925.00	
Mercer		2	2		7,150.00		3,400.00		3,750.00		3,575.00
Middlesex	4		4	14,900.00		2,800.00		5,000.00		3,725.00	
Monmouth	6		6	21,800.00		3,000.00		5,000.00		3,633.33	
Morris	8		8	30,850.00		1,562.50		6,000.00		3,856.25	
Ocean	3		3	7,800.00		2,250.00		3,000.00		2,600.00	
Passaic	1		1	2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00	
Salem	2		2	5,800.00		2,800.00		3,000.00		2,900.00	
Somerset	4		4	16,450.00		2,250.00		5,500.00		4,112.50	
Sussex	3		3	11,000.00		2,500.00		4,500.00		3,666.66	
Union	10	1	11	43,650.00	3,400.00	2,800.00	3,400.00	6,000.00	3,400.00	4,365.00	3,400.00
Warren	3		3	8,300.00		2,500.00		3,200.00		2,766.66	
Total	88	5	93	\$335,385.00	\$15,400.00	\$1,562.50	\$2,200.00	\$6,000.00	\$3,750.00	\$3,811.19	\$3,080.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	NON-TEACHING PRINCIPALS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Those who devote their time to supervision of instruction of a school.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	8	10	18	\$30,800.00	\$27,100.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,700.00	\$6,500.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,850.00	\$2,710.00
Bergen	30	31	61	97,275.00	78,575.00	2,100.00	1,900.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,242.50	2,534.67
Burlington		3	3		6,000.00		1,900.00		2,200.00		2,000.00
Camden	14	26	40	42,150.00	65,000.00	2,500.00	2,600.00	3,800.00	4,300.00	3,010.71	2,500.00
Cape May	3	1	4	7,200.00	1,900.00	2,000.00	1,900.00	3,000.00	1,900.00	2,400.00	1,900.00
Cumberland	2	4	6	5,000.00	7,225.00	2,100.00	1,650.00	2,000.00	2,050.00	2,500.00	1,806.25
Essex	92	36	128	398,778.00	109,555.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	6,400.00	5,250.00	4,334.56	3,043.12
Gloucester											
Hudson	72	40	112	316,977.16	140,760.05	2,600.00	2,700.00	7,000.00	5,000.00	4,402.46	3,519.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer	11	21	32	41,200.00	64,383.00	2,550.00	1,933.00	6,000.00	3,650.00	3,745.45	3,065.95
Middlesex	18	9	27	54,250.00	21,975.00	2,000.00	1,650.00	3,750.00	2,875.00	3,013.88	2,441.66
Monmouth	15	5	20	45,200.00	11,650.00	2,350.00	1,900.00	3,750.00	2,500.00	3,013.33	2,330.00
Morris	4	4	8	12,700.00	10,150.00	2,500.00	2,050.00	4,200.00	3,000.00	3,175.00	2,537.50
Ocean	2	2	4	6,200.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	3,200.00	2,000.00	3,100.00	2,000.00
Passaic	33	34	67	129,100.00	101,400.00	2,700.00	2,100.00	5,600.00	3,800.00	3,912.12	2,982.35
Salem											
Somerset	2	1	3	5,000.00	2,400.00	1,800.00	2,400.00	3,200.00	2,400.00	2,500.00	2,400.00
Sussex	2		2	4,500.00		2,250.00		2,250.00		2,250.00	
Union	31	27	58	105,475.00	75,350.00	2,000.00	1,900.00	5,000.00	3,600.00	3,402.41	2,790.74
Warren	1		1	2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00	
Total	340	254	594	\$1,304,505.16	\$727,423.05	\$1,800.00	\$1,650.00	\$7,000.00	\$5,250.00	\$3,836.77	\$2,563.87

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

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SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	SUPERVISORS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Those who direct and assist teachers in matters pertaining to instruction other than supervising, and non-teaching principals. A supervisor of primary work. A supervisor of grammar grades, etc. Does not include those engaged in manual training, vocational evening school, foreign-born evening school or continuation school work.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	4	16	20	\$8,000.00	\$32,400.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,400.00	\$2,300.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,025.00
Bergen	2	3	5	5,700.00	6,800.00	2,100.00	2,000.00	3,600.00	2,500.00	2,850.00	2,266.66
Burlington	1	3	4	4,000.00	7,300.00	4,000.00	1,800.00	4,000.00	3,500.00	4,000.00	1,825.00
Camden		3	3		5,255.00		1,400.00		2,100.00		1,751.66
Cape May		4	4		13,900.00		2,600.00		4,000.00		3,475.00
Cumberland		1	1		1,400.00		1,400.00		1,400.00		1,400.00
Essex	2	37	39	6,550.00	118,843.75	2,800.00	2,250.00	3,750.00	4,800.00	3,275.00	3,211.99
Gloucester		6	6		15,250.00		1,900.00		3,400.00		2,541.67
Hudson	1	6	7	2,150.00	14,800.00	2,150.00	1,900.00	2,150.00	2,825.00	2,150.00	2,466.66
Hunterdon		1	1		2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00
Mercer											
Middlesex	2	14	16	6,700.00	40,275.00	3,200.00	2,000.00	3,500.00	3,800.00	3,350.00	2,876.78
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic											
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex		4	4		10,700.00		2,050.00		3,750.00		2,675.00
Union		1	1		1,900.00		1,900.00		1,900.00		1,900.00
Warren											
Total	12	99	111	\$33,100.00	\$270,823.75	\$1,800.00	\$1,400.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,800.00	\$2,758.33	\$2,735.59

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SPECIAL SUPERVISORS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Those who assist teachers in matters pertaining to instruction in special subjects. Drawing, penmanship, etc. Does not include those engaged in manual training, vocational evening school, foreign-born evening school or continuation school work.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	3	6	9	\$13,800.00	\$19,000.00	\$3,600.00	\$3,000.00	\$6,200.00	\$3,600.00	\$4,600.00	\$3,166.66
Bergen	2	11	13	5,850.00	24,441.00	2,850.00	1,600.00	3,000.00	2,600.00	2,925.00	2,221.90
Burlington	3	15	18	6,050.00	28,833.00	1,600.00	1,250.00	2,600.00	3,000.00	2,016.66	1,922.20
Camden	2	19	21	4,800.00	34,150.00	3,000.00	1,250.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,400.00	1,797.37
Cape May											
Cumberland	1	9	10	2,100.00	13,465.00	2,100.00	1,300.00	2,100.00	1,900.00	2,100.00	1,496.12
Essex	26	61	87	89,999.00	165,010.00	1,100.00	1,400.00	7,500.00	4,750.00	3,461.50	2,705.08
Gloucester	3	16	19	5,350.00	24,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,150.00	2,000.00	1,783.33	1,512.50
Hudson	16	42	58	53,611.52	96,583.20	1,800.00	1,200.00	4,900.00	4,000.00	3,350.72	2,290.60
Hunterdon	1	7	8	1,400.00	9,750.00	1,400.00	1,200.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	1,400.00	1,392.85
Mercer	1	7	8	3,300.00	21,300.00	3,600.00	2,650.00	3,600.00	3,350.00	3,600.00	3,042.85
Middlesex	2	6	8	2,750.00	11,575.00	650.00	1,400.00	2,100.00	2,250.00	1,375.00	1,929.16
Monmouth	4	24	28	9,650.00	42,895.00	2,300.00	1,200.00	2,600.00	2,375.00	2,412.50	1,787.31
Morris		2	2		4,100.00		1,900.00		2,200.00		2,050.00
Ocean		5	5		97,250.00		1,700.00		2,275.00		1,945.00
Passaic	2	11	13	9,800.00	23,400.00	3,200.00	1,200.00	3,800.00	2,700.00	4,900.00	2,127.27
Salem											
Somerset	4	13	17	8,700.00	22,015.00	1,900.00	1,200.00	2,500.00	2,100.00	2,175.00	1,693.50
Sussex	1	7	8	1,900.00	10,750.00	1,900.00	1,200.00	1,900.00	1,950.00	1,900.00	1,535.71
Union	26	65	91	61,700.00	126,090.00	800.00	1,100.00	3,800.00	3,475.00	2,373.07	1,939.84
Warren	1	4	5	2,000.00	6,500.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	1,850.00	2,000.00	1,625.00
Total	98	330	428	\$283,060.52	\$781,397.20	\$650.00	\$1,100.00	\$7,500.00	\$4,750.00	\$2,888.37	\$2,367.59

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, RURAL SCHOOLS—ONE ROOM.											
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(A rural school is one located either in the open country or the village, the majority of whose pupils are the children of farmers and others living in the country.)								
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.	
Atlantic	3	19	22	\$3,325.00	\$20,025.00	\$1,025.00	\$900.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,108.33	\$1,058.94	
Bergen	1	6	7	1,500.00	9,950.00	1,500.00	1,350.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,500.00	1,658.33	
Burlington	1	3	4	1,150.00	3,550.00	1,150.00	1,050.00	1,150.00	1,250.00	1,150.00	1,183.33	
Camden	2	13	15	2,140.00	13,730.00	990.00	900.00	1,150.00	1,200.00	1,070.00	1,056.15	
Cape May		12	12		13,140.00		900.00		1,250.00		1,095.00	
Cumberland		17	17		16,438.50		765.00		1,400.00		966.97	
Essex		2	2		3,900.00		1,900.00		2,000.00		1,950.00	
Gloucester		12	12		11,835.00		765.00		1,400.00		986.25	
Hudson												
Hunterdon	7	54	61	7,600.00	53,568.50	1,000.00	750.00	1,400.00	1,200.00	1,085.71	992.00	
Mercer		6	6		7,350.00		1,150.00		1,300.00		1,225.00	
Middlesex	1	17	18	1,200.00	19,700.00	1,200.00	900.00	1,200.00	1,600.00	1,200.00	1,158.82	
Monmouth	5	25	30	6,400.00	29,900.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	1,450.00	1,280.00	1,196.00	
Morris	4	19	23	4,500.00	21,900.00	950.00	950.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	1,125.00	1,152.63	
Ocean	4	15	19	5,300.00	16,300.00	1,100.00	900.00	1,700.00	1,400.00	1,325.00	1,086.66	
Passaic	1	5	6	1,100.00	6,300.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,100.00	1,300.00	1,100.00	1,260.00	
Salem	2	20	22	2,120.00	17,855.00	950.00	675.00	1,170.00	1,035.00	1,060.00	892.75	
Somerset	3	24	27	3,750.00	28,250.00	1,250.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	1,350.00	1,250.00	1,177.08	
Sussex	11	36	47	10,520.00	33,740.00	810.00	800.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	956.35	937.22	
Union		2	2		2,500.00		1,100.00		1,400.00		1,250.00	
Warren	5	30	35	4,750.00	27,470.00	800.00	700.00	1,050.00	1,100.00	950.00	915.66	
Total	50	337	387	\$55,355.00	\$357,402.00	\$800.00	\$675.00	\$1,700.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,107.10	\$1,060.54	

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, RURAL SCHOOLS—TWO ROOMS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Teachers considered in the one and two-room rural-school tables are not considered in the grade teachers' tables.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	3	19	22	\$3,480.00	\$21,930.00	\$1,080.00	\$855.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,450.00	\$1,160.00	\$1,154.21
Bergen	2	4	6	5,550.00	5,550.00	1,500.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,387.50	1,387.50
Burlington	2	22	24	2,450.00	25,510.00	1,150.00	810.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	1,225.00	1,159.54
Camden	1	13	14	1,350.00	13,370.00	1,350.00	855.00	1,350.00	1,400.00	1,350.00	1,028.46
Cape May	3	21	24	3,580.00	23,030.00	1,080.00	990.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,193.33	1,096.66
Cumberland	3	25	28	3,115.00	26,220.00	800.00	700.00	1,215.00	1,425.00	1,038.33	1,048.80
Essex	1	21	22	1,200.00	22,351.66	1,200.00	810.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	1,064.36
Gloucester	4	16	20	4,650.00	16,900.00	1,050.00	750.00	1,300.00	1,350.00	1,162.50	1,056.25
Hudson	1	7	8	1,400.00	9,800.00	1,400.00	1,100.00	1,400.00	1,750.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
Hunterdon	1	19	20	1,400.00	21,900.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,450.00	1,400.00	1,152.63
Middlesex	3	25	28	4,300.00	33,025.00	1,400.00	1,100.00	1,500.00	1,550.00	1,433.33	1,321.00
Monmouth	7	37	44	10,550.00	46,450.00	1,250.00	950.00	2,100.00	1,600.00	1,507.14	1,255.41
Morris	5	25	30	6,633.33	27,655.00	1,100.00	720.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,326.66	1,108.20
Passaic	10	10	20	12,400.00	12,400.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,350.00	1,000.00	1,240.00
Salem	1	7	8	1,035.00	7,015.00	1,035.00	855.00	1,035.00	1,377.50	1,035.00	1,002.14
Somerset	3	31	34	3,750.00	36,550.00	1,250.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	1,300.00	1,250.00	1,179.03
Sussex	2	8	10	2,250.00	8,200.00	1,100.00	850.00	1,150.00	1,200.00	1,125.00	1,025.00
Union	2	2	4	2,520.00	2,520.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,320.00	1,200.00	1,260.00
Warren	4	24	28	4,750.00	24,950.00	1,050.00	800.00	1,250.00	1,350.00	1,187.50	1,039.58
Total	44	336	380	\$55,892.33	\$885,326.66	\$800.00	\$700.00	\$2,100.00	\$1,850.00	\$1,270.30	\$1,146.81

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, KINDERGARTEN—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic	39	39	.....	\$60,980.00	.....	\$1,100.00	.....	\$2,500.00	.....	\$1,563.59
Bergen	83	83	.....	131,489.50	.....	1,100.00	.....	2,400.00	.....	1,584.21
Burlington	4	4	.....	5,200.00	.....	1,050.00	.....	1,350.00	.....	1,300.00
Camden	20	20	.....	32,150.00	.....	1,300.00	.....	1,700.00	.....	1,607.50
Cape May	2	2	.....	2,350.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,350.00	.....	1,175.00
Cumberland
Essex	236	236	.....	470,029.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	1,991.64
Gloucester	2	2	.....	2,600.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,400.00	.....	1,300.00
Hudson	90	90	.....	173,726.40	.....	1,200.00	.....	2,700.00	.....	1,930.29
Hunterdon	2	2	.....	2,725.00	.....	1,350.00	.....	1,375.00	.....	1,362.50
Mercer	46	46	.....	73,736.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	2,100.00	.....	1,602.96
Middlesex	42	42	.....	63,575.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	1,513.69
Monmouth	18	18	.....	25,480.00	.....	1,100.00	.....	1,825.00	.....	1,415.55
Morris	6	6	.....	9,125.00	.....	1,100.00	.....	1,850.00	.....	1,520.83
Ocean	5	5	.....	6,500.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,450.00	.....	1,250.00
Passaic	77	77	.....	151,525.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	2,700.00	.....	1,967.85
Salem	4	4	.....	4,700.00	.....	1,150.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,175.00
Somerset	12	12	.....	15,900.00	.....	1,100.00	.....	1,700.00	.....	1,325.00
Sussex	6	6	.....	7,150.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,550.00	.....	1,191.66
Union	83	83	.....	135,600.00	.....	950.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	1,633.73
Warren	2	2	.....	2,400.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Total	779	779	.....	\$1,376,740.90	.....	\$950.00	.....	\$2,700.00	.....	\$1,767.31

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, GRADES 1 TO 4, INCLUSIVE—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Not including one- and two-room rural school teachers.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	244	244			\$368,212.50		\$855.00		\$2,400.00		\$1,509.06
Bergen	2	796	798	\$2,700.00	1,185,836.50	\$700.00	1,100.00	\$1,400.00	2,450.00	\$1,050.00	1,489.74
Burlington	1	237	238	1,050.00	287,155.00	1,050.00	900.00	1,050.00	1,700.00	1,050.00	1,211.62
Camden		553	553		782,110.00		765.00		2,360.00		1,414.30
Cape May		67	67		83,147.21		900.00		1,500.00		1,241.00
Cumberland		154	154		166,316.50		675.00		1,450.00		1,079.97
Essex	3	1,454	1,457	5,395.00	2,822,130.00	1,600.00	870.00	1,995.00	2,800.00	1,798.33	1,940.94
Gloucester		172	172		187,620.00		850.00		1,450.00		1,090.81
Hudson	3	1,206	1,269	5,360.00	2,322,194.13	1,400.00	1,200.00	2,460.00	3,000.00	1,786.67	1,834.28
Hunterdon		50	50		57,450.00		800.00		1,600.00		1,149.00
Mercer		353	353		537,830.00		1,000.00		2,250.00		1,523.60
Middlesex		489	489		691,752.50		1,000.00		2,400.00		1,414.62
Monmouth		286	286		388,051.00		1,000.00		2,200.00		1,356.82
Morris		201	201		279,600.00		950.00		2,300.00		1,391.04
Ocean		53	53		68,401.66		900.00		1,700.00		1,290.59
Passaic	1	673	674	1,200.00	1,124,525.00	1,200.00	1,150.00	1,200.00	2,700.00	1,200.00	1,670.91
Salem		83	83		90,702.50		770.00		1,675.00		1,092.80
Somerset		119	119		156,920.00		920.00		1,900.00		1,318.65
Sussex	1	52	53	1,000.00	60,905.00	1,000.00	750.00	1,000.00	1,450.00	1,000.00	1,171.25
Union		562	562		905,079.00		1,000.00		2,700.00		1,610.46
Warren		98	98		120,750.00		750.00		1,800.00		1,232.14
Total	11	7,962	7,973	\$16,105.00	\$12,686,688.50	\$700.00	\$675.00	\$2,460.00	\$3,000.00	\$1,464.09	\$1,593.40

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, GRADES 5 TO 8, INCLUSIVE—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Not including one- and two-room rural school teachers.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	19	235	254	\$33,255.00	\$387,447.50	\$1,200.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,700.00	\$1,750.26	\$1,648.71
Bergen	52	687	739	102,975.00	1,096,874.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	2,800.00	1,300.00	1,980.28	1,596.61
Burlington	6	171	177	9,600.00	228,980.00	1,100.00	975.00	2,000.00	2,100.00	1,600.00	1,339.06
Camden	11	363	374	17,500.00	554,515.00	990.00	900.00	2,350.00	2,300.00	1,599.09	1,527.59
Cape May	8	47	55	13,700.00	60,091.92	1,150.00	1,000.00	2,600.00	1,700.00	1,712.50	1,278.55
Cumberland	10	115	125	16,640.00	140,149.00	990.00	800.00	2,550.00	1,650.00	1,664.00	1,218.68
Essex	42	1,008	1,050	81,830.00	2,147,407.50	1,500.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	3,150.00	1,948.33	2,130.36
Gloucester	11	134	145	14,330.00	166,585.00	1,100.00	900.00	1,600.00	2,500.00	1,302.72	1,243.17
Hudson	17	994	1,011	31,886.00	2,021,743.98	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,856.00	3,036.00	1,872.71	2,033.95
Hunterdon	7	28	35	11,000.00	36,350.00	1,200.00	800.00	2,200.00	1,600.00	1,571.42	1,298.21
Mercer	4	206	210	5,800.00	333,450.00	1,200.00	1,100.00	1,800.00	2,050.00	1,450.00	1,618.69
Middlesex	17	344	361	28,275.00	544,985.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	2,300.00	2,400.00	1,663.24	1,584.25
Monmouth	33	200	242	58,637.50	311,300.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	3,600.00	2,050.00	1,777.50	1,489.47
Morris	27	142	169	48,654.00	222,040.00	1,200.00	1,050.00	2,600.00	2,200.00	1,801.85	1,563.66
Ocean	6	42	48	8,900.00	56,944.44	1,300.00	1,000.00	1,650.00	1,775.00	1,483.33	1,355.81
Passaic	37	504	541	75,050.00	936,300.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,028.38	1,837.74
Salem	7	68	75	11,000.00	84,025.00	1,000.00	840.00	2,000.00	1,725.00	1,571.43	1,235.66
Somerset	8	84	92	16,850.00	121,225.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,106.25	1,443.15
Sussex	4	30	34	7,350.00	38,600.00	1,350.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	1,660.00	1,837.50	1,286.06
Union	15	398	413	24,100.00	677,816.50	1,200.00	1,100.00	2,050.00	2,550.00	1,906.66	1,703.05
Warren	8	67	75	12,200.00	85,030.00	1,000.00	800.00	1,900.00	1,850.00	1,525.00	1,269.10
Total	349	5,876	6,225	\$629,588.50	\$10,251,859.84	\$990.00	\$800.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,150.00	\$1,803.98	\$1,744.70

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, GRADES 7 TO 9, INCLUSIVE— DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Not included in any other table.							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary— Men.	Aggregate Salary— Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	3	8	11	\$6,000.00	\$14,200.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,250.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,775.00
Bergen		4	4		6,550.00		1,500.00		1,850.00		1,637.50
Burlington	35	88	123	61,500.00	150,335.00	1,400.00	1,300.00	2,250.00	2,300.00	1,757.14	1,708.35
Camden	1	4	5	1,700.00	6,700.00	1,700.00	1,600.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,675.00
Cape May											
Cumberland	28	167	195	71,197.00	385,395.00	1,450.00	1,400.00	3,400.00	3,360.00	2,542.75	2,307.76
Essex											
Gloucester	16	153	169	40,168.00	373,051.00	1,760.00	1,400.00	3,200.00	3,600.00	2,510.50	2,438.24
Hudson											
Hunterdon	35	103	138	75,475.00	214,160.00	1,500.00	1,435.00	2,575.00	2,675.00	2,156.43	2,079.22
Mercer	1	4	5	2,575.00	6,925.00	2,375.00	1,200.00	2,575.00	2,125.00	2,575.00	1,731.25
Middlesex		15	15		24,600.00		1,500.00		1,850.00		1,640.00
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean	1	5	6	2,900.00	8,200.00	2,900.00	1,500.00	2,900.00	1,700.00	2,900.00	1,650.00
Passaic											
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex	1	6	7	2,300.00	8,900.00	2,300.00	1,300.00	2,300.00	1,650.00	2,300.00	1,483.33
Union	14	56	70	26,000.00	112,260.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	2,125.00	2,550.00	1,857.14	2,004.62
Warren											
Total	135	613	748	\$289,815.00	\$1,311,276.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,200.00	\$3,400.00	\$3,600.00	\$2,146.77	\$2,139.11

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, GRADES 9 TO 12, INCLUSIVE—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic	46	84	130	\$129,600.00	\$202,870.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,300.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,700.00	\$2,804.34	\$2,415.11
Bergen	82	222	304	189,936.00	435,093.00	1,600.00	1,300.00	3,500.00	2,625.00	2,316.00	1,960.00
Burlington	16	63	79	27,900.00	104,187.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	2,600.00	2,000.00	1,743.75	1,653.76
Camden	49	94	143	105,800.00	174,225.00	1,500.00	950.00	3,100.00	3,100.00	2,159.19	1,853.46
Cape May	15	23	38	36,430.00	35,755.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,900.00	2,025.00	2,028.66	1,554.84
Cumberland	19	64	83	36,825.00	96,875.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	3,100.00	2,000.00	1,938.16	1,513.67
Essex	278	364	642	924,331.00	983,728.00	1,700.00	1,400.00	4,400.00	4,400.00	3,324.03	2,710.79
Gloucester	21	51	72	39,150.00	81,875.00	1,400.00	1,200.00	2,700.00	2,050.00	1,864.28	1,065.39
Hudson	200	305	505	614,481.96	827,256.55	1,600.00	1,500.00	5,200.00	4,000.00	3,072.41	2,712.32
Hunterdon	16	24	40	27,300.00	36,850.00	1,350.00	1,200.00	2,800.00	1,900.00	1,706.25	1,535.41
Mercer	39	44	83	108,155.00	100,896.00	1,680.00	1,300.00	3,500.00	3,450.00	2,773.21	2,293.69
Middlesex	42	96	138	89,850.00	182,850.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	3,150.00	2,900.00	2,139.29	1,904.69
Monmouth	55	107	162	112,075.00	185,725.00	1,500.00	1,300.00	3,000.00	2,330.00	2,037.73	1,735.75
Morris	34	81	115	74,850.00	142,025.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	3,600.00	2,400.00	2,201.47	1,753.39
Ocean	15	21	36	28,650.00	34,175.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	2,600.00	2,100.00	1,870.00	1,627.38
Passaic	83	171	254	230,650.00	420,325.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	3,600.00	3,400.00	2,778.91	2,458.04
Salem	7	24	31	13,000.00	35,150.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	3,300.00	2,200.00	1,857.14	1,464.58
Somerset	17	34	51	40,050.00	59,783.33	1,600.00	1,400.00	3,500.00	2,300.00	2,355.88	1,758.33
Sussex	11	17	28	19,050.00	24,900.00	1,400.00	1,250.00	2,900.00	1,750.00	1,731.81	1,464.70
Union	79	155	234	203,905.00	347,845.00	1,600.00	1,400.00	4,200.00	3,425.00	2,581.07	2,244.16
Warren	18	31	49	32,850.00	49,500.00	1,250.00	1,200.00	2,700.00	2,200.00	1,825.00	1,596.77
Total	1,142	2,075	3,217	\$3,077,638.96	\$4,564,883.88	\$1,200.00	\$950.00	\$4,400.00	\$4,400.00	\$2,604.96	\$2,199.94

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SHORT TERM TEACHERS—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(A teacher teaching not less than four months but not for the full term. A teacher teaching less than four months is classed as a "substitute teacher.")							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	3	3			\$2,500.00		\$550.00		\$1,400.00		\$833.33
Bergen	2	21	23	\$2,130.00	25,562.50	\$530.00	350.00	\$1,600.00	1,900.00	\$1,065.00	1,217.26
Burlington	1		1	500.00		500.00		500.00		500.00	
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland		2	2		1,850.00		850.00		1,000.00		925.00
Essex		4	4		5,975.00		800.00		2,400.00		1,493.75
Gloucester											
Hudson	4	26	30	5,209.00	23,157.45	700.00	700.00	2,017.00	1,686.00	1,302.25	890.67
Hunterdon											
Mercer	1	1	2	1,000.00	1,250.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	1,000.00	1,250.00
Middlesex	2	1	3	3,600.00	1,250.00	1,800.00	1,250.00	1,800.00	1,250.00	1,800.00	1,250.00
Monmouth	1	2	3	600.00	2,000.00	600.00	1,100.00	600.00	1,500.00	600.00	1,300.00
Morris		2	2		2,395.00		825.00		1,500.00		1,197.50
Ocean		1	1		760.00		760.00		760.00		760.00
Passaic		1	1		1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00
Salem	1	5	6	850.00	2,612.50	850.00	380.00	850.00	997.50	850.00	522.50
Somerset	1		1	550.00		550.00		550.00		550.00	
Sussex											
Union	1	4	5	2,525.00	8,200.00	2,525.00	1,750.00	2,525.00	2,700.00	2,525.00	2,050.00
Warren											
Total	14	73	87	\$16,964.00	\$79,312.45	\$500.00	\$350.00	\$2,525.00	\$2,700.00	\$1,211.71	\$1,086.47

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

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SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Not assigned to a regular class, or teaching a class for less than four months.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic		7	7		\$7,270.00		\$360.00		\$2,000.00		\$1,038.58
Bergen											
Burlington											
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland		1	1		1,100.00		1,100.00		1,100.00		1,100.00
Essex		2	2		2,600.00		1,600.00		1,600.00		1,300.00
Gloucester		1	1		900.00		900.00		900.00		900.00
Hudson	4	9	13	\$1,688.00	6,794.00	\$250.00	350.00	\$600.00	1,600.00	\$422.00	754.89
Hunterdon											
Mercer											
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris		1	1		1,900.00		1,900.00		1,900.00		1,900.00
Ocean	1	1	2	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00
Passaic		4	4		5,974.00		1,058.00		1,900.00		1,268.50
Salem		1	1		1,800.00		1,800.00		1,800.00		1,800.00
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union	2	10	12	3,600.00	13,525.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	2,000.00	1,800.00	1,380.23
Warren											
Total	7	37	44	\$6,988.00	\$42,663.00	\$250.00	\$350.00	\$1,800.00	\$2,000.00	\$998.28	\$1,153.05

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SPECIAL TEACHERS—UNGRADED, BACKWARD AND INCORRIGIBLE CLASSES—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary— Men.	Aggregate Salary— Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic	1	2	3	\$1,800.00	\$2,900.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,450.00
Bergen	1	1	2	1,800.00	1,400.00	1,800.00	1,400.00	1,800.00	1,400.00	1,800.00	1,400.00
Burlington		37	37		45,200.00		1,200.00		2,000.00		1,221.62
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex	5	9	14	11,725.00	20,900.00	1,700.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,325.00	2,322.22
Gloucester		13	13		31,424.00		2,084.00		3,000.00		2,417.23
Hudson											
Hunterdon		7	7		12,265.00		1,400.00		2,100.00		1,752.14
Mercer	3	9	12	4,225.00	15,125.00	1,300.00	1,250.00	1,425.00	2,000.00	1,408.33	1,680.55
Middlesex		3	3		4,480.00		1,340.00		1,740.00		1,493.33
Monmouth	1	2	3	1,800.00	3,100.00	1,800.00	1,550.00	1,800.00	1,550.00	1,800.00	1,550.00
Morris		1	1		1,600.00		1,600.00		1,600.00		1,600.00
Ocean		11	11		23,550.00		1,500.00		2,600.00		2,140.90
Passaic											
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union	2	12	14	4,000.00	22,750.00	1,700.00	1,500.00	2,300.00	2,100.00	2,000.00	1,895.56
Warren											
Total	13	107	120	\$25,350.00	\$184,694.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,200.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$1,950.00	\$1,726.11

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SPECIAL TEACHERS, SUB-NORMAL CLASSES—DAY SCHOOLS. (Includes only those for which an apportionment of \$500 will be made.)										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic	2	10	12	\$4,500.00	\$19,600.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,600.00	\$2,900.00	\$2,250.00	\$1,960.00
Bergen		11	11		22,589.00		1,650.00		2,241.00		2,053.55
Burlington		4	4		5,850.00		1,350.00		1,600.00		1,462.50
Camden		15	15		27,380.00		1,500.00		2,000.00		1,825.33
Cape May											
Cumberland		4	4		6,150.00		1,350.00		1,775.00		1,537.50
Essex	1	75	76	2,400.00	171,650.00	2,400.00	1,000.00	2,400.00	2,900.00	2,400.00	2,288.67
Gloucester											
Hudson		35	35		85,210.30		1,600.00		3,200.00		2,434.58
Hunterdon											
Mercer		15	15		30,900.00		1,600.00		2,300.00		2,060.00
Middlesex	1	3	4	2,450.00	5,900.00	2,450.00	1,725.00	2,450.00	2,275.00	2,450.00	1,966.66
Monmouth		11	11		18,715.00		1,450.00		1,950.00		1,701.36
Morris		3	3		5,300.00		1,500.00		1,950.00		1,766.67
Ocean											
Passaic		23	23		49,400.00		1,300.00		2,900.00		2,147.82
Salem		1	1		1,800.00		1,800.00		1,800.00		1,800.00
Somerset		3	3		4,950.00		1,550.00		1,800.00		1,650.00
Sussex		2	2		3,350.00		1,650.00		1,700.00		1,675.00
Union	1	14	15	1,700.00	28,550.00	1,700.00	1,500.00	1,700.00	2,875.00	1,700.00	2,039.28
Warren		1	1		1,600.00		1,600.00		1,600.00		1,600.00
Total	5	230	235	\$11,050.00	\$488,894.30	\$1,700.00	\$1,300.00	\$2,600.00	\$3,200.00	\$2,210.00	\$2,125.63

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SPECIAL TEACHERS, CLASSES FOR DEAF—DAY SCHOOLS. (Includes only those for which an apportionment of \$500 will be made.)										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic											
Bergen											
Burlington											
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex		12	12		\$30,100.00		\$1,700.00		\$2,700.00		\$2,508.33
Gloucester		3	3		7,044.00		1,844.00		2,700.00		2,348.00
Hudson											
Hunterdon											
Mercer											
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic		1	1		1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total		16	16		\$38,644.00		\$1,500.00		\$2,700.00		\$2,415.25

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

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SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	SPECIAL TEACHERS, CLASSES FOR BLIND—DAY SCHOOLS. (Includes only those for which an apportionment of \$500 will be made.)										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic											
Bergen											
Burlington											
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex		3	3		\$7,900.00		\$2,300.00		\$2,900.00		\$2,633.33
Gloucester											
Hudson		1	1		2,044.00		2,044.00		2,044.00		2,044.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer											
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic		2	2		5,800.00		2,900.00		2,900.00		2,900.00
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total		6	6		\$15,744.00		\$2,044.00		\$2,900.00		\$2,624.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SPECIAL TEACHERS—UNCLASSIFIED—DAY SCHOOL.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic											
Bergen		2	2		\$1,400.00		†\$600.00		†\$800.00		\$700.00
Burlington	3	12	15	\$7,000.00	20,630.00	\$2,000.00	1,080.00	\$2,800.00	2,000.00	\$2,333.33	1,719.16
Camden	2	10	13	6,440.00	14,850.00	1,800.00	1,200.00	2,440.00	1,800.00	2,146.66	1,485.00
Cape May											
Cumberland											
*Essex	55	246	304	144,240.00	527,490.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	3,150.00	3,300.00	2,486.90	2,144.26
Gloucester											
Hudson	10	66	76	18,098.00	134,530.00	1,320.00	1,200.00	2,650.00	3,530.00	1,809.80	2,038.33
Hunterdon											
Mercer	2	22	24	4,400.00	37,977.00	2,100.00	1,400.00	2,300.00	2,100.00	2,200.00	1,726.23
Middlesex	6	36	42	13,525.00	59,360.00	1,700.00	1,200.00	2,625.00	2,300.00	2,254.16	1,648.88
Monmouth											
Morris	7	15	22	15,350.00	26,250.00	1,500.00	1,400.00	2,900.00	2,000.00	2,192.86	1,750.00
Ocean											
Passaic		4	4		10,150.00		2,000.00		2,900.00		2,537.50
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total	89	413	502	\$209,053.00	\$832,637.00	\$1,000.00	\$600.00	\$3,150.00	\$3,530.00	\$2,348.91	\$2,016.07

* Includes teacher clerks.

† Part time.

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MANUAL TRAINING TEACHERS—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Includes only supervisors and teachers devoting full time to the work.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	12	14	26	\$28,700.00	\$26,287.50	\$1,700.00	\$1,200.00	\$3,300.00	\$2,700.00	\$2,391.66	\$1,877.67
Bergen	42	38	80	85,355.00	69,996.00	*550.00	*345.00	3,175.00	2,600.00	2,032.26	1,842.00
Burlington	7	6	13	15,300.00	9,780.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,185.71	1,630.00
Camden	17	10	27	35,750.00	14,925.00	1,650.00	1,300.00	2,600.00	1,900.00	2,102.94	1,492.50
Cape May	3	3	6	6,500.00	4,900.00	1,800.00	1,500.00	2,400.00	1,800.00	2,166.66	1,633.33
Cumberland	5	7	12	9,550.00	9,575.00	1,600.00	1,150.00	2,150.00	1,650.00	1,910.00	1,367.86
Essex	79	51	130	197,056.00	112,445.00	*800.00	*960.00	3,800.00	3,500.00	2,494.37	2,204.80
Gloucester	13	6	19	13,185.50	9,250.00	*385.50	1,400.00	2,000.00	1,850.00	1,014.26	1,541.66
Hudson	50	63	113	122,522.50	143,280.75	1,600.00	1,400.00	3,210.00	2,900.00	2,450.45	2,274.30
Hunterdon	3	2	5	7,083.33	2,900.00	1,900.00	1,400.00	2,900.00	1,500.00	2,361.11	1,450.00
Mercer	21	21	42	49,650.00	39,635.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	3,100.00	2,425.00	2,364.29	1,887.38
Middlesex	14	18	32	30,575.00	28,650.00	1,500.00	*725.00	3,100.00	2,750.00	2,183.93	1,591.66
Monmouth	10	19	29	20,350.00	31,985.00	1,700.00	1,250.00	2,500.00	2,200.00	2,035.00	1,683.42
Morris	11	11	22	23,535.00	19,265.00	*960.00	*840.00	2,650.00	2,400.00	2,139.55	1,751.36
Ocean	2	2	4	4,025.00	3,700.00	1,725.00	1,800.00	2,300.00	1,900.00	2,012.50	1,850.00
Passaic	34	25	59	69,340.00	52,760.00	*500.00	*560.00	3,500.00	3,000.00	2,039.41	2,110.40
Salem	3	4	7	5,800.00	6,450.00	1,700.00	1,500.00	2,200.00	1,700.00	1,933.33	1,612.50
Somerset	5	5	10	10,900.00	8,520.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,700.00	1,820.00	2,180.00	1,704.00
Sussex	3	4	7	6,750.00	6,050.00	2,100.00	1,800.00	2,400.00	1,700.00	2,250.00	1,512.50
Union	38	42	80	85,775.00	77,802.50	*550.00	*500.00	4,400.00	3,125.00	2,257.23	1,852.44
Warren	6	3	9	10,900.00	4,250.00	1,350.00	1,200.00	2,200.00	1,650.00	1,816.66	1,416.66
Total	378	354	732	\$838,002.33	\$682,406.75	\$1,100.00	\$1,100.00	\$4,400.00	\$3,500.00	\$2,218.52	\$1,927.70

* Part time.

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MANUAL TRAINING TEACHERS—EVENING SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Includes supervisors and teachers devoting full time to the work.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum Per Night—Men.	Minimum Per Night—Women.	Maximum Per Night—Men.	Maximum Per Night—Women.	Average Per Night—Men.	Average Per Night—Women.
Atlantic											
Bergen											
Burlington	2		2	\$437.50		\$3.50		\$3.50		\$3.50	
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex											
Gloucester											
Hudson	4	1	5	910.00	\$260.00	5.00	\$4.00	5.00	\$4.00	4.50	\$4.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer											
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic											
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total	6	1	7	\$1,347.50	\$260.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

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SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	VOCATIONAL TEACHERS—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Teachers employed both day and evening are classed as holding two teaching positions.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	16	15	31	\$43,100.00	\$31,200.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,300.00	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	\$2,693.75	\$2,080.00
Bergen											
Burlington											
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland	3		3	6,978.00		1,800.00		2,800.00		2,324.33	
Essex	4	7	11	10,300.00	14,100.00	2,200.00	1,600.00	2,700.00	2,650.00	2,575.00	2,014.28
Gloucester	2		2	4,900.00		2,200.00		2,700.00		2,450.00	
Hudson	22	17	39	55,280.00	37,885.00	1,400.00	1,700.00	2,840.00	2,800.00	2,512.73	2,228.52
Hunterdon											
Mercer											
Middlesex											
Monmouth	2		2	5,300.00		2,600.00		2,700.00		2,650.00	
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic	16	2	18	44,025.00	4,725.00	1,800.00	2,350.00	4,600.00	2,400.00	2,751.56	2,362.50
Salem	2		2	5,310.00		2,600.00		2,740.00		2,670.00	
Somerset											
Sussex	2	2	4	4,000.00	3,000.00	1,800.00	1,350.00	2,200.00	1,650.00	2,000.00	1,500.00
Union	9	6	15	23,100.00	12,375.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	4,100.00	3,350.00	2,566.67	2,062.50
Warren											
Total	78	49	127	\$202,318.00	\$103,285.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,300.00	\$4,600.00	\$3,600.00	\$2,593.82	\$2,107.85

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	VOCATIONAL TEACHERS—EVENING SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Teachers employed both day and evening are classed as holding two teaching positions.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum Per Night—Men.	Minimum Per Night—Women.	Maximum Per Night—Men.	Maximum Per Night—Women.	Average Per Night—Men.	Average Per Night—Women.
Atlantic	21	24	45	\$8,352.00	\$6,530.50	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$5.75	\$5.07
Bergen	1	1	2	320.00	320.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Burlington											
Camden	6	1	7	1,291.50	213.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex	53	35	88	25,770.00	15,896.32	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.50	5.69	5.69
Gloucester											
Hudson	52	12	64	18,897.00	4,733.50	4.00	3.50	12.00	6.00	6.47	6.91
Hunterdon											
Mercer	2		2	405.00		5.00		5.00		5.00	
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris	1		1	56.00		4.00		4.00		4.00	
Ocean											
Passaic	41	30	71	11,476.50	7,026.50	4.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	4.28	4.00
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union	15	8	23	4,037.75	1,481.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	5.06	4.37
Warren											
Total	192	111	303	\$70,605.75	\$36,201.32	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$4.97	\$4.93

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

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COUNTIES.	EVENING-SCHOOL TEACHERS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Teachers considered in the day-school tables and teaching in the evening schools are also considered in this table. This table does not include foreign-born evening-school teachers.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum Per Night—Men.	Minimum Per Night—Women.	Maximum Per Night—Men.	Maximum Per Night—Women.	Average Per Night—Men.	Average Per Night—Women.
Atlantic	4	13	17	\$1,736.50	\$4,905.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$6.50	\$5.00	\$5.75	\$5.00
Bergen	14	9	23	4,122.12	2,526.00	3.00	4.03	7.81	4.60	4.52	4.39
Burlington	6		6	1,451.00		3.50		5.00		4.25	
Camden		2	2		200.00		1.56		1.56		1.56
Cape May											
Cumberland	145	124	269	84,469.68	74,289.06	2.50	4.00	7.25	6.50	5.14	5.00
Essex	70	70	140	26,189.25	21,012.75	4.00	3.75	11.00	7.00	5.58	5.25
Gloucester											
Hudson	29	23	52	9,226.00	6,514.50	4.50	4.50	5.50	5.00	4.74	4.65
Hunterdon	6	18	24	1,292.87	3,554.25	3.00	3.00	5.19	4.00	4.19	3.16
Mercer											
Middlesex	2	4	6	384.00	800.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.12
Monmouth	41	45	86	12,000.50	12,051.50	2.24	2.24	6.00	4.50	4.45	3.84
Morris											
Ocean	1	2	3	175.00	350.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Passaic	26	14	40	7,037.50	3,691.50	3.00	3.75	6.00	6.00	4.47	4.30
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total	344	324	668	\$148,084.42	\$129,894.56	\$2.24	\$1.56	\$11.00	\$7.00	\$4.51	\$3.98

SCHOOL REPORT.

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS IN EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Includes only those operating under Sections 218-220 School Law. Teachers of Americanization Classes, Section 482, will be included in regular evening schools.							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum Per Night—Men.	Minimum Per Night—Women.	Maximum Per Night—Men.	Maximum Per Night—Women.	Average Per Night—Men.	Average Per Night—Women.
Atlantic	6	17	23	\$1,778.00	\$8,104.00	\$4.00	\$3.78	\$5.00	\$3.27	\$4.30	\$4.70
Bergen	1	3	4	220.50	654.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Burlington	2	2	2		384.00		3.00		3.00		3.00
Camden	8	5	13	3,836.00	2,163.50	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.56	4.40
Cape May	20	79	99	4,992.50	20,233.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	5.25	4.58
Cumberland	7	10	17	2,172.50	2,902.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.57	4.54
Essex	7	10	17	1,966.11	1,990.50	3.00	3.00	7.00	4.00	4.86	3.16
Gloucester	6	7	13	1,265.00	1,788.00	3.50	3.50	5.00	5.50	4.25	4.39
Hudson		1	1		256.00		4.00		4.00		4.00
Hunterdon	3	9	12	1,195.00	3,019.75	3.50	3.50	5.00	3.50	4.00	3.50
Mercer											
Middlesex											
Monmouth	15	14	29	4,551.75	3,519.75	3.75	3.75	6.00	6.00	4.26	3.88
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic											
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total	73	157	230	\$21,977.36	\$45,015.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$4.39	\$3.97

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

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SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	CONTINUATION SCHOOL TEACHERS, FULL TIME—DAY SCHOOL.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic	1	1	2	\$2,100.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,000.00
Bergen	3	6	9	5,190.00	10,775.00	990.00	1,300.00	2,400.00	2,300.00	1,730.00	1,795.83
Burlington	2	1	3	3,070.00	1,400.00	1,450.00	1,400.00	1,620.00	1,400.00	1,535.00	1,400.00
Camden	5	7	12	11,000.00	12,250.00	1,600.00	1,400.00	2,400.00	2,150.00	2,200.00	1,750.00
Cape May											
Cumberland		3	3		4,609.00		1,100.00		1,900.00		1,533.33
Essex	11	13	24	27,700.00	33,400.00	2,200.00	2,000.00	3,100.00	2,900.00	2,518.18	2,569.23
Gloucester											
Hudson	4	16	20	8,001.66	37,984.00	1,460.00	1,448.00	2,391.66	3,000.00	2,000.42	2,374.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer	2	9	11	4,750.00	17,275.00	2,325.00	1,625.00	2,425.00	2,325.00	2,375.00	1,919.44
Middlesex	3	5	8	6,825.00	9,150.00	2,000.00	1,700.00	2,700.00	2,100.00	2,275.00	1,830.00
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic	5	17	22	12,375.00	37,825.00	1,800.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	2,700.00	2,475.00	2,225.00
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union	4	8	12	8,575.00	14,295.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	2,425.00	2,220.00	2,143.75	1,786.87
Warren		1	1		1,400.00		1,400.00		1,400.00		1,400.00
Total	40	87	127	\$89,586.66	\$182,354.00	\$990.00	\$1,100.00	\$3,100.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,239.67	\$2,096.02

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CONTINUATION SCHOOL TEACHERS, PART TIME—DAY SCHOOL.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum Per Hour—Men.	Minimum Per Hour—Women.	Maximum Per Hour—Men.	Maximum Per Hour—Women.	Average Per Hour—Men.	Average Per Hour—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic	1	1	2	\$1,200.00	\$800.00	\$1.85	\$1.50	\$1.85	\$1.50	\$1.85	\$1.50
Bergen	1	1	2	576.00	300.00	2.15	1.25	2.15	1.25	2.15	1.25
Burlington											
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland	2		2	3,850.00		1.63		1.71		1.67	
Essex	5	7	12	1,578.00	2,144.00	3.10	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.55	2.88
Gloucester											
Hudson	40	28	68	12,999.77	6,725.48	1.50	1.25	4.45	3.45	2.98	2.35
Hunterdon											
Mercer											
Middlesex											
Monmouth	2	3	5	268.00	204.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Morris	2	4	6	451.75	913.50	1.50	1.33	1.75	1.50	1.63	1.47
Ocean											
Passaic	1	3	4	540.00	1,620.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren	1		1	1,000.00		4.63		4.63		4.63	
Total	55	47	102	\$22,463.52	\$12,706.98	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$4.45	\$3.50	\$2.52	\$1.96

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	HELPING TEACHERS—DAY SCHOOL.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic		1	1		\$2,700.00		\$2,700.00		\$2,700.00		\$2,700.00
Bergen		4	4		10,700.00		2,600.00		2,700.00		2,675.00
Burlington		4	4		8,325.00		2,600.00		2,600.00		2,081.25
Camden		2	2		5,300.00		2,600.00		2,700.00		2,650.00
Cape May		1	1		2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00
Cumberland		2	2		5,400.00		2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00
Essex		2	2		5,200.00		2,500.00		2,700.00		2,600.00
Gloucester		2	2		4,900.00		2,200.00		2,700.00		2,450.00
Hudson											
Hunterdon		2	2		5,300.00		2,600.00		2,700.00		2,650.00
Mercer		1	1		2,100.00		2,100.00		2,100.00		2,100.00
Middlesex											
Monmouth		3	3		8,000.00		2,600.00		2,700.00		2,666.67
Morris		2	2		4,700.00		2,100.00		2,600.00		2,350.00
Ocean		2	2		5,400.00		2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00
Passaic		1	1		2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00
Salem		1	1		2,450.00		2,450.00		2,450.00		2,450.00
Somerset		2	2		5,400.00		2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00
Sussex		2	2		4,700.00		2,000.00		2,700.00		2,350.00
Union											
Warren		2	2		6,200.00		3,000.00		3,200.00		3,100.00
Total		36	36		\$92,175.00		\$2,000.00		\$3,200.00		\$2,560.42

TABLE 28.
SUMMARY OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Day School Teachers Employed, Excluding Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Supervisors (Approved and Unapproved), Non-Teaching Principals, Special Supervisors, Manual Training, Vocational, Evening School, Continuation School Teachers and Helping Teachers.			Grand Total of All Teachers Employed, Day and Evening.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic	73	653	726	151	754	905
Bergen	143	1,847	1,990	274	1,965	2,239
Burlington	28	511	539	47	544	591
Camden	101	1,208	1,309	165	1,280	1,445
Cape May	30	186	216	41	193	234
Cumberland	32	382	414	48	412	460
Essex	415	3,582	3,997	858	3,927	4,785
Gloucester	33	393	426	57	421	478
Hudson	254	2,961	3,215	622	3,369	3,991
Hunterdon	34	174	208	41	185	226
Mercer	82	810	892	165	912	1,077
Middlesex	74	1,060	1,134	139	1,133	1,272
Monmouth	97	701	798	149	763	912
Morris	80	509	589	116	537	653
Ocean	31	164	195	40	175	215
Passaic	123	1,491	1,614	309	1,682	1,991
Salem	18	213	231	27	218	245
Somerset	32	307	339	50	330	380
Sussex	30	157	187	41	172	213
Union	114	1,298	1,412	293	1,487	1,780
Warren	25	253	288	49	264	312
Total	1,859	18,860	20,719	3,682	20,723	24,405

TABLE 29.

NUMBER OF FULL TERM TEACHERS IN DAY SCHOOLS PAID THE DIFFERENT ANNUAL CONTRACT SALARIES AS GIVEN BELOW.

(This table includes everything but short term, substitute, evening, vocational (day and evening), manual training (day and evening), foreign-born evening school and continuation school teachers.)

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT OF ANNUAL CONTRACT SALARY, EXCLUSIVE OF BONUS.																				
	Less than \$300—Men.	Less than \$300—Women.	\$300 to \$399—Men.	\$300 to \$399—Women.	\$400 to \$499—Men.	\$400 to \$499—Women.	\$500 to \$599—Men.	\$500 to \$599—Women.	\$600 to \$699—Men.	\$600 to \$699—Women.	\$700 to \$799—Men.	\$700 to \$799—Women.	\$800 to \$899—Men.	\$800 to \$899—Women.	\$900 to \$999—Men.	\$900 to \$999—Women.	\$1,000 to \$1,099—Men.	\$1,000 to \$1,099—Women.	\$1,100 to \$1,199—Men.	\$1,100 to \$1,199—Women.	
Atlantic											1			2		9	2	23		2	39
Bergen																		3			49
Burlington							1			1			9	2		11	1	49	2		110
Camden														6	2	32		80	2		106
Cape May													1			6	1	23	1		39
Cumberland										2		7		20	1	38		78	2		50
Essex														1				8			12
Gloucester													1			22		75	2		92
Hudson			*1											8							2
Hunterdon										1		2				23	5	49	3		16
Mercer																		2			44
Middlesex									1							1		54	1		69
Monmouth																		19	1		57
Morris															2			23	1		38
Ocean												1				6		23	2		23
Passaic																				1	2
Salem										1				13	1	19	2	50	1		44
Somerset																1	1	35	1		28
Sussex												1	2	9	2	15	7	32	3		21
Union													1			1		7			29
Warren												6	1	18	1	32	5				32
Total			1				1		1	5	1	27	5	86	9	225	25	662	25		905

* Part time music supervisor.

TABLE 29.
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME TEACHERS IN DAY SCHOOLS PAID THE DIFFERENT ANNUAL CONTRACT SALARIES AS GIVEN BELOW—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT OF ANNUAL CONTRACT SALARY, EXCLUSIVE OF BONDS.																								TOTALS.		
	\$1,200 to \$1,299—Men.	\$1,200 to \$1,299—Women.	\$1,300 to \$1,399—Men.	\$1,300 to \$1,399—Women.	\$1,400 to \$1,499—Men.	\$1,400 to \$1,499—Women.	\$1,500 to \$1,599—Men.	\$1,500 to \$1,599—Women.	\$1,600 to \$1,699—Men.	\$1,600 to \$1,699—Women.	\$1,700 to \$1,799—Men.	\$1,700 to \$1,799—Women.	\$1,800 to \$1,899—Men.	\$1,800 to \$1,899—Women.	\$1,900 to \$1,999—Men.	\$1,900 to \$1,999—Women.	\$2,000 to \$2,499—Men.	\$2,000 to \$2,499—Women.	\$2,500 to \$2,999—Men.	\$2,500 to \$2,999—Women.	\$3,000 and Over—Men.	\$3,000 and Over—Women.	Men.	Women.	Grand Total.		
Atlantic	4	84	4	75	2	48	...	58	...	36	3	36	9	40	4	36	13	133	19	41	34	25	96	683	778		
Bergen	4	226	1	169	3	199	...	252	11	246	7	198	17	167	7	103	54	218	37	29	59	6	2045	1,865	2,070		
Burlington	1	112	3	95	3	50	...	47	2	25	4	2	11	...	5	5	21	3	1	6	3	37	537	37	537		
Camden	1	130	1	95	3	115	...	88	99	111	7	147	15	164	18	46	19	100	16	22	25	6	128	1,299	1,357		
Cape May	3	40	1	17	2	21	...	20	...	99	7	8	3	9	2	1	15	3	3	3	1	4	38	188	38	188	
Cumberland	2	...	1	45	1	33	...	24	...	12	8	8	3	9	2	2	12	3	3	3	2	4	38	397	432	22	
Essex .....	...	59	...	85	...	120	...	204	2	229	7	253	15	270	11	285	66	1,065	92	871	3,419	187	553	3,679	38	397
Glenclester	4	83	5	83	3	29	...	26	7	12	2	6	6	6	1	2	11	7	32	4	4	4	42	414	456	42	
Hudson	3	68	3	83	3	206	...	216	2	253	5	254	1	220	3	191	33	994	70	407	215	174	352	3,048	3,406	38	
Hunterdon	4	21	8	21	2	15	...	11	4	110	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	103	848	183	848	
Mercer	1	103	1	70	...	94	...	63	7	6	4	74	4	42	4	117	28	134	19	24	36	27	103	848	957	1,081	
Middlesex	2	217	4	123	3	100	...	108	11	99	3	84	5	55	15	76	27	156	16	4	18	1	107	1,081	1,188	1,071	
Monmouth	1	102	2	106	...	94	...	60	6	62	8	46	11	44	10	29	33	82	19	3	20	...	128	732	514	614	
Morris	5	35	3	62	7	71	...	60	5	44	4	11	35	7	32	38	3	38	14	3	15	1	100	514	614	514	
Ocean	2	126	3	117	2	11	...	13	1	91	3	96	6	169	5	98	24	386	42	240	69	41	168	1,546	1,714	1,714	
Passaic	7	126	3	117	2	107	...	107	...	120	2	9	1	...	2	...	2	386	42	240	69	41	168	1,546	1,714	1,714	
Salem	2	1	1	10	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	11	11	2	2	2	21	208	229	208
Somerset	6	59	...	50	...	37	...	42	1	20	2	14	3	14	1	11	11	43	308	2	2	2	43	323	366	366	
Sussex .....	...	23	...	27	...	15	...	3	4	135	3	3	10	112	12	101	43	308	2	2	2	2	36	186	202	202
Union	2	97	2	110	...	110	...	149	3	135	3	3	10	112	12	101	43	308	2	2	2	2	183	1,351	1,564	1,564	
Warren	6	46	...	16	...	13	...	13	4	25	3	17	2	6	4	3	6	2	2	4	...	42	280	302	302		
Total	601,1786	701,402	531,450	611,617	881,529	981,476	1231,371	1131,143	434	3,389	401,1718	949,501	2,467	19,483	21,978												

TABLE 30.
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING SCHOOL TEACHERS.

COUNTIES.	NORMAL GRADUATE.						Number of College Graduates.	All Others.	Total.
	Trenton.	Montclair.	Newark.	Glassboro.	Paterson.	City Training Schools.	Other Normal Schools.		
Atlantic	146	33	1	31	.....	10	291	165	843
Bergen	244	358	264	7	54	21	577	443	2,191
Burlington	183	.....	4	9	.....	5	85	101	591
Camden	255	17	5	76	.....	148	288	354	1,426
Cape May	39	1	2	.....	.....	.....	41	61	232
Cumberland	116	.....	1	32	.....	2	27	55	458
*Essex	305	403	895	4	2	508	1,053	941	4,403
Gloucester	64	3	.....	35	.....	10	65	87	478
†Hudson	239	248	752	.....	.....	1,051	446	546	3,615
Hunterdon	50	5	5	.....	.....	.....	10	53	226
Mercer	497	7	9	1	.....	138	60	187	1,006
Middlesex	213	45	252	2	2	8	165	214	1,231
‡Monmouth	225	56	60	.....	.....	10	159	199	894
§Morris	78	73	85	.....	3	18	60	155	639
Ocean	38	8	1	.....	.....	10	20	54	215
Passaic	100	262	101	.....	588	80	235	320	1,822
Salem	34	3	1	17	.....	1	38	58	245
Somerset	81	20	24	3	.....	1	50	76	377
Sussex	25	17	9	.....	.....	8	20	39	213
Union	186	92	335	4	2	164	402	388	1,688
Warren	54	11	9	2	.....	.....	25	46	313
Total	3,272	1,662	2,815	229	651	2,202	4,132	4,461	23,106

* 12 part-time continuation school teachers omitted.

† 68 part-time continuation school teachers omitted.

‡ 5 part-time continuation school teachers omitted.

§ 6 part-time continuation school teachers omitted.

TABLE 31.
REPORT OF ENROLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS BY GRADES.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled in One-Room Rural Schools.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Two-Room Rural Schools.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Kindergarten.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic	341	316	657	427	395	822	764	776	1,540
Bergen	104	100	204	61	72	133	2,209	1,946	4,155
Burlington	87	57	144	453	418	871	144	122	266
Camden	331	277	608	291	254	545	644	651	1,295
Cape May	192	154	346	383	348	731	50	41	91
Cumberland	314	252	566	472	442	914			
Essex	22	18	40				7,449	7,371	14,820
Gloucester	187	180	367	410	382	792	51	58	109
Hudson							2,711	2,595	5,306
Hunterdon	1,095	1,033	2,128	363	330	693	109	89	198
Mercer	87	88	175	126	91	217	1,067	986	2,053
Middlesex	346	262	608	412	361	773	1,185	1,075	2,260
Monmouth	566	480	1,046	552	478	1,030	489	458	947
Morris	303	309	612	782	738	1,520	145	122	267
Ocean	284	270	554	458	470	928	89	81	170
Passaic	92	72	164	158	128	286	2,867	2,672	5,539
Salem	385	336	721	178	143	321	90	90	180
Somerset	444	394	838	627	590	1,217	706	302	608
Sussex	701	688	1,389	185	183	368	117	108	225
Union	34	36	70	101	104	205	2,167	2,058	4,225
Warren	561	511	1,072	529	504	1,033	26	38	64
Total	6,476	5,833	12,309	6,968	6,431	13,399	22,679	21,639	44,318

TABLE 31.

REPORT OF ENROLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS BY GRADES—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade I.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade II.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade III.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic	1,428	1,277	2,705	1,198	1,162	2,360	1,132	1,029	2,152
Bergen	5,197	4,637	9,834	3,608	3,271	6,879	3,769	3,312	7,141
Burlington	1,612	1,486	3,098	1,102	1,048	2,150	1,176	1,144	2,320
Camden	3,808	3,517	7,325	2,790	2,570	5,360	2,822	2,564	5,386
Cape May	462	433	895	314	301	615	320	277	597
Cumberland	1,192	1,122	2,314	689	591	1,260	706	625	1,331
Essex	9,322	8,303	17,625	7,663	7,315	14,978	7,125	6,910	14,335
Gloucester	1,298	1,197	2,495	823	784	1,607	782	710	1,492
Hudson	8,770	7,970	16,740	6,476	5,913	12,389	6,496	6,081	12,577
Hunterdon	314	287	601	226	205	431	219	205	424
Mercer	2,285	2,118	4,403	1,597	1,462	3,059	1,588	1,566	3,154
Middlesex	3,641	3,285	6,926	2,358	2,173	4,531	2,275	2,170	4,445
Monmouth	2,114	1,968	4,082	1,382	1,261	2,643	1,345	1,249	2,594
Morris	1,427	1,355	2,782	901	799	1,700	884	830	1,714
Ocean	536	277	613	234	236	470	267	246	513
Passaic	3,405	3,220	6,625	2,961	2,802	5,763	2,950	2,932	5,882
Salem	552	529	1,081	425	391	816	417	384	801
Somerset	682	658	1,340	618	553	1,171	547	472	1,019
Sussex	361	368	729	252	214	466	235	230	465
Union	3,313	3,032	6,345	2,757	2,576	5,333	2,765	2,609	5,374
Warren	615	595	1,180	454	424	878	533	453	986
Total	52,134	47,604	99,738	38,808	36,051	74,859	38,653	36,049	74,702

TABLE 31.
REPORT OF ENROLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS BY GRADES—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade IV.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade V.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade VI.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic	1,158	1,142	2,300	1,167	1,069	2,236	1,079	1,087	2,166
Bergen	3,516	3,241	6,757	3,487	3,287	6,774	3,106	3,133	6,239
Burlington	1,080	1,056	2,136	999	983	1,982	875	835	1,710
Camden	2,503	2,407	4,910	2,593	2,391	4,984	2,069	2,054	4,123
Cape May	288	261	549	318	283	601	262	270	532
Cumberland	624	661	1,285	706	628	1,334	566	607	1,173
Essex	7,115	7,057	14,172	6,914	6,986	13,900	6,190	6,052	12,251
Gloucester	790	706	1,496	866	834	1,700	669	679	1,348
Hudson	6,054	5,925	11,979	6,055	5,779	11,834	5,573	5,469	11,042
Hunterdon	199	213	412	196	194	390	198	182	380
Mercer	1,563	1,490	3,053	1,614	1,556	3,170	1,429	1,434	2,863
Middlesex	2,256	2,203	4,459	2,324	2,189	4,513	1,741	1,722	3,463
Monmouth	1,326	1,296	2,622	1,257	1,321	2,578	1,156	1,135	2,291
Morris	823	866	1,689	867	789	1,656	767	788	1,555
Ocean	235	225	460	254	227	481	221	203	424
Passaic	2,864	2,659	5,523	2,880	2,941	5,821	2,496	2,474	4,970
Salem	348	364	712	394	381	775	391	301	692
Somerset	577	531	1,108	586	534	1,120	461	404	865
Sussex	205	205	410	227	213	440	180	194	374
Union	2,718	2,552	5,070	2,519	2,503	5,022	2,346	2,245	4,591
Warren	495	465	960	410	444	854	367	376	743
Total	36,537	35,525	72,062	36,633	35,552	72,165	32,151	31,644	63,795

TABLE 31.

REPORT OF ENROLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS BY GRADES—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade VII.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade VIII.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade IX.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade X.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic	831	806	1,637	672	727	1,399	507	573	1,080	402	416	818
Bergen	2,727	2,632	5,359	2,183	2,063	4,246	1,634	1,413	3,047	977	1,016	1,993
Burlington	732	761	1,493	473	543	1,016	409	425	834	255	294	549
Camden	1,649	1,749	3,398	1,217	1,364	2,581	794	843	1,637	780	817	1,597
Cape May	240	227	467	196	244	440	181	185	366	108	132	240
Cumberland	559	532	1,091	368	402	770	384	419	803	283	373	656
Essex	5,145	5,272	10,417	4,206	4,422	8,628	3,449	3,467	6,916	2,623	2,370	4,993
Gloucester	509	535	1,044	444	456	900	400	359	759	254	300	554
Hudson	4,451	4,445	8,896	3,506	3,706	7,212	3,167	2,912	6,079	1,877	1,909	3,786
Hunterdon	138	198	336	111	135	246	191	192	383	117	149	266
Mercer	1,232	1,198	2,430	881	925	1,806	726	791	1,517	559	541	1,100
Middlesex	1,417	1,380	2,797	1,030	981	2,011	664	653	1,317	507	495	1,002
Monmouth	1,117	1,108	2,225	860	939	1,799	773	758	1,531	619	608	1,227
Morris	701	641	1,342	539	484	1,023	548	521	1,069	412	383	795
Ocean	197	173	370	162	195	357	196	178	374	139	165	304
Passaic	2,100	2,078	4,178	1,686	1,741	3,427	1,400	1,381	2,841	869	946	1,815
Salem	284	309	593	193	243	436	190	212	402	121	135	256
Somerset	375	388	763	299	267	566	280	309	589	179	173	352
Sussex	157	151	308	124	129	253	120	165	285	114	108	222
Union	1,788	1,814	3,602	1,548	1,624	3,172	1,565	1,557	2,922	982	1,000	1,982
Warren	302	331	633	256	243	479	201	227	428	146	153	299
Total	26,651	26,788	53,439	20,934	21,833	42,767	17,839	17,340	35,179	12,323	12,483	24,806

TABLE 31.

REPORT OF ENROLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS BY GRADES—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils En- rolled in Grade XI.			Number of Pupils En- rolled in Grade XII.			Number of Pupils En- rolled in Sub-Normal Classes.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic	272	285	557	182	215	397	129	40	169
Bergen	742	754	1,496	566	581	1,147	111	65	176
Burlington	176	226	402	132	174	306	39	23	62
Camden	347	408	755	284	339	623	124	48	172
Cape May	85	122	207	77	97	174	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	224	269	493	157	251	408	48	11	59
Essex	1,742	1,601	3,343	1,563	1,572	3,135	710	387	1,097
Gloucester	171	172	343	108	134	242	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	1,218	1,189	2,407	302	899	1,801	320	169	489
Hunterdon	83	137	220	71	87	158	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	342	419	761	291	362	653	156	68	224
Middlesex	292	304	596	212	287	499	32	28	60
Monmouth	416	443	859	310	415	725	104	49	153
Morris	284	320	604	241	261	502	35	10	45
Ocean	89	118	207	63	76	139	12	5	17
Passaic	696	570	1,266	609	525	1,134	192	104	296
Salem	89	117	206	54	107	161	8	7	15
Somerset	134	138	272	80	117	197	26	20	46
Sussex	54	88	142	33	61	94	25	9	34
Union	566	574	1,140	485	523	1,008	132	69	201
Warren	123	157	280	66	106	172	9	9	18
Total	8,145	8,501	16,646	6,486	7,189	13,675	2,212	1,121	3,333

TABLE 31.
REPORT OF ENROLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS BY GRADES—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Training Classes.			Anaemic Pupils.			Backward and Inco- rigible Classes.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic									
Bergen				28	16	44	30	7	37
Burlington									
Camden									
Cape May									
Cumberland									
Essex							127	8	135
Gloucester									
Hudson		266	266	55	61	116	154	86	240
Hunterdon									
Mercer							45	37	82
Middlesex							46	13	59
Monmouth							28	15	43
Morris							28	19	47
Ocean									
Passaic							75	69	144
Salem									
Somerset									
Sussex									
Union							218	130	348
Warren									
Total		266	266	83	77	160	751	384	1,135

TABLE 31.
REPORT OF ENROLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS BY GRADES—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled in Blind Classes.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Deaf Classes.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Other Special Classes.			Number of Pupils Enrolled During Year.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic							11	3	14	11,700	11,369	23,069
Bergen							29	12	41	34,084	31,618	65,702
Burlington							15	4	19	9,759	9,599	19,358
Camden							8	5	13	23,054	22,258	45,312
Cape May										3,476	3,375	6,851
Cumberland										7,272	7,185	14,457
Essex	31	18	49	57	38	95	199	197	396	71,961	69,364	141,325
Gloucester										7,762	7,486	15,248
Hudson	10	5	15	21	22	43	51	133	184	57,867	55,534	113,401
Hunterdon										3,630	3,436	7,266
Mercer							38	46	84	15,626	15,178	30,804
Middlesex							189	104	293	20,927	19,775	40,702
Monmouth							5	9	14	14,419	13,990	28,409
Morris										9,687	9,235	18,922
Ocean										3,236	3,145	6,381
Passaic	13	15	28	3	2	5	149	149	298	28,525	27,480	56,005
Salem										4,119	4,049	8,168
Somerset										6,221	5,850	12,071
Sussex								2	2	3,090	3,116	6,206
Union										25,804	24,806	50,610
Warren										5,073	5,006	10,079
Total	54	38	92	81	62	143	694	664	1,358	367,292	353,054	720,346

TABLE 32.
AGES OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN DAY SCHOOLS.
DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING SCHOOL ENROLMENT.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.							
	Four Years of Age—Boys.	Four Years of Age—Girls.	Five Years of Age—Boys.	Five Years of Age—Girls.	Six Years of Age—Boys.	Six Years of Age—Girls.	Seven Years of Age—Boys.	Seven Years of Age—Girls.
Atlantic	98	104	727	766	968	982	1,042	1,041
Bergen	368	373	2,524	2,276	2,959	2,834	3,266	3,022
Burlington	19	16	467	489	878	891	885	968
Camden	93	126	834	833	1,930	1,968	2,338	2,231
Cape May	19	22	248	205	323	296	310	338
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	365	413	559	563	666	633
Essex	1,498	1,500	4,740	4,614	6,203	5,973	6,438	6,114
Gloucester	19	27	438	461	682	648	740	789
Hudson	559	455	3,456	3,312	5,197	4,962	5,425	5,316
Hunterdon	10	9	226	236	322	320	338	335
Mercer	249	260	1,077	1,020	1,307	1,227	1,267	1,290
Middlesex	201	188	1,562	1,485	1,995	1,862	2,099	2,054
Monmouth	114	110	917	908	1,172	1,176	1,275	1,243
Morris	26	39	609	599	808	791	865	839
Ocean	25	20	188	194	258	246	263	273
Passaic	579	584	2,348	2,211	2,340	2,429	2,587	2,540
Salem	27	38	234	253	368	389	372	349
Somerset	52	71	362	328	451	483	580	561
Sussex	59	39	207	228	287	303	296	327
Union	283	275	1,686	1,639	2,302	2,223	2,449	2,414
Warren	1	6	185	188	427	394	518	501
Total	4,299	4,262	23,400	22,658	31,736	30,960	33,959	33,178

TABLE 32.
AGES OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN DAY SCHOOLS—Continued.
DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING SCHOOL ENROLMENT.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.									
	Eight Years of Age—Boys.	Eight Years of Age—Girls.	Nine Years of Age—Boys.	Nine Years of Age—Girls.	Ten Years of Age—Boys.	Ten Years of Age—Girls.	Eleven Years of Age—Boys.	Eleven Years of Age—Girls.	Twelve Years of Age—Boys.	Twelve Years of Age—Girls.
Atlantic	1,138	1,049	1,065	993	1,079	1,041	1,077	1,067	1,081	1,046
Bergen	3,352	3,073	3,117	3,031	3,210	3,071	3,041	2,917	2,935	2,822
Burlington	965	971	963	973	931	899	893	884	922	819
Camden	2,327	2,275	2,338	2,233	2,212	2,120	2,278	2,111	2,085	2,081
Cape May	312	311	319	309	290	286	306	282	323	276
Cumberland	654	630	659	638	658	668	671	651	674	625
Essex	6,538	6,412	6,293	6,219	6,360	6,177	6,252	6,304	6,185	6,091
Gloucester	745	750	719	684	746	746	730	696	694	597
Hudson	5,427	5,371	5,211	5,018	5,314	5,187	5,232	5,341	5,283	5,238
Hunterdon	352	368	370	350	350	326	310	332	321	328
Mercer	1,476	1,453	1,363	1,400	1,430	1,409	1,484	1,480	1,443	1,397
Middlesex	2,221	2,088	1,944	1,945	1,950	2,025	2,005	1,910	1,900	1,873
Monmouth	1,311	1,214	1,276	1,287	1,291	1,311	1,261	1,274	1,204	1,215
Morris	885	874	829	881	825	852	844	704	795	759
Ocean	321	312	279	320	271	291	277	246	288	243
Passaic	2,613	2,665	2,501	2,396	2,564	2,565	2,538	2,495	2,453	2,354
Salem	388	407	370	387	412	382	392	329	325	343
Somerset	621	589	577	557	611	539	596	546	528	554
Sussex	309	299	304	319	259	276	283	247	276	241
Union	2,501	2,465	2,294	2,344	2,280	2,251	2,210	2,227	2,246	2,124
Warren	547	517	545	557	511	524	539	519	446	461
Total	35,093	34,093	33,386	32,841	33,565	32,946	33,219	32,572	32,407	31,487

TABLE 32.
AGES OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN DAY SCHOOLS—*Continued.*
DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING SCHOOL ENROLMENT.

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SCHOOL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.							
	Thirteen Years of Age— Boys.	Thirteen Years of Age— Girls.	Fourteen Years of Age— Boys.	Fourteen Years of Age— Girls.	Fifteen Years of Age— Boys.	Fifteen Years of Age— Girls.	Sixteen Years of Age— Boys.	Sixteen Years of Age— Girls.
Atlantic	1,111	1,033	860	891	675	649	423	391
Bergen	2,919	2,773	2,518	2,166	1,871	1,513	1,047	938
Burlington	831	826	762	720	559	478	356	306
Camden	1,967	1,960	1,796	1,671	1,383	1,238	759	721
Cape May	273	308	253	250	214	202	129	130
Cumberland	633	617	604	544	487	504	296	358
Essex	6,226	6,145	5,539	5,271	4,378	4,127	2,703	2,344
Gloucester	632	608	570	549	497	416	274	245
Hudson	5,380	5,058	4,720	4,320	3,468	2,910	1,673	1,615
Hunterdon	319	300	275	277	195	186	113	139
Mercer	1,398	1,346	1,212	1,146	903	848	543	504
Middlesex	1,851	1,692	1,417	1,146	955	685	422	465
Monmouth	1,254	1,141	1,083	1,030	950	882	652	609
Morris	798	765	761	715	668	539	482	413
Ocean	293	289	262	224	226	187	142	153
Passaic	2,533	2,422	2,114	2,022	1,593	1,445	856	743
Salem	360	318	342	292	238	218	155	173
Somerset	528	507	481	433	416	345	246	187
Sussex	222	250	222	207	179	151	91	122
Union	2,145	2,057	1,977	1,789	1,589	1,370	895	876
Warren	410	424	383	348	265	267	166	156
Total	32,083	30,839	28,151	26,011	21,709	19,160	12,423	11,588

TABLE 32.
AGES OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN DAY SCHOOLS—*Continued.*
DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING SCHOOL ENROLMENT.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.								TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Seventeen Years of Age—Boys.	Seventeen Years of Age—Girls.	Eighteen Years of Age—Boys.	Eighteen Years of Age—Girls.	Nineteen Years of Age—Boys.	Nineteen Years of Age—Girls.	Twenty Years of Age (and Over)—Boys.	Twenty Years of Age (and Over)—Girls.	Four to Twenty Years (and Over)—Boys.	Four to Twenty Years (and Over)—Girls.	
Atlantic	225	214	98	73	28	23	5	6	11,700	11,369	23,069
Bergen	631	558	280	184	80	54	26	13	34,084	31,618	65,702
Burlington	191	221	76	92	26	40	5	6	9,759	9,599	19,358
Camden	407	388	195	216	85	63	27	23	23,054	22,258	45,312
Cape May	86	106	49	43	18	7	4	4	3,476	3,875	6,851
Cumberland	198	223	99	95	35	14	14	9	7,272	7,185	14,457
Essex	1,530	1,331	755	557	213	137	110	48	71,961	69,364	141,325
Gloucester	171	185	78	66	21	13	6	6	7,762	7,486	15,248
Hudson	896	818	428	326	141	119	57	168	57,867	55,534	113,401
Hunterdon	77	84	36	37	6	8	1	1	3,630	3,636	7,266
Mercer	263	291	145	114	46	30	18	13	15,626	15,178	30,804
Middlesex	245	232	114	102	44	21	2	2	20,927	19,775	40,702
Monmouth	383	385	177	149	79	45	18	11	14,419	13,990	28,409
Morris	275	252	154	108	52	30	11	15	9,687	9,235	18,922
Ocean	74	106	51	28	16	10	2	3	3,236	3,145	6,381
Passaic	506	428	278	136	93	30	29	15	28,525	27,480	56,005
Salem	85	104	37	49	10	17	4	1	4,119	4,049	8,168
Somerset	104	99	46	39	18	8	4	4	6,221	5,850	12,071
Sussex	53	67	26	36	12	4	3	.....	3,090	3,116	6,206
Union	559	483	277	206	98	53	13	10	25,804	24,806	50,610
Warren	76	97	40	38	12	9	2	.....	5,073	5,006	10,079
Total	7,041	6,672	3,439	2,694	1,133	735	361	358	367,292	353,054	720,346

TABLE 33.
REPORT OF REGULAR DAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR ALL DISTRICTS.
DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING OR CONTINUATION SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

COUNTIES.	Actual Number of Days the Schools Were Kept Open.	Number of Days Schools were Closed on Account of Legal Holidays.	Number of Days Closed on Account of Institute.	POSSIBLE NUMBER OF DAYS ATTENDANCE.			DAYS PRESENT.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic	178	10	1	1,782,142½	1,734,781	3,516,923½	1,624,390½	1,574,631	3,199,021½
Bergen	185	9	.....	5,615,529	5,225,089½	10,840,618½	5,238,670	4,853,762	10,092,432
Burlington	180	9	1	1,526,641½	1,517,143½	3,043,785	1,390,047	1,379,356	2,769,403
Camden	187	9	1	3,749,850½	3,601,124½	7,350,975	3,371,063½	3,237,423½	6,608,487
Cape May	175	10	1	502,519½	488,607½	991,127	458,781	444,599	903,380
Cumberland	179	9	1	1,144,522½	1,141,830	2,286,352½	1,046,316½	1,046,193½	2,092,510
Essex	189	9	.....	12,027,753½	11,638,176	23,665,929½	11,095,511½	10,695,585	21,791,096½
Gloucester	182	8	1	1,234,622	1,201,578	2,436,200	1,091,514	1,067,107½	2,158,621½
Hudson	192	10	1	9,869,778	9,494,348	19,364,126	9,207,601½	8,849,937	18,057,538½
Hunterdon	185	10	1	581,197½	588,393	1,169,590½	507,663½	520,356	1,027,959½
Mercer	185	5	1	2,568,777½	2,498,467½	5,067,245	2,360,237½	2,289,686½	4,649,954
Middlesex	183	9	.....	3,400,411½	3,250,345	6,659,756½	3,192,684	3,032,802½	6,225,486½
Monmouth	183	9	1	2,230,842	2,190,536½	4,421,378½	2,053,727½	2,010,037½	4,063,765
Morris	182	10	1	1,549,689	1,483,511½	3,033,200½	1,429,003½	1,363,757	2,792,760½
Ocean	179	10	1	503,975½	490,158	994,133½	455,970	445,766	901,736
Passaic	188	16	3	4,757,263	4,606,913½	9,364,176½	4,477,332	4,326,102½	8,803,484½
Salem	183	7	1	633,653	630,378	1,264,031	567,162	569,456	1,136,558
Somerset	186	8	1	1,021,763	964,284	1,986,047	938,589½	880,000	1,818,589½
Sussex	182	10	1	470,463	481,206½	950,669½	433,253	434,828½	868,081½
Union	185	9	.....	4,209,693	4,138,258	8,437,951	4,018,318½	3,850,868	7,869,186½
Warren	186	11	1	849,685	838,371	1,688,256	783,189	771,691½	1,554,880½
Total	186	9	1	60,338,772	58,203,700½	118,542,472½	55,740,985½	53,643,946½	109,384,932

TABLE 33.
REPORT OF REGULAR DAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR ALL DISTRICTS
—Continued.

DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING OR CONTINUATION SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

COUNTIES.	DAYS ABSENT.			TIMES TARDY.	Per Cent. of Attendance.	Average Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils Not Absent or Tardy Dur- ing Year.	Number of Sessions Truant.	Number of Cases of Suspension or Expul- sion During the Year.	Pupils Enrolled Who Have Attended Public Schools in Other Districts in the State During the Present School Year.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total.							
Atlantic	157,752	160,150	317,902	55,216	.90961	19,744	17,957	702	607	111	727
Bergen	376,859	371,327½	748,186½	69,515	.93098	58,690	54,497	4,459	2,170	132	2,655
Burlington	136,594½	137,787½	274,382	22,207	.90985	16,863	15,345	1,123	920	97	1,036
Camden	378,787	363,701	742,488	49,426	.89899	39,253	35,263	1,679	6,568	171	1,568
Cape May	43,738½	44,008½	87,747	15,340	.91146	5,657	5,154	199	67	43	232
Cumberland	98,206	95,636½	193,842½	11,504	.91521	12,801	11,711	766	451	52	543
Essex	932,242	942,591	1,874,833	137,345	.92077	125,326	115,408	5,933	29,535	237	3,971
Gloucester	143,108	134,470½	277,578½	21,310	.88606	13,417	11,886	622	242	68	344
Hudson	662,176½	644,411	1,306,587½	81,395	.92253	101,085	94,278	5,150	15,592	149	2,741
Hunterdon	73,594	68,037	141,631	18,609	.87891	6,322	5,560	323	34	46	369
Mercer	208,510	208,781	417,291	29,099	.91765	27,335	25,085	1,291	2,111	46	1,039
Middlesex	216,727½	217,542½	434,270	27,929	.93479	36,309	33,935	2,449	8,725	145	1,359
Monmouth	177,114½	180,499	357,613½	36,992	.91912	24,139	22,183	1,166	696	46	1,430
Morris	120,685½	119,754½	240,440	11,752	.92073	16,648	15,328	1,497	958	86	826
Ocean	48,005½	44,392	92,397½	9,567	.90705	5,554	5,037	251	37	59	250
Passaic	279,881	280,811	560,692	46,718	.94012	49,739	46,752	3,737	1,505	39	1,611
Salem	66,551	60,922	127,473	10,587	.89915	6,909	6,205	407	36	32	441
Somerset	83,173½	84,284	167,457½	19,281	.91568	10,656	9,757	473	234	49	589
Sussex	46,210	46,378	92,588	8,560	.90362	5,284	4,776	408	87	13	371
Union	281,374½	287,390	568,764½	46,885	.93259	45,427	42,369	3,171	1,613	127	1,633
Warren	66,496	66,879½	133,375½	6,993	.92099	9,054	8,337	847	156	40	337
Total	4,597,786½	4,559,754	9,157,540½	736,140	.92275	636,203	586,823	36,653	72,344	1,788	24,072

TABLE 34.
REPORT OF EVENING SCHOOLS.
DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MANUAL TRAINING, VOCATIONAL, FOREIGN-BORN OR
CONTINUATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of Evenings the Schools were Maintained, Including Legal Holidays	Number of Weeks Schools were Maintained.	Number of Male Pupils Be- tween 12 and 14 Years of Age.	Number of Male Pupils Be- tween 14 and 20 Years of Age.	Number of Male Pupils Over 20 Years of Age.	Total Number of Male Pupils.	Number of Female Pupils Between 12 and 14 Years of Age.	Number of Female Pupils Between 14 and 20 Years of Age.	Number of Female Pupils Over 20 Years of Age.	Total Number of Female Pupils.
Atlantic	76	19½	.....	46	225	271	2	31	105	228
Bergen	66	13	.....	145	100	335	.....	204	151	365
Burlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden	48	20	.....	129	97	226	160	34	139	273
Cape May	64	16	.....	1	12	13	.....	1	15	16
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	30	16	49†	3,743	2,859	7,099	377	2,723	2,265	5,395
Glooucester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	70	19	.....	1,227	1,000	2,227	3	1,336	734	2,073
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	70	17	.....	322	330	652	23	287	340	650
Middlesex	68	23	.....	160	244	404	.....	151	141	292
Monmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris	64	22	.....	3	74	77	1	.....	17	18
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	100	22	.....	426	784	1,210	.....	488	369	837
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	50	12½	.....	.....	41	41	.....	.....	8	8
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	65	18	2	301	360	663	3	388	176	567
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	70	18	499	6,503	6,216	13,218	509	5,643	4,550	10,702

* Gardfield not under regular evening schools in financial table.

† Does not check with districts in financial table.

TABLE 34.
REPORT OF EVENING SCHOOLS—Continued.

DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MANUAL TRAINING, VOCATIONAL, FOREIGN-BORN OR
CONTINUATION.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Pupils Between 12 and 14 Years of Age.	Total Number of Pupils Between 14 and 20 Years of Age.	Total Number of Pupils Over 20 Years of Age.	Total Number of Pupils Enrolled.	TOTAL EVENING ATTENDANCE.			AVERAGE EVENING ATTENDANCE.			Amount Expended for Salaries of Janitors.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Atlantic	12	77	420	499	8,878	7,453	16,331	117	98	215	\$842.50
Bergen		349	341	690	7,727	7,877	15,604	159	179	338	696.00
Burlington											
Camden	100	163	236	499	5,919	4,325	10,244	97	74	171	596.00
Cape May		2	27	29	587	862	1,449	9	13½	22½	
Cumberland											
Essex	874	6,466	5,124	12,464	181,089½	125,842	306,931½	3,550	2,478	6,028	8,468.67
Gloucester											
Hudson	3	2,563	1,754	4,360	55,429	50,317½	105,746½	902½	812½	1,715	10,368.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer	23	609	670	1,302	20,466	18,411	38,877	292	263	555	1,441.55
Middlesex		311	385	696	10,696	7,628	18,324	183	173	356	444.00
Monmouth											
Morris	1	3	91	95	2,351	792	3,143	36½	12½	49	80.00
Ocean											
Passaic		914	1,153	2,067	29,124	21,151½	50,275½	508	339	847	3,098.00
Salem											
Somerset			49	49	474	55	529	17	4	21	
Sussex											
Union	5	689	536	1,230	11,728	11,366½	23,094½	200	199	399	1,043.03
Warren											
Total	1,008	12,146	10,766	23,920	334,468½	256,080½	*590,549	6,071	4,645½	10,716½	\$27,077.75

* This attendance was not allowed, only 573,352 taken from school registers.

TABLE 35.
REPORT OF SPECIAL EVENING SCHOOLS BY DISTRICTS.

COUNTIES.	MANUAL TRAINING.				VOCATIONAL.				FOREIGN-BORN.			
	Number of Evenings School Kept Open.	Number of Males En- rolled.	Number of Females Enrolled.	Total Enrolment.	Number of Evenings School Kept Open.	Number of Males En- rolled.	Number of Females Enrolled.	Total Enrolment.	Number of Evenings School Kept Open.	Number of Males En- rolled.	Number of Females Enrolled.	Total Enrolment.
Atlantic					93	831	1,546	2,371				
*Bergen					64	9	8	17	69	510	220	730
Burlington												
*Camden												
Cape May												
Cumberland									64	22	8	30
Essex												
Gloucester												
Hudson	65	103	29	132	71	1,828	444	2,272	71	1,680	610	2,290
Hunterdon												
Mercer					42	30		39	71	335	89	424
Middlesex									64	522	172	694
Monmouth									61	153	124	277
Morris					14	31		31	64	11		11
Ocean												
Passaic					122	1,216	770	1,986	100	275	135	410
Salem												
Somerset												
Sussex												
Union					64	518	198	716	64	488	256	744
Warren												
Total	65	103	29	132	78	4,463	2,960	7,423	70	3,996	1,614	5,610

* Does not agree with financial report as to districts.

TABLE 36.

REPORT OF DAY VOCATIONAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

COUNTIES.	DAY VOCATIONAL.						CONTINUATION.				
	Number of Days Schools Kept Open.	Number of Days Present.	Number of Boys En- rolled.	Number of Girls En- rolled.	Total Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Number of Hours Schools Kept Open.	Number of Hours Present.	Number of Boys En- rolled.	Number of Girls En- rolled.	Total Enrolment.
Atlantic	180	45,580	203	110	313	145	1,890	68,915	188	145	331
Bergen							3,552	60,797	279	325	604
Burlington							28,024	24,021	99	95	194
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland	†						2,802	49,839	201	176	377
Essex											
Gloucester	†										
Hudson	192	134,081½	669	142	811	706	8,268	444,322	1,813	2,250	4,063
Hunterdon											
Mercer							1,110	168,018	623	778	1,401
Middlesex							2,136	102,897	481	689	1,170
Monmouth	189	6,779	41		41	37	102	1,486	18	16	34
Morris							355	12,911	37	107	144
Ocean											
Passaic	200	46,915	288		288	227	3,264	344,532	1,465	2,018	3,483
Salem	†										
Somerset											
Sussex	171	5,656½	27	20	47	33					
Union	185	41,308	209	66	275	222	2,226	161,427	568	733	1,101
Warren							852	15,568	61	62	123
Total	186	280,032	1,437	338	1,775	1,370	54,581	1,454,733	5,631	7,394	13,025

* Does not agree with financial report as to districts.

† No attendance for these classes as it is included in regular days at attendance pupils spend more than half their time in high school.

TABLE 37.
SPECIAL REPORT ON SUMMER SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS EMPLOYED.		TOTAL SALARY PAID.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED.				Actual Number of Days Schools Kept Open.	Total Days Attendance.	Average Daily Attendance.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Elementary Grades —Boys.	Elementary Grades —Girls.	High School Grades —Boys.	High School Grades —Girls.			
Atlantic	1	.....	\$184.13	.....	16	16	.....	.....	25	683	27
Bergen	8	28	1,870.00	\$4,485.00	432	325	90	97	26	15,287	724
Burlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden	3	7	435.00	935.00	92	78	97	120	25	8,502	340
Cape May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	2	6	470.00	880.00	141	143	30	45	30	9,552	322
Essex	119	468	20,167.59	82,387.91	8,358	7,742	1,475	992	33	296,231½	15,222
Gloicester	1	4	150.00	600.00	35	54	23	32	30	4,133	133
Hudson	23	318	5,104.00	37,761.50	5,127	4,894	497	528	21	240,218	8,683
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	16	43	3,592.50	5,437.75	787	816	186	188	27	40,443	1,650
Middlesex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth .....	.....	23	.....	3,330.00	248	341	.....	.....	30	13,951	465
Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	20	57	2,779.15	8,606.89	738	742	536	438	30	52,850	2,202
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	22	60	3,275.00	9,247.25	1,011	874	206	214	30	60,487	2,016
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	215	1,016	\$38,027.37	\$153,680.30	16,985	16,025	3,140	2,654	28	742,337½	31,789

* No expense recorded on page 32.

TABLE 38.
SPECIAL REPORT ON COLORED PUPILS IN DAY SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Number of Buildings Used Exclusively for Colored Pupils.	Number of Colored Teachers Employed—Male.	Number of Colored Teachers Employed—Female.	Average Annual Salary of Each Male.	Average Annual Salary of Each Female.	Number of Colored Pupils Enrolled in Colored Schools—Boys.	Number of Colored Pupils Enrolled in Colored Schools—Girls.	Number of Colored Pupils Enrolled in Colored Schools—Total.	Number of Colored Pupils Enrolled in All Other Schools—Boys.	Number of Colored Pupils Enrolled in All Other Schools—Girls.	Number of Colored Pupils Enrolled in All Other Schools—Total.
Atlantic	3	10	71	\$2,270.00	\$1,585.80	921	1,023	1,944	1,225	1,408	2,633
Bergen .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,319.00	.....	.....	.....	693	758	1,451
Burlington	9	1	27	1,100.00	1,159.75	546	556	1,102	199	228	427
Camden	12	6	65	1,966.66	1,521.32	1,313	1,372	2,685	254	286	540
Cape May	5	2	11	1,550.00	1,179.17	174	213	387	112	128	240
Cumberland	2	.....	4	.....	1,026.00	81	71	152	394	464	858
Essex .....	.....	.....	6	.....	1,983.00	.....	.....	.....	4,118	4,522	8,640
Gloucester	10	2	21	1,150.00	1,059.05	396	427	823	192	214	406
Hudson .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,725.81	.....	.....	.....	1,195	1,295	2,490
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	3	8	36	2,128.13	1,552.97	702	758	1,460	428	449	877
Middlesex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	26	369	421	790
Monmouth	7	4	29	1,607.50	1,393.62	628	671	1,299	552	693	1,245
Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	254	480
Ocean	1	1	1	1,400.00	1,250.00	25	35	60	46	63	109
Passaic .....	.....	.....	6	.....	1,526.00	.....	.....	.....	317	367	684
Salem	9	3	19	1,100.00	997.89	379	417	796	156	147	303
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	152	318
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,550.00	.....	.....	.....	1,853	1,378	2,731
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	61	37	299	\$1,585.81	\$1,388.63	5,180	5,554	10,734	11,995	13,227	25,222

TABLE 39.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT—COUNTY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Number of Men Teachers.	Number of Women Teachers.	AGGREGATE SALARY.		MINIMUM SALARY.		MAXIMUM SALARY.	
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Atlantic	5	1	\$11,900.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,100.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,100.00
Cape May	2		5,400.00		2,700.00		2,700.00	
Essex	49	20	112,750.00	47,150.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,100.00	3,000.00
Middlesex	13		33,000.00		1,800.00		3,000.00	
Total	69	21	\$163,050.00	\$49,250.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	\$3,100.00	\$3,000.00

COUNTY VOCATIONAL (CONTINUATION ONLY).

Atlantic	*							
Cape May								
Essex	2	4	\$5,200.00	\$9,800.00	\$2,300.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,900.00	\$2,500.00
Middlesex	1	2	1,900.00	3,900.00	1,900.00	1,500.00	1,900.00	2,400.00
	3	6	\$7,100.00	\$13,700.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,900.00	\$2,500.00

* No full-time continuation teachers.

TABLE 39.
FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT—COUNTY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS
—Continued.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE SALARY.		ENROLMENT.			
			DAY SCHOOLS.		EVENING SCHOOLS.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Atlantic	\$2,380.00	\$2,100.00	.....	38	179	23
Cape May	2,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	2,301.02	2,357.50	1,083	348	1,854	*763
Middlesex	2,538.00	.....	330	.....	369	186
Total	\$2,363.04	\$2,345.24	1,413	386	2,402	*972

COUNTY VOCATIONAL (CONTINUATION ONLY).

			Part Time.		Full Time.	
Atlantic .....	.....	.....	51	59	.....	.....
Cape May .....	.....	.....	125	35	.....	.....
Essex	\$2,600.00	\$2,450.00	243	362	.....	.....
Middlesex	1,900.00	1,950.00	.....	.....	100	292
Total	\$2,366.66	\$2,283.33	419	446	100	292

* 274 part time.

TABLE 40.
APPORTIONMENT OF RESERVE FUND FOR THE YEAR 1925-26.

COUNTIES.	Total Days' Attendance, 1923-1924.	Amount Apportioned from \$500,000.00 State School Fund.	Amount Allotted from Rail- road Tax.	Amount Apportioned, 90% State School Tax.	Amount Apportioned Out of Reserve Fund by State Board of Education.	Total Amount Apportioned by State.	Apportioned from 1% Emergency Fund by State Board of Education (not included in total amount apportioned by State).	Amount Out.	Amount In.
Atlantic	3,039,584	\$14,280.73	\$134,791.68	\$635,783.14	\$9,387.26	\$794,242.81	\$2,600.00	\$58,655.31	.....
Bergen	9,306,118	43,722.47	146,996.53	693,350.73	31,172.33	947,242.06	7,925.00	5,941.63	.....
Burlington	2,540,547	11,936.13	30,190.48	142,401.92	153,424.24	337,952.77	9,300.00	.....	\$146,901.80
Camden	5,911,994	27,776.03	125,881.28	593,754.70	18,258.24	765,670.25	1,900.00	45,814.50	.....
Cape May	826,484	3,883.03	31,875.60	150,350.28	2,552.46	188,661.37	1,075.00	13,078.13	.....
Cumberland	2,167,280	10,182.42	24,787.54	116,917.43	89,767.80	241,655.19	3,000.00	.....	79,776.97
Essex	22,386,144	105,175.71	551,483.15	2,601,226.46	69,136.01	3,327,021.33	19,725.00	200,164.15	.....
Gloucester	1,908,078	8,964.63	26,803.72	126,427.32	114,139.99	276,335.66	.....	.....	100,092.51
Hudson	18,077,656	84,933.35	514,832.45	2,428,353.02	55,829.94	3,083,948.76	11,975.00	202,012.06	.....
Hunterdon	979,237	4,600.70	13,402.02	63,214.42	80,870.78	162,087.92	475.00	.....	74,821.96
Mercer	4,585,532	21,543.98	117,916.39	556,186.01	14,161.68	709,808.06	2,600.00	45,036.77	.....
Middlesex	5,798,526	27,242.93	80,574.80	380,053.84	68,871.97	556,743.54	1,075.00	.....	27,718.77
Monmouth	4,025,927	18,914.81	81,780.71	385,741.88	12,433.43	498,870.83	7,625.00	22,801.78	.....
Morris	2,756,731	12,951.81	42,091.77	201,367.84	94,381.32	351,392.74	1,600.00	.....	73,607.11
Ocean	864,669	4,092.48	16,524.99	77,944.79	38,803.35	137,335.56	6,475.00	.....	36,617.82
Passaic	8,785,876	41,278.25	179,988.31	848,965.81	27,133.77	1,097,366.14	1,725.00	65,470.77	.....
Salem	1,105,036	5,191.74	17,400.08	82,355.42	45,409.58	150,416.82	3,250.00	.....	39,508.98
Somerset	1,633,145	7,672.92	25,787.92	121,636.05	51,784.82	206,881.71	2,075.00	.....	40,344.70
Sussex	847,679	3,982.61	14,825.21	69,927.30	63,765.27	152,500.39	.....	.....	55,995.57
Union	7,346,196	34,514.27	164,293.35	774,936.10	22,687.55	996,431.27	1,450.00	61,966.46	.....
Warren	1,530,155	7,189.05	20,481.49	96,606.74	56,789.45	181,066.73	.....	.....	46,055.37
Total	106,422,594	\$500,000.00	\$2,363,369.47	\$11,147,501.20	\$1,152,761.24	\$15,163,631.91	\$85,850.00	\$720,941.56	\$720,941.56

TABLE 41.

**APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEYS TO THE
COUNTIES OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR
BEGINNING JULY 1, 1925.**

Amount of State Tax	\$12,386,112.44
Less Chapter 209, P. L. 1925	85,850.00
Total State School Tax	\$12,300,262.44
Amount of State School Fund Appropriation	500,000.00
Amount of Railroad Tax	*2,363,369.47
Grand Total	\$15,163,631.91

COUNTIES	Total Days' Attendance, 1923-1924.	Amount Apportioned from \$500,000 State School Fund Appropriation.	Amount Alotted from Rail road Tax.	Amount Apportioned, Ninety Per Cent. State School Tax.	Amount Apportioned Out of Reserve Fund by State Board of Education.	Total Amount Apportioned by State.
Atlantic	3,039,584	\$14,280.73	\$134,791.68	\$635,783.14	\$9,387.26	\$794,242.81
Bergen	9,306,118	43,722.47	146,996.53	693,250.73	63,172.33	947,242.06
Burlington	2,540,547	11,933.13	30,190.48	142,401.92	153,424.24	337,952.77
Camden	5,911,994	27,776.03	125,881.28	593,754.70	18,258.24	765,676.25
Cape May	826,484	3,883.03	31,875.60	150,350.28	2,352.46	188,661.37
Cumberland	2,167,280	10,182.42	24,787.54	116,917.43	89,787.90	241,655.19
Essex	22,386,144	105,175.71	551,483.15	2,601,226.46	69,136.01	3,327,021.33
Gloucester	1,908,078	8,964.63	26,803.72	126,427.32	114,139.99	276,335.66
Hudson	18,077,656	84,933.35	514,832.45	2,428,353.02	55,829.94	3,083,948.76
Hunterdon	979,237	4,600.70	13,402.02	63,214.42	80,870.78	162,987.92
Mercer	4,583,532	21,543.98	117,916.39	556,186.01	14,161.68	709,808.06
Middlesex	5,798,526	27,242.93	80,574.80	380,053.84	68,871.97	556,743.54
Monmouth	4,025,927	18,514.81	81,780.71	385,741.88	12,433.43	498,870.83
Morris	2,750,751	12,951.81	42,691.77	201,367.84	94,351.32	351,892.74
Ocean	864,669	4,062.43	16,524.99	77,944.79	35,803.35	137,335.56
Passaic	8,785,876	41,278.25	179,988.31	848,965.81	27,133.77	1,097,366.14
Salem	1,105,036	5,191.74	17,460.08	82,335.42	45,409.58	150,416.82
Somerset	1,633,145	7,672.92	23,787.92	121,636.05	51,784.82	206,881.71
Sussex	847,679	3,982.61	14,825.21	69,927.30	63,763.27	152,509.39
Union	7,346,196	34,514.27	164,293.35	774,936.10	22,687.55	996,431.27
Warren	1,530,155	7,189.05	20,481.49	96,606.74	56,789.45	181,066.73
Total	106,422,594	\$500,000.00	\$2,363,369.47	\$11,147,501.20	\$1,152,761.24	\$15,163,631.91

* Subject, prior to distribution, to any further deductions required.

SECTION B

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

COUNTIES	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Atlantic	23,069	3,270,145	.....	69,565
Bergen	65,702	10,177,300	.....	353,468
Burlington	19,358	2,782,746	.....	55,876
Camden	45,312	6,710,003	.....	460,808
Cape May	6,851	914,369	.....	38,807
Cumberland	14,457	2,126,379	58,958	.....
Essex	141,325	22,904,503	184,330	.....
Gloucester	15,248	2,164,056	.....	103,391
Hudson	113,401	18,630,210	.....	217,053
Hunterdon	7,266	1,044,676	.....	24,583
Mercer	30,804	4,762,536	962	.....
Middlesex	40,702	6,301,262	.....	119,910
Monmouth	28,409	4,098,422	18,557	.....
Morris	18,922	2,810,257	13,252	.....
Ocean	6,381	907,593	.....	30,745
Passaic	56,005	9,096,061	.....	39,919
Salem	8,168	1,137,991	15,677	.....
Somerset	12,071	1,823,074	.....	71,164
Sussex	6,206	884,362	6,031	.....
Union	50,610	8,062,448	.....	294,997
Warren	10,079	1,564,912	.....	3,554
Total	720,346	112,173,305	297,767	1,883,840

ATLANTIC COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Absecon	312	43,008½	.....	428½
Atlantic City	11,439	1,671,350	.....	13,192
*Brigantine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista	1,195	178,882	.....	1,675

*No attendance.

ATLANTIC COUNTY—Continued

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Corbin City	61	7,233	.....	805½
Egg Harbor City	824	120,261	.....	1,784½
Egg Harbor Township.....	553	66,497	.....	2,163
†Estell Manor	79	9,991	.....	9,991
*East Atlantic City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Folsom	60	8,067½	229	.....
Galloway	480	61,639½	.....	2,450½
Hamilton	691	95,697	630	.....
Hammonton	1,968	290,651	.....	4,622½
Linwood	234	30,006½	.....	3,863½
*Longport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Margate City	276	35,306½	.....	11,715
Mullica	291	34,325	.....	1,679
Northfield	329	43,152½	.....	3,061
Pleasantville	2,523	345,282½	.....	7,214
Port Republic	85	11,878½	.....	1,326
Somers Point	330	45,243½	.....	6,693½
Ventnor City	1,136	147,198	.....	10,701½
Weymouth	203	24,474½	12,942	.....
Total	23,069	3,270,145	13,801	83,366

BERGEN COUNTY

Allendale	235	32,897	2,021	.....
Alpine	61	9,294½	.....	370½
Bergenfield	1,277	198,173	.....	15,387½
Bogota	1,511	230,261½	.....	13,350½
Carlstadt	862	143,025	10,637	.....
Cliffside Park	2,440	369,511½	.....	32,683½
Closter	565	81,467½	1,086	.....
Cresskill	261	36,190½	.....	894½
Demarest	127	18,313	.....	524½
Dumont	1,108	168,111½	.....	17,371
East Paterson	798	122,609½	.....	6,268
East Rutherford	1,698	266,775	.....	5,911½
Edgewater	728	101,881	13,533½	.....
Emerson	355	54,079	.....	4,796½
Englewood City	2,969	462,799½	.....	10,867½
Englewood Cliffs	100	14,297	.....	1,307½
†Fair Lawn	604	85,447	.....	85,447
Fairview	1,641	252,161½	.....	3,233
Fort Lee	1,490	216,299	6,638	.....
Franklin	360	51,790½	2,204½	.....
Franklin Lakes	144	20,725½	1,139½	.....
Garfield	7,376	1,238,903	.....	52,871½
Glen Rock	555	80,855	.....	1,587½
Hackensack	4,907	768,722½	13,380½	.....
Harrington Park	219	32,527½	.....	4,098
*Harrington Township .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No attendance.

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued*

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Hasbrouck Heights	1,032	160,463	.....	4,387
Haworth	175	25,901	.....	2,172
Hillsdale	513	74,767	.....	1,858½
Hohokus Borough	135	19,944½	654½	.....
Hohokus Township	565	84,039	.....	12,331
Leonia	1,457	225,379½	.....	18,122
Little Ferry	763	121,933	.....	5,507
Lodi Borough	2,572	409,770½	.....	4,851½
Lodi Township	267	36,959	.....	931½
Lyndhurst	3,489	560,110½	.....	31,107
Maywood	433	60,989	.....	1,480
Midland Park	551	83,090½	.....	7,547½
Midland Township	296	41,540	.....	7,051
Montvale	183	23,587½	2,591½	.....
Moonachie	359	56,884½	1,172	.....
New Milford	454	70,259½	1,360½	.....
North Arlington	846	119,824½	.....	191
Northvale	267	40,068½	.....	473½
Norwood	230	33,080	.....	868½
Oakland	121	17,988	.....	2,164
Old Tappan	111	16,209½	.....	1,056½
*Orvil Township .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oradell	279	43,403½	.....	500½
Overpeck Township	1,999	322,672½	1,205½	.....
Palisades Park	1,010	151,179	.....	389
Paramus	343	47,485½	.....	658½
Park Ridge	696	105,282½	.....	1,025½
Ramsey	817	126,757	.....	2,634
Ridgefield	613	85,897½	.....	12,451
Ridgewood	2,375	381,408½	.....	17,957
Riverside	272	42,392½	189	.....
Rivervale Township	98	14,237	900	.....
†Rockleigh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutherford	2,517	388,859	.....	16,745½
Saddle River Borough	79	11,935½	.....	336
Saddle River Township	443	64,828½	70,272	.....
Teaneck	1,927	270,390	.....	20,764
Tenafly	1,091	163,802	.....	7,584½
*Teterboro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Union Township .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Saddle River	26	4,268½	11½	.....
Waldwick	243	36,413	1,200½	.....
Wallington	2,049	323,381	.....	31,353½
*Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westwood	903	137,920½	.....	8,010½
Woodcliff Lake	130	18,819½	.....	1,660
Wood Ridge	582	96,061	.....	2,526
Total	65,702	10,177,300	130,197	483,655

* No attendance.

† New district..

BURLINGTON COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Bass River	140	20,417	.....	367
Beverly City	557	84,895½	.....	5,208½
Beverly Township	405	61,765	.....	3,197½
Bordentown City	935	136,712½	.....	9,766½
*Bordentown Township .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington City	2,598	394,719½	.....	22,086½
Burlington Township	471	62,132	.....	3,360½
Chester	1,005	146,800	.....	7,478½
Chesterfield	277	34,423½	.....	1,384
Cinnaminson	381	51,610	1,217½	.....
Delran	376	52,440	3,205½	.....
Easthampton	110	13,166½	.....	105
Edgewater Park	230	33,203	44	.....
Evesham	407	51,527	.....	585
Fieldsboro	112	17,441½	.....	566½
Florence	1,763	259,305	.....	3,961
Hainesport	241	32,868	.....	5,069
Lumberton	178	22,422	.....	1,528½
Mansfield	258	37,976½	533	.....
Medford	375	52,795½	3,217	.....
Moorestown	1,647	238,297	.....	10,031
Mount Laurel	488	60,913½	3,252	.....
New Hanover	191	26,532½	.....	1,423½
Northampton	1,338	190,634½	14,854	.....
North Hanover	119	15,388	444½	.....
Palmyra	1,362	208,371	.....	11,349½
Pemberton Borough	502	73,165	.....	5,414½
Pemberton Township	163	19,346	6,826½	.....
Riverside	1,080	165,151	.....	899
Riverton Borough	377	56,216½	2,404	.....
Shamong	109	14,042	.....	1,410½
Southampton	351	47,857½	.....	4,488½
Springfield	240	30,982	4,669½	.....
Tabernacle	85	9,620½	103½	.....
Washington	91	13,018½	.....	769
Westhampton	92	8,357	2,546	.....
Willingboro	190	24,294½	.....	514
Woodland	114	13,999	1,770½	.....
Total	19,358	2,782,746	45,087½	100,963½

CAMDEN COUNTY

Audubon	1,330	205,537½	.....	19,657
Barrington	406	58,787	.....	5,735½
Berlin Township	837	111,703½	.....	8,721½
Brooklawn	374	51,890	.....	9,293½
Camden City	22,156	3,420,819½	.....	166,575
Centre Township	1,184	161,477½	.....	4,557
Chesilhurst	71	5,257½	1,334	.....

*No Attendance.

CAMDEN COUNTY—*Continued*

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
†Clementon Borough	692	93,383	.....	93,383
Clementon Township	757	96,120½	95,998½	.....
Collingswood	2,629	427,134	.....	23,185
Delaware Township	1,076	131,150	.....	29,996
†Gibbsboro	133	17,193	.....	17,193
Gloucester City	2,006	296,023	.....	17,211
Gloucester Township	945	132,979	.....	18,907
Haddon Township	825	117,578	.....	21,879½
Haddonfield	1,691	249,588	5,750½	.....
Haddon Heights	1,288	198,178	.....	27,002
Laurel Springs	196	29,146½	.....	3,881
Magnolia	326	46,834½	.....	3,525½
Merchantville	486	72,950	2,085	.....
Oaklyn	504	70,017½	.....	14,867
Pensauken	2,678	375,842½	.....	51,907
†Stratford	151	21,913	.....	21,913
*Tavistock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voorhees	274	31,193	11,521	.....
Waterford	659	75,278	1,182	.....
Winslow	1,215	152,226	.....	9,902½
Woodlynne	423	59,803	.....	9,387
Total	45,312	6,710,003	117,871	578,679

CAPE MAY COUNTY

Avalon	46	4,531	.....	2,491½
Cape May City	536	75,642½	2,246	.....
Cape May Point	30	3,648½	.....	1,015
Dennis Township	372	48,465	1,313½	.....
Lower Township	225	27,697	.....	310
Middle Township	797	108,271	.....	4,223½
North Wildwood	435	61,335	.....	3,600½
Ocean City	1,414	181,273	.....	15,926½
Sea Isle City	171	23,849½	.....	283
Stone Harbor	85	9,429½	.....	1,276½
*South Cape May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Township	287	34,676	1,128	.....
West Cape May	215	27,973½	.....	1,830½
*West Wildwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wildwood	1,696	232,285½	.....	13,994
*Wildwood Crest .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodbine	542	75,292	1,456½	.....
Total	6,851	914,369	6,144	44,951

* No attendance.

†New district.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Bridgeton	3,214	495,494	5,467	.....
Commercial	568	77,160½	948½	.....
Deerfield	617	77,145½	7,614	.....
Downe	350	45,070½	.....	493
Fairfield	413	51,962	.....	156½
Greenwich	251	30,391½	1,914	.....
Hopewell	490	67,742½	5,985½	.....
Landis	3,992	625,924	9,013½	.....
Lawrence	379	50,036	1,552	.....
Maurice River	342	46,478	2,946½	.....
Millville	3,255	489,612	18,150	.....
Stow Creek	164	18,380	2,041½	.....
Upper Deerfield	422	50,982½	3,975	.....
Total	14,457	2,126,379	59,607½	649½

ESSEX COUNTY

Belleville	4,982	806,457½	.....	17,976½
Bloomfield	5,655	859,793	.....	4,775
Caldwell	1,464	220,017	.....	6,160½
Caldwell Twp.	194	27,949½	.....	1,953½
Cedar Grove	289	42,834½	.....	1,286
East Orange	9,393	1,435,552½	.....	15,566½
Essex Fells	162	23,641½	.....	451½
Glen Ridge	1,125	173,657½	.....	3,205½
Ivington	7,472	1,146,160½	.....	89,630
Livingston	414	58,480	.....	3,253½
Millburn	1,205	178,181	.....	5,088½
Montclair	7,043	1,127,736	.....	18,327
Newark	82,122	13,718,292	381,828½	.....
North Caldwell	124	16,383	3,237	.....
Nutley	3,859	604,499	.....	36,281
Orange	6,600	1,065,997	38,191½	.....
Roseland	184	25,614	.....	594
South Orange	4,422	680,617	.....	40,982½
Verona	928	133,295½	.....	7,001
West Orange	3,688	559,345	13,605½	.....
Total	141,325	22,904,503	436,862½	252,532½

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Clayton	619	86,878		986½
Deptford	865	111,339½		14,985½
East Greenwich	371	49,504		4,676½
Elk	272	32,426		927½
Franklin	821	104,519½		3,765½
Glassboro	1,306	200,026½		9,622½
Greenwich	505	74,508		483
Harrison	361	47,184½		4,337½
Logan	326	43,484	223	
Mantua	574	75,906		908
Monroe	951	135,185½		6,403½
National Park	497	61,643		5,441
Newfield	232	34,720½		2,262
Paulsboro	1,536	236,385½		13,279
Pitman	1,052	160,618½		14,769
South Harrison	146	17,143½	1,046	
Swedesboro	726	107,008	4,546	
Washington	434	54,676½		5,216½
Wenonah	227	34,443½	2,891½	
West Deptford	789	102,619½		14,271½
Westville	593	86,068½		4,764
Woodbury	1,874	282,571		3,708
Woodbury Heights	171	25,196½		1,290½
Total	15,248	2,164,056	8,706½	112,097½

HUDSON COUNTY

Bayonne	15,813	2,648,834½		46,562½
East Newark	406	65,374	4,706½	
Guttenberg	1,433	218,001½	9,845½	
Harrison	2,316	362,442	19,251	
Hoboken	10,751	1,727,597½	21,485	
Jersey City	49,052	8,325,114½		262,166
Kearny	6,094	973,837		44,808
North Bergen	6,151	956,197½	17,279½	
Secaucus	1,158	179,088½		6,145
†Union City	11,158	1,769,863	55,666	
Weehawken	1,902	283,170	8,049	
West New York	7,167	1,120,690	6,346	
Total	113,401	18,630,210	142,628½	359,681½

†Union City—Combined West Hoboken and Town of Union.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

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HUNTERDON COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Alexandria	151	19,164	851½
Bethlehem	56	6,019	1,145½	.....
Bloomsbury	146	21,665½	238	.....
Califon	120	17,151½	.....	829½
Clinton, Town of	280	45,045½	.....	2,108
Clinton Twp.	360	47,566½	1,309½	.....
Delaware	371	48,716	.....	4,772
East Amwell	192	24,357	.....	1,899½
Flemington	924	148,603	.....	1,169
Franklin	225	30,398	.....	3,202
Frenchtown	224	33,511	.....	1,536
Glen Gardner	144	19,518	872	.....
Hampton	288	44,424½	1,826½	.....
High Bridge	467	76,954	.....	5,129
Holland	155	19,606	726	.....
Kingwood	251	30,361½	737½	.....
Lambertville City	1,002	157,130	.....	6,659½
Lebanon	156	21,610	3,689½	.....
Milford	198	29,845	.....	1,259
Raritan	344	44,923	.....	2,949½
Readington	615	81,413	.....	2,923½
Stockton Boro.	124	18,004	257	.....
Tewksbury	153	20,350½	.....	2,558
Union Township	210	25,966½	.....	135
West Amwell	110	12,373	2,596½	.....
Total	7,266	1,044,676	13,398	37,981

MERCER COUNTY

East Windsor	861	135,572½	.....	4,289½
Ewing	1,317	184,691½	.....	12,503
Hamilton	4,295	643,093½	.....	49,199
Hopewell	1,294	200,240½	2,252½	.....
Lawrence	1,011	151,807	.....	11,088½
Princeton	1,213	192,979½	.....	9,964
Princeton Township	269	37,908	.....	1,189
Trenton	19,937	3,129,305½	88,214½	.....
Washington	311	44,290	.....	1,395
West Windsor	296	42,648	123	.....
Total	30,804	4,762,536	90,590	89,628

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Carteret	2,836	463,675	.....	4,677
Cranbury	242	35,258½	.....	500
Dunellen	681	105,308½	4,084	.....
East Brunswick	721	101,042½	2,157½	.....
Helmetta	233	37,167½	206½	.....
Highland Park	1,388	199,067½	3,167	.....
Jamesburg	708	112,512½	1,521½	.....
Madison	529	72,977½	1,849	.....
Metuchen	982	147,639½	420	.....
Middlesex	699	104,088½	.....	8,496
Milltown	620	102,235½	.....	300½
Monroe	306	44,944	2,392½	.....
New Brunswick	6,689	1,023,180½	.....	11,163½
North Brunswick	532	75,567	.....	8,199½
Perth Amboy	9,168	1,507,098½	7,171½	.....
Piscataway	2,246	316,808	.....	14,416½
Plainsboro	196	26,762	.....	873
Raritan	1,891	266,420½	.....	23,340
Sayreville	877	138,501½	.....	8,749½
South Amboy	954	139,729	.....	3,773
South Brunswick	573	80,632	.....	1,814
South River	2,079	332,927½	24,476½	.....
Spotswood	196	28,679½	.....	145½
Woodbridge	5,356	839,039	.....	80,908
Total	40,702	6,301,262	47,446	167,356

MONMOUTH COUNTY

*Allenhurst .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asbury Park	3,420	471,052½	.....	4,949½
Atlantic Twp.	209	29,170	.....	2,091
Atlantic Highlands	399	58,096½	6,730	.....
Avon	184	25,464½	3,759	.....
Belmar	586	78,870	.....	2,757½
Bradley Beach	625	83,268	4,502	.....
Brielle	101	14,249	.....	1,787½
*Deal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eatontown	322	43,794½	5,582½	.....
Fair Haven	294	44,045½	.....	2,415
Farmingdale	157	21,355	.....	2,013
Freehold Town	1,403	218,994	1,061½	.....
Freehold Township	286	40,029	521½	.....
Highlands	365	51,769	1,937	.....
Holmdel	279	38,945½	.....	98½
Howell	552	74,507	3,789	.....
*Interlaken .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keansburg	502	64,533½	1,745½
Keyport	1,039	159,764	1,392½

*No Attendance

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

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MONMOUTH COUNTY—Continued

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Little Silver	121	16,894	.....	1,121½
Long Branch	3,698	560,690	12,123	.....
Manalapan	544	77,114½	3,343	.....
Manasquan	701	106,160	.....	1,767
Marlboro	447	64,950½	.....	5,548½
Matawan	952	143,407	8,772½	.....
Middletown	1,930	269,080	.....	11,844
Millstone	374	47,367½	.....	763½
Monmouth Beach	88	11,914½	1,205	.....
Neptune City	286	40,431	.....	4,261
Neptune Township	2,341	332,124½	.....	5,548
Oceanport	121	18,436	.....	1,661
Ocean Twp.	282	39,146½	1,413½	.....
Raritan	651	85,963	.....	2,020
Red Bank	2,390	369,558	13,196	.....
Rumson	399	57,691½	.....	566
Sea Bright	154	22,298	968½	.....
*Sea Girt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shrewsbury	237	36,840	.....	914½
*South Belmar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Lake	265	37,073	.....	1,076
Upper Freehold	652	92,385½	57½	.....
Wall	837	120,132½	2,753	.....
West Long Branch	216	30,857	.....	307½
Total	28,409	4,098,422	73,460	54,903

MORRIS COUNTY

Boonton Town	1,365	205,938½	7,729½	.....
Boonton Township	98	13,113½	928	.....
Butler	881	135,753	293½	.....
Chatham Borough	650	99,615	.....	3,679
Chatham Township	187	26,633	.....	3,414½
Chester Township	191	26,391½	1,486½	.....
Denville Township	338	47,747½	.....	9,663
Dover Town	2,193	345,016½	2,468½	.....
Florham Park Borough	116	16,073½	202½	.....
Hanover Township	1,327	182,460	.....	1,896½
Harding Township	99	15,381½	.....	1,201½
Jefferson	244	30,764	3,400½	.....
Kinnelon	70	10,374½	.....	1,962
Lincoln Park	283	41,283	.....	6,809
Madison Borough	1,055	163,676½	5,303½	.....
Mendham Borough	226	31,064	4,871	.....
Mendham Township	149	19,783½	.....	806
Mine Hill	237	32,576½	849	.....
Montville Township	534	75,548½	.....	27
Morris Township	576	79,939½	.....	1,512
Morristown	2,279	343,636½	3,038	.....
Mountain Lakes	301	40,130	4,562	.....
Mt. Arlington	71	9,179	.....	274½

MORRIS COUNTY—Continued

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Mt. Olive	206	26,020½	2,056	.....
Netcong	480	76,305	.....	6,188½
Passaic Township	382	59,130	.....	295
Pequannock	279	38,660	.....	3,309
Randolph	452	64,980	.....	466
Riverdale	181	27,686	421½	.....
Rockaway Borough	760	120,410	9,313½	.....
Rockaway Township	680	100,994½	5,520½	.....
Roxbury	975	147,282½	1,723½	.....
Washington	336	47,505½	1,866	.....
Wharton	721	109,204	.....	1,278
Total	18,922	2,810,257	56,033½	42,781½

OCEAN COUNTY

Barnegat City	17	2,374½	.....	61
Bay Head	57	6,630½	.....	400
Beach Haven	192	25,338½	.....	4,198
*Beachwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley	98	13,974½	1,127	.....
Brick	223	30,575½	1,930½	.....
Dover	949	138,788½	.....	7,444
Eagleswood	65	7,605½	1,291	.....
*Harvey Cedars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Island Heights	64	8,851	256½	.....
Jackson	335	42,664½	2,785½	.....
Lacey	114	16,481	.....	1,938
Lakewood	1,864	259,838½	.....	8,550½
Lakehurst	146	22,356½	.....	1,608
Lavalette	53	7,340½	.....	307½
Little Egg Harbor	111	18,447½	.....	3,630½
*Long Beach .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester	83	10,773½	431	.....
*Mantoloking .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean	71	9,479½	.....	4,648
Ocean Gate	25	2,944½	.....	561
†Pine Beach .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumstead	220	31,815½	1,477	.....
Point Pleasant	258	38,223½	59	.....
Point Pleasant Beach	524	74,505½	.....	5,538
Seaside Heights	69	9,298½	.....	1,489
Seaside Park	60	8,670	.....	358
Stafford	193	27,724	.....	3,928
*Surf City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuckerton,	328	52,295½	2,765½	.....
Union	262	40,596	1,791½	.....
Total	6,381	907,593	13,914½	44,659½

*No Attendance.

†New District.

PASSAIC COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Bloomingtondale	496	72,553½	5,563½	.....
Clifton City	8,780	1,370,209	.....	55,056½
Haledon	679	103,424	.....	2,684
Hawthorne	1,473	227,835½	.....	21,080½
Little Falls	918	147,829	.....	4,267½
North Haledon	243	37,186	.....	1,911
Passaic	13,248	2,191,783	25,885½	.....
Paterson	25,473	4,228,268½	30,808½	.....
*Pompton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pompton Lakes	703	107,891½	.....	4,101
Prospect Park	779	124,232½	.....	7,636½
Ringwood	224	32,239½	.....	237
Totowa	551	87,237	.....	9,121½
Wanaque	919	140,037½	626½	.....
Wayne	652	95,961½	1,391½	.....
West Paterson	494	75,578½	.....	1,204
West Milford	373	53,794½	3,105	.....
Total	56,005	9,096,061	67,380½	107,299½

SALEM COUNTY

Alloway	322	41,211½	1,741	.....
Elmer	212	30,434½	3,196	.....
Elsinboro	90	8,773½	.....	130
Lower Alloways Creek	243	29,261	.....	213
Lower Penn's Neck	520	64,565	500	.....
Mannington	280	29,009½	1,997	.....
Oldmans	286	36,492	3,396½	.....
Penn's Grove	1,286	177,543	12,089	.....
Pilesgrove	945	140,014	.....	5,421
Pittsgrove	505	63,722	.....	556½
Quinton	220	28,922	.....	3,423
Salem	1,976	307,520	3,150	.....
Upper Penn's Neck	814	122,233	4,321½	.....
Upper Pittsgrove	469	58,290	.....	4,970½
Total	8,168	1,137,991	30,391	14,714

SOMERSET COUNTY

Bedminster	254	32,944½	.....	349½
Bernards	1,080	167,849½	.....	1,385½
Bound Brook	1,649	265,390½	.....	8,943½
Branchburg	228	30,686½	244	.....
Bridgewater	1,245	187,480½	.....	7,761½
East Millstone	88	11,996	.....	1,389
Far Hills	70	9,833½	935	.....

* No attendance.

SOMERSET COUNTY—*Continued*

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Franklin	760	105,792½	.....	17,134½
Hillsborough	1,422	218,735	.....	19,345
Millstone	48	6,256½	79½	.....
Montgomery	270	38,608	.....	2,114
North Plainfield Boro	1,814	272,963	.....	7,158
North Plainfield Twp.	234	31,024	.....	2,610½
Peapack-Gladstone	244	35,797	2,787	.....
Rocky Hill	114	17,405	.....	1,949
Somerville	1,815	285,062½	.....	3,681½
South Bound Brook	494	73,528	.....	3,375
Warren	242	31,721½	1,987	.....
Total	12,071	1,823,074	6,032½	77,196½

SUSSEX COUNTY

Andover Borough	121	16,372	.....	206½
Andover Township	60	7,360½	.....	1,025
Branchville	121	16,602½	1,946	.....
Byram	18	2,154½	1,507½	.....
Frankford	156	18,510	1,935½	.....
Franklin	1,143	173,711½	1,371	.....
Fredon	50	6,429	.....	939½
Green	112	14,628	.....	120½
Hamburg Boro.	438	66,580	.....	1,961
Hampton	116	15,317	.....	429½
Hardyston	169	21,408	.....	1,509½
Hopatcong	88	11,791½	.....	1,438½
Lafayette	125	17,281	.....	1,291½
Montague	99	12,441	632	.....
Newton	1,281	196,409	.....	4,308½
Ogdensburg	303	43,923½	1,817½	.....
Sandyston	123	16,001½	2,833	.....
Sparta	224	27,861½	.....	33½
Stanhope	224	34,018½	.....	258½
Stillwater	142	19,079½	2,470	.....
Sussex	496	73,019½	2,730½	.....
Vernon	307	37,930	.....	324
Wallpack	45	5,712	924	.....
Wantage	245	29,820½	1,710	.....
Total	6,206	884,362	19,877	13,846

UNION COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Clark	327	50,603½	.....	4,655½
Cranford	1,961	307,771½	.....	11,795½
Elizabeth	16,761	2,810,527	.....	45,230
Garwood	705	111,688½	.....	6,942½
Hillside	2,703	408,276½	.....	42,272
Kenilworth	595	95,811	.....	6,235
Linden	4,621	734,021	.....	63,360½
Mountainside	143	21,642	.....	866
New Providence Borough	342	53,980½	.....	1,485½
New Providence Township ..	467	50,332½	.....	940½
Plainfield	6,652	1,059,969½	.....	18,463
Rahway	2,618	411,822	.....	5,151½
Roselle	2,234	334,876	.....	13,636
Roselle Park	1,866	288,419½	.....	9,151
Scotch Plains	1,070	164,383½	.....	12,875½
Springfield	567	80,899	.....	994
Summit	2,219	349,225½	.....	6,491
Union	2,002	303,499½	.....	34,705½
Westfield	2,757	424,699½	.....	9,746½
Total	50,610	8,062,448	.....	294,997

WARREN COUNTY

Allamuchy	146	21,955½	.....	2,098½
Alpha	620	98,804½	.....	2,682½
Belvidere	465	75,559	.....	285½
Blairstown	295	46,588½	4,925	.....
Franklin	382	51,378½	2,055½	.....
Frelinghuysen	151	21,618½	.....	830½
Greenwich	200	31,971½	44	.....
Hackettstown	783	122,082	9,743½	.....
Hardwick	48	7,216½	665½	.....
Harmony	362	52,702	.....	1,322½
Hope	169	20,492½	6,368	.....
Independence	361	47,602½	.....	5,144
Knowlton	159	23,036	4,141	.....
Lopatcong	293	45,326½	701	.....
Mansfield	180	23,709½	4,572½	.....
Oxford	460	71,671½	814	.....
Pahaquarry	12	1,291½	.....	17½
Phillipsburg	3,477	579,882½	.....	14,844
Pohatcong	351	48,397½	.....	2,591½
Washington Borough	803	122,693½	.....	4,083½
Washington Township	155	22,624½	2,408
White	207	28,307½	1,276
Total	10,079	1,564,912	34,030	37,584

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