

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

1928

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Members of State Board of Education for Years 1927-1928 and 1928-1929	5
Committees of State Board of Education for 1927-1928	6
Committees of State Board of Education for 1928-1929	7
List of County Superintendents	8
List of City Superintendents	8
List of Helping Teachers	9

PART I

Report of President of State Board of Education	13
Report of Commissioner of Education	15
Appointments of County Superintendents	27
Schedule of Teachers' Institutes	28
Report of State Board of Examiners	28
Report of Bureau of Academic Credentials	32

PART II

Reports of Assistant Commissioners and Division Heads—	
Decisions	35
Secondary Education	104
Elementary Education	117
Vocational Education, Manual Training and Continuation Schools	127
Educational Business Activities	162
Physical Training	172

PART III

Reports of State Normal Schools—	
State Normal School at Trenton	181
State Normal School at Montclair	185
State Normal School at Newark	189
State Normal School at Glassboro	194
State Normal School at Paterson	201

PART IV

Reports of Other Educational Institutions—	
New Jersey School for the Deaf	205
Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth at Borden- town	207
School of Industrial Arts of Trenton	215
Schools for Industrial Education, Hoboken	217
Schools for Industrial Education, Newark	219

PART V

Summary of Statistics—	PAGE
Table of Contents for Summary of Statistics	227
Recapitulation of Costs of Public Schools	228
Balance Statement	228
Summary of Statistics	229

PART VI

Statistical Tables—	
Table of Contents for Financial and Other Statistics by Counties	247

SECTION A

Table

1. District Taxes Ordered for School Year Beginning July 1, 1927 ..	248
2. Current Expense Funds	250
3. Repairs and Replacements	253
4. Land, Buildings and Equipment	255
5. School Libraries	257
6. Manual Training	258
7. Vocational Schools	260
8. Continuation Schools	261
9. Evening Schools for Foreign-born Residents	262
10. Redemption of Bonds, Authorized Notes and Interest on Same	263
11. Summary of Receipts, Expenditures, Contractual Orders, Balances	265
12. Receipts from Non-Revenue Sources	266

Distribution of Day School Costs—

13A. Administration	267
13B. Instruction, Supervisory and Proper	272
13C. Operation	274
13D. Maintenance	275
13E. Coordinate Activities	276
13F. Auxiliary Agencies	277
13G. Fixed Charges	279
14. Cost of Education	280

Distribution of Costs (Special Schools)—

15. Summer Schools	281
16. Evening Schools	282
17. Vocational Schools—Day and Evening	283
18. Continuation Schools	289
19. Manual Training Evening Schools	290
20. Evening Schools for Foreign-born Residents	291
21. Debt Service	292
22. Capital Outlay	293

Cost of Education by Types of Schools (Day Schools Only)—

23A. Administration	295
23B. Operation	296
23C. Instruction, Supervisory and Proper	297
23D. Maintenance	299
23E. Coordinate Activities	300
23F. Auxiliary Agencies	301
23G. Fixed Charges	302
24. Statement of School Indebtedness	303
25. School Buildings Owned and Rented	305
26. Pupils for Whom Tuition and Transportation is Paid	306

CONTENTS

5

<i>Teachers—</i>	PAGE
27. Teachers Employed and Salaries Paid	309
28. Summary of Teachers Employed	343
29. Classification of Full Term Teachers in Day Schools According to Salaries	344
30. Professional Training of Teachers	346
<i>Pupils—</i>	
31. Enrolment in Day Schools by Grades	347
32. Ages of Pupils Enrolled in Day Schools	355
33. Manual Training Pupils	359
34. Regular Day School Attendance for All Districts	360
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
35. Evening Schools (Number of Teachers, Enrollment, Attendance) ..	363
36. Special Evening Schools by Districts	367
37. Day Vocational and Continuation Schools and Classes	368
38. Summer Schools (Number of Teachers, Enrollment, Attendance) ..	369
39. Colored Pupils in Day Schools	370
40. Teachers and Enrollment in County Vocational Schools	371
41. Apportionment of Reserve Fund for Year Beginning July 1, 1927 ..	373
42. Apportionment of School Moneys for Year Beginning July 1, 1927	374

SECTION B

Attendance by Counties and Districts	375
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Members of the State Board of Education

1927-1928

ROBERT LYNN COX, <i>President</i>	Montclair
D. STEWART CRAVEN, <i>Vice-President</i>	Salem
MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL	Mendham
MRS. MABEL S. DOUGLASS	New Brunswick
GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER	Little Falls
MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING	Haddonfield
OSCAR W. JEFFERY	Englewood
MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH	Trenton
D. HOWARD MOREAU	Flemington
JOHN P. MURRAY	Jersey City
<i>Secretary, CHARLES H. ELLIOTT, Commissioner of Education</i>	

1928-1929

ROBERT LYNN COX, <i>President</i>	Montclair
D. STEWART CRAVEN, <i>Vice-President</i>	Salem
MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL	Mendham
MRS. MABEL S. DOUGLASS	New Brunswick
GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER	Little Falls
MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING	Haddonfield
OSCAR W. JEFFERY	Englewood
MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH	Trenton
D. HOWARD MOREAU	Flemington
JOHN P. MURRAY	Jersey City
<i>Secretary, CHARLES H. ELLIOTT, Commissioner of Education</i>	

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

Committees of the State Board of Education

1927-1928

Advisory

JOHN P. MURRAY, *Chairman*

OSCAR W. JEFFERY MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL

Law, Appeals and Legislation

JOHN P. MURRAY OSCAR W. JEFFERY, *Chairman* GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER

Finance and Administration

MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING, *Chairman*GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER

Housing and Health

MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH, *Chairman* D. HOWARD MOREAU

Rural Schools

D. HOWARD MOREAU, *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 Education, to include Continuation Schools, Manual Training and Rehabilitation Work

D. HOWARD MOREAU, *Temporary 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*
D. HOWARD MOREAU MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING

1928-1929

Advisory

JOHN P. MURRAY, *Chairman*

OSCAR W. JEFFERY

MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL

Law, Appeals and Legislation

OSCAR W. JEFFERY, *Chairman*

JOHN P. MURRAY

GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER

Finance and Administration

MRS. MABEL S. DOUGLASS, *Chairman*

GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER

MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING

Housing and Health

MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH, *Chairman*

D. HOWARD MOREAU

MRS. MABEL S. DOUGLASS

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OSCAR W. JEFFERY

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D. STEWART CRAVEN

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GUSTAV A. HUNZIKER, *Chairman*

MRS. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH

JOHN P. MURRAY

Manual Training and Industrial School

D. STEWART CRAVEN, *Chairman*

MRS. ROBERT A. IRVING

SUPERINTENDENTS

1927-1928

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>	THOMAS J. DURELL	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>	HARRY W. MOORE	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 H. SMITH	Freehold (Court House)
<i>Morris</i>	J. 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>	ROBERT G. SANFORD	Somerville (Court House)
<i>Sussex</i>	RALPH DECKER	Newton (Court House)
<i>Union</i>	A. L. JOHNSON	Elizabeth (Court House)
<i>Warren</i>	WILL G. ATWOOD	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>	JOHN H. LOGAN
<i>Bordentown</i>	ROBT. M. OBERHOLSER	<i>North Bergen (Twp.)</i>	M. F. HUSTED
<i>Bridgeton</i>	CHESTER ROBBINS	<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>	F. W. COOK
<i>Gloucester City</i>	A. M. BEAN	<i>Pleasantville</i>	SIMON M. HORSTICK
<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>	ARTHUR O. SMITH

HELPING TEACHERS FOR 1927-1928

Atlantic County.

CORA SCHABLE, Pleasantville.
ELEANOR HELFRICH, Pleasantville.

MRS. MANETTE MYERS LAWSON,
Whitehouse Station, R. D.
SARAH STRONG, Ringoes.

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, Columbus.

Morris County.

ARLINE KEEPHART, Mendham.

Camden County.

MRS. HELEN A. AMEISEN, Collingswood.
OLIVIA F. RICHMAN, Collingswood.
MRS. ESTELLE GLADING, Haddonfield.

Ocean County.

MRS. SARA B. HERNBERG, Barnegat.
HARRIET SIMPSON, Toms River.
MARIE SNYDER, Toms River.

Cape May County.

ROXANA S. GANDY, Dennisville.
MRS. GRACE L. CRONE, Stone Harbor.

Passaic County.

CLARE BARTLETT, Paterson.

Cumberland County.

NELLA H. COLE, Bridgeton.
JEAN F. MACKAY, Vineland.

Salem County.

MRS. MAE STILLWELL GIBSON,
Salem.

Essex County.

MARGARET MILMINE, Orange.
LILLA E. PAYNE, Montclair.

Somerset County.

LAURA M. SYDENHAM, Plainfield.
ELSIE E. CARLSON, Somerville.

Gloucester County.

KATHERINE L. SMITH, Woodbury.
HAZEL KREAMER, Pitman.

Sussex County.

FLORENCE L. FARBER, Hamburg.
BARBARA DECKERT, Hamburg.

Hunterdon County.

JENNIE M. HAVER, Clinton.

Warren County.

VERA M. TELFER, Belvidere.
MARCIA A. EVERETT, Belvidere.

PART I

REPORTS OF
PRESIDENT OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

AND

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

For Year Ending June 30, 1928

PART I

REPORTS OF
PRESIDENT OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
AND
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

For Year Ending June 30, 1928

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

TRENTON, N. J., December 8, 1928

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, 1927, to June 30, 1928.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT LYNN COX,
President, State Board of Education

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
TRENTON

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

TRENTON, December 8, 1928

To the State Board of Education:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with the requirement of the School Laws of this State I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the State Department of Public Instruction, which includes the report of the Commissioner of Education and the reports of the Division Heads of the Department which have been submitted to him for the school year ending June 30, 1928.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES H. ELLIOTT,
Commissioner of Education

The following report reviews the work of the State Department of Public Instruction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and presents in detail a report of the activities of the various divisions of the Department. There is included also a summary of important statistics of public education which includes statistics of enrollment, teachers, school facilities, sources of income and expenditures for the fiscal year.

The Commissioner was appointed by Governor A. Harry Moore on August 23, 1927. Since the Legislature was not in session my appointment was made ad interim. Under the ad interim appointment I began my duties on September 1. On January 10, 1928, Governor Moore appointed me Commissioner of Education for the five year term provided by the statute. The

Senate confirmed the appointment on January 16 and the oath of office was administered to me on January 18.

Under the School Law the Division of Controversies and Disputes constitutes a tribunal for the deciding of formal disputes and controversies which arise under the School Laws or under the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, twenty-seven such cases were adjudicated. One very important function of the Division is the service rendered by correspondence, telephone and personal conference to school officials, citizens and their counsel in the interpretation of the School Laws and their application to the question in controversy. By rendering this service we annually dispose of much potential litigation. The Division also assists school districts which employ no counsel and, in some instances, counsel themselves in the preparation of school bonding proceedings prior to their submission to the Attorney General for his approval.

Of the twenty-seven formal controversies decided during the last fiscal year nine were appealed to the State Board of Education and two of the nine were carried to the Supreme Court upon writ of certiorari. In eight of the nine cases appealed to the State Board of Education the decision of the Commissioner was sustained and in one instance his decision was reversed. In the two cases certioraried to the Supreme Court the decisions of both the Commissioner and State Board of Education were sustained.

The twenty-seven cases decided during the past year covered a wide range of subjects and, among others, included the following: Dismissal and demotion of principals, election recounts, appointment and qualifications of school medical inspectors, questions of parliamentary law, and resignations of members of boards of education.

One of the most important activities of the Division of Elementary Education is the supervision of the work done by the helping teachers. In 1916-1917, twenty helping teachers were appointed. Today, this phase of State supervision requires the services of forty-one helping teachers. Through the work of the helping teachers we are able to supervise closely and give much

classroom aid to the teachers in rural schools. The proportion of trained teachers has been increased in the past few years and more adequate provision of textbooks and supplies has been made. This has made it possible for the helping teachers to make their work much more effective. The Department has been alert to the dangers that inhere in standardization. Accordingly, one finds that the supervision varies in the different parts of the State and is adapted to the particular needs of the teachers and the schools which are served.

In 1927, we employed two helping teachers to supervise music. These teachers were assigned to Ocean and Cape May Counties and have supervised seventy-eight and sixty-five teachers respectively. The work during the past year has demonstrated that this sort of supervision is very much needed. The music instruction has been much improved in these two counties. The progress which has been made by the children is comparable to the progress in music which is made by children in the graded schools of cities. The securing of worthwhile results in a distinctly cultural field leads me to recommend that this plan be extended to the other counties where there is a distinct need, and I expect to make recommendation for additional teachers of this type in the near future.

I wish to call attention again to the plan of curriculum construction which has been carried on by the Division of Elementary Education since 1924. During the past year a course of study in English was completed and this will be published in August. This monograph owes its excellence to the helpful cooperation of classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, helping teachers and members of normal school faculties who served upon the committees responsible for its preparation. This particular type of work on a State-wide basis is, I believe, one of the most unique things being carried on in the country. I should like to point out, however, that due to the limited staff which we have it is impossible to do research work in connection with curriculum revision. It is possible, however, to secure a clear statement of objectives and to secure collective aid in the selection of teaching

materials and methods but, unfortunately, more extended work than this cannot be undertaken.

The eighth grade examinations which are given under the provision of the statute which directs the Commissioner to examine the schools in at least the highest grade each year have been further improved. Forms which lend themselves to objective evaluation have been devised and the tests have been prepared as heretofore in consultation with a committee made up from various districts of the State. We now issue regularly a complete summary of the examination results with a graph which enables any district to compare its achievement with other communities in the State. That these examinations are reliable and really give a fair measure is shown by the fact that their correlation with the Stanford Achievement Test is .724.

During the past year we have organized in cooperation with the Board of Education of Landis Township a two-room school. The local board of education agreed to make certain repairs to the building and to provide modern equipment. The school will be conducted under the supervision of the Glassboro Normal School and will be used as an observation school for teachers in training in that normal school and as a typical school to which teachers from the surrounding territory may come and observe successful work carried on under conditions similar to those which confront them. I believe that we may very much improve instruction in our rural schools by the establishment of at least a half dozen such schools in various parts of the State.

The growth of public high school enrollment has continued during the past year. The total increase in registration of high school students, not including evening school students, was 9,171, or 9.2 per cent.

During the past year five four-year high schools were added, making the total number of such schools 155. Including evening school enrollment there were enrolled in the public high schools of New Jersey during this year 111,080 students.

Twenty-six districts of the State now maintain approved junior high schools. The total number of separate buildings in which such schools are maintained is thirty-nine and the total enrollment in these schools is 29,129.

In my report last year I called attention to the fact that, although we have had large increases in the high school enrollment in New Jersey in recent years, a large amount of elimination is taking place. In studying the group of students which entered the New Jersey high schools in 1923 it was found that thirty-two per cent of the students had left school before reaching the tenth grade, fifty-three per cent before reaching the eleventh grade, and fifty-nine per cent before reaching the twelfth grade. For the group of students beginning their high school training in 1924, twenty-six per cent of the entering class left school before reaching the tenth grade, forty-eight per cent before reaching the eleventh grade, and fifty-four per cent before reaching the twelfth grade. The history of this group shows that some gains are being made but the problem of adapting differentiated courses of study to meet the interests, abilities and needs of students of high school age still remains a major problem. The economic conditions which have obtained in this State during the past four years and the continued attention which has been given by an alert body of school officials in adapting courses to the abilities of high school students are factors contributing to the improvement noted above. The large increase in high school membership and the greater range of abilities of the students now enrolled places squarely before us the problem of developing a greater range of courses than was necessary twenty-five years ago when the secondary schools had an enrollment selected mainly for college preparation. A development of vocational courses in the high schools and of vocational high schools will contribute to the solution of this very important problem.

Last year a specialist in commercial education was employed in the Division of Secondary Education. He has devoted his attention to a study of the commercial courses offered in the high schools. During the period September 1 to June 30, he has visited ninety-two high schools, inspected the commercial courses offered and made recommendations to the principals and teachers covering such items as instruction, curriculum materials, equipment and standards to be attained. He has also held sixty-four conferences with principals and superintendents and attended twenty-three general conferences of various types and conducted sectional

meetings in seventeen county institutes. He has also participated in the survey of the commercial courses offered at the Trenton State Normal School.

I have stated in some detail the major activities of this specialist because the reports which I have received indicate that this is the type of supervision which enables the Department to give effective aid to the schools. If we had specialists in other fields they would be able to render much needed service.

There is a number of high schools in this State which are so small that they cannot offer an effective program. With the improvement of transportation in New Jersey it is now possible to organize high schools to serve larger areas than many are now attempting to do. A few changes in the School Law would make it possible for communities to organize high school districts of sufficiently large area to make possible the adequate support of a central high school with a modern differentiated program. Such a plan would prevent duplication and in the end give wider educational opportunity which is now denied to many high school students.

During the past year the Commissioner has studied the program of the teacher-training institutions with particular reference to needed changes in curriculum and provision of adequate facilities. Additional data have been gathered which enable us to predict the supply of teachers which will be needed in the next ten year period. Other data give us information relating to courses and buildings.

The replacement of the plant of the Trenton Normal School is now an assured fact. The Legislature of 1928 appropriated \$95,000 for the purchase of a new site. The Legislature also provided a demonstration high school for the teachers college at Montclair and provided for the completion of the normal school in Jersey City. It should be noted that a series of conferences of the normal school faculties was held and a revision of the courses of study for the normal schools initiated. This work will be continued during the next year.

Important problems before the normal schools are an improved curriculum for the training of elementary teachers, the development of the training courses for junior high school teachers at

Trenton, the further development of the teachers college courses at Montclair, and the allocation of courses for training special teachers among the various schools. The time has arrived when, in my judgment, the courses for training elementary teachers should be made three years in length. It is impossible in a period of two years to give adequate training in the subject of the elementary school.

There has been marked development in the work of the vocational schools, the continuation schools and in industrial arts courses during the year. The total number of persons enrolled in the classes under the supervision of this Division was 357,673. This is an increase of 8,883 students over the corresponding number for the year 1926-1927. The distribution of the enrollment shows 22,493 enrolled in vocational schools and classes, 315,583 enrolled in industrial arts courses, and 19,597 enrolled in continuation schools. There was a slight decrease in the enrollment of continuation schools over last year due to the depression in the textile and tobacco industries, the two principal industries in which continuation school pupils are employed.

The Camden County Vocational School located in the City of Camden, is nearing completion and will open in September with an enrollment of approximately 450 pupils. The school has provisions for giving training in thirteen trades.

Several important problems must engage our attention in this field. One involves the training of a large group of over-age pupils which we find in the elementary schools. These pupils do not profit from the ordinary courses. A new type of course which includes a large amount of manual arts has been administered with success in a number of places. Further development of such courses and other differentiated courses to meet the needs of such pupils is very much needed.

The Division of Physical Training has carried on a program of supervision of the physical training activities in the various schools and has held conferences at which the use of the State Monographs has been discussed. The Director has centered his attention upon the work of the high schools of the State. Mr. Uhler, assistant in physical training, has devoted his time to those districts under supervising principals which do not employ special

physical training teachers; Miss Grosscup, assistant in physical training, has given attention largely to the rural districts, working in close cooperation with the helping teachers. During the past year the number of special teachers in physical training has been increased by eleven per cent. In 1927-1928, 674 special teachers of physical training have been employed; next year approximately 720 will be so employed. The Division has cooperated with the normal schools in formulating the objectives in physical training for elementary schools as a basis for revised courses to be offered in the normal schools.

Conferences have also been held on junior high school competitions. There is much to be done in planning the proper type of competitions for children of junior high school age. Such children are too young for strenuous games, such as the college type of football and basketball. Athletics and games adapted to the needs of growing boys and girls at the level of the seventh, eighth, and ninth years should be carefully planned as a part of the school program.

In my judgment, we have not given proper attention to health education in this State. The work of our Division should be reorganized to include not only physical training but, in addition, health education. Such a program would coordinate very closely the work of the school physician, the school dentist, the school nurse, and the instruction in hygiene, health habits, and safety.

During the past school year the service to boards of education was extended by the Department through a series of county business institutes for district clerks and secretaries. These meetings were held in all counties in the State and were well attended. The program for each institute included a statement by the county superintendent of the difficulties met by boards of education in the county. The inspectors of accounts and the statistician of the Business Division discussed various phases of the work of clerks and secretaries to the end of clearing up the difficulties that have been met. The Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of Business Affairs summarized the discussions and discussed in detail administrative phases of the work of county superintendents, boards of education, clerks, and secretaries. These institutes have proved to be of great value and

should be held in some counties each year. The whole State should be covered at least once in two years. For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of boards of education six service letters were issued during the past year by the Commissioner. These letters contained detailed suggestions bearing upon the conduct of the business affairs of boards of education. During the past year a survey of school buildings has been made which includes a rating of the school buildings of the State on the Department's score card, a survey of available seatings and of part-time.

The Department during the past year has issued a bulletin giving detailed cost data on 278 buildings constructed since 1921.

The Division of Business has collected and published a large amount of information dealing with expenditures for public education, teachers, and pupil enrollments. These statistics are submitted as a part of the Commissioner's Annual Report.

During the past year, the Department of Public Instruction has completed ten surveys. Eight of these dealt mainly with the building program. A high school cost survey was made for Hopewell Township, Cumberland County. A complete survey of the schools in Palmyra, Burlington County, was also completed during the year. The amount of service which is asked by school districts from the Department is far greater than can be rendered by our present staff. The Business Division is equipped to make and has made very satisfactory building and cost surveys. The Department, however, is not equipped to render the service that it should be in a position to give and will not be able to do so until additional personnel is provided. These studies frequently introduce large savings in the projected program of a board of education and if more extended service could be rendered more effective educational programs would be organized.

The public sometimes questions the present cost of public education. Generally speaking the figures reported do not indicate that costs in this State are excessive either for buildings or for maintenance and instruction. But it is incumbent upon school officials to see that every dollar expended purchases a dollar's worth of service or construction.

There is no doubt that our country districts need more State aid and it is hoped that the present study of public education will indicate how additional revenues may be provided.

The Legislature of 1927 passed a joint resolution creating a Commission to survey public education. This, in the judgment both of laymen and schoolmen, is the most forward looking step that has been taken for the improvement of education since the appointment of a similar Commission in 1910. The Survey Resolution directs that the Commission evaluate the present program of education, including those parts which come under the mandate of the Constitution and those outside the mandate. It further directs the Commission to prepare a program of education for the State and to determine what revenues and taxes are to be raised and expended and directs that the portions of the program defined above be separately provided for. New Jersey may rest assured that the type of Commission which has been selected will make a thorough study of education in this State and its report should do very much to advance public education.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The total enrollment of pupils in all the various departments of the public schools, including evening schools, was 772,022 for the school year 1927-1928. This was an increase in the day schools of 14,743 boys and girls. To instruct 772,022 pupils were required 26,414 teachers. The children were housed in 2,300 school buildings, an increase of 13 over the preceding year. All were furnished not only with teachers, but with books, supplies, and the necessary apparatus free of cost.

There were transported to schools at public expense 54,700 children because no suitable school facilities were available near the homes of these children. Of this number there were transported to high schools outside of their respective school districts 16,212 pupils.

The total expenses of operating the public schools in 1927-1928 were \$90,834,810.77. 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 district clerks, of custodians

of school moneys, and of truant officers, truant schools, insurance and incidental expenses of the schools, amounted to \$68,575,-728.80.

The cost of repairs and replacements in school buildings, school libraries, manual training, vocational education, continuation schools, evening schools for foreign-born residents, county vocational schools, and payments of interest and principal of indebtedness amounted to \$22,259,081.97, making a total of \$90,834,-810.77. The expenses of the Department of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education were \$213,547.82 which was a trifle less than one-third of one per cent of the current expenses.

In the day schools there were enrolled 384,324 boys and 369,429 girls, making a total in the day schools of 753,753. There were enrolled in evening schools 18,269, making a total enrollment in all schools of 772,022. There were 45,594 children enrolled in the kindergartens. In the first four grades, or what are commonly known as the primary grades, there was an enrollment of 345,141. The total number of pupils in grades five to eight inclusive was 255,902.

The total number enrolled in the high schools was 100,045. This was an increase of 5,964 over the year before. The high school enrollments for the past five years are given below by years:

1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
82,611	86,885	90,306	94,081	100,045

The total number of pupils enrolled in one-room rural schools was 11,309, a decrease of 286. The number in two-room rural schools was 12,448, a decrease of 659. There was a decrease of 26 in the number of teachers in one and two-room rural schools.

The average daily attendance in day schools was 627,067, an increase of 14,686. The average absence of pupils was twelve days.

There was an increase of men teachers in all the schools of the State of 227, and an increase of women teachers of 833, making a total increase of 1,060 teachers.

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

SCHOOL REPORT

1923-24	\$49,200,487.94
1924-25	53,246,542.76
1925-26	59,377,183.42
1926-27	63,828,416.72
1927-28	68,575,728.80

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

The total amount of salaries paid day school teachers during the current year, including manual training, vocational and special summer school teachers but exclusive of superintendents, assistant superintendents and evening school teachers of any kind, was \$48,493,911.43.

The average salary per year paid to all day school teachers (25,112), not including superintendents, assistant superintendents or evening school teachers of any kind, was \$931.11, an increase over the preceding year of 23.16.

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

1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
1,757.40	1,785.77	1,852.12	1,907.95	1,931.11

The average salaries paid to teachers in various grades and types of schools during 1927-1928 were as follows:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Kindergarten .....	.....	....	\$1,857.	\$46. I
Grades 1 to 4	\$1,519.	\$5. I	1,673.	31. I
Grades 5 to 8	1,807. dec.	20.	1,832.	41. I
Junior High Plan School VII-IX	2,192.	4. I	2,231.	65. I
Junior High Plan School X-XII..	2,822.	57. I	2,411.	40. I
High School	2,791.	37. I	2,336.	82. I

NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES

For the Year Ending June 30, 1928

Trenton State Normal School	287, an increase of	56 over 1926-27
Montclair State Normal School	291, an increase of	15 over 1926-27
Newark State Normal School	433, an increase of	51 over 1926-27
Glassboro State Normal School	225, an increase of	19 over 1926-27
Paterson State Normal School	153, an increase of	53 over 1926-27

Total 1,389, an increase of 194 over 1926-27

VALUATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

The total value of school property in New Jersey for 1927-1928 is \$253,251,703.13, an increase of \$11,739,461.16 over the preceding year.

APPOINTMENTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

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

<i>County Superintendent</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Date Appointment Begins</i>
Cressman, Henry M.	Atlantic	October 4, 1927*
Wooster, B. C.	Bergen	October 4, 1927*
Albertson, Charles S. ..	Camden	October 4, 1927*
Unger, J. J.	Cumberland	March 11, 1928*
Morelock, Oliver J.	Essex	March 11, 1928*
Moore, Harry W.	Hunterdon	January 23, 1928**
Arnold, Joseph M.	Mercer	October 4, 1927*
Smith, William M.	Monmouth	June 2, 1928*
Morris, Charles A.	Ocean	June 2, 1928*
Garrison, Edward W. ..	Passaic	December 6, 1927*
Sanford, Robert G.	Somerset	February 1, 1928***
Decker, Ralph	Sussex	December 6, 1927*
Atwood, Will G.	Warren	June 25, 1928†

*Reappointment

**New appointment to fill vacancy caused by death of Mr. Jason S. Hoffman

***Transferred from Warren County to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. L. D. Deyo

†New appointment to fill vacancy caused by transfer of R. G. Sanford to Somerset County

SCHOOL REPORT

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

Teachers' Institutes were held as follows during September, October and November, 1927:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Place</i>
Sept. 26.	Monday	Union	Elizabeth
28.	Wednesday	Warren	Hackettstown
30.	Friday	Sussex	Newton
Oct. 3.	Monday	Mercer	Parkway School, Ewing Twp.
5.	Wednesday	Gloucester	Glassboro Normal School
6.	Thursday	Cape May	North Wildwood
7.	Friday	Atlantic	Atlantic City
10.	Monday	Hudson	Jersey City
11.	Tuesday	Bergen	Hackensack
13.	Thursday	Essex	Newark
14.	Friday	Passaic	Paterson
17.	Monday	Somerset	Bound Brook
19.	Wednesday	Morris	Dover
20-21.	Thursday and Friday	County Superintendents and Helping Teachers..	Trenton
24.	Monday	Middlesex	New Brunswick
26.	Wednesday	Camden	Haddonfield
27.	Thursday	Salem	Salem
28.	Friday	Cumberland	Bridgeton
31.	Monday	Burlington	Burlington
Nov. 2.	Wednesday	Monmouth	Long Branch
4.	Friday	Hunterdon	Flemington
7.	Monday	Ocean	Lakewood

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES GRANTED DURING 1927-1928

STATE CERTIFICATES

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Second Grade State (Permanent)	1	3	4
Third Grade State (Permanent)	5	13	18
Limited Supervisors	30	12	42
Permanent Supervisors	37	11	48

Limited Secondary

College Graduate	204	495	699
Permanent Elementary Certificate	3	4	7
Renewal	130	410	540

<i>Permanent Secondary</i>	103	267	370
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COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

29

<i>Limited Elementary</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female,</i>	<i>Total</i>
Issued	10	330	340
Renewal	3	76	79
<i>Permanent Elementary</i>	9	150	159
<i>Normal School Endorsements (Out of State)</i>			
Limited	6	305	311
Renewal	5	210	215
Permanent	5	106	111
<i>Limited Training School Certificates</i>			
Jersey City .....	..	204	204
<i>Permanent Training School Certificates</i>			
Newark .....	..	11	11
Paterson .....	..	37	37
Elizabeth .....	..	1	1
Jersey City .....	..	33	33
Camden .....	..	5	5
Trenton .....	..	1	1
Bayonne .....	..	1	1
Hoboken .....	..	1	1
<i>New Jersey Normal School Certificates</i>			
Trenton	14	274	288
Newark	19	415	434
Paterson	4	124	128
Glassboro	3	231	234
Montclair	1	151	152
<i>Special State Certificates</i>			
Physical Training			
Limited	32	65	97
Renewal	29	42	71
Permanent	13	25	38
Public Speaking			
Renewal	1	..	1
Drawing			
Limited	1	43	44
Renewal	1	35	36
Permanent	1	20	21
Kindergarten			
Limited .....	..	44	44
Renewal .....	..	40	40
Permanent .....	..	9	9
Kindergarten-Primary			
Limited .....	..	75	75
Renewal .....	..	44	44
Permanent .....	..	20	20

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Music			
Limited	6	64	70
Renewal	4	35	39
Permanent	7	16	23
Orchestral Music			
Renewal	3	..	3
Commercial			
Limited	15	63	78
Renewal	10	45	55
Permanent	10	30	40
Manual Training			
Limited	36	106	142
Renewal	38	95	133
Permanent	53	48	101
Manual Training Supervisors			
Limited	1	..	1
Renewal	1	..	1
Permanent	2	..	2
Classes Below the Normal—Limited	1	17	18
Renewal .....	..	30	30
Permanent	1	19	20
Teacher Librarian—Elementary			
Limited .....	..	5	5
Renewal .....	..	1	1
Permanent .....	..	2	2
Teacher Librarian—Secondary			
Limited .....	..	5	5
Renewal .....	..	1	1
Classes for the Deaf			
Limited .....	..	1	1
Renewal .....	..	1	1
Permanent .....	..	1	1
Classes to Teach Agriculture—Elementary			
Renewal	1	1	2
Classes to Teach Agriculture—Secondary			
Limited	3	..	3
Permanent	1	..	1
Classes for the Blind			
Renewal .....	..	1	1
First Aid and Home Nursing			
Limited .....	..	3	3
Permanent .....	..	2	2
<i>Evening School Certificates</i>	97	61	158
<i>Vocational</i>			
Limited	15	12	27
Renewal	24	5	29
Permanent	26	11	37

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

31

<i>Vocational Supervisors</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Limited	2	2	4
Renewal	1	..	1

COUNTY CERTIFICATES

First Grade County			
Renewal .....	..	1	1
Permanent	1	3	4
Second Grade County			
Renewal .....	..	2	2
Permanent .....	..	6	6
Special County			
Permanent	1	1	2

CITY LICENSES

First Grade City—Permanent .....	..	6	6
Second Grade City—Renewal .....	..	1	1

TEMPORARY LICENSES

Issued			
Special	10	32	42
Secondary	11	12	23
Elementary	7	156	163
Renewal			
Special	3	3	6
Elementary	7	126	133

SUMMARY OF STATE CERTIFICATES

Limited	503	3,111	3,614
Renewals	251	1,072	1,323
Permanent	274	843	1,117
Total	1,028	5,026	6,054

SUMMARY OF COUNTY CERTIFICATES

Renewals .....	..	3	3
Permanent	2	10	12
Total	2	13	15

SUMMARY OF CITY LICENSES

Renewals .....	..	1	1
Permanent .....	..	6	6
Total .....	..	7	7

SUMMARY OF TEMPORARY LICENSES

Issued	28	200	228
Renewals	10	129	139
Total	38	329	367

GENERAL SUMMARY

State Certificates issued, renewed and made permanent.....	6,054
County Certificates renewed and made permanent.....	15
City Licenses renewed and made permanent.....	7
Temporary Licenses issued and renewed.....	367
Total	6,443

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ACADEMIC
CREDENTIALS

1927-28

Number of examination papers written in September, 1927.....	1,999
Number of examination papers written in April, 1928.....	2,548
Number of examination papers written — Evening School students — March, 1928	193
Total	4,740

Number of applicants examined in September, 1927.....	618
Number of applicants examined in April, 1928.....	849
Number of applicants in Evening Schools examined in March, 1928.....	74
Total	1,541

<i>Type of Certificate</i>	<i>New Jersey Certificates Issued</i>	<i>Records Certified to Other States</i>	<i>Certificates Issued 1928</i>	<i>Certificates Issued 1927</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Total Certificates Issued to Date</i>
Accountancy	70	26	96	66	30	643
Chiropraxy	23	7	30	10	20	242
Dentistry	187	7	194	173	21	2,488
Law	600	95	695	806	*101	6,216
Medicine	380	8	388	357	31	5,406
Nursing	1,458	136	1,594	1,113	481	5,872
Optometry	31	5	36	28	8	336
Pharmacy	303	59	362	360	2	2,288
Miscellaneous	28	15	43	67	*24	260

*Decrease.

PART II

REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS AND DIVISION HEADS

For Year Ending June 30, 1928

Report of	PAGE
Charles J. Strahan, Deputy Commissioner of Education and Assistant Commissioner in charge of Controversies and Disputes	35
Lambert L. Jackson, Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of Secondary Education	104
Roscoe L. West, Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of Elementary Education	117
Wesley A. O'Leary, Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of Vocational Education, Manual Training and Continuation Schools	127
Herbert N. Morse, Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of Business Affairs	162
George R. Seikel, Director of Physical Training and Hygiene	172

DIVISION OF CONTROVERSIES AND DISPUTES

During the year 1927-28 this Division has advised school boards and individuals throughout the State as to the interpretation and application of school statutes and has assisted school district officials or their counsel in the preparation of many of the school bonding proceedings passing through this office. The following formal appeals have also been presented and decided during the year :

I

	PAGE
ILLEGALITY OF DEMOTION OF SCHOOL PRINCIPAL	41
Emma A. MacNeal <i>vs.</i> Ocean City Board of Education	
Dalrymple and Campbell for appellant	
Andrew C. Boswell for respondent	

Sustained by State Board of Education and by Supreme Court

II

CONDITIONS INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY PROVISION OF TRANSPORTATION ...	44
Harvey Peace and Lemuel Hing <i>vs.</i> Independence Township Board of Education	
William A. Stryker for respondent	

III

LEGALITY OF AWARD OF TRANSPORTATION CONTRACT TO OTHER THAN	
LOWEST BIDDER	46
Samuel Sutton <i>vs.</i> Dennis Township Board of Education	
T. Millet Hand for appellant	
Palmer M. Way for respondent	

Sustained by State Board of Education

IV

VIOLATION OF PRINCIPAL'S RULES JUSTIFICATION FOR DISMISSAL OF	
TEACHER UNDER TENURE	48
Bertha S. Gebhardt <i>vs.</i> Hopewell Township Board of Education	
Martin P. Devlin for appellant	
Cassel R. Ruhlman for respondent	

Sustained by State Board of Education

V

MILITARY TENURE NOT APPLICABLE TO SCHOOL EMPLOYEES	PAGE 54
Arthur Feilitzsch vs. Bayonne Board of Education	
Charles Rubenstein for appellant	
James Benny for respondent	

Sustained by State Board of Education

VI

LEGAL RIGHT TO THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY TO BOARD OF EDUCATION	58
Edward A. Nelson vs. Bayonne Board of Education	
Charles Rubenstein for appellant	
James Benny for respondent	

VII

POSITION OF SCHOOL JANITOR LEGALLY ABOLISHED	60
William H. Theckston vs. Gloucester City Board of Education	
Marshall Diverty for appellant	
Henry M. Evans for respondent	

VIII

DESIGNATION BY BOARD OF EDUCATION OF SCHOOL AND REFUSAL TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION UPHELD	63
Margaret Rafferty vs. North Hanover Township Board of Education	
Wells and Tomlinson for respondent	

IX

MINOR IRREGULARITIES INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY INVALIDATION OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION	65
T. J. Cowperthwaite vs. Tuckerton Board of Education	

X

ILLEGALITY OF BONDING ORDINANCE FOR AMOUNT IN EXCESS OF STATUTORY LIMITATION	67
Robert H. Zane vs. Pleasantville Common Council and Board of Education	
Edward C. Weeks for appellant	
Babcock and Champion for respondent	

XI

	PAGE
FAILURE OF BONDING PROPOSITION TO SECURE MAJORITY OF TOTAL LEGAL BALLOTS CAST	68
In the Matter of the Special School Bonding Election in the Town- ship of Hillsborough, Somerset County, New Jersey	

XII

UNSECONDED RESOLUTION NOT PART OF BOARD OF EDUCATION PRO- CEEDINGS SO AS TO REQUIRE RECORDING	69
Lavey L. Lavine <i>vs.</i> Bayonne Board of Education	
Charles Rubenstein for appellant	
James Benny for respondent	
Sustained by State Board of Education	

XIII

OTHER THAN ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF CANDIDATES' NAMES ON BALLOT GROUND FOR INVALIDATION OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION ..	71
Frank H. Engle and Benjamin Green <i>vs.</i> Hainesport Township Board of Education	
Palmer and Powell for appellant	

XIV

REOPENING OF POLLS GROUND FOR INVALIDATION OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION	73
Wesley Snook <i>vs.</i> South Brunswick Township Board of Education	

XV

RECOUNT OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION BALLOTS	75
Clarence D. Miller <i>vs.</i> Liberty Township Board of Education	

XVI

MINOR IRREGULARITIES INSUFFICIENT TO INVALIDATE ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION	76
James Adams <i>vs.</i> Berlin Township Board of Education	
Samuel P. Orlando for appellant	
Albert E. Burling for respondent	

XVII

	PAGE
RECORD OF HEARING BELOW ESSENTIAL TO REVIEW DISMISSAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOL JANITOR	78
Frederick Follmer <i>vs.</i> Jersey City Board of Education	
Mark A. Sullivan for appellant	
Thomas J. Brogan for respondent	
Reversed by State Board of Education	

XVIII

IRREGULARITIES UNLESS VITAL INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY SETTING ASIDE ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION	81
Charles Haas and Samuel Gellenthin <i>vs.</i> West Deptford Township Board of Education	
John B. Avis and Daniel W. Beckeley for appellants	
Ernest W. Redfield for respondent	

XIX

OSTEOPATH INELIGIBLE FOR OFFICE OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTOR	83
Belden B. Rau <i>vs.</i> Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education	

XX

BOARD OF EDUCATION WITHOUT LEGAL RIGHT TO APPOINT OSTEOPTH SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTOR	85
James E. Chastney <i>vs.</i> Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education	
Pitney, Hardin and Skinner for appellant	
Winne and Banta for respondent	
Sustained by State Board of Education	

XXI

LEGALITY OF AUTHORIZATION OF SCHOOL BOND ISSUE	89
Stephen H. Little <i>vs.</i> Morristown Board of Education	
King and Vogt for respondent	
Sustained by State Board of Education and by Supreme Court	

XXII

IRREGULARITIES INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY INVALIDATION OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION	91
Frank B. Clapp <i>vs.</i> Magnolia Borough Board of Education	
Walter S. Keown for appellant	

XXIII

	PAGE
BONDING ELECTION CONTEST INVALID IF NOT PRESENTED WITHIN TWENTY DAYS OF ELECTION	92
William W. Coddingly <i>vs.</i> Mendham Borough Board of Education	

XXIV

LEGALITY OF TERMINATION OF SERVICES OF CHAUFFEUR TO SUPER- INTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	94
William Thorpe <i>vs.</i> Bayonne Board of Education	
Patrick J. O'Connell for appellant	
James Benny for respondent	

Sustained by State Board of Education

XXV

LEGALITY OF RESIGNATION OF BOARD OF EDUCATION MEMBER	97
Charles F. Gasser <i>vs.</i> Secaucus Board of Education	
Besson and Pellet for appellant	
Barison and Barison for respondent	

XXVI

LEGALITY OF RESIGNATION OF BOARD OF EDUCATION MEMBER	99
Percy G. Meerbott <i>vs.</i> Secaucus Board of Education	
Besson and Pellet for appellant	
Barison and Barison for respondent	

XXVII

LEGALITY OF SUSPENSION OF SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL	101
William Conway <i>vs.</i> Edgewater Board of Education	
William E. Ellis for respondent	

DECISIONS

I

ILLEGALITY OF DEMOTION OF SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

EMMA A. MACNEAL,

*Appellant,**vs.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF OCEAN CITY,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

By agreement of counsel this case is submitted for decision upon a stipulation of facts together with briefs upon the legal points involved and an oral argument heard by the Assistant Commissioner of Education on August 31, 1926, at the State House in Trenton.

From the stipulation of facts it appears that appellant was first appointed by the respondent as a teacher in the public schools of Ocean City in 1918, that she served in such capacity up to and including the school year 1923-24, a period of six years, that for the school year 1924-25 she was designated by the respondent as grade principal of one of the Ocean City schools and served in the latter capacity during that year and the following year, 1925-26. Appellant's salary as grade principal was fixed in 1924 at \$1,800 with provision of a yearly increase of \$100 until a maximum of \$2,000 was reached, and she was consequently receiving for the school year 1925-26 a salary of \$1,900. On June 14, 1926, the Board of Education confirmed the action of the City Superintendent in refusing to recommend appellant's continuance as grade principal and designated her as teacher of the sixth grade of the Wesley Avenue School for the school year 1926-27 at a salary of \$1,900. Appellant accepted the transfer under protest and brought this appeal on the ground of alleged illegal demotion and reduction of salary in contravention of the Teachers' Tenure Law.

Section 176, Article VIII of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law provides in part as follows:

"The service of all teachers, principals, supervising principals of the public schools in any school district in this State shall be during good behavior and efficiency, after the expiration of a period of employment of three consecutive years in that district, unless a shorter period is fixed by the employing board. * * * No principal or teacher shall be dismissed or subjected to reduction of salary in said school district except for inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming a teacher or other just cause, * * *"

The Commissioner cannot agree with respondent's contention that in order to gain the protection of the tenure act as principal of the Ocean City schools appellant must necessarily have served for three consecutive years in that particular position. The act does not in the Commissioner's opinion prescribe the necessary three year period of service for each of the groups, namely, teachers, principals and supervising principals, but makes permanent the term of an incumbent, whether he be teacher, principal or supervising principal,

who has been employed for three consecutive years in the aggregate in the various designated positions or who has been promoted to the higher of such positions after three years of service in any one of them. If, therefore, a person employed in the position of teacher has been promoted by the employing board to that of principal, her status under the tenure act will not in the Commissioner's opinion be affected by the fact that she has been employed as a teacher for all or part of the time necessary to gain the statutory protection, since both are positions specifically included in the tenure act. In such case the rights thus gained as teacher will attach to and continue in the position to which such person has been promoted. Should the respondent's theory prevail, it might well be to the interest of a board desiring to rid itself of a teacher under tenure to promote her to the office of principal or supervising principal. Since she could not hold both positions at once and would according to respondent's contention have lost tenure protection in the higher position, she might then at any time be dismissed by the board of education while in process of earning such protection anew in the office to which she was promoted. Such the Commissioner is convinced was not the intention of the Legislature in enacting the Teachers' Tenure Law.

The case of Noonan and Arnot vs. Board of Education of the City of Paterson is exactly parallel to the one under consideration in that both appellants in that case had gained tenure as teachers, were promoted to the position of principal and then almost immediately were dismissed and again assigned to teaching positions. It was held by the Commissioner and by the State Board of Education on appeal that the appellants were under tenure in the position of principal to which they had just been promoted and could not be dismissed except by the procedure provided for in the tenure law.

Moreover, the Commissioner does not agree with respondent's contention that the case of Davis vs. Overpeck Township (p. 581 School Law) supports the latter's contention that a supervising principal must have served three consecutive years in that particular position to gain tenure as such. Nowhere in the decision of the State Board of Education (which reversed that of the Commissioner) is there anything to indicate that the board was not taking into consideration Mr. Davis' services as a teacher as well as principal in determining that he had gained tenure protection; and in the concurring opinion of Dr. J. C. Van Dyke it was specifically stated that "the appellant herein was, with his six years of service (three years as teacher and three years as principal) well within the provisions of the act." When the Davis vs. Overpeck case was reviewed by the Supreme Court on a Writ of Certiorari Justice Parker, it is true, utilized appellant's three years of service as a principal only as a basis in reaching the conclusion that he was under the protection of the Teachers' Tenure of Service Act. In that case however the Court was not compelled to consider the effect of Mr. Davis' services as a teacher in determining the question of tenure as principal since his service of three years in the latter position alone was sufficient to gain for him the protection of the act. Moreover, it was, in the Commissioner's opinion, probably the purpose of the Court in deciding the case to take as a hypothesis the state of facts least favorable to appellant, thus making the more conclusive and convincing a decision in his favor.

The written notification to Miss MacNeal of her assignment to the position of grade principal and acceptance by her for each of the school years 1924-25

and 1925-26 in the Commissioner's opinion in no way constituted, as the respondent contends, a contract rather than a tenure employment. Even though the form had been such as is required by the School Law for teachers' and principals' contracts, the appellant could not in any event be held to a contract for a definite period of service and thus to a waiver of her tenure rights. Tenure protection for teachers according to an opinion of the Attorney General is conferred by the Legislature as a matter of public policy for the benefit of the school system, and as such cannot be waived by a beneficiary.

There is therefore in the Commissioner's opinion no doubt whatever of the fact that Miss MacNeal was under tenure as principal in the Ocean City schools at the time of her transfer to the position of sixth grade teacher, and that she was entitled to the continued protection of the tenure law in the position of principal or any position which was its equal or superior in rank.

There remains then to be considered the question of whether appellant suffered a demotion when she was transferred from the position of grade principal to that of sixth grade teacher, and if so, whether such demotion is to be considered a violation of tenure rights.

The Teachers' Tenure Law definitely prohibits any reduction in salary of a teacher or principal under tenure. Had appellant been allowed to continue in her position as grade principal her salary according to the \$100 yearly increase designated for such position by the board would have reached for the year 1926-27 the sum of \$2,000, while the salary awarded her on the transfer to a teaching position was fixed at \$1,900. Appellant hence suffered an actual decrease in compensation. Moreover, the sum of \$1,900 for the sixth grade teaching position is \$400 more than the maximum fixed by the Ocean City Board of Education for its grade teachers. Upon this point the opinion of the State Board of Education in the case of Davis vs. Overpeck above referred to may be quoted as follows:

"If the decision appealed from is sound, there is nothing to prevent a board from elevating any teacher who has served more than three years to a position as principal, increasing his salary and subsequently assigning him to teach with the assurance that though but a teacher he will thenceforth receive a salary of a principal. * * * If such procedure can be adopted it would not only be unjust to the taxpayers but it would promote dissatisfaction among teachers, for what teacher would not feel aggrieved if another teaching the same grade with no more experience, was paid the salary not of a teacher but of a principal."

Aside from the question of compensation, however, it has been held in a number of cases that the transfer of a principal under tenure to the position of teacher constitutes a demotion and hence a violation of the tenure law. In the Davis case above quoted the State Board held that "When a principal is reduced to the rank of teacher he is dismissed as a principal just as surely as is an officer in the army dismissed as such when he is reduced to the ranks and another assigned to his place, or a teacher be dismissed as such if made a truant officer or a janitor;" and Justice Parker in the same case said that "his (Mr. Davis') attempted assignment as a teacher in a lower grade was legally tantamount to and in fact operated as an attempted dismissal as principal of the high school." Similar rulings with regard to demotion were contained in the cases of Noonan and Arnot vs. Paterson above referred to

and in the case of Welch vs. West Orange reported on page 591 of the School Law.

In view of all the facts therefore it is the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that the appellant, Emma A. MacNeal was under tenure as a grade principal in the schools of Ocean City at the time of her transfer to the position of sixth grade teacher by action of the board of education on June 14, 1926; that such transfer constitutes a demotion both as to compensation and rank and hence a violation of the Teachers' Tenure Law. It is therefore hereby ordered that appellant be at once reinstated in the position of grade principal or in a position its equal in rank in the Ocean City schools and that her salary be paid from the date of such transfer at the rate she was receiving at that time.

September 27, 1926.

Affirmed by State Board of Education without written opinion January 8, 1927.

Affirmed by Supreme Court without written opinion January 18, 1927.

II

CONDITIONS INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY PROVISION OF TRANSPORTATION

HARVEY W. PEACE AND LEMUEL HING,
Appellants,
v.s.
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF INDEPENDENCE
TOWNSHIP,
Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The appellants, residents and parents of the School District of Independence Township, Warren County, appeal from the refusal of the board of education to provide transportation for their children from the homes of appellants to the Central School.

A hearing was held in the Court House at Belvidere, August 11, 1927, at which the testimony of witnesses shows that Mr. Peace has two children of normal health and development. One is a girl six years of age and the other a boy ten years old. The distance from Mr. Peace's home to the school is between 1.9 and 2 miles and the route is over State Highway No. 5 which is a hard surfaced road and has traffic comparable to other of the more important State highways. Mr. Hing lives on the same highway, about one-tenth of a mile more distant from the school and has a girl twelve years of age and a boy thirteen, both of whom are also of normal health and development. Appellants have paid for the transportation of their children because of the distance over what they contend is a dangerous highway.

The School Law (Section 193, Edition 1925) provides:

"193. 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 equip-

ment, 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, and one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and nineteen of the act to which this act is an amendment."

Section 181 (School Law) above referred to reads:

181 (117) "Whenever in any district there shall be children living remote from the schoolhouse, the board of education of such district may make rules and contracts for the transportation of such children to and from school."

The Commissioner cannot agree with counsel for respondent that the case of Frelinghuysen Township Board of Education vs. Atwood, 73 N. J. L. 315, rules in this case. The Court of Errors and Appeals rendered this decision March 4, 1907, and the law applying to transportation amending the part referred to was enacted by the Legislature May 7, 1907. The Supreme Court in the case of West Amwell Township Board of Education vs. State Board of Education decided January 19, 1927, affirms the decision of the Commissioner of Education, which holds that school buildings must be convenient of access for all the pupils of the district either by location of the building or by transportation thereto.

The Board of Education of Independence Township has adopted a rule to refuse transportation in all cases where pupils live within two miles of the school building. Such a rule while having advantages as a working basis of determining the need for transportation does not take care of abnormal conditions. The age, sex and health of the child as well as the condition of the road over which it must travel should be taken into consideration. Where a route is established for pupils living more than two miles from the school, it is not uncommon for boards of education to transport children along the route whose homes are less than two miles distant, when such transportation is made possible by the adequacy of the bus and does not add to the cost of transportation. Numerous cases have held, however, that this transportation of children within the two mile limit is permissive but not mandatory, except under abnormal conditions.

It was held in the case of Marshall W. Read et als. vs. Board of Education of the Township of Roxbury, decided by the Commissioner of Education March 17, 1927, in relation to dangerous highways: "Danger does not in itself make a place remote unless it increases the time necessary to cover the distance to such an extent as to constitute remoteness. It seems, therefore, that only in its relation to delay can danger be considered, and not because of the possibility of a child being hurt by automobiles."

Since the distances in this case are approximately two miles over a hard surfaced road and the children are of normal health and development, it is the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that the Independence Township School Board acted within its legal right in refusing transportation for children of appellants.

The appeal is hereby dismissed.

August 16, 1927.

III

LEGALITY OF AWARD OF TRANSPORTATION CONTRACT TO
OTHER THAN LOWEST BIDDER

SAMUAL SUTTON,

Appellant,

v.s.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF DENNIS TOWNSHIP,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This appeal is presented by Samuel Sutton to contest the legality of the action of the Dennis Township Board of Education on July 18, 1927, in awarding a School Transportation Contract to Charles Noon, whose bid of \$2,000.00 was the highest, while that of Appellant of \$1,890.00 was the lowest, of three bids received by the board on that date in response to its public advertisement of July 8, 1927. It was agreed by Counsel for both Appellant and Respondent to submit this controversy for decision upon a stipulation of facts and briefs upon the legal points involved.

The following are the terms of the advertisement for transportation bids published by the Dennis Township Board of Education on July 8th:

"Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Education of Dennis Township at the office of the District Clerk, South Seaville, until twelve o'clock noon, (Standard Time) on Monday, July 18, 1927. All bids to be plainly marked 'Bids for the Transporting of Pupils'; car to have ordinary sized glass windows. All bids to specify make and type of car to be used. Bus to be properly heated and each bid to state manner in which said will be done. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For further information inquire of the District Clerk, South Seaville, liability insurance covering said transportation to be included in all bids.

By order of the board,

A. B. Corson, District Clerk."

The Commissioner cannot agree with appellant's contention that boards of education are bound by statutory provision to award transportation contracts to the lowest bidder. The statutes which he cites and upon which he relies for the requirement of such procedure in the award of such contracts enumerate specifically the types of municipality to which they are intended to apply, namely "city, town, township, village, borough and any municipality governed by a board of commissioners or improvement commission." A school district is a political subdivision of limited powers dealing with school government only and can in no way be deemed to be affected by general municipality legislation, such as above referred to, in which it is not specifically named. It is true that there is a statutory provision expressly applicable to school districts which requires that city boards of education, for instance, advertise for bids in the purchase of school supplies costing more than \$250.00 and award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and another which requires that all school boards so advertise and award to the lowest responsible bidder

school building construction or repair contracts amounting to more than \$1,000.00, but there is no such statutory provision regulating the award of school transportation contracts by boards of education of any type.

In fact, the case under consideration appears to be identical both as to law and the facts with that of the Mendham Garage Company vs. Mendham Township Board of Education, decided by the Commissioner of Education on October 10, 1923, and reported on page 646 of 1925 Compilation of the School Law. In that case under the authority of such Supreme Court cases as Oakley and the Electric Light Company of Atlantic City vs. the City of Atlantic City etc. (34 Vroom, 127), and Martin Murray et al vs. the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Bayonne (44 Vroom, 313), it was held that in the absence of any statutory requirement or any promise in the advertisement for bids that the Transportation Contract be awarded to the lowest bidder, and in the absence of any evidence of abuse of discretion on the part of the board of education, the board was legally justified in awarding the contract to other than the lowest bidder.

The case under consideration is governed by the same statutory provisions which make no requirement that School Transportation Contracts be awarded to the lowest bidder, nor does it appear from the above quoted advertisement that the board was bound by any promise to such low bidder. Moreover, there is no evidence before the Commissioner of any abuse of discretion on the part of the board.

It is therefore the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that there was no illegality involved in the award by the Dennis Township Board of Education on July 18, 1927, of a Transportation Contract to Charles Noon, even though his bid of \$2,000.00 was the highest of the three bids received by the board in response to its advertisement. The action of the board is therefore sustained and the appeal hereby dismissed.

October 4, 1927.

DECISION OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Dennis Township Board of Education advertised for bids for transportation of pupils but did not award the contract to the lowest bidder who appealed to the Commissioner on the ground that the law required that it be awarded to him. The Commissioner decided to the contrary and it is now asserted that he did not consider the statute invoked by the appellant, viz., Chapter 152 of the laws of 1917, as amended by an Act of 1920, page 572.

This amendment provides as follows:

"No municipality shall enter into any contract for the doing of any work or for furnishing of any materials, supplies or labor, the hire of teams or vehicles, where the sum to be expended exceeds the sum of \$500.00, unless the governing body shall first advertise for bids therefor, and shall award the said contract for the doing of said work or the furnishing of such materials, supplies or labor, to the lowest responsible bidder; _____"

Appellant claims that "municipality", as used in this act includes school districts, but the Act of 1917 itself defines the term to mean "city", "town", "township", "village", "borough", "and any municipality governed by a board

of commissioners". School districts are not mentioned, do not come within any of these definitions, and cannot be deemed to be subject to the Act.

In the absence of statutory requirement, the board had the right to award the contract according to its discretion so long as it acted honestly and in good faith. *Oakley vs. Atlantic City*, 63 N. J. L. 127; *Murray vs. Mayor of Bayonne*, 73 N. J. L. 313. There is no showing that it acted otherwise.

It is therefore recommended that the Commissioner's decision be affirmed.
Februray 4, 1928.

IV

VIOLATION OF PRINCIPAL'S RULES JUSTIFICATION FOR DISMISSAL OF TEACHER UNDER TENURE

BERTHA S. GEBHART,

vs.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP BOARD OF
EDUCATION,

Appellant,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This case is brought on appeal by Mrs. Bertha S. Gebhart, a teacher in the high school of the Township of Hopewell because of her dismissal by the board of education upon written charges and after a hearing held before the said board on the 28th day of September, 1927. The board found appellant guilty of insubordination because of failure to report at school on time as directed by the high school principal and the supervising principal, and because of failure, refusal and neglect to file reports and furnish information as and when requested by her superior, the principal of the high school. The testimony taken before the board of education discloses the following:

Wylie George Pate, principal of the high school, held a faculty meeting during the latter part of September or the first part of October, 1926, at which he stated that he wanted the teachers in their rooms not later than 8:45 o'clock, which would necessitate their being in the building by 8:40, and while the testimony varies slightly as to whether the teachers were to be in the building at 8:40 or 8:45 the appellant does not attempt to deny the rule made by the principal. In fact Miss Katherine Taylor Hodgson, a witness produced by her, testified: "Mr. Pate requested us the first day at the first faculty meeting, he said that he would like us to be at the school at 8:45 in the morning and at 12:45 at noon, and later we were asked to come at 8:40 so that we would be there when the bus came in." The majority of the teachers complied with these requests and the evidence shows that in the case of other teachers the failure to be on time was an exception whereas in the case of the appellant a compliance with the rule was the exception. About the first of October or November the principal inaugurated a system of records requiring each teacher to write down on a time sheet in his office the hour of her arrival and these sheets submitted in evidence disclose the almost continuous tardiness of Mrs. Gebhart. About January in his office and during March in her home Mr. Pate spoke personally to Mrs. Gebhart about her tardiness, and

during the month of November he called the matter to the attention of the supervising principal who testified that he also spoke to Mrs. Gebhart about her lateness in arriving at school and advising her to be on time. Mrs. Gebhart on cross-examination testified as follows:

Q. "Do you say that Mr. Wagner never approached you in reference to your being late at school as a main subject?

A. No, sir.

Q. He did, on one or two occasions, didn't it——?

A. No, sir.

Q. Talked to you on other matters and in the course of conversation mentioned something about being late?

A. Once last year he did and at the end of the year in June.

Q. What did he say the other time?

A. He visited my class one time, he really made a visit. Then he was talking over some troubles with me, and I asked him right out, 'What is wrong here? Why is it that I am tolerating some of the things I am?' And he mentioned to me about coming late. He said, 'You come late,' and he also mentioned to me about another matter, which is not brought up here. Two little things he mentioned, the one was coming late."

Mr. Pate further testified that during the last week in September he requested all teachers to hand in within two or three weeks outlines of the work they proposed to cover during the year, one outline for the first semester and one for the second semester. He made several requests for Mrs. Gebhart's report but she did not hand in such an outline until June. Mrs. Gebhart's testimony does not agree with that of the high school principal on this point, although she states that she did not hand in the first semester outline until the beginning of the second semester, several months after the other teachers handed in the first semester outline.

About the time for the closing of the schools the principal asked the teachers to hand in the grade marks of the senior class on Friday, the tests for which had been given the previous Monday. He testified that these marks were needed to decide upon graduations. All the teachers complied with the request except Mrs. Gebhart, who handed her report in the following Monday. He also told the teachers to take their school registers to Mr. Wagner, the supervising principal, on Saturday afternoon, following the closing of the schools, and to have them at Mr. Wagner's office at one o'clock and return them directly to him after they were approved. Mrs. Gebhart was tardy in arriving at Mr. Wagner's office and returned her register by another person so that it did not arrive until about 4:30 to 5:00 that afternoon.

The appellant objected to the hearing of this case by the Hopewell Township Board of Education because the charges were brought by two members of the board and also because another member of the board had made a remark about "getting this teacher now or at some future time." The record contains no testimony as to any such statement by a board member and the point cannot therefore now be considered by this tribunal.

Attorney for appellant therefore contends that the appeal should be dismissed on the ground that persons bringing the charges also sat as judges in the case, and on the further ground that since the rules of the board of education, submitted as a part of the evidence, stated that the sessions of the school

shall be from 9:00 A. M. until 12:00 and from 1:00 to 3:40, the rule made by the principal requiring a teacher to be present at 8:40 or 8:45 in the morning or at 12:40 or 12:45 in the afternoon was not a valid rule, and even if considered valid, the failure of the teacher to comply with such rule did not constitute insubordination.

It is admitted that appellant is protected in her position by the provisions of the Tenure of Service Act, which provides in relation to dismissals as follows:

"176. No principal or teacher shall be dismissed or subjected to reduction of salary in said school district except for inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming a teacher or other just cause, and after a written charge of the cause or causes shall have been preferred against him or her, signed by the person or persons making the same, and filed with the secretary or clerk of the board of education having charge of the school in which the service is being rendered, and after the charge shall have been examined into and found true in fact by said board of education, upon reasonable notice to the person charged, who may be represented by counsel at the hearing. Charges may be filed by any person, whether a member of said board or not."

Counsel for appellant cites a number of cases which he contends support his opinion that the action of the board of education in dismissing the teacher is invalidated by the presence on the board of the members signing the complaint. The Commissioner cannot agree that the citations are applicable to the case before him. According to the law quoted above, "Charges may be filed by any person, whether a member of said board or not." Appellant's counsel believes that this law conferring authority upon a member to bring charges and then sit as one of the judges on the hearing of such charges is unconstitutional. This, however, is a matter upon which this tribunal cannot rule and which can legally be determined only by the Supreme Court. Counsel for the respondent, on the other hand, defends the presence on the trial body of members preferring the charges by the citation of the case of *Ayers vs. Newark*, 49 N. J. L., p. 172, in which the Supreme Court held in part as follows:

"The reasons assigned for reversal are, first, that the charge was not made by the Chief of Police on his own motion, or voluntarily, but by the direction of the Commissioners. * * * There is no objection to this action by the Chief of Police and the Board of Commissioners. Their proceeding was a mere form to put the charge in shape for a proper investigation; not voluntarily and without assigning good cause, but in the discharge of their official duty, and for the cause based on the report of the examining physician of the board."

The respondent's contention is further supported by the following authorities: 35 Cyc. 1093:

"Where a school board constitutes the only tribunal authorized to try charges against a teacher, it is no ground of objection to a trial before them that they were accusers rather than judges, and because of their prejudice." 84 N. W. 1026, *White vs. Wohlenberg*: "Some question is made as to the propriety of the members of the board acting as judges. It is said they are accusers rather than judges, and the plaintiff could not secure a fair and impartial hearing before them. Nevertheless these

defendants constitute the only tribunal before which such hearing could be originally had. Code 2782."

In view of the fact that such opinions were reached by the courts as to the right of accusing members of a board to sit in the trial of the defendant even when the statute contained no provision to that effect, there would seem to be no question whatever as to the existence of this right under a statutory provision such as that contained in Sec. 176 of the New Jersey School Law above quoted.

The testimony clearly shows and it is not denied by the appellant that the latter was uniformly late in arriving at school at the time designated by the principal. The question to be decided therefore is: Did the principal have authority to make the rules and requests which have been cited, and if so, did the failure to comply with such rules or requests constitute insubordination to a degree sufficient to justify dismissal? Voorhees on "The Law of Public Schools," p. 214, par. 85, states:

"The power to make rules does not imply that all the rules, orders and regulations for the discipline, government and management of the schools shall be made a matter of record by the school board, or that every act, order or direction affecting the conduct of such schools shall be authorized or confirmed by a formal vote. Nor is it necessary that any prohibitive rule exist in order to justify punishment for flagrant misconduct. No system of rules however carefully prepared can provide for every possible emergency or meet every requirement. In consequence much must necessarily be left to the individual members of the school boards, and to the superintendents of and the teachers in the several schools. It follows that any reasonable rule adopted by a superintendent, or a teacher merely, not inconsistent with some statute or some other rule prescribed by higher authority, is binding upon the pupils."

Perry, p. 104 in his book, "The Management of a City School," says in relation to the principal and teacher:

"All instructions should be definite and to the point. * * * They should not be hastily issued but should be the result of deliberation and should be reasonable and justifiable. In any system the teacher should at all times have the right to appeal from the decisions of the principal. Good teachers will never appeal from reasonable orders. * * * For example, the principal may order teachers to report for a certain duty at a certain time. If they wilfully fail to comply with this direction they are guilty of insubordination and may be treated accordingly."

Trusler in "Essentials of School Law" under the "Authority to Make Rules," pp. 84 and 85, treats the matter as follows:

"The right of the teacher to formulate reasonable rules and regulations for the government of the school has been excellently expressed by Mr. Justice Lyon, as follows: 'While the principal or teacher in charge of a public school is subordinate to the school board or board of education of his district or city, and must enforce rules and regulations adopted by the board for the government of the school and execute all its lawful orders in its behalf, he does not derive all his power and authority in the school and over his pupils from the affirmative action of the board. He stands for the time being in loco parentis to his pupils, and, because of that relation, must necessarily exercise authority over them in many things con-

cerning which the board may have remained silent. In the school, as in the family, there exists on the part of the pupils the obligation of obedience to lawful commands, subordination, civil deportment, respect for the rights of other pupils, and fidelity to duty. These obligations are inherent in any proper school system, and constitute, so to speak, the common law of the school. Every pupil is presumed to know this law, and is subject to it, whether it has or has not been re-enacted by the district board in the form of written rules and regulations. Indeed, it would seem impossible to frame rules which would cover all cases of insubordination and all acts of vicious tendency which the teacher is likely to encounter daily and hourly. * *. *''

When the board of education designated the hours of the morning and afternoon sessions of the school it is not to be assumed that they intended such designation for the arrival and departure of teachers since many administrative reasons might necessitate the teacher's presence before or after the hours named for the conduct of the school sessions, and in the absence of other rules by the board of education or supervising principal it is well within the inherent power and duty of his office for the principal to make reasonable rules for the proper organization of his school. Such power on the part of the principal to make reasonable rules for the effective organization of his school is recognized as the common law of school procedure. When regulations of the board of education require that transportation buses arrive at a school from fifteen minutes to a half hour before the regular session of the school begins, it would seem to be only prudent for the principal to make a rule to require that teachers arrive at approximately the same time so that the latter can assume some responsibility for the pupils of their respective grades, and even in the absence of transportation buses it is clearly not reasonable to expect that all pupils will arrive at just the minute for the opening of school. Good organization would anticipate the arrival of many pupils from fifteen to twenty minutes before the hour of opening. It is common practice, moreover, throughout the State for teachers to be in the classrooms fifteen or twenty minutes before the school session begins. It is therefore the opinion of the Commissioner that in the absence of rules of the board of education or supervising principal, the principal had the authority and it became his duty to make reasonable rules as to the time the teachers should arrive at school before sessions or to remain at school after sessions and also to make rules in relation to the type of reports to be made by teachers and the time of filing such reports; and that upon failure to appeal to a higher authority against such rules so formulated by the principal, the teacher is bound to observe them.

Mrs. Gebhart did not comply with the rule requiring her presence in the school at designated hours nor did she file reports as and when requested. While she did not declare that she would not obey the rules, the evidence shows that she did not obey them and this continuous failure to obey after repeated reminders by the principal and after the establishment of the time sheet system, and the advice of the supervising principal constitute in the mind of the Commissioner insubordination to a degree quite sufficient to justify her dismissal by the Hopewell Township Board of Education.

The appeal is hereby dismissed.

December 16, 1927.

DECISION OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The appellant was employed as a teacher in the high school in Hopewell Township from the year 1920 until June, 1927. In July, 1927, charges were preferred against her, signed by two members of the board of education, and after a trial, as provided in the Tenure of Office Act, she was found guilty on two of the charges by a unanimous vote of the seven members of the board, all of whom were present during the trial, and was not re-employed for the ensuing school year. She appealed to the Commissioner who, after hearing argument on the record of the trial before the Board, has dismissed her petition. From his decision this appeal is taken on the grounds that she did not receive a fair trial and that the judgment of the board was not justified by the evidence.

The first ground upon which the appellant contends that there was unfairness or prejudice in her trial is that two of the board, who sat as judges in her case, signed and swore to the complaint against her. The Tenure of Office Act provides that no teacher who is under tenure shall be dismissed until after a written charge of the causes is preferred, signed by the persons making the same, and after it has been examined into and found true by the board upon reasonable notice to the person charged. The Act further provides "charges may be filed by any person whether a member of said School Board or not" (School Laws, Edition 1925, Sec. 176). The Act clearly contemplates and authorizes the preference of charges by members of boards of education, and no other tribunal than the boards of education is provided by law for the hearing of charges pursuant to the statute.

Furthermore, as a general principle of law, the "proceeding being administrative in its purpose, the fact that the charges are preferred by the trial board or officer is not a ground for disqualifying unless it should appear from the conduct of the trial board or judge that his attitude toward the accused officer is such that the decision of removal is not, in fact, the decision of an impartial or fair tribunal." (2 Dillon's Municipal Corporations (5th Ed.), Sec. 483, p. 812.)

In *Ayres v. Newark*, 49 N. J. L. 472, the Supreme Court held that the fact that the charge against a police officer was made by the chief of police by direction of the commissioners in the discharge of their official duty did not disqualify them from acting as judges on the trial of the charges.

The second ground of objection is that Mr. Savidge, chairman of the board at the trial, who took part therein and in the making of the decision, over the defendant's objection, stated before the trial, "We are going to get Mrs. Gebhart and if we don't get her this time, we will get her at a later time as the board of education of Hopewell Township were determined to get rid of her." No proof on this point was taken at the trial or before the Commissioner but even if such proof were in the record, it would not, in our opinion, invalidate the board's decision. Not only was that decision not dependent upon Mr. Savidge's vote, the six other members of the board having voted to sustain the charges, but the statements if made would not amount to a disqualification as a matter of law. While he should be cautious, a judge is not disqualified by a declaration as to the guilt of the defendant. (28 Cyc., p. 586.) "Interest on the part of a member of the trial board which might disqualify a strictly

judicial officer will not necessarily invalidate a removal." (2 Dillon's Municipal Corporations (5th Edition), Sec. 484, p. 812. *People vs. Partridge*, 99 N. Y. App. Div. 410.)

After examination of the entire record, we can find no evidence that the defendant was not fairly treated at the trial. In our opinion the record shows that she and her counsel received every opportunity to be heard and to present evidence in her defense. There is no showing of any passion or prejudice on the part of the board during the trial or in the rendering of the decision.

The ground of appeal that the board's decision was not justified by the evidence remains to be considered. This board has repeatedly held that in the absence of a showing of passion or prejudice, the determination of a district board on a question of this kind will not be disturbed unless the record contains no evidence to support it. If there are reasonable grounds to sustain the decision, it will not be reversed. (*Ayres vs. Newark*, 20 Vroom, 170; *Ackerly vs. Jersey City*, 54 N. J. L. 311.)

We cannot say that there was no evidence in this case to support the decision. The first charge sustained was that the appellant was guilty of insubordination in that she repeatedly failed to report at school at the times directed by the high school principal and the supervising principal. The record shows that she was habitually late. The second charge was that she was guilty of insubordination "for failure, refusal and neglect to file reports and furnish information as and when requested by" the high school principal. The record contains evidence to this effect.

For the reasons stated we recommend that the Commissioner's decision be affirmed.

May 5, 1928.

V

MILITARY TENURE NOT APPLICABLE TO SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

ARTHUR FEILITZSCH,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CITY OF
BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.

Appellant,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Appellant, who with the respondent has agreed to submit this controversy for decision on briefs of counsel, was on May 6, 1926, appointed by the Bayonne Board of Education as chauffeur to the Superintendent of Schools at a salary of \$2100.00 per year effective May 24, 1926. On May 19, 1927, the Board of Education of Bayonne by a five to four vote adopted a resolution to the effect that the term of Arthur Feilitzsch as chauffeur to the Superintendent be terminated May 23, 1927, whereupon appellant proceeded to bring this action.

The appellant claims that as an honorably discharged veteran of the U. S. Military Service during the World War he was protected in his position by

virtue of Chapter 229, P. L. 1922, which provided that honorably discharged veterans of the U. S. Military Service having served in any of the nation's wars should be protected in any office or position held by them under the State and various enumerated municipalities, specifically including boards of education. Appellant insists that the provisions of the above quoted act so far as school employees are concerned were not repealed by Chapter 287, P. L. 1926, amending Chapter 14, P. L. 1907, which definitely omitted "boards of education" from the governing bodies listed as employing in protected offices or positions honorably discharged veterans of the Military Service. It is appellant's contention in the first place that the 1926 statute is unconstitutional as containing an object not expressed in its title and in any event nugatory, since it does not amend the latest statute, namely, Chapter 229, P. L. 1922, and further that, even if it is to be considered effective, it cannot be deemed to have intended to repeal the protection conferred by the 1922 act on incumbents of school offices or positions.

If the Commissioner were called upon to decide whether Chapter 287 is nugatory on the ground that it amends a repealed statute, he would be inclined to be guided by the general rule that an amendatory statute such as this one, which is sufficiently comprehensive of the subject matter, not only of the original statute but of its amendments, to stand alone must be considered to be the latest statutory enactment upon the subject, even though it amends not the latest amendment but a repealed statute. However, the constitutionality and effectiveness of an existing statute are for the Supreme Court to decide, and the Commissioner of Education has no recourse but to consider Chapter 287, P. L. 1926, both constitutional and effective until the Supreme Court has decided otherwise.

It remains, however, to be considered whether Chapter 287, P. L. 1926, does by its provisions actually repeal the protection conferred by Chapter 229, P. L. 1922, upon honorably discharged veterans occupying positions or offices under boards of education. Appellant contends that the repeal of one statute by another is never to be implied. The cases which he cites in support of his contention, however, hold this to be true when it is a question of inconsistencies between different statutes and not of the amendment or revision of the same statute. For instance, it was held in the case of *Hartley vs. County Board of Elections*, 107 Atl. 817, that where one statute regulated the term of employment of election officials and a later one regulated their method of selection, there must not be considered to have been by implication any repeal of the former provision as to their term. In the case under consideration, however, boards of education are definitely mentioned in one chapter, namely, Chapter 229, P. L. 1922, and just as definitely omitted from the amendment or revision of the same subject matter and same section in Chapter 287, P. L. 1926. In such a case it is the Commissioner's opinion that the conclusion is inevitable that the protection conferred by the 1922 law upon honorably discharged veterans in offices or positions under boards of education was withdrawn by the 1926 statute. The repeal is in this case not implied but expressed.

Without, therefore, the protection of the Veterans' Act which he claims, appellant's employment must be considered as one of contract only, and such contract must be deemed to have been either one for a year from May 23, 1926, which was accordingly terminated by the Board on May 23, 1927, or a contract for an indeterminate term which without statutory protection is legally ter-

minable at any time. In any event, in the absence of any prescribed remedy in the School Law for breach of contract in the case of an incumbent of a position such as that of chauffeur to the Superintendent of Schools, the Commissioner would according to decided cases have no jurisdiction over the controversy and appellant would be left to his remedies for breach of contract in a court of law.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

October 10, 1927.

DECISION OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

This is an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Education, sustaining the legality of the termination of employment of appellant, as chauffeur to the superintendent of schools by the board of education of the City of Bayonne.

The board of education of the City of Bayonne, on May 6, 1926, appointed appellant as chauffeur to its superintendent of schools, at a salary of \$2,100.00 per year, beginning May 24, 1926. Appellant thereupon entered upon his duties, which consisted of the operation and care of a Lincoln automobile, provided by the board of education for the use of its superintendent.

On May 19, 1927, the board of education adopted a resolution terminating the petitioner's employment as chauffeur on May 23, 1927.

Appellant, at the time of his appointment, had served in the World War and had been honorably discharged from such service. He claims he is entitled to protection against removal from his employment by virtue of the act of the Legislature entitled "An Act regarding soldiers, sailors and marines honorably discharged from the United States Service," approved March 27, 1907 (Chapter 14, P. L. 1907), and the various amendments thereto.

Section 1 of the act of the Legislature, above referred to, provides:

"No person now holding a position or office under the government of this State, or the government of any county, city, town, township or other municipality of this State, or who may hereafter be appointed to any such position, whose term of office is not now fixed by law, and receiving a salary from such State, county, city, town, township or other municipality, who is a soldier, sailor or marine, who has served in any war of the United States and has been honorably discharged from the United States Service, shall be removed from such position or office except for good cause shown after a fair and impartial hearing, but such soldier, sailor, or marine, who has served in any war of the United States and who has been honorably discharged from the United States Service, shall hold his position or office during good behavior, and shall not be removed for political reasons."

On April 11, 1919 (Chapter 124, P. L. 1919), Section 1 of said act was amended to include within its protection, any soldier, etc., who was honorably discharged from the United States Service, prior to or during such employment, in or occupancy of such position or office.

On March 13, 1922 (Chapter 229, P. L. 1922), Section 1 of said act was again amended to include within its protection such soldiers, etc., as held any position or office under any board of education of this State, or who might

thereafter be appointed to such position, and whose term of office was not fixed by law.

On March 29, 1926 (Chapter 287, P. L. 1926), Section 1 of said act was again amended by deleting therefrom the provision including within its protection, persons holding an office or position under any board of education. This amendatory act contained a repealer of inconsistent legislation. It was after this last amendment went into effect appellant was appointed to the position as chauffeur.

The appellant contends Chapter 287, P. L. 1926, was ineffective to repeal Chapter 229, P. L. 1922, because the object of the act, as he claims, is not expressed in its title, and "because it attempts to amend Chapter 14, P. L. 1907, which latter act was no longer valid and had no legal existence since it was repealed by Chapter 124, P. L. 1919."

"A statute which is amended is thereafter, and as to all acts subsequently done, to be construed as if the amendment had always been there, and the amendment itself so thoroughly becomes a part of the original statute that it must be construed, in view of the original statute, as it stands after the amendments are introduced and the matters superseded by the amendments eliminated." Citing Endlich on Stat., 294.

"The effect of an amendment of a section of the law is, not to sever it from its relation to other sections of the law, but to give it operation in its new form as if it had been so drawn originally, treating the whole act as an harmonious entirety, with its several sections and parts mutually acting upon each other." *Farrell vs. State*, 54 N. J. L. on page 421.

The title of Chapter 287, P. L. 1926, and its enacting clause, in our judgment, clearly show an intention by the Legislature to amend Section 1 of Chapter 14, P. L. 1907, which then stood as amended in 1922. That section must be deemed to have been in force as it was amended by the act of 1926, when appellant was appointed, and during his employment. If, by reason of the phraseology of the title and the enacting clause, any constitutional question may be raised, it must be determined by the Supreme Court. This Board must regard the act of the Legislature valid until it is decided to be otherwise by competent authority.

This conclusion makes it unnecessary for us to decide whether appellant was the holder of an office or a position, within the purview of the act.

The only remaining question is whether appellant was discharged from his employment in violation of any contract between him and the board of education. His appointment was not for any definite term, except as a term may be implied by the fixing of his compensation at \$2,100.00 per year. Granting he was employed for a year, that expired on May 23, 1927, the day of the termination of his employment by the resolution of the board, adopted May 19, 1927.

The decision of the Commissioner of Education is affirmed.

January 7, 1928.

VI

LEGAL RIGHT TO THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY TO BOARD OF EDUCATION

EDWARD A. NELSON,

*Appellant,**vs.*BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CITY OF
BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.*Respondent.*

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This case, which both appellant and respondent have agreed to submit for decision on oral argument and briefs of counsel, reveals the following facts:

On May 6, 1926, the appellant, Edward A. Nelson, was appointed by the Bayonne Board of Education as Secretary to the Board for a period of five years at an annual salary of \$5,000.00 per annum, in which office he continued to serve until May 19, 1927, when the Bayonne Board of Education passed a resolution rescinding the previous appointment of Mr. Nelson on the ground that there was no warrant in the law for a five year appointment, and appointing Mr. Joseph A. Skelenar as Secretary to the Board at the same salary as that which Mr. Nelson had been receiving, namely \$5,000.00 per annum. Mr. Skelenar thereupon assumed the office of Secretary and Mr. Nelson presented this appeal to the Commissioner of Education.

The Commissioner cannot agree with the respondent's contention that the Commissioner of Education has no jurisdiction over a dispute of this kind but that a quo warranto action in the Supreme Court is the only remedy. It is true that a number of Supreme Court cases, notably that of *Roberson vs. Bayonne* (58 N. J. Law, 325), have held that as between the two Supreme Court remedies of certiorari and quo warranto the latter is unquestionably the only adequate and effective one for determining the question of the title to a public office, and it is also true that the Supreme Court held in the case of *Koven vs. Stanley* (84 N. J. Law, 446), that in the event of a quo warranto action being taken direct in the Supreme Court to determine the title to the office of school board member without first resorting to the school tribunals, it was entirely within the discretion of the Supreme Court to reassume original jurisdiction of the case. In none of these cases, however, was it held that a controversy involving the title to office of a public school official could not first be litigated by the school tribunals, should the case first be brought there; and in fact it has been held, notably in the case of *Burlew vs. Browne*, in which the right to the office of school board member was being litigated, that the statute providing for a decision in such matters by the Commissioner and State Board of Education is entirely constitutional since the parties are in no way deprived of a resort to the action of quo warranto should they fail to obtain relief in the school tribunals. Moreover, there are a number of cases reported in the School Law involving the title to office of school board members and of secretary to a school board, in which the Commissioner and State Board of Education have assumed jurisdiction. (*Leuly et al. vs. Ritter et al.*,

p. 478, School Law; *Edsall vs. Graves*, p. 464, School Law, and *O'Brien vs. West New York*, p. 465, School Law.)

The question therefore to be decided in this case is whether the action of the Bayonne Board of Education on May 19, 1927, in rescinding the five year appointment of the appellant, Edward A. Nelson, as Secretary of the Bayonne School Board, was legal.

While Section 63, page 37 of the School Law, provides that a city board of education "shall appoint a person to be its secretary and may appoint a superintendent of schools, a business manager and other officers, agents and employees as may be needed, and may fix their compensation and terms of employment," the Commissioner cannot agree with appellant's contention that a board of education has a right to make an appointment of an officer such as a secretary for a term such as five years which will not be voidable at the option of a succeeding board. In the cases cited by appellant to justify his contention, namely, *Brown vs. Cline*, 62 N. J. Law, 489, and *Gulnac vs. Freeholders*, 74 N. J. Law, 543, the statutory provisions regarding the term for which appointment could be made are very different. For instance, in the *Brown vs. Cline* case the statute, namely, Chapter 45, P. L. 1897, provided for the appointment of a secretary of a board of education in second class cities for a term "not to exceed three years," and in the case of *Gulnac vs. Freeholders* the statute (Chapter 122, P. L. 1902) provided that the building committee in question "shall continue in office until said court house and buildings shall be erected and furnished and ready for occupancy." In the case under consideration no such protracted terms are provided for in Section 63 of the School Law above quoted authorizing the appointment of city officers and employees, and it is therefore the opinion of the Commissioner that the authority therein conferred upon the board of education to fix the term must be construed in the light of and to be limited by the fact that a new board of education comes into existence each year with the annual reorganization with all the powers of appointment enjoyed by its predecessor. This conclusion is supported by the decision of both the Commissioner and the State Board of Education in a much later case than the Carr case cited by appellant, namely, that of *Joseph McGarry vs. Paterson Board of Education*. In that action a decision was necessary on the same point, namely, that the term for which certain school employees might legally be appointed, and the State Board held that on the authority of *Brown vs. Oakland* (p. 655, School Law), "a contract by a preceding board of education is voidable by an incoming board of education when it deprives the succeeding board of its right to appoint."

While in the case under consideration there is no question in the Commissioner's opinion but that the five year appointment of appellant as secretary was such as to deprive "succeeding boards of their power to appoint" within the meaning of the above decision and hence was voidable by the incoming board, it is also his opinion that under the authority of the case of *Davis vs. Boonton* (not yet reported), such an appointment not being void but voidable is capable of adoption or ratification either express or implied by the succeeding board, which will bind such board for the duration of its own official life. In the Commissioner's opinion there must be considered to have been such an implied ratification or adoption by the Bayonne Board of Education coming into office on February 1, 1927, of appellant's five year appointment as secretary of the Bayonne board. The appellant continued to be employed by such incom-

ing board for three and one-half months with no attempt at rescission of the appointment by the board until May 19th of that year, and it is therefore the Commissioner's opinion that the board coming into office on February 1, 1927, by its own acts adopted so far as it was concerned and for the extent of its own official life the five year contract entire and indivisible in its terms by which appellant was appointed secretary on May 6, 1926.

In view of the fact therefore that according to Section 70 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, secretaries and district clerks of boards of education are protected and can only be removed during their terms on charges and a hearing (which do not appear in this case) it is the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that the appellant, Edward A. Nelson, is entitled to the office of secretary of the Bayonne Board of Education, and it is ordered that his salary be paid from the date of his dismissal, namely, May 19, 1927, at the rate which he was receiving at that time.

October 10, 1927.

VII

POSITION OF SCHOOL JANITOR LEGALLY ABOLISHED

WILLIAM H. THECKSTON,	} <i>Appellant,</i>
<i>vs.</i>	
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF GLOUCESTER	
CITY, N. J.	
	} <i>Respondent.</i>

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

William H. Theckston brings this appeal against the Board of Education of Gloucester City because of a notice from the business manager of the board to appellant received by him during the latter part of May, 1927, to the effect that his services would not be required after June 1, 1927, and because of the fact that since that date his services have been refused by the board of education.

A hearing was held by the Assistant Commissioner in Camden, September 14, 1927, at which both sides were represented by counsel. The facts in the case as disclosed by the testimony are as follows:

Appellant was elected janitor on October 6, 1924, at a salary of \$100.00 per month from October 1, and upon petition received from janitors in its employ the board on January 12, 1926, increased the salaries of all janitors in its employ \$15.00 per month. Appellant continued to receive compensation at that rate, namely, \$115.00 per month, until June 1, 1927.

Mr. Theckston was assigned as janitor of different schools in the city, first at the Continuation School, next at the Pusey and Jones Building, and later at the Cumberland Street eight room grade school, and performed his duties efficiently and satisfactorily until the Cumberland Street building was abandoned during the summer of 1926, after which it was demolished during September, 1926, to make possible the erection of a new high school building of more than thirty class rooms and an auditorium. Appellant was notified by the respondent

board of education on or about September 14, 1926, that his services were ordered dispensed with after October 1, 1926, due to the demolition of the Cumberland Street building; and at the meeting of September 14, 1926, when such action was taken by the board, the services of another janitor and a janitress were dispensed with because of the abandonment of the Pusey and Jones building theretofore used as a high school. At this same meeting a janitor was elected for the Highland Park School at a monthly salary of \$75.00 by reason of a vacancy reported at said meeting.

During August, 1926, appellant was asked by the Superintendent of Schools to prepare the Highland Park School for opening, which he did, remaining at the school until about September 10th when he explained the duties of janitor to the person coming to take charge. It is evident that Mr. Theckston did not consider that being sent to this building by the Superintendent was an assignment to it as janitor by the board itself, as he testified, "No, I didn't have any school to be janitor of after the Cumberland Street School was torn down. I was working all over, around to all the schools."

According to the unrefuted testimony of Mr. Fowler, chairman of the property committee, he was directed to have a large number of desks renovated, and upon the request of the other janitor, Mr. Moore, whose services were terminated by action of the board on September 14, 1926, the latter was engaged after October 1, 1926, to work on the desks. Mr. Fowler offered Mr. Theckston like employment, explaining to both that such employment was of temporary nature. No mention was made of compensation; both men received the same pay that they had received prior to October 1, 1926, and the payment was made from the janitors' account.

Mr. Fowler, who subsequently resigned from the board of education and was appointed business manager, notified Mr. Theckston and Mr. Moore during the latter part of May that, as sufficient desks were renovated for the needs of the schools, their services would not be required after June 1, 1927. Immediately following this discontinuance of appellant's services, he appealed from the action of the business manager and has since held himself in readiness to perform janitorial services for the board of education.

Counsel for appellant contends:

1. Appellant's employment was indefinite and that he could not legally be removed without a hearing in accordance with Chapter 44, P. L. 1911, which reads in part as follows:

"No public school janitor in any municipality or school district shall be discharged, dismissed or suspended, nor shall his pay or compensation be decreased except upon sworn complaint for cause and upon a hearing had before such board."

2. If the Cumberland Street School position was abolished, appellant had a right to any vacancy occurring in other schools of the district.

3. Assignment to the Highland Park School in August, 1926, gave appellant tenure rights to that janitorship.

4. Appellant is entitled to tenure as an unassigned janitor because of the large amount of work in the schools of janitorial type to be done by other than assigned janitors.

5. To permit the transfer of a janitor to a position to be abolished defeats the protection of the law referred to above.

Counsel for the respondent holds on the other hand:

1. The position held by appellant was legally abolished and that tenure rights ended with the abolition of the Cumberland Street School janitorship.

2. The employment of appellant after October 1, 1926, did not constitute any recognition of him as a janitor or of his services as janitorial by the respondent.

It is admitted by counsel for respondent that appellant's employment was for an indeterminate term and that he could not be removed without a hearing, if his position were not abolished. In this the Commissioner concurs.

The demolition of the Cumberland Street grade school of eight rooms and the transfer of the pupils of said school to other schools of the district and the erection on the same site of a high school more than four times as large for pupils of other grades, which building is completed practically a year later than the demolition of the original building, constitutes in the opinion of the Commissioner an abolition of the position of janitor in the original building. The Commissioner held in the case of *Kuyl vs. Board of Education of the City of Paterson*, 1925 Compilation of School Laws, p. 577, that:

"The right of a board of education to abolish in good faith any office or position under its control even though the incumbent be under tenure has been sustained by many authorities in the State, notably that of the case of *Albert H. Gordon vs. Jefferson Township Board of Education*, sustained by the State Board of Education in October, 1923. The right, moreover, of the incumbent to a notice and hearing under the Tenure Law exists only while the office itself remains and not when such office has been abolished."

Moreover, according to the 28 Cyc. 445:

"The statutes requiring a hearing or opportunity to explain apply only where the removal is for incompetency, misconduct or other reason personal to the individual removed, and not where the removal is made in good faith from motives of economy, as where the services are no longer needed, or there is not a sufficient appropriation to pay salaries, but to make a compliance unnecessary the office must be abolished in good faith."

The members of the board in this case testified that no other reason than the abolition of the position actuated them in dispensing with the services of appellant nor was there other proof presented to establish mala fides on the part of the board of education. The action therefore of the board in terminating the employment of appellant on October 1, 1926, was in the Commissioner's opinion legal.

Did appellant, however, attain other rights by reason of vacancies occurring before his services as janitor terminated on October 1, 1926? Did he attain such rights by reason of his assignment to the Highland Park School or by his employment after October 1, 1926, or is he entitled to a position of unassigned janitor as claimed by appellant?

It was testified that the board of education took official action upon the employment of all janitors but did not take such action in relation to other employees formerly engaged by the chairman of the property committee or later engaged by the business manager. The Commissioner cannot agree with the contention that a temporary assignment by the Superintendent upon which the board took no official action constituted a legal right to the position of janitor in the Highland Park School, and the testimony of appellant bears out this conclusion when he stated that he had no school to be janitor of after the

Cumberland Street School was torn down. Moreover, it is the Commissioner's opinion such an assignment, even if official, would have to be of a very definite nature to overcome the presumption that it was intended by the board that his position as janitor should end on October 1, 1926, in accordance with the notice which he received incident to the demolition of the Cumberland Street School. If a janitor whose position is abolished had a right to a vacancy then Mr. Moore and Mr. Theckston both had equal rights to any vacancy which might occur. In the opinion of the Commissioner such a contention is not sound, since in accordance with the above quoted authorities the right of an incumbent of an office under tenure is not an absolute one but dependent entirely upon the continuance of the position. When the office is abolished therefore, all tenure rights are ended simultaneously.

Regarding the contention of a right to the position of unassigned janitor, it was testified that the board has no unassigned janitor. Even should the board, however, have a position known as unassigned janitor and should decide in good faith to abolish such position, any tenure rights would thereupon at once become void.

If it could be proved that a janitor was placed in a position which it was intended to abolish for the purpose of defeating such person's tenure rights, then mala fides would void such action. There was no evidence, however, to that effect in this case.

It is therefore the opinion of the Commissioner that appellant's position was legally abolished by action of the board on September 14, 1926, and that his employment after October 1, 1926, in renovating desks, the compensation for which might be chargeable to the janitors' account, did not constitute employment as a janitor.

The appeal is hereby dismissed.

October 17, 1927.

VIII

DESIGNATION BY BOARD OF EDUCATION OF SCHOOL AND REFUSAL TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION UPHELD

MARGARET RAFFERTY,	} <i>Appellant,</i>
<i>vs.</i>	
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH HANOVER,	
	} <i>Respondent.</i>

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The appellant, Margaret Rafferty, resides in the Township of North Hanover, Burlington County. She has two children, Helen, nine years of age, and Bernadine, six years old, who prior to this school year attended the Jacobstown School which is about one mile from appellant's home and is especially convenient because of business associations of the home with the Jacobstown community. At the beginning of the present school year the children of Mrs.

Rafferty were assigned to the Arneytown School which is approximately one and a half miles from her home. Mrs. Rafferty appeals from the action of the board in transferring her children from the nearer and more convenient school at Jacobstown to the school at Arneytown without furnishing transportation to the latter school.

The School Law (Sec. 193) provides:

"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."

Section 117, above referred to, provides:

"Whenever in any district there shall be children living remote from the schoolhouse, the board of education of such district may make rules and contracts for the transportation of such children to and from school."

It was held in the case of *Thomas H. Topping vs. Board of Education of the Town of Montclair*, "A board of education may legally designate a school more distant than another from the homes of children and only in the case of such designated school being remote from the homes may the board be required to provide transportation facilities."

While it is advisable where transportation is not furnished to arrange the school building districts so pupils may attend the nearest school, a board may designate another school for the attendance of pupils when the overcrowded condition in the nearer school makes it advisable in the board's discretion for such pupils to attend a school which is more remote.

There is no evidence to indicate abnormalities in the health of these pupils or in the condition of the road from their home to the Arneytown School; and since many cases have held that in the absence of abnormal conditions children living within two miles of a school building are not considered remote, it is the opinion of the Commissioner that the Board of Education of North Hanover Township acted within its authority in transferring the children of appellant and also in refusing to provide transportation.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

December 29, 1927.

IX

MINOR IRREGULARITIES INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY
INVALIDATION OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION

ROBERT H. ZANE,	} <i>Appellant,</i>
<i>vs.</i>	
COMMON COUNCIL AND BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF PLEASANTVILLE,	

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

On October 3, 1927, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council of the City of Pleasantville authorizing the issuance of bonds for school purposes in the amount of \$635,000 and this ordinance the appellant, as an alleged resident and taxpayer of the municipality, is contesting on the ground that the authorized bond issue, being together with outstanding school bonds, in excess of 6% of the real and personal valuations of the district is illegal under the School Law without the sanction of the legal voters, which sanction was not secured by the governing body in this case.

Before considering the merits of the controversy, a hearing in which was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner at Pleasantville, it is necessary for the Commissioner to determine whether the status of the appellant which is proved to be that of a poll-tax payer is sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon this tribunal over the controversy. While it is difficult to see how the appellant's interests as the payer of a fixed charge such as a poll-tax can be affected by the passage of a municipal bonding ordinance which will increase only the taxes paid by owners of property, the Commissioner is nevertheless constrained by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Stroud vs. The Consumers' Water Co. et al.*, 56 N. J. L. 422, which appears to be the New Jersey authority in the matter, to conclude that appellant's status is such as to entitle him to bring the action. In that case the Court held that:

"It would be a narrow distinction to draw to hold that a citizen who pays a trivial property tax is a competent prosecutor, and that one (payer of poll-tax) who may soon be liable to pay a much greater tax is incompetent to test the legality of a transaction which will result in imposing a burden of debt upon his municipality for a generation."

Counsel for the respondents relies strongly upon the case of *Marie I. Smith vs. Board of Commissioners of the City of Atlantic City et al.* decided by the Supreme Court and affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals but not yet reported, in support of his contention that the appellant has no standing as a poll-tax payer to prosecute this action. In the Commissioner's opinion the case which he cites is not relevant. The courts in such case do not deny that the taxpayers have an interest in the subject of the litigation, but merely held that the interests of the taxpayers would not be served by an action such as that initiated by the prosecutor.

Appellant's right to contest the validity of the Pleasantville bonding ordinance of October 3, 1927, being apparently established, it remains to be considered whether the ordinance constitutes, as he contends, an actual violation of the School Law.

Chapter 185, P. L. 1923, specifically authorized third class cities to bond for school purposes with the consent of the governing body of the municipality up to 9% of the real and personal valuations of the district without the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the legal voters. Chapter 90, P. L. 1924, however, provided that "Whenever a city board of education shall decide that it is necessary to raise money" for the purchase of lands, erection of school buildings, etc., the city may issue bonds for the purpose which together with outstanding bonds equal 9% of the real and personal valuations of the district, provided, however, that for any such amount above 6% and up to 9% the consent of the legal voters be first obtained by the governing body at any general or municipal election.

It is the contention of the respondents that the privileges conferred upon third class cities in Chapter 185, P. L. 1923, cannot be deemed to have been revoked or in any way affected by the provisions of Chapter 90, P. L. 1924, applicable to cities generally.

36 Cyc. 1077, however, holds that:

"Where a later act covers the whole subject of earlier acts and embraces new provisions and plainly shows that it was intended not only as a substitute for the earlier acts but to cover the whole subject then considered by the Legislature and to prescribe the only rules in respect thereto, it operates as a repeal of all former statutes relating to such subject-matter, even if the acts are not in all respects repugnant to the new act."

The New Jersey Supreme Court in the case of *Trenton and Mercer County Traction Co. vs. Trenton*, 97 N. J. L. 88 (citing 58 N. J. L. 515), held that:

"It is a settled rule in the construction of statutes that even if the subsequent statute be not repugnant in its provisions to a prior one, yet if it was clearly intended to prescribe the only rule in the case provided for, it repeals all prior acts which regulate the subject."

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals gave a similar ruling in the case of *DeGinther vs. New Jersey Home, etc.*, 58 N. J. L. 57; and the New Jersey Courts have held, notably in the case of *Haynes vs. Cape May*, 52 N. J. L. 180, and *Harrington Sons vs. Jersey City*, 78 N. J. L. 613, that even a special municipal charter provision granted by the Legislature will be deemed repealed by a later general law which plainly shows an intention to promulgate a new and general rule covering the entire subject-matter. In the *Harrington Sons* case, above referred to, the Court of Errors and Appeals held that:

"If the Garbage Act of 1902 applies to all contracts for a period not exceeding five years, it by implication repeals or is substituted for the charter provision of Jersey City upon the same subject upon the familiar doctrine that when the Legislature frames a new and general rule covering an entire subject-matter, all earlier and different rules touching the same subject-matter are to be discarded in favor of such later rule."

In the Commissioner's opinion the present case under consideration is in line with the decisions above quoted. The 1923 act conferring certain bonding privileges upon third class cities was not even a special act but a general law which in turn was superseded by another and later general law, namely, Chapter

90, P. L. 1924, and the latter being applicable to all cities was plainly intended to formulate "a new and general rule covering an entire subject-matter" and to constitute "a substitute for the first act."

It is therefore the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that the ordinance passed by the governing body of Pleasantville on October 3, 1927, was contrary to the provisions of Chapter 90, P. L. 1924, in that it provided without the sanction of the legal voters for a bond issue for school purposes which together with outstanding school indebtedness was in excess of 6% of the real and personal valuations of the district, and such ordinance is accordingly hereby declared by the Commissioner to be illegal.

January 31, 1928.

X

ILLEGALITY OF BONDING ORDINANCE FOR AMOUNT IN
EXCESS OF STATUTORY LIMITATION

IN THE MATTER OF THE SPECIAL SCHOOL }
ELECTION FOR BONDING THE SCHOOL }
DISTRICT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HILLS- }
BOROUGH, SOMERSET COUNTY, NEW }
JERSEY. }

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

At a special school election held in the School District of Hillsborough Township on January 28, 1928, four propositions for bonding the district was submitted simultaneously. One proposition received 257 votes and the other three propositions combined received a total of 257 votes. A number of the ballots were rejected and a recount was requested by members of the board of education which recount was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of controversies and disputes on February 15th, with the following result:

Proposition No. 1 received.....	236 votes
Proposition No. 2 received.....	28 votes
Proposition No. 3 received.....	265 votes
Proposition No. 4 received.....	2 votes

Chapter 230, P. L. 1922, provides in part as follows:

"The legal voters of any school district incorporated as provided in section eighty-four of the act to which this act is an amendment may either at the annual meeting of said district or at a special meeting thereof called for that purpose, by the vote of a majority of the legal ballots cast, authorize the board of education to issue bonds, etc., etc."

According to the provision above quoted, any proposition must have a majority of the legal ballots cast in order to be legally adopted. The recount failed to disclose a majority for any one proposition of the 531 votes cast, and the election is therefore declared void.

February 17, 1928.

XI

FAILURE OF BONDING PROPOSITION TO SECURE MAJORITY
OF TOTAL LEGAL BALLOTS CAST

IN THE MATTER OF THE CONDUCT OF THE
ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION IN THE
BOROUGH OF TUCKERTON, OCEAN
COUNTY, HELD FEBRUARY 14, 1928.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

T. J. Cowperthwaite, a candidate for reelection to membership on the Tuckerton Borough Board of Education at the annual election held February 14, 1928, brings this appeal to have the said election set aside because of what he contends to be irregularities in checking the names of voters, distributing ballots, instructing and advising voters, and lack of provisions for casting a secret ballot.

The testimony discloses that the registry list of the last preceding general election was secured from the person having them in charge as required by Chapter 91, P. L. 1925, but that the officials did not check the names of voters as each made application for a ballot. The chairman at the opening of the meeting began to give general instructions as to the manner of marking ballots, but discontinued such instruction upon being informed by some of those present that they were familiar with the procedure. One person requested three ballots for himself and two others who came with him and his request was granted by the official in charge of the ballots. Three young men who were unable to read came to the door of the election room and asked for the chairman. When the chairman ascertained who wanted him, he asked another person present who was not an official to assist in marking their ballots. This assistance was given in an adjacent room in the presence of several citizens. The election room was crowded and while it was possible to mark a ballot without exposing it to the observation of other voters, it was not convenient to do so in the crowded room. The adjacent room, however, was available in which any could mark his ballot if a less congested place was desired.

The law which requires that the registry list be secured does not require that the name of each voter shall be checked. It is recommended by the Commissioner that the names be checked, as may be implied by the law, but there is no evidence in this case that anyone voted whose name was not registered; and without proof of sufficient illegal ballots to change the result of the election, such election should not be set aside for the reason that it was possible for a person to vote who was not so registered.

The action of the chairman in giving general instructions about voting without attempting to influence voters as to whom or for what they shall vote appears incidental. The Commissioner does not consider it a wise policy for an election officer to assign other than election officials to assist voters who are unable to read in the marking of ballots, and believes the methods adopted in general elections should be followed in school elections in this matter in the

absence of school election provisions. The assignment of an individual other than election officials and the marking of these three ballots in a very open manner without an attempt to influence the voters, while bad procedure, is not of sufficient gravity to set aside the results.

Section 118, page 74, of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, provides in part as follows:

"Each voter shall prepare his ballot and case the same in such manner that the marking thereon shall not be exposed to the observation of any other person."

The evidence indicated that some ballots, at the above election were prepared and cast in a manner other than that prescribed by the above statutory provision. In the absence of any indication, however, that any rights were prejudiced by the above procedure as to some of the ballots, it is the Commissioner's opinion that such irregularity is not sufficient to justify the setting aside of the election.

While it appears, as above indicated, that there were various irregularities in the conduct of the election, there is no evidence that the rights of any of the candidates were jeopardized and since the candidates were elected by large majorities, it does not seem advisable to overthrow the will of the voters by setting aside the election without evidence of irregularities vital to the rights of the contestant or other candidates.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed and the validity of the election sustained.

March 2, 1928.

XII

UNSECONDED RESOLUTION NOT PART OF BOARD OF EDUCATION PROCEEDINGS SO AS TO REQUIRE RECORDING

LAVEY L. LEVINE,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CITY OF

BAYONNE, AND JOSEPH A. SKLENAR,

Respondents.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This appeal is brought by Lavey L. Levine against the Board of Education of the City of Bayonne and Joseph A. Sklenar, Secretary of the Board, because of their refusal to record into the minutes certain resolutions presented by the petitioner.

It is stipulated and agreed between counsel that at a regular meeting of the board on November 17, 1927, the petitioner, who is a member of the board, presented five typewritten resolutions which were read by the secretary. None of the resolutions were seconded and no further action was taken upon them by the board. The secretary made no record of the resolutions in the minutes.

At the December 1st meeting of the board, Mr. Levine requested the secretary to correct the minutes of November 17th by inserting the resolutions which he had made and upon the refusal of the secretary to make the changes

requested, the petitioner made a motion to the same effect which motion was not seconded and received no further consideration by the board.

The petitioner alleges that these acts of the secretary and the board of education are illegal and prays that upon such determination by the Commissioner, respondents be required to correct the minutes as requested.

Counsel for the petitioner contends that the proceedings of the board should include either the full text of all resolutions offered by its members or at least a reference to show that resolutions were offered by a particular member. He argues that "Proceedings," defined by Webster's International Dictionary as "the published record of the actions taken or things done," would include the presentment of resolutions, the reading of the same and a motion made to adopt them as things done or transacted at a meeting of the board whether or not any action was taken by the board upon such presentments. He further contends that to deprive a member of a privilege of having a record made of such presentments would be to deprive him of a protection against a charge of misfeasance or malfeasance in office.

Counsel for the respondent rests his defense upon the provision of the School Law (1925 Edition, Section 72, p. 40) :

"The secretary shall record the proceedings of the board and of its committees, etc. * * *" and School Law (1925 Edition, Section 64-A, p. 37) "Such board shall make, amend and repeal rules, regulations and by-laws not inconsistent with this act or with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education, for its own government for the transaction of business * * *" and as agreed in a further stipulation, "That the present board of education adopted the rules and regulations designated as 'The Manual' and which are referred to in the answer of the respondents on the 3rd day of February, 1925."

Paragraph 12 of "The Manual" reads:

"No motion shall be entertained unless seconded. The name of a member making a motion shall be entered in the minutes and every resolution or report made shall be in writing except by consent of two-thirds of all the members present."

Paragraph 24 reads:

"All meetings of the board shall be governed by the usual parliamentary law. In all questions of parliamentary law not herein provided for, Cushing's Manual shall be the standard authority."

Cushing's Manual provides:

"A motion must be seconded, that is, approved by some one member, at least, expressing his approval by rising and saying that he seconds the motion; and if a motion be not seconded, no notice whatever is to be taken of it by the presiding officer, etc. * * *"

The Commissioner cannot agree with counsel for the petitioner in his argument that actions of individual members constitute proceedings to be recorded by the secretary. The law clearly states, "The secretary shall record the proceedings of the board;" that is, actions taken or things done by "the board," and does not require a record of actions taken or things done by individuals.

Section 72 constitutes the legal provision of what must be recorded in the records of the board, and Section 64-A provides that the board shall make rules not inconsistent with the law and the rules of the State Board of Education for its government for the transaction of business. In line with statutes

of this nature, the Legislature has defined a minimum and permits the board to decide the limitations in excess of such minimum. The requirement of rules is for the guidance of the secretary, but Section 64-A provides, "Such boards shall *make, amend and repeal* rules." The last action of the board in relation to its proceedings constitutes its repealed or amended rules. There is no evidence to show that the rules in "The Manual" relating to this subject have been repealed or amended.

The board in adopting Cushing's Manual has the rule until changed "If a motion be not seconded, no notice whatever is to be taken of it by the presiding officer." This rule even forbids the president from recognizing a motion which has not been seconded, and since nothing done at a meeting becomes a proceeding of the board until acted upon by it, neither the law nor the rules of the board require a record of a motion which is not seconded.

The board of education may require a record of motions which have not been seconded. The law has given them authority to decide. The Board of Education of the City of Bayonne has made a decision within the authority conferred upon it by statute. Whether certain advantages might accrue to individual members by having their unseconded resolutions and speeches before the board recorded in the minutes does not affect the right of the board to decide the matter.

It is the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that the Bayonne Board of Education has full power to decide what shall be included in the minutes in excess of a record of action taken or things done by the board, and that it acted within its authority in refusing to record the resolutions presented by the petitioner on November 17th and the unseconded motion of December 1st.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

March 2, 1928.

(Affirmed by State Board of Education without written opinion on July 14, 1928.)

XIII

OTHER THAN ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF CANDIDATES' NAMES ON BALLOT GROUND FOR INVALIDATION OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION

FRANK H. ENGLE AND BENJAMIN GREEN,	}
<i>Appellants,</i>	
<i>v.s.</i>	
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP	}
OF HAINESPORT, BURLINGTON COUNTY.	
<i>Respondents.</i>	

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The appellants, who are citizens, residents and voters of the School District of the Township of Hainesport, Burlington County, bring this petition to set aside the election of school board members at the annual election held in said district February 14, 1928, and pray that an order be issued for a new election for the purpose of legally electing members to the board.

Counsel for appellants contends that the election was illegal in that the official ballot used in said election was contrary to law because the names of the respective candidates were not placed upon the same according to the alphabetical order of their surnames as required by Par. 7, Sec. 118 of the 1925 Edition of the New Jersey School Law, and for the further reason that the district clerk did not sit for the purpose of registering voters the evening before the election as prescribed by law.

No hearing was conducted in this case since the official ballot discloses and the district clerk admits the allegation that the surnames of the candidates were not arranged alphabetically.

Par. 7, Sec. 118, 1925 Edition of the School Law, provides:

"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 the said district board of education is hereby prohibited."

In the case of the contested annual election in Hillsborough Township, Somerset County, decided June 9, 1927, the Commissioner held that such election must be set aside as illegal because of the fatal defect of not arranging the names upon the ballot alphabetically as required by the above provision of law.

The arrangement of the names being so definitely required and the possibilities of an illegal arrangement being prejudicial to candidates, it is the opinion of the Commissioner that this failure to comply with the law is sufficient in itself to invalidate the election.

It, therefore, does not seem necessary to go into the effect of the registration of voters on the evening preceding the election.

Petitioners ask for a new election.

School Law, 1925 Edition, Section 116, provides:

"An election of members of the board of education shall be held in each township, incorporated town or borough school district, on the second Tuesday in February in each year. * * *"

and Section 35, Paragraph IV, enumerates among the duties of the County Superintendent of Schools:

"To appoint members of the board of education of a new township, incorporated town or borough school district and for any school district under his supervision which shall fail to elect members at the regular time.

Such appointees shall serve only until the next election in the district for members of the board of education."

The above statutes make full provisions for appointments of board members when the people fail to legally elect at an annual meeting.

The election for members of the board of education in the School District of Hainesport Township is hereby set aside and the County Superintendent is accordingly authorized to fill such vacancies.

March 7, 1928.

XIV

REOPENING OF POLLS GROUND FOR INVALIDATION OF
ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION

IN THE MATTER OF THE CONDUCT OF THE }
ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION IN THE }
TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH BRUNSWICK, }
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Wesley C. Snook, a candidate for membership on the South Brunswick Township, Middlesex County, Board of Education at the annual election held February 14, 1928, prays that such election be declared invalid because of irregularities in its conduct.

A hearing held at the Court House at New Brunswick, March 7, 1928, reveals that the election was called with due notice upon forms prescribed and formulated by the State Department of Education, the notice reading in part as follows:

"The annual meeting for the election of three members of the Board of Education will be held at Dayton Schoolhouse, Tuesday, February 14, 1928, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Three members will be elected three years. The polls will remain open one hour and as much longer as may be necessary to enable all the legal voters present to cast their ballots."

The meeting was called to order, officials elected, and the polls opened in accordance with the statutes. Voting continued uninterruptedly until about 4:00 P. M., when the chairman asked if there were persons present who had not voted. There being no indication that any of those present had not voted, the chairman declared the polls closed.

Upon being advised that it was customary to give notice outside when the polls were about to be closed, he directed that the privilege of voting be continued. Several people had come into the building during the discussion, all of whom were allowed to vote. As there was again a discontinuance of voting, the chairman gave notice both within the building and from the outside doorway that the polls were about to close and asked again if any people were present who had not voted. There being no response to his notice and inquiry, he returned to the ballot box and declared the polls closed at about 4:20 P. M. The ballot box was then opened and the officials began to count the ballots and continued counting until about 59 ballots had been taken from the ballot box, when it was discovered that there was a difference in the count of the tellers. While a method of determining the error was being discussed, a number of people, who had not voted, entered the building, whereupon Mr. George Walter, another candidate, together with the voters who had just appeared demanded that the ballots counted be returned to the box and the polls be reopened. While the chairman advised that he believed such procedure illegal, he testified that the officials were practically forced to reopen the polls. Nearly one hundred people voted after that time and the polls remained open until about 7:00

P. M., when there were no others present to vote, and for the third time the chairman declared the polls closed. All of the ballots were then counted.

Appellant contends the election was illegal because the polls were reopened after the official count of the ballots had begun and for the further reason that people voted who were not present during the hour that the polls were advertised to be open.

Special Session, 1903, Section 80, provides:

"All elections for members of such board of education shall be by ballot. The polls for such election shall remain open one hour and as much longer as may be necessary to enable the legal voters present to cast their ballots. * * *"

While this section was amended by Chapter 66, P. L. 1916, there was no change in the portion above quoted.

Chapter 211, P. L. 1922, a supplement to the 1903 Special Session, Section 13, provides:

"The polls for the said election shall be opened at such time as the board of education shall designate between the hours of two and nine P. M. and shall remain open at least one hour or as much longer as may be necessary to poll the vote of the district."

The above section was amended by Chapter 162, P. L. 1924, but the provision above quoted remains unchanged.

Chapter 211, P. L. 1922, which provides that polls "shall remain open at least one hour or as much longer as may be necessary to poll the vote of the district," also provides that the provision of other acts not inconsistent shall not be repealed by the passage of that act.

There is in the opinion of the Commissioner nothing conflicting in the two provisions cited relating to the conduct of annual school meetings.

From 1903 until 1922, the law permitted a board of education to keep the polls open only one hour and as much longer as was necessary to permit others who were present but unable to vote during that hour to have an opportunity to cast their ballots before the polls were closed. The act of 1922 requires that the board shall designate a time for the election between two and nine o'clock P. M., and that the polls shall be open "at least" one hour or as much longer as may be necessary to "poll the vote of the district."

It is the opinion of the Commissioner that if a board names only the time of opening the meeting in its advertisement of the annual election, the time that the polls may be kept open is limited to one hour and as much longer as may be necessary to enable those to vote who were present during that hour; and that it is within the authority of a board to name and advertise a longer period than one hour such as from 3:00 to 5:00 P. M. or from 5:00 to 8:00 P. M. or as much longer as may be necessary for those who were present during the specified time to cast their ballots.

The 1903 act reads "one hour and as much longer as may be necessary to enable the legal voters present to cast their ballots." The 1922 act says "at least one hour or as much longer as may be necessary to poll the vote of the district." It would not be reasonable to assume that the Legislature intended that the polls be kept open indefinitely. It is evident that "to poll the vote of the district" means "to poll the vote of those present during the advertised hour or hours of the election."

If a person could demand that the polls be reopened after the counting of ballots had begun in order that some who came after the advertised time might have the privilege of voting, then such procedure could be carried on indefinitely. The reopening of the ballot box and the continuance of voting by those who were not present during the time designated in the notice calling the election is in the opinion of the Commissioner a gross violation of the law governing school elections.

The annual school election in the Township of South Brunswick, Middlesex County, is accordingly set aside, and the County Superintendent is authorized to appoint members to fill the vacancies.

March 15, 1928.

XV

RECOUNT OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION BALLOTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION FOR
RECOUNT OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELEC-
TION BALLOTS IN LIBERTY TOWNSHIP,
WARREN COUNTY.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Clarence D. Miller, a candidate for membership on the Liberty Township, Warren County, Board of Education at the annual school election held in that district February 14, 1928, appealed for a recount of the ballots cast at said election for the reason that according to the official tally there was a difference of but one vote between John Shoemaker and appellant, who received the third and fourth highest votes respectively with three members to be elected.

Only one official tally sheet was kept by the election officials. Appellant contends that the official tally sheet is incorrect since several private tallies did not agree with the official result as announced.

A recount was conducted in the office of the Superintendent of Schools of Warren County March 16, 1928, which disclosed the following vote:

Frank Gruver 67, Floyd Smith 57, John Shoemaker 52, C. D. Miller 48, Parks Cummins 7.

Frank Gruver, Floyd Smith and John Shoemaker having received the three highest number of votes are accordingly hereby declared to be the legally elected candidates on the Liberty Township Board of Education for the term of three years.

March 19, 1928.

XVI

MINOR IRREGULARITIES INSUFFICIENT TO INVALIDATE
ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION

IN THE MATTER OF THE CONDUCT OF THE
ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION IN THE
TOWNSHIP OF BERLIN, CAMDEN COUN-
TY, NEW JERSEY.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

James W. Adams and others petition the Commissioner to set aside the annual school election held in the School District of Berlin Township, Camden County, because of what they consider to be illegal procedure in the conduct of that election.

The testimony discloses that the annual meeting, called for eight o'clock with the provision that the polls shall be kept open one hour and as much longer as is necessary to poll the vote of the district, was called to order by a member of the board of education between 8:00 and 8:25 o'clock at which latter time the polls were declared opened. The polls remained open until about 9:50, when there was a cessation of voting and the polls thereupon declared closed.

All people who appeared at the election and were otherwise qualified were permitted to vote without regard to whether they were present during the first hour or whether they came after the expiration of said hour.

In the counting of the ballots the chairman, with the advice of the other election officials rejected two ballots not marked in the squares in accordance with the law and forty-four ballots upon which the handwriting of the names written in strongly indicated that each different group of such ballots had been written by one person.

Albert O. Richter, a candidate for election as a member of the board, was elected and served as a teller.

The result of the election as announced and as it appears in the official report is as follows:

John A. Bate, Sr.	for 3 years.	For 133
Harry L. Pearson	for 3 years.	For 126
Albert O. Richter	for 3 years.	For 122
C. K. Middleton	for 2 years.	For 135
Geo. A. Peterson	for 2 years.	For 125
Herman Kruckner	for 1 year.	For 141
Frederick Johnson	for 1 year.	For 124
James Adams	for 3 years.	For 30
Luke Bates	for 3 years.	For 30
Thomas Iannotti	for 3 years.	For 28
M. Simone	for 3 years.	For 1

Seven candidates in the order named were declared elected for the respective terms.

Appellants contend that ballots cast by voters who arrived at the polls after 9:25 are illegal ballots, that the exclusion of the groups of ballots which appear to be in one handwriting was contrary to law, and that the validity of the election is affected by a candidate sitting as an official in the election.

It was held by the Commissioner "In the matter of the conduct of the annual school election in the Township of South Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey," decided March 15, 1928:

"It is the opinion of the Commissioner that if a board names only the time of opening the meeting in its advertisement of the annual election, the time that the polls may be kept open is limited to one hour and as much longer as may be necessary to enable those to vote who were present during that hour; and that it is within the authority of a board to name and advertise a longer period than one hour such as from 3:00 to 5:00 P. M. or from 5:00 to 8:00 P. M. or as much longer as may be necessary for those who were present during the specified time to cast their ballots.

The 1903 act reads "one hour and as much longer as may be necessary *to enable the legal voters present to cast their ballots.*" The 1922 act says "at least one hour or as much longer as may be necessary *to poll the vote of the district.*" It is evident that "to poll the vote of the district" means "to poll the vote of those present during the advertised hour or hours of the election."

It has been held by the Commissioner in a number of cases that it is necessary to show a sufficient number of illegal ballots to make possible a change in the result of the election. The smallest plurality for any candidate at the election is 94. The estimated illegal ballots together with all rejected groups of ballots in the same handwritings would not together be sufficient to change the result in the election of any candidate and, therefore, do not affect the result of the election as announced.

It is the opinion of the Commissioner that ballots cast by voters who actually arrived at the polls after 9:25 are not legal ballots. There was no definite evidence to show the number of ballots so cast, although one witness estimated that approximately forty voters came after 9:25 o'clock.

Moreover, it is the opinion of the Commissioner that the judge of the election in rejecting the ballots which were clearly shown to be written by the same person acted in accordance with sub-section 13 of Section 118, 1925 Edition of the School Law, which provides in part as follows:

"Each voter shall prepare his ballot and cast the same in such manner that the marking thereon shall not be exposed to the observation of any other person."

While it is not a wise procedure for a candidate for office at a school election to sit as an official thereat, the law does not, as does the General Election Law, make such action illegal and in the absence of proof of fraudulent conduct on his part will not disqualify him as a member of a board of education.

The validity of the annual election in Berlin Township is accordingly hereby sustained and the appeal dismissed.

April 11, 1928.

XVII

RECORD OF HEARING BELOW ESSENTIAL TO REVIEW
DISMISSAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOL JANITOR

FREDERICK FOLLMER,

*Appellant,**vs.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF JERSEY CITY,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

About December 12, 1927, a complaint was filed against Frederick Follmer, custodian of the Dickinson High School in Jersey City, by John Calahan, Supervising Engineer for the Jersey City Board of Education. A copy of the complaint was served on the petitioner together with notice to appear before said board to answer the charges set forth in the complaint on December 21, 1927. Mr. Follmer appeared with counsel before the board in accordance with the notice. At the conclusion of the hearing, the board of education reserved decision until January 4, 1928, at which time it adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, this board on December 21, 1927, had a hearing upon the sworn complaint for cause made by John Calahan, Supervising Engineer, against Frederick Follmer, Custodian of the William L. Dickinson High School, charging neglect in the performance of duties as custodian, and

WHEREAS, said Frederick Follmer made answer to said charge at said hearing and was represented by counsel in the person of Honorable Mark S. Sullivan, and

WHEREAS, this board at the conclusion of said hearing reserved decision until this meeting,

RESOLVED, that this board hereby finds Frederick Follmer, Custodian of the William L. Dickinson High School, guilty of the neglect set forth in said complaint.

RESOLVED, that this board hereby demotes Frederick Follmer from the position of Custodian to that of Janitor at an annual salary of \$2,288.00, this resolution to be effective at once."

Following the above action by the board, Mr. Follmer appealed to the Commissioner of Education to have said resolution set aside. After the petition and answer were filed, the Commissioner requested that a transcript of the testimony be forwarded in order that the findings of the board might be reviewed and was informed that no stenographic record was made of the hearing before the board.

Section 382, page 220 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, provides:

"No public school janitor in any municipality or school district shall be discharged, dismissed or suspended, nor shall his pay or compensation be decreased except upon sworn complaint for cause, and upon a hearing had before such board. Upon the filing of such sworn complaint, a copy thereof, certified by the secretary or clerk as a true copy, shall be served

upon such person at least five days before the hearing, and at such hearing such janitor shall have the right to be represented by counsel. If upon such hearing it shall appear that the person charged is guilty of the neglect, misbehavior or other offense set forth in said complaint, then said board may discharge, dismiss or suspend such janitor or reduce his pay or compensation, but not otherwise."

It was held by the Commissioner in the case of *R. H. White vs. Board of Education of Readington Township, Hunterdon County*, decided January 18, 1927, that:

"Upon the dismissal of a principal or teacher as above provided and the taking by him of an appeal to the Commissioner of Education, there is no possible method by which the Commissioner can ascertain whether the findings of the local board of education were legally justified except upon a review of the facts produced before the local board and forming the basis upon which its conclusion of dismissal was reached. The function of the Commissioner in such case is not therefore to hear *de novo* the charges against the appellant, but to review and consider the legal sufficiency of the facts already before the local board of education and upon which it reached its conclusion. For the purpose of reviewing the decision of the local board of education in a case such as that under consideration, a stenographic record of the testimony before the local board is an indispensable requisite to the rendering of a decision by the Commissioner."

The statutes provide that a board of education shall be the court of original jurisdiction in cases where its employees are protected by tenure and can be removed only upon charges and a hearing. The janitor tenure provision above quoted reads in part: "If upon such hearing it shall appear that the person charged is guilty, etc. * * *" Whether the board of education therefore is to be sustained in its action depends upon what testimony can be proved to have been presented before it.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Commissioner that in line with the case of *R. H. White vs. Readington Township* the Commissioner of Education is limited to the testimony heard by the local board. In that case the teacher was ordered reinstated with salary from date of dismissal until such time as he might be dismissed by a procedure which would make it possible to ascertain in review whether his services were legally terminated.

In this case a hearing before the Commissioner was held on March 15, 1928, in an attempt to ascertain what evidence was before the board at the original hearing. Counsel were notified that the hearing would not be *de novo*, but would be confined to the testimony heard by the board of education. The original hearing was very informal. Witnesses were not sworn and alleged failures of the custodian were mentioned in general terms without any specific instances being cited, and were generally denied or explained. The complainant who brought the charges against Mr. Follmer before the local board of education was not represented by counsel at the hearing, but the board secured counsel for the hearing before the Commissioner who was, of course, not present at the original hearing and could not therefore agree as to what testimony was actually presented at the original trial. It soon became apparent to the Commissioner as well as counsel on both sides that it was practically impossible to decide what testimony was heard by the board and that the case was accordingly not reviewable.

It is true, as stated by counsel for the board, that in the case of *Eden Bennett vs. The Board of Education of Neptune City*, decided March 29, 1917, the Commissioner heard that case *de novo*. This case was not appealed. The Commissioner is constrained to disagree with the *de novo* procedure in that case and to be guided in this case by *White vs. Readington Township*.

Because the testimony before the board is not available for review by the Commissioner, the appellant is hereby reinstated to his position as Custodian of the Dickinson High School at the salary he was receiving prior to January 4, 1928, and the board is directed to pay to him the difference between salary he has received and that which he would have received had he not been demoted. March 20, 1928.

FREDERICK FOLLMER,

75. *Appellee,* }
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF JERSEY CITY, }
Appellant. }

DECISION OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

This case was submitted without argument.

The appellee was Custodian of the Dickinson High School in Jersey City. Charges of neglect in the performance of his duties were made against him and he was given a hearing on notice after which the board found him guilty of the charges preferred against him and demoted him from the position of Custodian to that of janitor.

He petitioned the Commissioner, who gave a hearing in Jersey City. There were no stenographer's minutes of the trial before the board and no satisfactory evidence of what took place at the trial was presented before the Commissioner, who, on that ground, held that the appellee should be reinstated.

In his opinion, the Commissioner refers to and follows his decision in the case of *R. H. White vs. The Board of Education of Readington Township*, decided January 18, 1927, and not appealed to this board. He there said that for the purpose of reviewing a decision in a case of this nature "a stenographic record of the testimony before the local board is an indispensable requisite to the rendering of a decision by the Commissioner." In the absence of any statute requiring or providing for a stenographic or other record of the testimony and proceedings before the Jersey City Board, we cannot agree with this holding. It seems to us that to require stenographer's minutes, no matter how desirable they may be, is to assume a power which can be exercised only by the Legislature.

It is stated in the Commissioner's opinion that at that hearing "witnesses were not sworn and alleged failures of the custodian were mentioned in general terms without any specific instances being cited, and were generally denied or explained." The evidence upon which these statements are based is not contained in the record of the hearing before the Commissioner, unless it is to be gathered from statements appearing therein made by counsel for the appellee. The statements are capable of proof and should have been established by witnesses before the Commissioner.

The statute which provides for the determination by the Commissioner of controversies and disputes which arise under the School Law provides that "The facts involved in any controversy or dispute shall, if he shall so require, be made known to him by written statements, by the parties thereto, verified by oath or affirmation, and accompanied by certified copies of all documents necessary to a full understanding of the question in dispute." This provision and the statutory authority he has to hear witnesses under oath, provide means to elicit the facts in the controversy.

We, therefore, recommend that the Commissioner's decision be reversed and that the case be remanded to him so that he may exercise his power to ascertain the facts and determine thereon whether the demotion of the appellee was made according to law.

October 6, 1928.

XVIII

IRREGULARITIES UNLESS VITAL INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY
SETTING ASIDE ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION

CHARLES E. HAAS AND SAMUEL GELLEN- THIN,	} <i>Appellants,</i>
<i>vs.</i>	
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION,	
	} <i>Respondent.</i>

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

At a hearing to review the conduct of the annual school election held in the School District of West Deptford Township, Gloucester County, February 14, 1928, the testimony discloses that the board of education directed the district clerk to call the election and post notices and by resolution provided that the polls be kept open from four until nine o'clock.

The election was properly advertised with the exception that, instead of the notices reading in accordance with the resolution "the polls will be open between the hours of four and nine o'clock and as much longer as may be necessary to enable all the legal voters present to cast their ballots," the notice read, the meeting "will be held at four o'clock." * * * "The polls will remain open one hour and as much longer as may be necessary to enable all the legal voters present to cast their ballots."

There were three polling places and a member of the board of education was assigned to sit at each polling place the evening preceding the election to register voters. One member so assigned, upon finding that he could not be present to register voters, asked a candidate to take charge of the registration for him. The candidate complied with the request. There was no evidence of improper registration in that district.

The only error in registration in the school district was that of a man and wife who moved from another State within a year who were registered and also voted under the impression that they were legally qualified.

At Polling Districts No. 2 and No. 3 the elections were conducted in strict compliance with the law with the exception of registration of the two people above referred to.

At Polling District No. 1 the officials assigned other persons to hand out ballots. One of such persons marked five ballots and placed them upon the bottom of the package so that, according to his testimony, they would be prepared for those desiring a ballot ready for voting. None of these ballots so marked were handed to voters. The number of the ballot given to each voter was not recorded opposite his name and his place of residence was not recorded on the poll list. One man testified that he marked the ballot voted by his wife and that he also marked a ballot for another person.

A number of people appeared to be electioneering at the meeting. Some of them indicated by checks the squares where crosses or plus marks should be made, but such marks were not made by those electioneering or in their presence. One person seeking the support of certain candidates in the room adjacent to the polling place was requested by the election official to leave the room. He immediately complied with the request. The ballot of one person was marked so that such marking could be observed by others.

The official record shows that the polls were kept open as follows:

Polling District No. 1 from 4:00 to 10:00 P. M.
 Polling District No. 2 from 4:00 to 9:30 P. M.
 Polling District No. 3 from 4:00 to 10:15 P. M.

The official summary of results gives the following vote for candidates with those names underscored who were declared elected for the indicated terms:

John Behmke	for 3 years.	For 93
John Cundey	for 3 years.	For 428
Chas. Gellenthin	for 3 years.	For 68
Clarence H. Kennedy	for 3 years.	For 200
Fred Meyers	for 3 years.	For 184
Thomas Platt	for 3 years.	For 493
Charles Thompson	for 3 years.	For 184
Richard Wilkins	for 3 years.	For 457
Howard Clements	for 2 years.	For 461
William Lowe	for 2 years.	For 196
Frank Phifer	for 2 years.	For 55

At the hearing attorney for appellants moved to amend his petition to show that the polls were not kept open in conformity with the legal notices.

The testimony above referred to shows approximately five votes cast illegally. The implied procedure in the law was not rigidly observed. Even though a person other than the election official might give out ballots under the direction of the officials, he was acting contrary to the statutes in marking ballots for others, since the law requires "each voter shall prepare his ballot and cast the same in such manner that the marking thereon shall not be exposed to the observation of any other person." Since these marked ballots were not handed to voters, such act does not affect the result of the election.

It has been held by the Commissioner in a number of cases that elections should not be set aside and thereby the expressed will of the people nullified except in cases where the number of illegal votes could change the result, or where the result of violation of the statute could not be determined as in the case of the illegal arrangement of names on the ballot. (*Greer vs. Caldwell Board of Education*, decided June 23, 1924.) (*Contested Annual School Election in Keansburg*, decided April 15, 1925.)

It was specifically held in the case of *H. W. McIntire et als. vs. Board of Education of Elk Township*, decided April 6, 1926, that:

"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 whole or in part to change the result."

It is the opinion of the Commissioner that the illegal votes cast and the irregularities in the conduct of this election in Polling District No. 1 did not materially affect the result of the election as shown by the official records.

There remains to be considered only the question of the effect of the notices not being in accord with the resolution of the board.

There was a difference of approximately 300 votes between the highest vote for those declared elected and the largest vote for a defeated candidate. The candidate having the smallest vote of those declared elected had a plurality of 228 votes in a total of 770 votes cast.

As the evidence indicates a general knowledge throughout the district that the polls would be open from four until nine in accordance with the board's resolution, and that keeping the polls open during these hours did not act to the prejudice of any candidate and was not questioned by any one until the day of this hearing, and in further view of the very large majority clearly determining the will of the voters of the district, there does not appear to be any substantial reason for setting aside the election on that ground, and the appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

April 30, 1928.

XIX

OSTEOPATH INELIGIBLE FOR OFFICE OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTOR

BELDEN B. RAU,	} <i>Appellant,</i>
<i>vs.</i>	
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF HASBROUCK	
HEIGHTS,	
	} <i>Respondent.</i>

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This appeal is presented by one who as a taxpayer and parent of children in the schools of Hasbrouck Heights desires to contest the validity of the action of the board of education of that district in appointing at its June

meeting Dr. James E. Chastney, an osteopath, as school medical inspector. Since no issue of fact is involved in this controversy but only the legal question of whether the appointment of an osteopath constitutes a compliance with the requirements of the School Medical Inspection Law, it was agreed by both the appellant and respondent to submit the case for decision upon briefs.

Section 326, Article XXVII of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law, provides as follows:

"Every board of education shall employ a competent physician, to be known as the medical inspector, and fix his salary and term of office. Every board of education shall adopt rules for the government of the medical inspector, which rules shall be submitted to the State Board of Education for approval.

"The medical inspector shall examine every pupil to learn whether any physical defect exists, and keep a record from year to year of the growth and development of such pupil, which record shall be the property of the board of education, and shall be delivered by said medical inspector to his successor in office. Said inspector shall lecture before the teachers at such times as may be designated by the board of education, instructing them concerning the methods employed to detect the first signs of communicable disease and the recognized measures for the promotion of health and the prevention of disease."

The term "physician" as used in the School Law regulating the appointment of a medical inspector is an unqualified term, and in the Commissioner's opinion the right of an osteopath to such an appointment depends upon whether he too is to be considered a "physician" without qualification of the term.

Chapter 306, P. L. 1894, the statute which with its amendments provides for the licensing of physicians generally deals with the practice of medicine and surgery and declares that any person shall be considered as practicing medicine or surgery who "shall prescribe, direct, recommend, advise, apply, give or sell for the use of any person or persons any drug or medicine or other agency or application for the treatment, cure or relief of any bodily injury, infirmity or disease." Chapter 217, P. L. 1913, on the other hand, which provides for licensing osteopathic physicians, states that the practice of osteopathy shall be defined as "A method or system of healing whereby displaced structures of the body are replaced in such a manner by the hand or hands of the operator that the constituent elements of the diseased body may reassociate themselves for the cure of the disease."

The status of osteopathy is emphasized by the fact that prior to the act by which osteopaths were licensed as such, treatment by them was considered by the courts so distinct from the professional activities of physicians generally as to be no infringement of the law prohibiting the practice of medicine except by licensed physicians. In the case of *State vs. Herring*, 70 N. J. L. 34, the court held that an osteopathic physician whose treatment of his patient consisted merely of a manipulation of the body did not violate the provisions of the 1894 act, which prohibits the applying of "any drug, medicine or other agency or application" by an unlicensed person. Likewise in the case of *Nelson vs. State Board of Health*, 57 S. W. 501, the same view was taken by the court as to the impossibility of identifying osteopathy with medicine generally so as to constitute an infringement of a medical law. The court held that "the appellant may not prescribe or administer medicine or perform surgery, but

so long as he confines himself to osteopathy, kneading and manipulating the body without the use of medicine or surgical appliance, he violates no law."

In the Commissioner's opinion it is highly significant that the Legislature in providing for the licensing of osteopaths in 1913 did not amend Chapter 306, P. L. 1894, which would have brought osteopaths under the broad provisions of the law applicable to physicians generally and would have allowed them when licensed to practice as such, but on the other hand proceeded to authorize the licensing of osteopathic physicians under an entirely separate and distinct act.

30 Cyc. 1544 still further aids in clarifying the accepted meaning of the term "physician" by the following: "Physician is defined to mean a person who has received the degree of medicine from an incorporated institution; one who lawfully engages in the practice of medicine."

In the Commissioner's opinion the appointment of Dr. James E. Chastney by the Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education was not a compliance with Section 326 of the School Law requiring the appointment of a competent physician as school medical inspector, and such appointment is hereby set aside.

January 25, 1928.

XX

BOARD OF EDUCATION WITHOUT LEGAL RIGHT TO APPOINT
OSTEOPATH SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTOR

JAMES E. CHASTNEY,

Appellant,

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BOROUGH
OF HASBROUCK HEIGHTS,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Appellant brings this appeal to contest the validity of the action of the Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education on February 8, 1928, in terminating appellant's services as school medical inspector of that district, such termination to become effective March 1st of the present year. The respondent, on the other hand, defends its action on the ground that it was acting in accordance with the decision of the Commissioner of Education of January 25, 1928, in the case of Belden B. Rau *vs.* Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education, to which appellant was not a party, which held that the appointment by a board of education of an osteopath as school medical inspector was contrary to the requirements of the School Law, as an osteopath was not a "competent physician" within the meaning of that act.

Appellant does not contend in the present controversy under consideration that he was dismissed by the respondent on any allegation of incapacity, misconduct, etc., but admits that the action of the Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education was based solely upon the Commissioner's decision above referred to declaring the appointment of an osteopath as school medical inspector to be a violation of the School Law, and that the facts in the present case are those ruled upon by such decision.

In view of the fact that the illegality of the appointment of an osteopath as school medical inspector has already been the subject of an official decision by the Commissioner of Education, the Commissioner is not disposed to acquiesce in appellant's contention that this question be again considered and determined. The point has already been adjudicated and such adjudication will be followed in deciding the present case under consideration.

The only point remaining therefore to be considered is whether any contract obligations between the appellant and the Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education can be deemed to have been violated by the action of the respondent on February 8, 1928, in terminating appellant's services. In the opinion of the Commissioner of Education the Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education was in the light of the Commissioner's decision of January 25, 1928, without legal authority to enter into an agreement with the appellant, an osteopath, for the former's appointment as school medical inspector of that district, and such a contract is therefore *ultra vires* and not binding upon the board. In the case of *Hill Dredging Company vs. Ventnor City*, 77 N. J. Eq. 467, the court held that:

"A municipal corporation cannot be bound by an engagement which it had no power to make. * * * It follows that the defense of *ultra vires* is available to a municipal corporation."

The present contract for the appointment by the Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education of James E. Chastney, an osteopath, as school medical inspector of the district being in the light of official decision clearly *ultra vires* is therefore in the Commissioner's opinion in no way legally binding upon the respondent, the Hasbrouck Heights Board.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

April 27, 1928.

JAMES E. CHASTNEY,

Appellant,

vs.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE SCHOOL
DISTRICT OF THE BEROUGH OF HAS-
BROUCK HEIGHTS, IN THE COUNTY OF
BERGEN,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

This is an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Education, filed April 27, 1928, affirming the action of the respondent in discharging appellant as medical inspector for the school year of 1927-1928, in which decision the Commissioner of Education held that an osteopath was not a physician within the meaning of the New Jersey School Law directing local boards of education to appoint a "competent physician," as medical inspector and that therefore appellant's appointment as such medical inspector, he being an osteopathic physician, was without authority and the contract of employment of appellant not binding upon the respondent.

It appears without dispute that appellant is a duly licensed osteopathic physician. On June 28, 1927, respondent appointed the appellant as medical inspector

of the school district of Hasbrouck Heights for the school year of 1927-1928. The appellant accepted the appointment and performed the duties of such office until his removal on or about February 8, 1928, by the cancellation of his appointment by respondent, to take effect as of March 1, 1928. The reason assigned for the removal of appellant was that the Commissioner of Education in a decision on January 25, 1928, upon an appeal taken by one Belden B. Rau, a taxpayer, attacking the appointment of appellant, had held that the appointment was illegal and set it aside. The appellant was not a party to that proceeding and disregarding other action of appellant it is sufficient to say that he appealed to the Commissioner of Education from the action of respondent removing him as medical inspector. Upon this appeal the Commissioner held that appellant was not a physician within the meaning of the School Law; therefore his appointment as medical inspector by respondent was illegal and the contract of employment for the school year 1927-1928, not binding upon respondent. The question presented to this board is whether an osteopathic physician is a "competent physician," so as to be eligible to appointment as medical inspector.

By the School Law of 1903, Section 229, it was provided that:

"Every board of education may employ a competent physician to be known as the medical inspector, fix his salary and define his duties."

In 1909, this section was amended, P. L. 1909, page 126, to read:

"Every board of education shall employ a competent physician to be known as the medical inspector and fix his salary and term of office."

In 1927, P. L. 1927, page 787, said section was further amended to read as follows:

"Every board of education shall employ a competent physician to be known as the medical inspector and may also employ a nurse, and fix their salaries and terms of office."

After the language of Section 229, as above quoted in the several enactments relating thereto, the duties of the medical inspector and in the latter amendment the duties of the nurse were defined. It is not deemed necessary to state them at length here. When the act of 1903, authorizing the appointment of a "competent physician," was adopted and also when such appointment was made mandatory by the terms of the act of 1909, the only persons eligible for such appointment who would come within the designation of "competent physicians" were physicians and surgeons licensed to practice medicine and surgery under the act of the Legislature entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to License Physicians, and to Punish Persons Violating the Provisions thereof." (P. L. 1894, p. 454; Comp. Stat., p. 3329.)

Section 31 of that act as amended by P. L. 1908, page 402, prescribed the qualifications required of applicants before they can be admitted to the examination and Section 32 prescribes the subjects in which applicants are to be examined, which included *materia medica* and therapeutics, practice of medicine, including diseases of the skin, nose and throat, surgery, including surgical anatomy and diseases of the eye, ear and genito-urinary organs.

Section 8 defines what shall constitute practicing medicine and surgery in violation of the act and Section 10 describes the punishment of such violation.

In 1913, Chapter 217, P. L. 1913, page 388, the Legislature adopted an act entitled, "An Act to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the State of New Jersey, and to license osteopathic physicians to practice in this State and punish

persons violating the provisions thereof," by which the State Board of Medical Examiners were authorized to hold examinations of applicants under said act for a license to practice osteopathy. Section 2 of the act prescribes the subjects in which applicants are to be examined, which do not include the subjects which are particularly referred to above for the examination for license to practice as physician and surgeon. The license granted under this act, Chapter 217 of 1913, authorizes the holder to practice osteopathy as defined, which definition is:

"A method or system of healing whereby displaced structures of the body are replaced in such manner by the hand or hands of the operator that the constituent elements of the diseased body may reassociate themselves for the cure of the disease."

It is argued on behalf of appellant that an "osteopathic physician" is a "competent physician" within the meaning of the language of the School Law requiring the appointment of medical inspectors.

It may be regarded as undisputed that the term "physician" in one sense, embraces any one, who legally engages in the art of healing within the limits of his or her authority.

Thus, as is pointed out in the brief of the able counsel of appellant, the word "physician" in Funk & Wagnall's dictionary is defined as: "One versed in or practicing the art of medicine or healing bodily diseases by the administration of remedies; specifically one legally authorized to treat diseases; a doctor of medicine, educated, trained or licensed as a physician." Black's Law Dictionary defines it as: "A practitioner of medicine. A person duly authorized or licensed to treat diseases; one lawfully engaged in the practice of medicine without reference to any particular school." So also a magnetic healer in the nature of an osteopath was held to be a physician. *People vs. Tremmer*, 144 Ill. App. 275. One who heals by rubbing is a physician. *State vs. Yates*, 145 Ia. 322, 124 N. W. 174. And our attention has been directed to an opinion of the Attorney General to Dr. Alexander Macalister of the State Medical Board in which the latter was advised a chiropractor was a physician within the meaning of P. L. 1920, Chap. 99, p. 127, relating to vital statistics and which provides among other things:

"The medical certificate (of death) shall be made and signed by the *physician*, if any, last in attendance, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive and the hour of the day at which death occurred, and the cause of death, etc."

The act of 1913, authorizing the licensing of "osteopathic physicians" by its terms, distinguishes them from doctor of medicine. In all subsequent legislation relating to osteopaths they are referred to as "osteopathic physicians," never as "physicians" without the qualifying designation. Osteopathy is not only a different school and theory of the art of healing human diseases, but the qualifications of the osteopath and the doctor of medicine differ in important respects.

It also has a more restricted popular meaning and in the latter sense "physician" is synonymous with "doctor of medicine."

In the Act of 1909, Chap. 92, P. L. 1909, requiring the appointment of medical inspectors by boards of education, we believe the Legislature used the term "physician" in its common, popular sense as a doctor of medicine.

That was the plain meaning of the words "competent physician" when the law was enacted and such must be deemed to have been the intent of the Legislature.

The amendment of 1927 uses the same language so far as it relates to the medical inspector and it should be similarly interpreted.

The decision of the Commissioner of Education should be affirmed.
October 6, 1928.

XXI

LEGALITY OF AUTHORIZATION OF SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

STEPHEN LITTLE,

Appellant.

vs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF MORRISTOWN,

Respondent.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

On February 7, 1928, a special bonding election was held in the School District of Morristown at which the board of education was authorized to purchase a tract of land for school purposes at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$15,000 and to erect and equip an addition to the high school building at a cost not to exceed \$385,000. The above named appellant thereupon presented this appeal as a taxpayer and resident in order to protest against any action being taken by the Morristown Board of Education under the authorization of the voters on the ground that the board accepts some three hundred non-resident pupils and that a school district has no legal right to erect school buildings to accommodate the pupils of other districts.

It was agreed by both parties to this controversy to submit the case for decision upon briefs as an issue of law rather than of fact.

It is true that Section 193 of the School Law does specifically require each school district to "provide school facilities and accommodations for all children residing in the districts and desiring to attend the public schools therein." In the Commissioner's opinion, however, this section, while imposing a clear and definite obligation upon the board of education of each district as to the facilities to be provided for the pupils of its own district, contains no prohibition whatever as to the extending of these facilities to the pupils of other districts as well. It frequently happens that a school board, anticipating rapid growth in its own schools or feeling that better grading can be accomplished and the interests of its own pupils can be generally better served by the provision of school facilities which are extensive and commodious, proceeds to place such a proposition before the legal voters and thus upon securing their authorization to erect a school building in which there proves to be plenty of room for outside pupils. That the Legislature contemplated just such a situation is shown by the provisions of Section 180 of the School Law which states that:

"Non-residents of a school district if otherwise competent, may be admitted to the schools of said district with the consent of the board of education upon such terms as said board may prescribe;"

and when it further provided in Section 9 that the State Board of Education **may**

“require any district having the necessary accommodations to receive pupils from other districts at rates agreed upon or which it may fix in the event of disagreement.”

It is also very evident that the Legislature did not contemplate that every school district would maintain a school of higher grade of its own but rather that high school facilities would be secured by the pupils of districts lacking such high schools through the instrumentality of districts having the necessary accommodations, when it provided in Section 183 that:

“Any child who shall have completed the course of study pursued in the schools in the district in which he or she shall reside may, with the consent of the board of education of said district and of the board of education of a district in which he or she shall desire to attend school, be admitted to a school of higher grade in said last mentioned district.”

The Commissioner cannot agree with appellant's contention that according to the *Towner vs. Mansfield* decision of the Supreme Court (p. 606, School Law), a pupil must reside in the district in which he or she actually attends school. The court decision was merely to the effect that the pupil must through his or her parents or legal custodians reside in the district at whose expense he or she is provided with school facilities, and this whether these facilities be provided within or outside such district. In fact, in the *Towner* case itself the Mansfield Township School District, in which the court held the pupil must be a resident in order to be entitled to free high school facilities, was engaged in sending its high school pupils to Hackettstown.

Neither can the Commissioner agree that the other cases cited by appellant, namely, *The State, Baldwin et al., Prosecutors vs. Fuller*, 10 Vroom 576, and *Taylor vs. Smith*, 21 Vroom 101 are in point. While it is rightly held in these cases that the taxing power of political divisions “is for the sole purpose of enabling them to exercise the powers of government conferred upon them within their locality” and that “the assessment of one school district for the benefit of another would be a palpable trespass upon the rights of private property,” it is the Commissioner's opinion that no application can be made of these principles to the present case. A school district cannot be said to be assessed for the benefit of other districts by a law which authorizes it to receive pupils from other districts upon such terms as it may impose. The district is thus authorized to charge and, as in the case of Morristown, does charge what it considers to be a proper tuition rate for the pupils it receives.

In the Commissioner's opinion therefore the statutory obligation of boards of education to provide adequate school facilities for all the pupils of school age in their own districts in no way precludes the providing of facilities which may be ample for the purpose of accommodating pupils of other districts “upon such terms as the board of education may prescribe.” Neither the authorization of the Morristown School District voters nor any action which the board of education may take in accordance therewith is in the Commissioner's opinion illegal, and the appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

March 23, 1928.

DECISION OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The appellant, a taxpayer of Morristown, contends that the citizens of that city had no power to vote to issue bonds to the sum of \$400,000.00 for an addition to the high school buildings, and seeks to restrain the board of education from proceeding with the undertaking on the ground that some three hundred or more pupils from other districts attend the high school, and that if they are refused admission no new building is necessary.

It is true that the law requires each school district to provide school facilities for each child of school age in the district but it does not prohibit accommodating children from other districts and to infer such a prohibition would nullify the statute by which the Legislature has provided for the sending of pupils to high schools in districts other than those in which they reside.

It is provided by law (Sec. 180 of the School Laws, 1925 Edition) that the legal voters of any school district may at a regular or special election by a majority vote authorize the board of education to issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring land and erecting schoolhouses for such sums as are directed by a majority of the votes cast. No limitation on the power of the voters is contained in the statute and we can find no authority for interfering with the action taken at the Morristown election. In our opinion the voters of that city were the sole judges of the question presented to them by the board of education, acting, as we find it did, according to law.

It is therefore recommended that the Commissioner's decision be affirmed.
May 5, 1928.

XXII

IRREGULARITIES INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY INVALIDATION
OF ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION

FRANK B. CLAPP,	} <i>Appellant,</i>
<i>vs.</i>	
MAGNOLIA BOROUGH BOARD OF EDUCATION,	
	} <i>Respondent.</i>

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

A review of the conduct of the annual school election held in Magnolia Borough, Camden County, February 14, 1928, was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner in Camden, April 23, 1928. It appears from the testimony that the election was called and organized in accordance with the statutes. The president of the board of education called the meeting to order and when it was brought to his attention that candidates whose names did not appear upon the official ballot were conducting a sticker campaign, he asked the district clerk to read the law in reference to the ballots, and gave as his interpretation of the law that stickers were illegal and would not be counted and furthermore those who desired to vote them might as well go home. The district clerk

had received from the State Department a bulletin stating that pasters or stickers could be legally used, but he did not transmit this knowledge to the judge of the election. The testimony was conflicting as to the time when this ruling was made. Defendants contend that it was made by the president, who acted as temporary chairman, before he was elected as judge or permanent chairman of the meeting, while appellant's witnesses testified that the announcement was made by the president and also by the district clerk after they were elected respectively judge and secretary of the meeting.

The official report of the election shows that the polls were declared open at 8:20 and were closed at 9:20 P. M. Three candidates were to be elected for the full three-year term and the three receiving the highest number of votes, all of whom were declared elected, were Richard A. Jarvis, 65; Isaiah W. Kent, 68, and H. Emerson Strang, 73.

It is admitted by the judge and secretary of the election that 50 ballots upon which there were pasters for other candidates were considered illegal and accordingly rejected. Two voters present did not cast ballots after hearing the announcement by the president of the board that sticker ballots would be considered illegal. Testimony as to others leaving because of the announcement was not specific or definite.

Since the total number of rejected ballots which should have been counted together with the number of voters who did not cast ballots because of the announcement of the president of the board are not sufficient to change the result of the election, the validity thereof is accordingly sustained and the appeal hereby dismissed.

April 30, 1928.

XXIII

BONDING ELECTION CONTEST INVALID IF NOT PRESENTED WITHIN TWENTY DAYS OF ELECTION

WILLIAM WADE CODINGLEY,	} <i>Appellant,</i>
<i>vs.</i>	
MENDHAM BOROUGH BOARD OF EDUCATION,	
<i>Respondent.</i>	

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Petition was presented by the above named appellant on June 25, 1928, requesting a review by the Commissioner of Education of the proceedings incident to an election in the School District of the Borough of Mendham, Morris County, New Jersey, on May 11, 1928, authorizing the bonding of the district in the sum of \$120,000.

It would be necessary to consider the merits of the present controversy only in the event that it should be held by the Commissioner of Education that the appeal was brought within the twenty-day limitation fixed by statute as the period within which school bonding elections may be legally contested.

Section 149, Article VII of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law imposing the limitation above referred to provides as follows:

"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."

In the case under consideration there was an original vital defect in that the polls were open at the election during hours other than those designated by statute, which defect was cured by a validating act passed by the Legislature on June 4, 1928. The Commissioner cannot agree, however, with appellant's contention that the statutory twenty-day limitation above referred to runs from the date of the validating act rather than from the original date of the bonding election and that consequently the filing of the petition is within time in the present instance.

In the first place, it is the Commissioner's opinion that the phraseology of the above quoted statute is not such as to admit of any such interpretation as contended for by the appellant. The law does not prohibit any action or contest after the expiration of twenty days "from the date when the election shall be declared valid" or "from the date when certain defects shall be validated," but definitely prohibits such contests "after the expiration of twenty days from the date of said (bonding) election." Not only is it not possible to read into a statute provisions utterly at variance with its terms, but it is the Commissioner's opinion that it was the intention of the statute above quoted to give a board of education assurance after the expiration of twenty days following the election of immunity from any action which had not been brought within that time, and that it was not its intention that the validating of some defect in the proceedings at a later date should give rise to possibly a whole line of actions or contests of which no notice had been given to the board within the statutory time. It is further the Commissioner's opinion that the board of education is entitled to early notice (such as that provided for by the statute) of defects in the bonding proceedings so as to have an opportunity to include, if it chooses to do so, all of such defects in one validating act.

Just such an action as that under consideration, but involving another school district, was instituted before the Commissioner in 1926, and that action alleging also the right to contest a bonding election within twenty days from the date of a validating act instead of the election date was subsequently withdrawn by the appellant.

In view of the fact that the petition in the present case was not filed until June 25, 1928, while the bonding election it was designed to contest was held on May 11, 1928, it is the Commissioner's opinion that there is involved a violation of the statutory provision above referred to fixing a twenty-day limit for the bringing of a contest, and the appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed without attempting to investigate the grounds upon which the action is brought.

June 30, 1928.

N. J. L. 251, cited by appellant, hold that in the absence of statute or charter provision to the contrary "A majority of those present, there being a quorum, is required for the adoption or passage of a motion or the doing of any other act the board has power to do." It is, however, the general consensus of judicial opinion in various States as well as that of Cushing's Manual and of textbook writers upon the subject of the procedure of public boards or bodies that where a majority vote of those present and constituting a quorum is required for the passage of a resolution, those who do not vote will be considered as acquiescing in the passage of the resolution before the board and to have accordingly voted in the affirmative.

(State, William M. Shinnich, Rel. *vs.* Green, 37 Ohio State 227, Willcock on Corporation, Sec. 546, Grant on Corporations, p. 71, Cushing's Manual.)

Such was also the opinion of the New Jersey Supreme Court in the case of Mount *vs.* Parker, 32 N. J. L. 341, which held as follows:

"It being the well established law, that where no specified number of votes is required, but a majority of a board, regularly convened are entitled to act, a person declining to vote is to be considered as assenting to the votes of those who do."

In the present case under consideration 9 members of the Bayonne Board of Education were present at the meeting on March 1st, at which the resolution terminating appellant's services was presented. Four voted in the affirmative, 3 in the negative and 2 refrained from voting. According to the above decisions, the two members who refrained from voting must be deemed to have voted in the affirmative so as to carry the resolution by a vote of 6 to 3, which is a majority of those present constituting the quorum.

The Commissioner can see no merit in appellant's contention that his holding over in the position of chauffeur from the date of the expiration of the one-year contract on February 8, 1928, until March 1st constituted a renewal of such contract for another year. In all of the cases which hold that a legal presumption arises from continuing in a position after the expiration of a definite term contract the circumstances are so strong as to clearly give rise to the presumption, such for instance as the fact that the holding over and receipt of compensation extends over a period of several months following the expiration of the term. In the New Jersey case of Passino *vs.* Brady Brass Company, 83 N. J. L. 419, the Court held that the

"existence of a continuing contract of service from year to year or from one definite period to another may be implied from proved facts and circumstances, and the course of business between the parties, and is always a question of the intent of the parties."

In the case under consideration a new board had come into office in Bayonne on February 1, 1928, and had held only one meeting, namely, on February 16th, prior to terminating appellant's services on March 1st. A municipal body, especially one just coming into office, must be deemed to require a reasonable time in which to act and in fact become cognizant of expiring contracts, etc.; and accordingly the short interval elapsing between the expiration of appellant's contract on February 8th and his dismissal on March 1st is not in the Commissioner's opinion a sufficiently strong circumstance from which any presumption of the board's intention to continue appellant in his position for another year can be implied. Neither is there anything to indicate any real

intention on the part of the appellant to continue to hold his position, since the testimony indicates that on or just prior to March 1st appellant inquired of one of the board members whether there was any prospect of his being re-employed since his term was about to expire.

It is further the Commissioner's opinion that the action of the Bayonne Board in continuing to pay appellant's salary from March 1st to March 7th did not estop the board from claiming the validity of the action on March 1st terminating appellant's services. Appellant had definite official notice from the board's action of March 1st that his actual services as an employee of the board were at an end and could not in the Commissioner's opinion be said to have been induced to believe that his employment was to be continued merely from the fact of receiving a few days extra compensation subsequent to the action of March 1st.

The question as to whether appellant enjoyed military tenure protection has already been decided by the Commissioner and sustained by the State Board of Education in the case of *Arthur Feilitzsch vs. Bayonne Board of Education* and such decision, since it has not been reversed by the Supreme Court, is the authority in the present instance. It was held in that controversy that the protection conferred by Chapter 249, P. L. 1922, upon school board employees who were honorably discharged veterans of the United States military service was repealed by Chapter 247, P. L. 1926. Moreover, even if military tenure protection existed in this case it would not, according to the decision of the courts in the case of *Hardy vs. Orange*, 61 N. J. L. 623, survive the expiration of appellant's definite term contract for one year on February 8, 1928. According to the latter case, military tenure is capable of being waived by a contract for a definite term and such is the situation in the case under consideration.

In view of all the facts and circumstances in this case it is therefore the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that appellant's services as chauffeur in the Bayonne school district were legally terminated by the action of the Bayonne Board on March 1, 1928.

June 7, 1928.

DECISION OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The appellant, who was chauffeur for the Superintendent of Schools in Bayonne at an annual salary of \$2,100, appealed to the Commissioner from the action of the board terminating his services on March 1, 1928, alleging that a sufficient number of the members present at the meeting did not vote in favor of the termination of his employment; that the continuation of his services after the expiration of his year's contract, and payment for that extra period, prevented his dismissal, and that as a United States army veteran he could not be dismissed except upon charges and a hearing. The Commissioner in a detailed opinion has ruled against him on all of these points. The conclusions reached by the Commissioner seem to us to be correct and it is therefore recommended that his decision be affirmed.

November 3, 1928.

XXV

LEGALITY OF RESIGNATION OF BOARD OF
EDUCATION MEMBER

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF
PERCY G. MEERBOTT TO BE SEATED AS
A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE TOWN OF SECAUCUS.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

This action is brought by appellant to enforce his appointment by the Mayor in November, 1927, as a member of the Secaucus Board of Education.

A hearing in this case was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner on April 19, 1928, at Jersey City, at which testimony of witnesses on both sides was heard.

It appears that some time in September, 1926, the Mayor secured from Otto Koenemund, a member of the board, an undated resignation, which he held without taking any action thereon until April 27, 1927. Upon the latter date, Mr. Koenemund presented to the Mayor a withdrawal of the resignation in question, which withdrawal the Mayor refused to recognize. On November 14, 1927, the Mayor proceeded in spite of Mr. Koenemund's action of April, 1927, to accept the resignation given in September, 1926, and to appoint Mr. Meerbott, the appellant, to fill the vacancy. When appellant appeared before the board, however, with a request to be seated as member, the board passed a resolution denying his right to membership, whereupon appellant brought this action.

In the Commissioner's opinion there is no question but that appellant's resignation in September, 1926, was presented to the proper official, namely, the Mayor, since it is the latter who has the power of appointment. It was held in the case of *Fryer vs. Norton*, 38 Vr. 537, that

"In the absence of any specific rule prescribing to what authority a resignation must be presented, the proper authority to accept the resignation is that which has power to fill the vacancy."

It is quite clear from the provisions of the School Law that the function of the secretary of the board in this respect is merely to report to the Mayor vacancies of which he might not otherwise be aware, such as those arising from death, moving out of the district, etc.

The question which remains to be considered, however, is whether Mr. Koenemund's resignation actually created a vacancy which the Mayor was authorized to fill by the appointment of the appellant, Mr. Meerbott. Mr. Koenemund unquestionably withdrew his resignation in April, 1927, and such withdrawal was communicated to the Mayor even though the latter did refuse to accept the letter of withdrawal. Assuming the resignation to be an immediate and unconditional one, appellant insists that Mr. Koenemund, the respondent, was legally unable to withdraw such resignation prior to its acceptance. The cases which appellant cites, however, in support of the con-

tention that an unconditional resignation cannot be withdrawn are all from States other than New Jersey, namely, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Virginia, in which cases either the courts have held that an unconditional resignation is complete in itself as soon as transmitted and consequently needs no acceptance or in which it appeared that the resignation had actually been accepted by the proper authority prior to its attempted withdrawal. In New Jersey, however, it has been held in many cases in which the resignations have appeared to be immediate and unconditional that such resignations were not complete until accepted by the proper authority. (*Townsend vs. Trustees of School District No. 12 in Sussex County*, 41 N. J. L. 312; *State vs. Board of Freeholders*, 44 N. J. L. 390; *Love vs. Mayor, etc. of Jersey City*, 40 N. J. L. 459; *State vs. Ferguson*, 31 N. J. L. 107.) In *Fryer vs. Norton*, 67 N. J. L. 23, it was also specifically held by the Supreme Court that

"The general rule is that the resignation of a municipal office, to become complete, must be accepted by the authority having power to fill the vacancy thereby created."

The resignation in that case also was immediate and unconditional.

In the Commissioner's opinion it therefore follows that since a resignation of a public office whether prospective or unconditional must in New Jersey be accepted by the proper authority before it can be considered complete, such resignation is capable of being withdrawn at any time before actual acceptance. As above stated, there is no question but that the resignation of the respondent, Mr. Koenemund, was withdrawn in April, 1927, prior to its acceptance in November, 1927. Moreover, it is the Commissioner's opinion that the holding of the resignation in question by the Mayor of Secaucus for so long a period without taking action of any kind upon it must in itself be considered a rejection of the resignation, which Mr. Koenemund was justified in regarding as such. Should it be otherwise, the incumbent of the office would continue to serve in an official capacity but entirely under the domination and control of the Mayor, who might at any time that the official acts of the board member did not please him proceed to accept the resignation which he held in his possession. Such a procedure must, in the Commissioner's opinion be considered entirely contrary to public policy.

In view of all the facts, it is therefore the opinion of the Commissioner that the resignation of the respondent, Mr. Koenemund, given to the Mayor of Secaucus in September, 1926, must be considered to have been withdrawn by him in April, 1927, and in any event to have been refused by the Mayor, who held it so many months in his possession without taking any action thereon. There was, therefore, no vacancy in the office of the school board member in the Town of Secaucus to which the Mayor could legally appoint the appellant, Mr. Meerbott, in November, 1927.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

June 15, 1928.

XXVI

LEGALITY OF RESIGNATION OF BOARD OF
EDUCATION MEMBER

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF }
CHARLES F. GASSER TO BE SEATED AS }
A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION }
OF THE TOWN OF SECAUCUS. }

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

A hearing in this case conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Education on April 19, 1928, in the Court House in Jersey City, revealed the following facts:

On January 14, 1927, the Mayor of Secaucus, who in a school district of that type is authorized by law to appoint the members of the board of education, secured from Julia Andes prior to the expiration of her term and her re-appointment as board member on February 1st of that year an undated resignation. Some time in November of 1927, the Mayor accepted such resignation and then proceeded to appoint Charles F. Gasser, the appellant, to the vacancy which he considered to exist. On November 25th and again on December 30, 1927, appellant presented himself at meetings of the board of education and requested that he be seated as a member of that body, but resolutions were passed by the board on both occasions denying him that right. Appellant, therefore, brings this action to claim the place on the Secaucus School Board which he alleges to be illegally occupied by Julia Andes, whose resignation was accepted in November by the Mayor as above set forth.

For the appointing power, who possesses by law no authority to remove a school board member, to secure from a prospective appointee an undated resignation is, in the Commissioner's opinion, virtually to invest himself regardless of statute with the removal power to be exercised by him at will by the acceptance of such resignation. Moreover, when an appointee has signed such a resignation, the entire control of his or her activities as a board member by the appointing power becomes a condition precedent **not only** to the taking of the office but to remaining in it thereafter, since **the ability** of the appointing power to exercise at any time the arbitrary right of accepting the resignation he holds necessarily results in a complete loss of independence on the part of such member who thus becomes a creature of the appointing power. Such a control by the Mayor of a municipality, who is vested by the School Law with appointive power only, over the activities of board members intended by the law to be entirely free from any such control is, in the Commissioner's opinion not only contrary to the intention of the Legislature but contrary to public policy and good government as well. Then, too, it is also obvious that an officer cannot resign an office before he is appointed to it or before he has taken oath and entered upon his official duties. Any such undated and advance resignation as that under consideration must be deemed to possess this defect, since it is given prior to the appointment.

All of the above points are stressed by the Court in the case of *People ex rel. Dibelka vs. Reinberg*, 263 Ill. 536, cited by counsel for respondent in his brief. The Court held in part as follows:

"Undated resignations placed in the hands of an appointing power by persons about to be appointed to office are without effect and their acceptance after the appointment does not vacate the office. * * * The authorities do not appear to be numerous upon the question, as in the nature of things such a question would rarely arise, but all the authorities we have been able to find hold a man cannot resign an office before he is an officer. Mechem on Public Officers (Sec. 410) says: 'Upon the principle that one cannot resign what he does not yet possess, it is held that one who has not been elected to a public office cannot resign the same, or, if elected, cannot resign until the time has arrived when he is entitled by law to possess the same, and he has taken the oath and given the required bond and entered upon the discharge of his duties.' 23 Am. Eng. Enc. Law 421, re. Corliss, 11 R. I. 638, 23 Am. Rep. 538, and *Miller vs. Sacramento County*, 25 Cal. 93, are to the same effect.

"In our judgment the rule announced in these authorities is sound, but if no authority could be found upon the question it would seem the only conclusion which could be reached is that a man cannot resign an office to which he has not been elected or appointed. It was never contemplated that where the law conferred the power to appoint, but not to remove, the power to remove might be conferred by requiring a person, before appointment, to place his resignation in the hands of the appointing power. Such a paper is invalid when signed, and lapse of time cannot render it valid."

In the Commissioner's opinion the cases cited by appellant, namely, *Byrne vs. St. Paul*, 137 Minn. 255, and *Mimmack vs. U. S.* 97, U. S. 426, are not relevant. In both of these cases the undated resignation was given by one already in the office and in the latter, namely, *Mimmack vs. U. S.*, the resignation did not, by being subject at any time to arbitrary acceptance, destroy the independence of action of the incumbent. The resignation in that case was subject to acceptance only in case of the occurrence of a specified event entirely under the incumbent's control, namely, his becoming intoxicated.

In view of all these facts, it is the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that the securing by the Mayor of Secaucus of an undated resignation from Julia Andes, one of the members, in advance of her reappointment on February 1, 1927, and the subsequent acceptance of such resignation by the Mayor in November of that year, did not constitute any real vacancy on the board of education which the Mayor had any legal authority to fill by the appointment of Charles F. Gasser, the appellant.

The appeal is accordingly hereby dismissed.

June 15, 1928.

XXVII

LEGALITY OF SUSPENSION OF SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM F. CONWAY,	} <i>Appellant,</i>
<i>vs.</i>	
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BOROUGH	
OF EDGEWATER,	
	<i>Respondent.</i>

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The appellant, William F. Conway, Supervising Principal of the School District of the Borough of Edgewater, Bergen County, brings this appeal against the action of the board of education in suspending him from the duties of the supervising principalship in accordance with a resolution passed by the board of education May 8, 1928, which reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, At a special meeting held this 8th day of May, 1928, to investigate a complaint made by one of our teaching staff, that she had been grossly insulted by our Supervising Principal, Mr. Conway, on the 1st day of May, 1928, we find that he did, in a loud and boisterous voice and in a discourteous and most ungentlemanly manner insult the complaining teacher, Miss I. V. Lyon, therefore be it

Resolved, That William F. Conway, Supervising Principal, be and hereby is suspended from all his duties in our school system. The same to take effect as of this date."

The appellant has held the position of Supervising Principal in that district for a number of years and clearly comes within the protection of the Tenure of Service Act, which provides in part as follows:

"No principal or teacher shall be dismissed or subjected to reduction of salary in said school district except for inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming a teacher or other just cause, and after a written charge of the cause or causes shall have been preferred against him or her, signed by the person or persons making the same, and filed with the secretary or clerk of the board of education having charge of the school in which the service is being rendered, and after the charge shall have been examined into and found true in fact by said board of education, upon reasonable notice to the person charged, who may be represented by counsel at the hearing. Charges may be filed by any person, whether a member of said school board or not."

Attorney for respondent contends that the board acted within the powers conferred upon it by the statutes and cites Section 125, sub-division III, page 80 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law which reads:

"The board of education shall have power: To make, amend and repeal rules, regulations and by-laws not inconsistent with this act or with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education, for its own government, for the transaction of business, and for the government

and management of the public schools and the public school property in said district, and also for the employment and discharge of principals and teachers."

And further refers to the rules of the State Board of Education relative to Supervising Principals which contains no provision upon the suspension of Supervising Principals. It is, therefore, the argument of respondent that since the board of education is empowered to make its rules not inconsistent with this act or with the rules of the State Board of Education and since the rules of the State Board have not restrained a local board from suspending a Supervising Principal, it is therefore within the power of the board to make such suspension.

It is the Commissioner's opinion that the State Board of Education cannot be deemed to have conferred in its rules a specific power upon local boards of education merely because it has not prohibited such power in those rules. Moreover, neither the State Board nor a local board of education has any authority to make a rule investing a local board with a definite power, such as that of suspension, which is not conferred by the School Law itself. In the Commissioner's opinion, therefore, any such rule providing for the suspension of a Supervising Principal under tenure by either the State Board or a local board of education would be inconsistent with "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools and to provide for the maintenance, support and management thereof," etc. Section 165 of the 1925 Compilation of the School Law in its provision for teachers under contract and who have not yet attained tenure in a school district provides that it shall be optional with a board of education whether such teacher shall or shall not teach for the remainder of her contract in the case of dismissal by the board before the termination of such contract. In this statute permission is given to the board of education to suspend a teacher from service.

The Legislature confers the power to suspend in the case of janitors. Section 382 provides for janitor tenure as follows:

"No public school janitor in any municipality or school district shall be discharged, dismissed or suspended, nor shall his pay or compensation be decreased, except upon sworn complaint for cause, and upon a hearing had before such board."

No provision in relation to suspension is contained in the Teachers' Tenure of Service Act, which provides for dismissal for cause.

Since the statutes confer upon a board of education the power to suspend teachers under contract and janitors and make no provision for suspension under the Teachers' Tenure of Service statute, the action of the board in suspending its Supervising Principal who is under tenure is in the opinion of the Commissioner inconsistent with the act and is therefore illegal.

16 Mo. App. 48 holds that:

"The suspension from office of an officer by the tribunal before whom he is to be tried pending his trial in due form upon charges, a conviction of which would involve his dismissal from office, is not an arbitrary or improper exercise of authority." 88 N. W. 412; 89 Am. State, 534; 36 Eng. Reprint, 821.

It was also held in 29 Cyc. 1405 that

"Where the power of removal is limited to cause, the power to suspend made out of a dismissal power on pending charges, is regarded as included within the power of removal."

While the power of suspension was held in both of the above authorities to exist incident to the power of removal and merely pending the trial of charges which have been pending, it was held in 29 Cyc. 1405:

"Where no express power to suspend has been granted, the courts do not recognize that the power is included within the arbitrary power to remove, for the exercise of power to suspend will produce an interregnum in office. The ends of discipline in such a case may be sufficiently subserved by the exercise of the power of removal and do not require the recognition of a power to suspend."

The law does not contemplate the punishment of Supervising Principals, who have attained tenure, by suspending them. If the conduct of a Supervising Principal or teacher under tenure is unbecoming to the profession, such principal or teacher may be dismissed and in conformity with the above decisions suspension may be included in a dismissal pending the hearing.

It is therefore the opinion of the Commissioner of Education that the suspension of appellant by the board of education was illegal, and the board is accordingly hereby directed to immediately reinstate appellant to the position of Supervising Principal of the School District of the Borough of Edgewater.

June 27, 1928.

SECONDARY OR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

LIST OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS

Four-Year Schools

Atlantic County—		Ocean City	330
Atlantic City	2,279	Wildwood	312
Egg Harbor City	117	Woodbine	92
Hammonton	365		
Pleasantville	414	Cumberland County—	
Bergen County—		Bridgeton	886
Bogota	524	Millville	666
Cliffside Park (Grantwood)	515	Port Norris	87
Closter	150	Shiloh (Hopewell Twp.) ..	117
Dumont	274	Vineland	793
East Rutherford	440		
Englewood	838	Essex County—	
Fort Lee	210	Belleville	638
Garfield	680	Bloomfield	1,048
Hackensack	1,144	Caldwell	437
Hasbrouck Heights	239	East Orange	2,113
Leonia	632	Glen Ridge	322
Park Ridge	258	Irvington	1,218
Ramsey	315	Millburn	164
Ridgefield Park	527	Montclair	1,497
Ridgewood	872	Newark—	
Rutherford	1,006	Barringer	1,679
Tenaflly	480	Central	3,623
Westwood	255	East Side	1,780
		South Side	2,071
Burlington County—		West Side	1,313
Bordentown	288	Nutley	658
Burlington	547	Orange	925
Moorestown	493	South Orange	1,136
Mount Holly	334	Verona	168
Palmyra	418	West Orange	678
Pemberton	187		
Camden County—		Gloucester County—	
Audubon	347	Clayton	126
Camden	3,705	Glassboro	430
Collingswood	972	Paulsboro	274
Gloucester City	301	Pitman	277
Haddonfield	577	Swedesboro	130
Haddon Heights	746	Woodbury	881
Merchantville	126		
Cape May County—		Hudson County—	
Cape May City	182	Bayonne	2,151
Cape May Court House ...	188	Harrison	202
		Demarest (Hoboken)	1,254

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

105

Jersey City—		Dover	449
H. Snyder Junior High		Madison	268
(Ninth Grade)	850	Morristown	776
Dickinson	4,609	Netcong	105
Lincoln	2,453	Rockaway	131
Kearny	1,282	Succasunna	217
Union Hill (Union City) ..	1,725	Wharton	126
Emerson High (Union City)	768		
Weehawken	495	Ocean County—	
West New York	1,046	Barnegat	91
		Lakewood	511
Hunterdon County—		Point Pleasant	197
Clinton	140	Toms River	281
Flemington	388	Tuckerton	125
Frenchtown	273		
Hampton	73	Passaic County—	
High Bridge	154	Clifton	1,319
Lambertville	293	Passaic	2,058
		Paterson—	
Mercer County—		Central	2,215
Hightstown	210	Eastside	2,552
Hopewell	178		
Princeton	448	Salem County—	
Trenton	3,630	Penns Grove	320
		Salem	421
Middlesex County—		Woodstown	304
Carteret	287		
Jamesburg	99	Somerset County—	
Metuchen	155	Bernardsville	303
New Brunswick	1,430	Bound Brook	525
Perth Amboy	1,251	North Plainfield	375
South Amboy	125	Somerville	516
South River	345		
Woodbridge	414	Sussex County—	
		Franklin	144
Monmouth County—		Hamburg	102
Allentown	137	Newton	379
Asbury Park	1,053	Sussex	131
Atlantic Highlands	96		
Freehold	451	Union County—	
Keyport	257	Cranford	316
Leonardo	433	Elizabeth	3,018
Long Branch	880	Hillside	309
Manasquan	286	Linden	457
Matawan	200	Plainfield	1,409
Ocean Grove	535	Rahway	441
Red Bank	1,278	Roselle	389
		Roselle Park	447
Morris County—		Summit	618
Boonton	351	Union	260
Butler	487	Westfield	606
Chatham	191		

Warren County—		Oxford	35
Belvidere	171	Phillipsburg	703
Blairstown	54	Washington	151
Hackettstown	235		

Three-Year Schools

Lyndhurst	410	Mendham Borough	40
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Two-Year Schools

Mays Landing	45	Rumson	45
Newport	20	Scotch Plains	106
Long Valley	30		

One-Year Schools

Woodridge	70	Mountain Lakes	29
Englishtown	26		
		Total	107,588

ENROLLMENT IN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

There are twenty-six districts maintaining approved junior high schools. These districts with their enrollments are:

Bergen County—		Mercer County—	
*Lodi Borough	221	Princeton	285
Rutherford	579	Trenton	4,533
Camden County—		Middlesex County—	
Audubon	464	*Highland Park	363
Camden	4,307	New Brunswick	1,341
Collingswood	753	South Amboy	211
*Pensauken Twp.	674	Monmouth County—	
Cape May County—		Long Branch	934
Ocean City	327	Red Bank	809
Essex County—		Passaic County—	
Glen Ridge	308	*Pompton Lakes	177
Montclair	1,395	Sussex County—	
South Orange and	492	Franklin	220
Maplewood	631	Union County—	
West Orange	796	Elizabeth	3,503
Hudson County—		*Garwood	182
Bayonne	1,498	*Springfield	129
Jersey City	3,340	Westfield	657
		Total	29,129

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

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

107

ENROLLMENT IN ACCREDITED EVENING SCHOOLS

Barringer (Newark)	956	Trenton	550
Bayonne	469		
Dickinson (Jersey City)	1,145	Total	3,120

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

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Inc.	Decr
Approved four-year high schools	144	145	149	150	155	5	..
Registered three-year high schools	5	6	4	5	2	..	3
Registered two-year high schools	7	5	4	6	5	..	1
Registered one-year high schools	1	1	4	3	3	..	..
Total registration in approved day high schools .....	..	..	..	98,789	107,960	9,171	..
Total registration in approved evening high schools .....	..	..	..	3,188	3,120	..	88
Total registration in high schools	86,459	88,194	91,943	101,977*	111,080*	9,103*	..
Pupils attending schools in adjoining districts	17,080	17,991	23,758	19,040	19,904	864	..
Total school enrollment of the State	686,005	702,690	720,346	739,010	753,753	14,743	..
High school teachers—							
Men	1,084	1,149	1,246	1,422	1,449	27	..
Women	1,948	2,054	2,129	2,368	2,417	49	..
Total	3,032	3,203	3,375	3,790	3,866	76	..

*Pupils attending approved evening high schools are included in these figures.

There are now 155 districts maintaining approved four-year public high schools in this State; 2 three-year schools; 5 two-year schools; 3 one-year schools; 39 intermediate schools, and 4 accredited evening high schools.

The district of Newark maintains five senior high schools, Jersey City two, and Paterson two.

The increase in total registration over last year is 9,103 or *8.9%. The percentages of increase for the last nine years, that is, since the close of the World War, are 7.5%, 13%, 18%, 10.5%, 6.4%, 2%, 4%, 7.4% (*10.9% including evening school pupils), and *8.9%. These figures indicate that immediately after the World War there was a period of abnormally large high school attendance.

*This increase includes 3,120 evening high school pupils. Without these the per cent of increase over last year's day high school enrollment is 9.2 per cent. The latter is the ratio to be compared with the increases in previous years.

High school facilities are now generally available.

The average salary for men teachers in the high schools of the State in 1928 was \$2,791.00; for women teachers in the high schools, \$2,336.00. The corresponding salaries for 1927 were \$2,754.87 and \$2,254.17.

TABLE II

GRADE IX

TOTAL REGISTRATION OF SCHOOLS BY CLASSES

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Four-year schools	34,838	34,331	35,297	38,787	42,949
Three-year schools	194	254	228	312	256
Two-year schools	251	213	121	464	159
One-year schools	19	15	150	93	125
Intermediate schools (P. L., Chapter 69, 1923)	0	0	130	324	402
Accredited evening high schools ...	0	0	0	1,514	1,116
Total	35,302	34,813	35,926	41,494	45,007

GRADE X

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Four-year schools	22,981	23,807	25,448	26,041	29,060
Three-year schools	153	153	126	195	131
Two-year schools	175	151	87	304	87
One-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
Accredited evening high schools ...	0	0	0	1,004	908
Total	23,309	24,111	25,661	27,544	30,186

GRADE XI

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Four-year schools	15,711	15,903	16,580	17,835	18,982
Three-year schools	100	124	95	132	63
Two-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
One-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
Accredited evening high schools ...	0	0	0	485	669
Total	15,811	16,027	16,675	18,452	19,714

GRADE XII

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Four-year schools	11,956	12,920	13,516	14,184	15,516
Three-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
Two-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
One-year schools	0	0	0	0	0
Accredited evening high schools ...	0	0	0	185	427
Total	11,956	12,920	13,516	14,369	15,943
Four-year schools P. G.	81	123	165	118	230
Grand Total	86,459	88,194	91,943	101,977	111,080

Of the 165 public approved high schools of New Jersey 155 are four-year schools. Thus, the small partial high school is no longer a problem. Two districts, Woodridge and Englishtown, established emergency ninth grades during 1923-1924 because neighboring districts refused to take their pupils on a tuition basis. Two schools have closed during the year, the partial high school at Long Valley and the four-year high school at Shiloh, Cumberland County.

TABLE III

PERSISTENCE OF CLASSES OF 1925, 1926, 1927 AND 1928 COMPARED

	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
		1928	1927	1926	1925
1925, Grade IX	34,813	100	100	100	100
1926, Grade X	25,661	73.7	68.3	69.1	65.2
1927, Grade XI	18,452	53.0	47.3	47.8	49.2
1928, Grade XII	16,043	46.0	40.7	40.3	40.2

SCHOOL REPORT

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT BY GRADES

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Grade IX	40.84	39.69	39.07	40.6	40.3
Grade X	26.95	27.33	27.80	27.0	27.2
Grade XI	18.28	18.17	18.13	18.1	17.8
Grade XII	13.92	14.78	14.70	14.1	14.4

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 40, 2nd year 27, 3rd year 18, 4th year 14.

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES PROPOSING TO ENTER HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Colleges	2,033	2,523	2,380	3,383	2,836
Technical schools	357	364	440	482	554
Normal schools	1,490	1,584	1,682	1,809	1,629
Law schools	175	177	235	228	238
Medical schools	82	79	93	100	148
Dental schools	78	55	70	63	65
Other higher institutions..	599	636	838	961	1,053
Total	4,814	5,418	5,738	7,026	6,523
Total graduates	9,991	10,888	11,472	13,130	13,234
Percentage of graduates proposing to go on for additional study	48.1	49.8	50.0	53.5	49.2

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

PERIODIC STUDIES OF CURRICULA ENROLLMENT

In accordance with the plan established in 1916 to report the registration of pupils by subjects every four years instead of annually, a table was prepared showing the registration of pupils in commercial subjects in 1924 and 1928.

The following tables show the trends in these statistics:

TABLE VI

ENROLLMENT IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS IN 1927-1928

	<i>Grade IX</i>		<i>Grade X</i>		<i>Grade XI</i>		<i>Grade XII</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent of Total Registration</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>		
Stenography	163	1,313	878	3,043	1,712	4,191	785	2,116	14,201	12.74
Typewriting	1,611	3,676	1,976	4,658	2,018	4,354	851	1,962	21,106	18.94
Bookkeeping	2,125	3,732	3,215	5,446	1,231	1,647	316	369	18,081	16.22
Junior Business Training	1,010	2,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,291	2.95
Office Practice	0	0	106	189	86	241	380	1,025	2,027	1.81
Commercial Arithmetic	4,601	8,266	404	696	123	140	103	185	14,518	13.03
Commercial Geography	477	810	1,328	2,306	286	515	161	345	6,228	5.59
Commercial Law	31	29	58	57	547	1,068	844	1,233	3,867	3.47
Industrial History	249	272	348	511	31	90	13	22	1,536	1.37
Salesmanship	0	0	59	56	7	7	70	85	284	.25
Economics	0	0	0	0	17	19	196	220	452	.40
Total	10,267	20,379	8,372	16,962	6,058	12,279	3,719	7,562	85,591	
Both sexes	30,646		25,334		18,330		11,281			

TABLE VII

ENROLLMENT IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS IN 1923-1924

	<i>Grade IX</i>		<i>Grade X</i>		<i>Grade XI</i>		<i>Grade XII</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent of Total Registration</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>		
Stenography	206	1,109	569	1,812	1,108	3,220	525	1,884	10,433	12.06
Typewriting	889	2,341	993	2,395	1,242	3,243	591	1,910	13,604	15.72
Bookkeeping	1,696	2,886	2,398	4,151	654	1,133	192	319	13,429	15.53
Business Practice	99	213	34	59	78	134	402	764	1,783	2.06
Commercial Arithmetic	3,282	5,378	451	1,077	53	150	71	160	10,622	12.28
Commercial Geography	380	510	939	1,876	352	623	107	264	5,051	5.84
Commercial Law	74	69	25	90	508	968	528	830	3,092	3.57
Industrial History	129	169	150	321	65	96	91	97	1,118	1.29
Spelling	195	344	11	7	1	0	0	0	558	.65
Penmanship	302	540	80	173	13	10	2	2	1,122	1.30
Secretarial Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	21	47	.06
Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	194	318	.40
Total	7,252	13,559	5,650	11,961	4,074	9,577	2,659	6,445	61,177	
Both sexes	20,811		17,611		13,651		9,104			

144 four-year high schools

NOTES ON COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

Tables VI and VII reveal a marked similarity in the proportion of pupils enrolled in the various commercial subjects the past year as compared with four years ago. Commercial geography and commercial law are the only subjects which show a falling off, and these losses are very small.

Typewriting shows the largest increase which is to be expected in view of the wider use of writing machines in business offices and also in homes.

Bookkeeping shows a small increase, despite the growth of junior business training in which 32 per cent of high school commercial freshmen were enrolled during the year.

Economics remains the same as four years ago. It is regrettable that more commercial pupils are not enrolled for this subject in view of the vast increase in economic research in business, and the importance attached to the economic factor as an objective of education.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL CONFERENCE AT NEW BRUNSWICK

The State High School Conference was held on May 4 and 5 at Rutgers College, New Brunswick. Nearly twelve hundred teachers and school administrators attended the sessions. The theme of the conference about which the programs of the various associations centered was "The Continuity of Secondary Education". The problems of both junior and senior high schools were considered in the program. Sixteen State Associations of teachers combined their spring meetings and made contributions to the general conference.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The scholarship offered annually by the Colorado School of Mines was awarded this year to Edwin Irving Oppel, of Irvington High School, Irvington, 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
- Mr. Penfield Lloyd, of the Demarest High School (Hoboken), 1926
- Mr. James J. Donohue, of the Seton Hall School (South Orange), 1927

BULLETINS

In addition to the articles on secondary school subjects published in the Bulletin of the Department, the High School Division has issued a monthly secondary letter. The 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 :

Normal School Entrants

Measurement of Pupil Progress in the High School

Testing the Mechanics of Instruction

The Grading of Shorthand Transcripts

SCHOOL VISITATIONS

During the school year I have visited 105 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 sixteen 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. During the year we have published courses of study in: Biology, chemistry, physics, general science, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, and "A Manual of Organization and Administration of Intermediate and Junior High Schools."

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 approximately 4,000 of these certificates during the year.

REPORT OF MR. L. A. RICE, ASSISTANT IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

"The following is a brief summary of my activities from the time of my appointment, September 1, 1927, to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1928.

"During the year, I visited ninety-two high schools, inspected the work of the commercial departments, and made recommendations to the teachers in regard to methods, standards, course-materials, and equipment.

"Sixty-four conferences were held with principals and superintendents regarding the work of their commercial departments. In practically every case an excellent spirit of cooperation was manifested by these supervisors.

"It was my privilege to attend twenty-three general conferences of various types during the year. At several of these I was on the program, and at others I participated in the discussions. In addition I attended the sessions of twenty county institutes and conducted sections in seventeen of them.

"Two inter-county commercial teachers' associations were organized during the year, one including Camden, Gloucester, and Burlington Counties, and the other, Salem and Cumberland Counties. The usual successful group meeting of North Jersey Commercial Teachers was held at Plainfield on January 21.

"Three syllabi in commercial subjects have been worked out this year by committees of the High School Commercial Teachers' Association. These are shorthand, typewriting, and the first year of bookkeeping. Work is in progress on syllabi for other commercial subjects and it is likely these will be completed before January 1.

"At the direction of the Commissioner, I have been associated with Messrs. Lomax and Trabue in a study of our needs in commercial teacher training at the present time and for the next few years, and in a survey of our facilities for meeting those needs.

"There have been set up at the State University this summer, the following courses for the improvement of commercial teachers in service:

- Principles and Problems of Business Education
- Tests and Measurements in Business Education
- The Teaching of Bookkeeping
- Materials and Methods in Junior Business Training
- The Teaching of Shorthand
- The Teaching of Typewriting

"A course was offered in advanced business correspondence but, as there was no enrollment, in place of it a demonstration class in typewriting was organized with the cooperation of Mr. Bunce. Miss Elizabeth Baker of the Scudder School, New York, and Mr. William L. Einolf, of Weaver High School, Hartford, Connecticut, are assisting me with the summer school work.

"At the present time certification of commercial teachers is made on the basis of completion of a two-year course in an approved commercial teacher-training school. Inasmuch as most of the commercial teachers who began work in the high schools last September had three years or more of training (46 per cent were college graduates) it would seem desirable to revise our certification plan, with a view to increasing the requirements.

"The condition of commercial education throughout the State can be improved through study of the problems of better selection of students for training, reorganization of courses of study and curricula, standardization of requirements, and finding out in many communities for what they are preparing their pupils. Only a start has been made this year, but the teachers everywhere are earnest in their desire to discover their weaknesses and correct them."

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A further study should be made of the services rendered by such small high schools as Hampton, Oxford, Hamburg, Barnegat, and Newport with a view of closing them, if the pupils can be better served in neighboring high schools on a tuition basis. When the continuation of a school appears to be

undesirable the local board of education should be notified a year in advance of the decision of the Department. This will give time to terminate teachers' contracts, to arrange for tuition service and to make other adjustments.

2. There are a few districts which have inadequate facilities. Upon these pressure should be brought to bear, and sufficient help given by the Department to bring about improvement. I refer particularly to Sussex, Blairstown, Glassboro, Washington, Chatham, Manasquan, Hopewell, and Pemberton.

3. There are now approximately two thousand high school graduates applying to the normal schools annually, producing at least an ample supply of elementary teachers. In view of the need for a more effective process of selection of normal entrants, I suggest that high school courses of study be prescribed by the Department which shall be pursued by those who wish to become candidates for teacher training. Furthermore, that among these courses curricula be set up appropriate to the needs of those who may elect to become kindergarten teachers, teachers of physical training, manual training, commercial arts, or other special departments.

4. I recommend the further recognition of a dual academic standard, one for those pupils pursuing curricula leading to higher institutions and one for those pupils pursuing curricula leading to immediate vocational objectives. These standards should differ in subject matter and method along the lines indicated in our more recent State courses of study, rather than in quantity and quality of work done.

5. The measurement service which the Department began this year in the testing of English and history in thirty-three typical schools should be extended next year. The results contained elsewhere in this report show the need of more objective testing in order to inform the schools of the quality of their work in comparison with other schools in the State and in comparison with other school systems.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In concluding this report I wish to acknowledge the generous cooperation of the other divisions of the Department and also of the schoolmen of the State.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

1. *Supervision of Helping Teachers.* The supervision of the work done by the helping teachers is, I believe, one of the most important features of the work of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Elementary Education. From a modest beginning during the year 1916-17 of twenty helping teachers, this method of supervision has been expanded so that during the year 1927-28, forty-one persons were employed. Without this system the teachers in the rural and isolated parts of the State would be practically without any professional supervision. It is true that in certain counties of the State improved conditions have made it possible for the helping teachers to work on a higher plane than was the case several years ago. Certain counties have been able to consolidate many of their one-room schools. The proportion of trained teachers has been increased and better provision of textbooks and supplies is being made. These improvements do not make the helping teacher unnecessary. As a matter of fact, proper supervision is advisable even for experienced teachers because supervision, if understood in its right sense, means organized leadership rather than dictatorial interference. One of the features of this system in New Jersey has been the policy of the State Department in not unduly standardizing the work. This has made it possible for the helping teachers to adapt their supervision to the particular needs of the teachers and schools in the counties where they work. Consequently, a visitor would find great differences between the kind of supervision which is being used by helping teachers in different parts of the State.

The State Department attempts to assist the helping teachers by organizing general conferences and by advising them on specific problems that come up during the year. A five-day conference was held at the Montclair Normal School during the last week of August, 1927. The program of the conference was made up entirely of book reviews and of reports of supervisory projects given by members of the helping teacher group. The books reviewed were selected to be of service to the helping teachers in their work of interpreting and using the new monograph on history and civics which was ready for distribution in September, 1927. The conference also served a valuable purpose in giving morale to the group, in introducing new members, and in providing a place for the informal discussion of the many problems which had occurred in the work of the different members of the helping teacher group.

As given in my report of last year, two helping teachers were employed for 1927-28 to supervise music alone. These helping teachers worked in Ocean and in Cape May Counties. They supervised 78 and 65 teachers respectively. It can be said without reservation that this experiment has proved a distinct success. The helping teachers found that many children in rural schools could not even carry a tune. The work was therefore very elementary in character and was aimed to make music a pleasurable experience. The results have shown that under proper instruction, children in the rural schools can make progress in music which is comparable to that made by children in the graded schools of large cities. It should be our effort, therefore, to extend this kind of supervision to areas in other counties of the State that cannot provide music supervision for themselves. Many districts have the financial ability and the enroll-

ments which warrant the employment of a music supervisor to give her full time to that district. Certain other districts have adopted a policy of employing a supervisor to give part of her time to each of the districts in a combination. The State Department is encouraging this kind of action wherever it seems feasible. It is certain, however, that there are many areas of the State that cannot make such arrangements. In these areas the progress in music will be much more rapid if a helping teacher can be provided by appointment of the Commissioner. It is possible that ten or twelve such supervisors can be utilized to great advantage in the various counties of the State.

I believe that we should also look forward in the near future, to the appointment of a State music supervisor. Such a person would be the director of the helping teachers who are supervising music. She would also be able, by means of cooperation with the city supervisors and with the supervisors of small districts, to do much to advance the efficiency of music instruction. The appointment of such a supervisor should not mean the loss of local initiative and power. It should mean, however, the proper utilization of the talent in the State by means of providing a coordinator so that supervisors could work together in mutual projects.

2. *County Institutes.* The plan which was followed in the county institutes of 1926 was continued in the institutes in the fall of 1927. This plan provides for the consideration of the most recent monograph in all of the grade sections of the institute. It gives an opportunity for teachers to receive an interpretation of the monograph through expert instructors and to secure help on definite points of difficulty.

The monograph distributed during September, 1927 was concerned with the teaching of history and civics. County superintendents were asked to organize local participation in the institutes of 1927 in order that there might be cooperation between the teachers of a county and the program provided by the State Department. In some of the counties this participation took the form of demonstration lessons, followed later by a presentation of the monograph by the instructor. In other counties this participation took the form of reports of projects which had been carried out by teachers themselves or of lesson plans which the teachers had worked out in their own study of the monograph. One county in which the institute program was very successful made an intensive study of the monograph for several weeks prior to the institute and then selected the best six lesson plans which were prepared for presentation at the institute. This plan requires a thorough knowledge of the monograph and also gives an incentive for local conferences and for the development of a professional spirit among the teachers of a county. I believe that it constitutes the best method which we can follow to solve the rather difficult problem of translating a paper course of study to the actual activities of the classroom.

3. *Curriculum Revision.* The curriculum revision project which was undertaken during the year 1927-28 consisted of a complete revision of the course of study in English. The method of doing this was similar to that which was used in the revision of monographs during the past two years, namely, a committee of normal school teachers, classroom teachers, supervisors, principals and helping teachers, working under the general leadership of the Assistant Commissioner.

The new English monograph which will be published in September, 1928, deals with the following phases of English: literature, language, composition, grammar, and spelling. A special attempt was made to include in this monograph a number of type lessons which had proved successful in various communities of the State. By these means, it is hoped that inexperienced teachers will be given definite assistance in the kinds of activities which experienced teachers have found successful. Without a larger staff it is impossible to do detailed research work in our curriculum revision. It is possible, however, to secure a clear statement of objectives and the best advice which is available in the State for the suggested subject matter, activities, and method which are recommended. In all of the curriculum revision work which has so far been done, I have found the teachers of the State very willing to contribute to a State-wide project of this kind.

4. *State Eighth Grade Examinations.* For two years the eighth grade examinations have been issued in a form that lends itself to objective correction. We have continued the policy of preparing the tests in consultation with a committee from various districts of the State. Certain improvements were made during the past year.

In January, the opportunity was offered to all districts to give the test not only to those pupils who were expected to graduate from the eighth grade in January but also to those who constituted the June class. For the June pupils standards were issued in accordance with the actual accomplishment of the pupils on the test. It was found possible to receive results, tabulate them and send back the standards within three weeks after the examinations were given. This kind of a report made it possible for individual districts to compare the accomplishment of classes or of individual pupils with the accomplishment of the State as a whole. It proved very serviceable, therefore, in diagnosing difficulties and weaknesses and in giving remedial instruction during the spring.

It is not possible to include here all of the detailed reports which have been made up concerning the examinations. It is interesting to note, however, the comparative accomplishment of the 8-A pupils (January graduates) and the 8-B pupils (June graduates). The following table represents the State medians of approximately ten thousand 8-A pupils and ten thousand 8-B pupils. The table shows a difference in favor of the 8-A pupils of several points in each subject, ranging from 1.9 in geography to 5.9 points in history. No doubt the small difference in geography is due to the practice followed by many communities in the State of finishing their geography work at the end of the seventh year or at the end of the first half of the eighth year.

TABLE I
STATE EIGHTH GRADE TEST
JANUARY, 1928

MEDIAN SCORES BASED ON NUMBER OF RIGHTS

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of Items</i>	<i>State Medians</i>	
		<i>8-A</i>	<i>8-B</i>
Arithmetic	32	26.7	23.6
English	50	37.1	32.3
Geography	52	42.1	40.2
History	50	37.1	31.2
Hygiene	50	39.6	35.5
Spelling	50	44.4	42.0

The spring tests were offered on two dates, the first on May 1, and the second on June 12. The Department announced that for those districts that gave the test on May 1 standards would be sent out within three weeks after the test was given, thus eliminating the element of guess in determining a so-called passing mark and making it possible to give every pupil a mark in accordance with the percentile division of the results of those who took the examination. We found that we could secure the results from ten thousand pupils within two weeks after the examination was given so that our agreement with the districts was carried out.

In all, about sixteen thousand children took the examinations in May and nearly twenty thousand in June.

An attempt was made to standardize the June examinations on the basis of the results achieved in May by setting up a test on which the items were practically equal in difficulty with those given in the May test. By means of these improvements in the examinations it is possible to send to the various counties and cities their relative accomplishments in the examination. Many of the county superintendents have been able to furnish information to boards of education about the specific accomplishments of particular schools. This information has proved very valuable in determining what improvement needs to be made in order that standards may be improved.

The following table shows the medians of the State Eighth Grade Tests given in June as well as the comparative records of city school districts and all other school districts which are called "counties". It is apparent from this table that there are no significant differences between the records made by pupils in city districts and records made by pupils outside of cities. In the partial total, which includes all subjects except geography, the pupils outside of cities have a slightly higher median than pupils in cities. For the individual subjects the pupils in cities have a higher median in geography and spelling, whereas the pupils in counties have a higher median in arithmetic, history and hygiene—the median in English being the same for both kinds of districts.

TABLE II
STATE EIGHTH GRADE TEST
JUNE, 1928

MEDIAN SCORES BASED ON NUMBER OF RIGHTS

<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>State No.</i>		<i>Cities No.</i>		<i>Counties No.</i>	
Arithmetic	50	18,803	39.4	12,278	39.3	6,515	39.6
English	50	19,189	41.9	12,495	41.9	6,694	41.9
Geography	50	19,272	39.2	12,766	38.9	6,498	39.8
History	50	19,233	36.4	12,521	36.2	6,712	36.9
Hygiene	50	18,876	35.1	12,331	34.8	6,545	35.4
Spelling	50	18,927	42.1	12,310	42.2	6,607	41.9
Partial Total (except Geography)	250	18,655	191.5	12,299	190.4	6,356	192.3

In connection with the test given in arithmetic, an interesting experiment was tried. In 1925, following the issuance of the bulletin containing minimum standards for arithmetic, Assistant Commissioner Shaffer constructed a test in arithmetic which he administered to 1,042 pupils in several elementary schools of the State. This same test was given as the eighth grade test in arithmetic for June, 1928. The comparative results are shown below.

ARITHMETIC

1,042 pupils in 1925
18,803 pupils in 1928

	1925	1928
Median	33.8	39.4
First Quartile	28.0	34.6
Third Quartile	40.0	43.5

These results seem to indicate that there has been considerable improvement in arithmetic during the last three or four years. The medians for 1928 in a test which contained fifty items is 5.4 above the median for 1925. The time allowed for the test was the same in both instances, and whereas it was necessary to have a large number of teachers administer the test in 1928, we may be reasonably certain that the higher score does indicate a definite improvement in this subject.

A number of interesting comparisons have been compiled from the results of the May and June tests, as well as certain figures which give us a method of measuring the comparative efficiency of certain types of schools. Table III below shows the results obtained in the May examination by 235 pupils in one-room schools of seven counties and 2,400 pupils in schools under helping teachers in 11 counties compared with the results of approximately 15,000 pupils in the entire State. It is apparent by these figures that pupils from one-room schools are not able to reach the accomplishments of the pupils in the

State as a whole. In no subject did they equal the State medians. The deficiency ranges from 3.2 items in geography to 6.7 items in English. The figures for schools under helping teachers included, of course, practically all of the one-room schools of the State inasmuch as these schools are in general under helping teacher supervision. In spite of the handicap given to the score by these one-room schools, schools under helping teachers are very slightly below the State medians. If the one-room schools were excluded, it is fair to assume that the schools under helping teachers would be practically identical with the State medians. This is general evidence that schools in our small communities where, in general, teachers are not as well prepared as they are in larger communities and where there must be two or more grades in a room, have been able partly because of efficient supervision to achieve satisfactory results.

TABLE III
STATE EIGHTH GRADE TEST
MAY, 1928

MEDIAN SCORES BASED ON NUMBER OF RIGHTS

<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>One-Room Schools</i>	<i>Schools Under Helping Teachers</i>
Arithmetic	35	26.1	22.7	25.9
English	50	40.9	34.2	39.1
Geography	50	38.6	35.4	38.4
History	50	37.7	31.5	36.1
Hygiene	50	39.2	34.9	39.5
Spelling	50	41.9	37.7	41.0
No. cases approx. ....	..	15,000	235	2,400

Table IV below gives a like comparison for the examination given in June, 1928, and indicates a very similar conclusion. In June we were able to secure reports from about 200 children from one-room schools in seven counties, of about 1,100 children under helping teacher supervision in 11 counties and compare these records with the records of approximately 19,000 children in the State as a whole. As in the May examination, the pupils from one-room schools who took the June test were not able to reach the State median in any subject, and the total of all subjects, excluding geography, is 18.2 below the State median. The deficiency ranges from 1.4 in geography to 4.0 in English and 4.0 in history. Again the schools under helping teachers show an accomplishment which closely approximates the accomplishment for the State as a whole. In fact, in three subjects, namely, geography, hygiene and spelling, the classes under helping teachers have a median slightly above the State median, in spite of the fact that one-room schools which made a poor record are included in the tabulation of schools supervised by helping teachers.

TABLE IV
STATE EIGHTH GRADE TEST

JUNE, 1928

MEDIAN SCORES BASED ON NUMBER OF RIGHTS

<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of Items</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>One-Room Schools</i>	<i>Schools Under Helping Teachers</i>
Arithmetic	50	39.4	36.7	39.0
English	50	41.9	37.9	40.9
Geography	50	39.2	37.8	39.8
History	50	36.4	32.4	35.4
Hygiene	50	35.1	34.3	35.2
Spelling	50	42.1	39.4	42.3
Partial Total (All subjects except Geography) ...	250	101.5	173.3	189.5
No. cases approx.		19,000	200	1,100

In addition to the various comparisons indicated above an opportunity presented itself to secure some light on the dependability of our eighth grade examinations for determining pupil accomplishment. It was possible to secure the records of 780 eighth grade pupils in Monmouth County who took the Stanford Achievement examination as well as the State eighth grade test. The coefficient of correlation between the total score on five of the eighth grade tests (arithmetic, English, history, hygiene and spelling) and the composite score of the Stanford Achievement test (reading, arithmetic, nature study and science, history and literature, language usage and dictation) was computed. This coefficient of correlation was found to be .724 plus or minus .071 indicating, therefore, a fairly high relationship between the accomplishment of the pupils on the two tests.

It is evident that, as tested by its relationship to a well recognized standard test, the State eighth grade tests are a reliable measure of pupil accomplishment.

We are hoping to make certain other improvements in the eighth grade tests during the coming year. For example, it is probably true that in the objective form which has been used, certain aspects of education have been somewhat neglected. In English no attention has been paid to composition during the last two years because this could not be given in a form to be accurately corrected by the large number of teachers who handle the tests. We have attempted to make clear that the State does not propose to measure all of the results and that the county superintendents and local supervisors should expect to measure certain phases of work which cannot be accurately measured by the central office of the State. It may be possible, however, to work out accurate methods of including some other features in our tests in the future. It is undoubtedly true that teaching is considerably influenced by testing so that we should beware of not over-emphasizing certain aspects of education to the neglect of other valuable phases. I am convinced, however, that our tests in their present form are much more serviceable than they formerly were in that they provide an accurate means of comparing the accomplishment in individual districts with the State accomplishment.

Reports cited above for the May and June examinations show that one-room rural schools are considerably weaker than the State as a whole. Although the number of one-room schools has declined appreciably during the last ten years, there are many schools still left that could be profitably combined into schools of two, six, or eight rooms. With the improvement of roads and the possibility of safe transportation, these schools should be abandoned as rapidly as possible in order that the children of the rural sections may have the same advantages of grading and of teaching which are afforded to children in larger schools. It is possible that there are certain localities in the State where one-room schools ought to be maintained. Where this is the case, every effort should be made to transport the pupils of the upper grades to central schools and to provide a teacher who is trained to make the one-room school as efficient as possible. The number of untrained teachers in the State is gradually decreasing and we should look forward to the time when every entrant to the teaching profession is required to have a normal school diploma.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of the following committee in the preparation of the State eighth grade tests for the year 1927-28:

Mr. Chas. A. Philhower, Supervising Principal, Westfield; Miss Grace S. Martz, Teacher, Junior High School, New Brunswick; Mr. Harlan H. Miller, Director Social Studies, Elizabeth; Miss Kathryn Parker, Helping Teacher, Monmouth County; Miss Anna C. Paxton, Teacher, Trenton Normal School.

In addition to the duties connected with the helping teacher supervision county institutes, curriculum revision, and eighth grade examinations, as listed above, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Elementary Education has taken part in several surveys made by the State Department, has consulted with the officials of individual school districts when asked, and has delivered a number of addresses to parent-teacher associations, grade school commencements, and other groups interested in education.

I believe that it is fair to say that steady progress is being made in the elementary schools of the State. Many problems exist which should receive careful attention in the future. It is very gratifying to see a trend toward the organization of definite pre-primary work so that five-year-old children may receive a proper kind of education. Without such organization many of these children are given first grade work at a time when they are not physically or mentally capable of successfully accomplishing what is expected of a first grade. The result is that many of them are obliged to spend two years in this grade with a consequent repetition of work which is uninteresting to them. Children who enter school at five years of age in communities where it is not possible to provide definite kindergarten organization should be given a type of work which will introduce them more gradually into the requirements of first grade material. This will give them a better foundation for school work and the training in many types of activities which it is desirable for children of this age to have.

It is also gratifying to see a trend toward the organization of classes for pupils of limited ability and for those who need individual coaching in order to enable them to make up deficiencies which have been brought about for various reasons. Several counties of the State have during the past year conducted studies showing the age-grade conditions and have given tests for purposes of aiding the teachers in classifying their pupils and in organizing

such classes as those indicated above. This type of activity shows that our teachers are realizing the necessity for recognizing individual differences of pupils and for employing methods of scientific analysis in order to determine why a pupil is not doing satisfactory work and what remedial measures can be adopted to bring him to a standard performance.

Another experiment which has been aided by the Assistant Commissioner is the setting up of a demonstration school in the southern section of the State. Plans were made to use a two-room school in Vineland for such a purpose. The local board of education very generously agreed to make certain repairs in the building and to provide modern equipment. The school is to be under the supervision of the Glassboro Normal School which will pay the teachers a certain bonus for undertaking this work. It is planned to use this school for the purpose of giving the teachers in the surrounding territory an opportunity of observing successful work going on under conditions which are very similar to those which they themselves work under.

I believe that several such demonstration schools should be established in different parts of the State. The inexperienced teacher has very little opportunity to observe good educational practice. Sometimes the visiting days granted to her are not profitable because she has no method of finding out what schools would give her the kind of help which she needs. A number of demonstration schools utilized by the teachers of the State who are near such schools would do much to demonstrate the possibility of incorporating into our school practice many theories on education which sometimes appear to be impossible to the teacher who has never seen them actually in operation.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF HELPING TEACHERS
1927-28

COUNTY	NAME OF HELPING TEACHER	Number of districts supervised	Number of buildings supervised	Number one-room schools supervised	Number two-room schools supervised	Number three or more room schools supervised	Number of teachers supervised	No. teachers prof. trained (normal or college grad.)	No. teachers prof. trained (Per. Cert. by exam. or sum. school)	No. teachers not prof. trained	Number first year teachers	No. teachers with exp. first year in district	Total number of pupils enrolled
Atlantic	Cora Schaible	4	17	6	2	9	49	29	8	12	8	10	1339
	Eleanor Helfrich	7	15	5	5	5	40	27	6	7	0	5	1211
Bergen	Agnes E. Brown	6	6	2	0	4	21	17	3	1	4	6	487
	Mrs. E. H. Carroll	6	6	0	0	6	38	36	2	0	1	4	896
	Nora C. Leiter	4	9	0	1	8	43	39	2	2	9	7	1706
	Melvia Wormuth	9	9	1	2	6	42	37	5	0	10	3	1196
Burlington ...	Hulda Hewitt	6	9	0	0	9	46	23	14	9	6	5	1442
	Caroline LeConey	5	9	1	1	7	50	25	16	9	6	10	1686
	Mildred Purnell	6	8	0	3	5	37	17	16	4	2	10	1204
	Alma Prentice	7	13	1	6	6	37	13	15	9	6	5	1188
Camden	Mrs. H. A. Ameisen	5	10	1	3	6	53	25	27	1	7	10	1786
	Olivia Richman	5	12	2	3	7	47	14	17	16	7	16	1629
	Mrs. E. Glading	2	15	6	1	8	47	10	9	28	3	10	1726
Cape May ...	Roxana Gandy	6	20	9	7	4	37	6	17	14	2	7	935
Cumberland ...	Nella H. Cole	6	22	12	4	6	50	26	14	10	14	1736	
	Jean F. Mackay	6	18	6	4	8	53	29	17	7	2	3	1830
Essex	Margaret Milmine	6	9	1	1	7	50	43	6	1	5	1	1333
	Lilla E. Payne	2	6	0	0	6	60	60	0	0	8	11	2098
Gloucester ...	Katherine Smith	6	16	5	3	8	55	22	18	15	8	9	1782
	Hazel Kremer	4	11	1	1	9	44	14	13	17	5	15	1362
Hunterdon ...	Jennie M. Haver	10	22	13	4	5	40	18	14	8	9	9	1523
	Mrs. M. Lawson	4	29	26	2	1	37	12	13	12	10	5	1339
	Sarah L. Strong	4	29	24	4	1	41	19	7	15	5	12	1399
Mercer	Dorothy B. Smith	3	6	0	1	5	24	19	5	0	6	3	961
Monmouth ...	Kathryn Parker	4	13	5	3	5	30	14	7	9	1	3	1257
	Mrs. I. J. Voeke	5	17	12	1	4	35	19	14	2	1	2	1318
	Charlotte Wilson	7	13	2	4	7	43	31	10	2	5	6	1541
Morris	Arlene Keephart	9	21	9	4	8	52	27	15	10	8	5	1370
Ocean	Mrs. Sara Hernberg	10	15	6	5	4	42	17	16	9	3	4	1206
	Harriet Simpson	10	20	8	7	5	41	13	20	8	4	9	1169
Passaic	Clare Bartlett	4	14	6	5	3	44	28	14	2	3	8	1414
Salem	Mrs. Mae Gibson	6	22	12	4	6	46	20	15	11	11	7	1698
	Edith Van Syckle	4	16	10	1	5	44	13	21	10	4	4	1575
Somerset	Elsie E. Carlson	6	17	9	5	3	30	10	13	7	4	7	1020
	Laura Sydenham	5	18	11	5	2	28	8	12	8	4	3	920
Sussex	Florence Farber	7	33	33	0	0	33	5	11	17	8	2	722
	Barbara Deckert	11	22	13	5	4	36	6	16	14	7	8	933
Warren	Vera M. Telfer	6	26	13	7	6	53	16	21	16	15	6	1861
	Marcia Everett	10	29	19	7	3	46	14	18	14	9	9	1457
	Totals	236	622	290	121	211	1644	821	487	336	227	273	53164
MUSIC HELPING TEACHERS													
Cape May	Mrs. Grace Crone ...	10	30	12	9	9	64	23	21	20	8	21	1971
Ocean	Marie Snyder	20	35	14	12	9	83	30	36	17	7	13	2353
	Totals	30	65	26	21	18	147	53	57	37	15	34	4324

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND
CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

The following report gives a brief review of the work in vocational education, industrial arts and continuation schools for the year 1927-1928 and discusses some of the more important problems to which the Vocational Division has been directing attention during the current year.

OVER-VIEW OF THE FIELD

The total number of persons enrolled in the various divisions of the work for the year covered by this report was 357,673. This was an increase of 8,883 over the corresponding number for the previous year. The distribution of the enrollment for the current year shows 22,493 in vocational work, 315,583 in industrial arts, and 19,597 in continuation schools. A further analysis shows that there was an increase of 2,636 in the enrollment in vocational classes and 7,495 in industrial arts and general home economics, and a decrease of 1,248 in the enrollment in the continuation schools. According to the reports from the local districts the decrease in continuation school enrollment was due to depression in the textile and the tobacco industries, the two principal industries in which continuation school pupils are employed.

During the year just closed, 31 teachers of vocational agriculture were employed in the various schools of the State. They held classes in 48 centers and gave instruction to 1,112 pupils. They also gave individual help on farms to 6,111 farmers and farm boys and organized or helped to organize 1,160 rural meetings of various kinds that were attended by 219,827 individuals.

The work in trade and industrial training developed steadily and the year shows certain definite accomplishments. Last September, the Middlesex County Vocational School opened a new building in Perth Amboy. This has enabled the school to immediately organize new day departments for painting and decorating, sheet metal work and the electrical trades. The Board of Education of the Camden County Vocational School completed its new building and the school opened about October first. Funds were appropriated for a new addition to the Paterson Vocational School and for a new school for girls in Essex County and work has been started on both of these buildings. An addition was also made to the building trades unit of the Essex County School in Newark. All of the schools throughout the State report full enrollment and several of them have waiting lists. The work in apprentice training has gone steadily forward. The total enrollment for the year was 3,693, an increase of 625 over the previous year. Several months ago the Vocational Division published a special report giving detailed information in regard to the present status of this work.

In home economics new departments were opened in Oaklyn and Brooklawn. Dunellen, Bernardsville and Westwood, where heretofore only a teacher of clothing has been employed and no special equipment has been available, have extended their instruction to include foods subjects, employed a full-time

teacher and established a well-equipped home economics department. Totowa, Hawthorne and Metuchen have remodeled their home economics departments by moving them to better quarters and installing new equipment. In all of these schools practical cooking equipment of the unit kitchen type has been provided. The sewing rooms have been equally well equipped with low sewing chairs, tables and both electric and foot power sewing machines.

The work in industrial arts has been characterized not only by a healthy growth in enrollment but also by a better understanding of the purpose of shop work. The term "industrial arts", it may be explained, is coming to be used in place of the term "manual training". It designates the shop work and drawing in the elementary, the junior and the senior high schools as distinguished from corresponding trade work in the vocational schools. Until recent years the instruction in industrial arts in most districts has been confined to wood-working usually taught on a formalized basis. There is now a growing tendency to make this instruction in the upper grades more general in character and to so organize it that it shall, on the one hand, contribute to the boys' mental growth by developing his ability to think through practical problems and, on the other, give him some understanding of the social significance of industry. In line with this tendency, the schools has been expanding the scope of the shop work by introducing instruction in electrical work, metal work, printing, radio, and airplane construction. This has resulted in the development of the so-called diversified shop. During the present year there has been a noticeable gain in interest in this type of shop and in a better understanding of how to make it serve general educational needs.

In continuation school work, the decrease in enrollment already mentioned, improvement in housing and organization discussed at a later point, and the study of the needs and characteristics of the young people are among the more noticeable marks of progress. The studies made by the continuation schools from time to time indicate that the health of the employed minors is a subject to which the continuation schools are giving earnest attention. Although medical certificates are required before employment certificates are granted, health studies conducted by nurses, teachers and such medical inspection as the continuation schools have been able to secure prove that more should be done to safeguard the health of employed minors before the schools lose entire contact with them. To this end the State Department has been urging the employment of nurses for full time in the larger schools and part time in the smaller schools. Efforts have also been made by the Department to induce districts to increase the medical and dental inspection given employed minors.

Beginning with September of the next school year, several schools will have full-time nurses. The health work done at the Middlesex County Continuation School at South River through a full-time registered nurse has lead one of the industries to employ a full-time nurse to look after the welfare of its employees. A study of health conditions made by this school shows that nearly all of the forty girls of the class studied suffered from ill effect due to sickness of one sort or another. Among the other districts in which special attention has been given to health problems are Paterson, Trenton, Newark and Essex County. In Essex County 374 defects were detected and 153 were corrected

and 28 improved. In Paterson a thorough physical examination was given to all employed minors through the cooperation of various health agencies in the city. The entire student body of 893 boys and girls were weighed, measured and examined by physicians and the result recorded by members of the Child Care Committee. Each physician made definite recommendations for the correction of defects. The school is now engaged in following up the examinations in order to see that the recommendations of the physicians are followed.

The foregoing paragraphs have given a brief outline of the more important activities in the industrial arts work and the vocational and continuation schools during the current year. The following sections will discuss in greater detail a few of the more important problems.

CAMDEN COUNTY VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

The outstanding development of the year among the day vocational schools has been the organization of the Camden County Vocational School. The board of education for this school was appointed last year and began its work in April, 1927. An outline of the preliminary activities of the board was given in the annual report of the vocational division last year. During the present year the board has been making a study of the industrial needs of the county and constructing and equipping a building to meet the requirements revealed by their investigations.

In order to coordinate the work of the school with the needs of industry, the board of education appointed advisory committees for each of the main industries studied. There were ten such committees and each committee included representatives of employers and labor. The advisory committee for the electrical trades, for example, was composed of two representatives from the electricians' union, a representative from the electrical department of the Victor Talking Machine Company, a representative of the electrical department of the Brown-Boveri Manufacturing Company, a representative of the electrical department of the Wellsbach Manufacturing Company and two representatives from the Public Service Company.

With the assistance of the various advisory committees plans were drawn for a building to consist of an administrative unit and five shop buildings of two stories each. The administration building provides space for offices of the board of education, the director and the secretary, thirteen classrooms, two drafting rooms, two related science rooms, a library, cafeteria, gymnasium, swimming pool, first aid and medical room and the heating plant. The shop units are each 60x100 feet and have space for giving instruction in the following fields:

Auto Mechanics

- Mechanical Repairing
- Battery
- Electrical Repairing
- Radiator

Agriculture

- Farm Mechanics
 - a. Building Construction
 - b. Spray Pump Repairing
 - c. Gas Engine and Tractor Repairing
 - d. General Farm Machinery Repairing

Cafeteria

- Cafeteria Management
- Cooking

Drafting

- Architectural
- Machine
- Marine

Electrical

- Armature Winding
- Motor Testing and Repairing
- Transformer Testing and Repairing
- Electrical Wiring
- Radio Repairing
- Electrical Appliance Repairing

Heating and Steam Fitting

- Mathematics and Estimating
- Blue Print Reading and Layout Work
- Welding

Machine Shop

- Bench Work
- Machine Tool Operation
- Tool Making

Painting and Decorating

- Exterior and Interior Painting
- Paper Hanging
- Hardwood Finishing
- Sign Painting

Printing

- Hand Composition
- Machine Composition
- Press Work
- Binding

Plumbing

- Mathematics and Estimating
- Pipe Fitting
- Lead Work

Structural Iron Work

- Blue Print
- Layout Work
- Ornamental Iron Work
- Rope and Cable Splicing
- Accident Prevention

Sheet Metal Work

- Pattern Drafting
- Sheet Metal Layout Work
- Sheet Metal Construction

Woodworking

- Millwork
- Cabinet Making
- Carpentry
- Mill Detailing and Blue Print Reading
- Mathematics and Estimating
- Roof Framing and Stair Building
- Layout Work
- Tool Making and Tool Grinding

The building, which is located in Pensauken Township, is nearly completed and will probably be ready for occupancy about the first of October. In order to aid the county board of education in the development of this work, the representatives of the Vocational Division of the State Department have met frequently with the board and with the various advisory committees. The vocational division has also conducted throughout the year teacher training classes for some thirty tradesmen designed to prepare them for service in the school. An outline of this phase of the work is given elsewhere in this report under the heading of Teacher Training. All through the work of organization

the Camden County Board of Education has received the cordial support not only of employers and labor but also the various school officials throughout the county. Special mention should be made of the untiring service of Mr. Albertson, county superintendent of schools, who was largely responsible for the work in its early stages.

Preliminary registration taken last spring showed an advance enrollment of approximately 725 pupils, of whom 400 were accepted for admission to the full-time classes to be opened in October. Registration for the evening classes has not yet been taken.

FOREMAN TRAINING

Another activity to which the State Department has given special attention is foreman training. In the selection of foremen two general sets of qualifications, in addition to personal characteristics, must be taken into consideration: (1) Technical qualifications, and (2) General supervisory qualifications. The first has to do with the technique of the manufacturing processes for which the foreman is responsible. The second relates to his ability to successfully discharge his various supervisory, managerial and instructional duties.

Ever since the vocational schools were first established they have been training foremen on the technical side. It was not until 1918, however, that the schools made any attempt to give training in the supervisory aspects of the foreman's job. During the World War a number of industrial plants finding themselves under the necessity of breaking in large numbers of green workers applied to the Vocational Division of the State Department for help in dealing with this problem. In response to this appeal the Department organized in a number of different plants courses for foremen in methods of training inexperienced workers. After the signing of the Armistice the greater part of this work was discontinued. Each year since, however, training has been carried on with one or two groups in various parts of the State. Last year the State Department renewed its activities in foreman training and Mr. John M. Fecher, formerly principal of one of the vocational schools in Essex County, was added to the staff of the Department to serve as State supervisor of this work.

The question has been raised as to why the State Department and the vocational schools should be interested in foreman training. There are various reasons why these agencies should concern themselves with this work. The training of foremen is, first of all, a problem of vocational education of less than college grade and this in general is the kind of education which the State and the federal acts for vocational education were designed to promote. As already pointed out, ever since the vocational schools were first established they have been training foremen in the purely technical phases of their work. The present activities, therefore, merely extend the scope of the work the schools were already doing to include other aspects of the foreman's responsibilities, which prior to the World War, were given little or no attention.

There is a further reason why the schools should concern themselves with this problem. In the development of vocational education it is becoming increasingly clear that in many cases certain phases of the training contemplated under the State and the federal acts must be carried on within the industries in which the worker is employed. In most plants the responsibility for this

training devolves upon the foreman. It is important, therefore, that the foreman have some understanding of this phase of his work. One purpose of the conferences referred to below is to help the foreman to deal with his training problems.

There is still another aspect of foreman training that is exceedingly important to the vocational schools. If these schools are to do effective work in preparing young people to enter industry they must be closely affiliated with the industries themselves. In no other way can they obtain the practical information and assistance essential to their success, which industry alone can give. In securing such support, the key man is the foreman. Unless he understands the problems with which the schools are attempting to deal and is ready to give his help, they will find it exceedingly difficult to make their instruction function as it should. Experience has already demonstrated that one of the most effective ways to secure this help is through the foreman training classes.

The instruction carried on during the last year comprised three types of work: (1) Training the foreman in his responsibilities as a supervisor and manager, (2) training in teaching methods, and (3) training men to become leaders of foreman conferences in various plants. The greater part of the work thus far done would be classified as the first type and was conducted in the plants in which the men were employed. This work took the form of class instruction designated as conference work carried out on a discussion basis. The following list gives the plants in which this work was conducted and the number of foremen enrolled:

Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson	18
Singer Manufacturing Company, Elizabeth	172
Regina Corporation, Rahway	18
Acheson-Harden Company, Passaic	15
Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic	91
Miscellaneous Group, Passaic	20

334

In addition to the above, work was carried out in three plants by plant superintendents trained at a series of conferences conducted at the Essex County Vocational School by Mr. Charles R. Allen, Specialist from the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The registration in these groups was as follows:

<i>Name of Firm</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Foremen</i>
Crocker-Wheeler Co.	Ampere	15
A. P. Smith Co.	Bloomfield	15
National Lock Washer Co.	Newark	15

45

The work at the plants of the A. P. Smith Company, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, the Botany Worsted Mills and the National Lock Washer Company was all conducted during the working day on company time. The remainder of the work was conducted partly on the company's time and partly on the foreman's time. In the latter case classes met in the evening

either at the plant or at one of the vocational schools. The total number of foremen reached by these two types of training was 379.

The second type of training listed above has to do with training in teaching methods. Most foremen have a more or less direct responsibility for the breaking in of green workers. In addition to this the analysis of many concrete cases of production difficulties reveals that a breakdown in production is often due to failure on the part of the foreman to properly train the worker. Most foremen recognize their lack of ability to impart their knowledge or to do effective training, and a number of requests have come to the Department from groups of foremen for assistance in dealing with this problem. Among these groups is the Textile Research Society in Paterson which comprises about twenty-five foremen and executives engaged in the silk industry in Paterson. In developing this work it has been necessary to spend a good deal of time in the preparation and selection of instructional material that will meet the needs of foremen who have had no previous training in teaching methods.

In addition to the work mentioned above, requests for similar training have come from the Singer Manufacturing Company in Elizabeth and the Quinn Boden Company in Rahway.

The third type of work mentioned above is the preparation of conference leaders. If the training of foremen is to be developed on any extensive plan, the plants themselves must assume responsibility for the larger part of this work. The difficulty at present is the lack of properly trained men to undertake it. To meet this situation, training is now being given by the State Department in cooperation with the vocational schools to a group of fourteen men from the textile industries of Passaic. The course is organized in the following stages:

1. Informational stage, in which the prospective conference leader is given information regarding the objectives of foreman conferences, the conference leader's job and auxiliary material and the use of conference devices.

2. Observation stage, during which each member is given an opportunity to observe actual conferences conducted by trained conference leaders in other industrial plants.

3. Demonstration stage, during which each member is given an opportunity to conduct a conference with the members of the training group under the guidance and criticism of a trained conference leader.

4. Operation stage, in which each member conducts a series of foreman conferences without guidance.

5. Improvement stage, in which the members are reassembled after a period of actually leading foreman conferences to outline their difficulties and to receive instruction for improving their methods.

As this work was not begun until the latter part of the year, it is not possible at this time to make a complete report in regard to it. It may be said, however, that two other groups have requested training similar to that outlined above, and this work will be started early in September.

EQUIPMENT FOR HOME ECONOMICS

A little more than a year ago the State Board of Education, on recommendation of the Commissioner, passed a rule requiring local districts which desired

State aid for home economics and industrial arts equipment to secure the approval of the Commissioner of Education in the selection and installation of equipment. This rule is apparently working satisfactorily. Thus far little or no complaint has been received by the Department in regard to this regulation. On the contrary we are constantly in receipt of requests for assistance. During the last year approximately twenty districts have asked the vocational division for help in selecting equipment and preparing plans for home economics departments. A number of school architects, when preparing plans for new buildings, have also sought the advice and assistance of the Department in their problems pertaining to the planning and arrangement of space.

As a result of this cooperation the home economics equipment now being installed is a definite improvement over that in common use three or four years ago and indicates that school officials are giving more careful attention to the problems of efficiency in home economics instruction. There is a growing appreciation of the fact that equipment should serve as more than a mechanical aid to instruction and that, when carefully planned, it becomes a factor second only to the teacher in training a girl for home making responsibilities.

It has been said that the weakest point of school-taught home economics is that pupils fail to acquire the ability to do and to think under "job conditions." This weakness is traceable in a large measure to a lack of reality in the conditions under which instruction is commonly given. The one tangible factor making for reality in the teaching of home making in the school is equipment. Pupils in home economics classes are usually too old to "make believe," yet they have not had sufficient experience to enable them to visualize situations without the help of a concrete basis of fact. Hence the need for equipment that is real. Lacking such equipment, it is extremely difficult to establish good work habits, set up a home standard of performance, or give the pupil an adequate conception of the household equipment which it is possible to achieve under the economic conditions of the average home.

Next in importance to the element of reality as a determining factor in the selection of home economics equipment are the economic conditions of the average home. The majority of the pupils in our public schools come from modest homes. Ninety per cent of the population of the United States, it is estimated, are living on less than \$2,500 per year. It is the families of this ninety per cent rather than the more fortunate ten per cent who are being educated in our public schools. In determining the suitability of home economics equipment, therefore, the question should be asked: "What is there in this equipment which would set up a standard of comfort and efficiency for the home that is being maintained on \$2,500 per year."

It goes without saying that lavish expenditure for the sake of display has no excuse whatever in a home economics department. Yet such expenditure too frequently occurs. The teacher or the school board, or both, are sometimes intent on outdoing their neighbors and putting up an equipment which will attract attention. In such cases equipment is seldom purchased with reference to the home conditions in the district and fails both from an economic and an educational point of view. It is in instances such as these that the new ruling of the State Board has been especially effective.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOUSING AND ORGANIZATION OF CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

One of the outstanding features of continuation school work during the year has been the improvement in housing and organization. When the continuation schools were first opened eight years ago there was a general shortage of school accommodations and the continuation schools were assigned to portable buildings, abandoned school buildings, basement rooms or any other place obtainable. Although we have not yet advanced as far as some of the larger cities in other states where new buildings especially adapted to continuation school purposes have recently been constructed, we have made decided improvement in the facilities now available for the continuation schools. Among the districts that have given special attention to this problem during the last year are the following: Union City, Jersey City, Middlesex County, Trenton, Passaic, Perth Amboy, and West New York.

In Union City a marked advance was made during the year by centralizing five classes in a fine new elementary school building. These classes formerly met in five different centers in basement rooms under conditions which made classification, discipline and instruction very difficult. In the new building these classes will have well lighted class rooms and adequately equipped shops, kitchens, sewing rooms, drafting rooms, and commercial rooms. The response of the boys and girls to these improved facilities is already noticeable. New courses of study have been developed under the direction of the assistant superintendent of schools and the outlook for better work is most encouraging.

The annual report of the State supervisor of continuation schools has directed attention from year to year to the necessity for improving conditions in the continuation schools of Jersey City. The school authorities were well aware of the need for improvement but lacked the necessary room. During the last year, however, certain changes were made that have materially improved the situation. The girls have been centralized in school No. 25 and the boys have been moved to school No. 21. Both schools are now under the general supervision of the director of industrial education. Prior to the consolidation, some of the pupils met in school No. 25 while others met at the Dickinson High School where they were taught by some forty-nine different teachers during their free periods. Under the present plan of organization the boys' school is manned by eight teachers who are devoting their full time to the work.

The continuation school at South Amboy has been consolidated with the county school at South River. This has greatly improved the organization and has made possible more thorough teaching and better supervision. It has the disadvantage of requiring pupils to travel a greater distance but because of the better instruction thus made possible they seem to approve the change.

In Trenton the boys and girls have been segregated, portable buildings in which they formerly met have been abandoned and the boys have been transferred to an old school building. These changes have materially contributed to the efficiency of the work.

In Passaic the continuation classes will shortly be moved from the portable buildings which they have occupied for the last eight years to a permanent school building. The portable buildings were decidedly uncomfortable in cold weather and poorly adapted to continuation school work. Although the continuation school in Passaic met with much opposition when it was first

established it has demonstrated its value and some of those who formerly opposed it are now its strongest supporters.

The continuation school classes at Perth Amboy have been moved from basement rooms to suitable class rooms, the girls being transferred from the basement of the high school building to school No. 6. This transfer has had a most wholesome effect on both pupils and teachers.

At the beginning of the next school year the continuation classes at West New York will be centralized in the building vacated by the high school. This will remove the boys from a poor basement room to a much better classroom and will provide shop facilities for their use.

The recent endorsement of the continuation school by the National Manufacturers Association and the State Manufacturers Association demonstrates that these schools are proving their worth. The least we can do to make them function efficiently is to adequately house them.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND THE OVER-AGE PROBLEM

The problem of what to do with the over-age pupil is one to which school officials are giving much serious thought. It is becoming increasingly clear that any solutions of this problem will demand enlarged opportunities for training in practical arts of one kind or another. During the last year two interesting experiments in this field have come under the observation of the State Department. One of these experiments was carried out by Dr. James A. Nugent, superintendent of schools in Jersey City, who writes as follows:

"The over-age classes represent an attempt to serve a group mid-way between the two groups which seemed best served by our present elementary industrial work. Of these groups, group one could be defined as containing the average-to-talented boys who find in their manual training both a developmental experience and a measure of suggestion as to whether they should look forward to an industrial career or an industrial course in the high school. Group two, composed of boys below average academically but mechanically apt, is served by the elementary vocational department after the age of fourteen. Many such boys, however—let us call them group three—never reach the vocational department, an important reason for this being no doubt that their home and school experience previous to fourteen has not availed to awaken them to their mechanical aptitudes. Group four may then be defined as one composed of boys who are dull-normal academically and also dull-normal mechanically, namely, who would have but a slender chance of mastering a skilled trade even though the opportunity were presented to them. It may be supposed that a large majority of such boys will find their way eventually into manual work of some sort, unskilled, or at most semi-skilled. It is submitted also that such boys while in school are more likely to exert themselves in connection with suitable shop activities than with academic activities and that their academic effort will be measurably increased through an increased relation to the shop work, even though the latter may be comparatively unskilled in type.

"It was thought also that a considerable amount of unskilled or semi-skilled shop work might be a more important factor vocationally than any other part of their school experience, beyond say the fifth year, in forming habits of industry, orderliness with materials and safety precautions, that might be expected to carry over into an unskilled trade.

"The following plan was undertaken in two large schools having no pupils above the sixth year. In each school a special over-age class was formed for each half of the sixth year composed of the oldest fourth of the pupils in each of these grades, practically all of them thirteen years old or more.

"Three entire afternoons in shop work or home economics were assigned to each of these classes. The classroom teachers were selected with reference to the special difficulties involved and were asked to spend nearly all the time of these afternoons observing and assisting with the arts work of their pupils. This enabled them to form a distinctly different personal kind of contact with the pupils from that afforded by the academic work. It also gave them sufficient knowledge of what was actually going on in these work periods, so that they could in many cases relate the academic work directly to the arts work. They were given a practically free hand in modifying the academic requirements of the course of study to meet the needs of these pupils as they found them and also to build upon the arts work something after the fashion of the teacher of related work in a vocational school.

"The principals of both schools testify to an increase of general school interest in this group—one of them attributing to this plan the fact that no request for working papers have come to him during the spring term. The possibility of moving forward into the vocational department has been kept before these groups and a considerable number of more capable workers are being placed there for the coming term. We believe that the other pupils whose work has not been of a grade to justify such a transfer have also distinctly profited by this change in the school regime."

Another experiment in this same field is being carried out in Bayonne where the work is organized as a special department of the vocational school. The principal of the school makes the following report on this work:

"Bayonne, with its diversified program of education is endeavoring to provide schools for every type of child. This program includes the ordinary forms of elementary, junior and senior high school education and also a vocational school for those who expect to enter industry. Rapid acceleration classes, classes for the deaf and dumb, for defectives, for crippled children, and fresh air classes provide special education for exceptional children.

"In even so comprehensive a program very little attention had been paid to a very large group that is always among us. The 'dull-normal' child exists in every school and community, and represents frequently a larger group than many of the others for whom special educational provision is made.

"Pre-vocational classes, or what are actually opportunity classes for dull-normal children, were first organized at the Bayonne Vocational School some two years ago. A survey of the causes of retardation in these children shows that they were due to (1) frequent moving with the resultant transfers, (2) frequent and prolonged illness during early childhood, (3) faulty home environment, (4) neglect by some teacher in the child's early schooling.

"Children, when admitted to these pre-vocational classes, are usually fourteen years of age and may range anywhere from the third to the sixth grades. As a result of their retardation they are frequently discipline cases, have developed inferiority complexes (in so far as acquisition of knowledge is concerned) and have lost all interest in school work. In bringing them to the vocational school we immediately place them in a social environment into which they fit. Their inferiority complex is broken down as soon as they find that recognition is given also for ability to work with one's hands and interest in their school work automatically develops.

"Every boy and girl in these pre-vocational classes is in school for six hours each day. Three hours are spent in the shop and three hours in academic work. For the boys the shop work consists of sheet metal and machine work, wood work and some elementary electrical and auto work, as well as general maintenance work about the building. For the girls there is cooking, laundry work, textile work, machine and power machine sewing, hemstitching, button-hole making, millinery and dressmaking. We are able to develop interest in academic work by relating it to shop problems in the early part of the course. In so far as possible the instruction is individual and we emphasize subjects which meet the needs of students. A student unusually poor in reading may be given three or four times the amount of reading practice that the average student receives, whereas, due to greater ability in number work, he may have only one-half as much arithmetic. Instruction is of a practical nature. Home work is assigned only to those students handicapped in some particular subject

and in these instances some one at home is trained by the school to assist the student.

"In the shop work we are aiming to teach the student the proper use and care of tools rather than to develop great skill in their use. The pupil is taught the safe practices of industry and cautioned against the unsafe. In the two years of schooling that he gets here, we endeavor to familiarize him with as many trades as possible, and while he may never be a skilled worker in any one trade, he has had a fine training for the 'handy man' type of job in industry.

"The results that we have achieved with these classes have been highly encouraging. We have no discipline cases and no truancy. We have succeeded in 'up-grading' a very large percentage of the students and have placed them in our regular vocational classes. They have all developed a sense of pride in themselves and their work and their inferiority complex has been broken down. They are a happy group of industrious boys and girls, content with their school life and proud of the fact that they are preparing for life rather than 'serving a sentence' with eight year olds in some third grade class.

"We are frequently asked the question: 'Why should the vocational school handle this problem?' The vocational school, because of the nature of its equipment, the age of its students, and the fact that it is the natural outlet for the pre-vocational classes is the only logical school to handle such a group.

"We must not lose sight of the fact, too, that industry has a job for every type of mentality and that it is the function of the vocational school to prepare those about to enter industry for their tasks. If these boys are to be 'handy men', maintenance men and automatic machine operators in industry, what school is better fitted to give them the necessary instruction than the vocational school?"

INSTRUCTION IN MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS

An important phase of the work in agricultural education during the last year was instruction in the marketing of farm products. This work was emphasized both in the class room and in the practical work of the pupils. At the beginning of the year, the supervisory staff of the State Department met the teachers in several conferences for the purpose of discussing the most practical ways of bringing this important part of farming to the attention of the pupils. Throughout the year other conferences on this subject were held and at each visit of the supervisor to a school the subject was discussed. At the close of the year a tabulation was made that shows that all of the agriculture teachers taught marketing in their agriculture classes. In outlining their courses of study they provided time for marketing instruction for each farm enterprise studied. The time emphasis varied, of course, according to the importance of the enterprise in the community. The work in marketing included instruction with the individual projects of the pupils as well as general class room teaching. A pupil in planning a project gave careful consideration to the probable outlet for the product before he undertook to grow the crop or produce the livestock. In several schools, marketing clubs for special products were formed with excellent results. To show the practical kind of topics discussed in class recitation, the following list taken from one teacher's report is given: (1) tabulate time to sell farm products; (2) list various ways to sell farm products; (3) locate the markets for all the important farm products grown in the community; (4) trace the marketing of a crop (Irish potatoes, for example) from producer to consumer; (5) write an advertisement for a local paper offering a specific farm product for sale; (6) make graphs showing seasonal variation in the price of ten important farm crops grown in this community; (7) do the same for animal products; (8) tabulate for a given

time the radio price quotations of certain farm products to learn the price tendencies; (9) compare roadside market prices and wholesale prices on given commodities; (10) compare local retail prices and wholesale prices on given commodities to find the spread between retailer and wholesaler.

General marketing experience was gained by pupils by means of: (1) class trips and individual trips to markets and warehouses, packing sheds and the like of organizations where officials explained the method of marketing; (2) attendance at marketing talks given by specialists; (3) group meetings conducted by the county agents; (4) conferences with representatives of cooperative associations and (5) talks and demonstrations given at the schools by representatives of the Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture.

As a phase of marketing, the pupils also studied methods of buying farm supplies and equipment. In several schools the pupils gave particular attention to cooperative buying and to the pooling of orders. For example, one teacher reports that the pupils in his poultry class bought egg cases, brooders, chick feed, cod-liver oil, and baby chicks cooperatively. Another reports the buying of seed and fertilizer for crop products cooperatively. A teacher of an evening class of twenty-two adults stressed the advantage of pooling orders for fertilizer and as a result the group gave a good-sized fertilizer order and thereby saved the farmers practically \$1,000.

Those in charge of the agriculture classes have agreed that instruction in marketing in our vocational agriculture classes is fully as important as, if not more important than, instruction in the production side of farming, and they plan to continue stressing this phase of instruction in the agriculture classes in the State.

TRAINING VOCATIONAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOL TEACHERS

The training of vocational and continuation school teachers has been conducted on the same basis as heretofore. That is to say, training has been given in each of the following fields: trades and industries, home economics, agriculture and continuation schools. This work has included both pre-service and in-service training in each of these fields. Among the outstanding features of this work during the current year may be mentioned the evening courses conducted in Camden for preparing mechanics to become teachers in the Camden County Vocational School, in-service training for teachers of agriculture and extension courses for continuation school teachers and teachers of industrial arts.

The work in Camden was carried on two evenings each week throughout the year and included three different classes, having a total enrollment of forty men. These men were carefully picked by examining committees selected by the State Department of Public Instruction and the classes had the cordial support of the Camden County Board of Education who required all men wishing to secure positions in the county vocational school to take the State examinations and attend the training classes. When the teaching staff for the day school was selected all of the trade teachers were taken from among the men trained in the teacher training class. Many of those who were not appointed to positions in the day school will be engaged for evening school work. It is expected that further courses will be given in Camden during the coming year and the State Department has made preparation to continue this work with in-service training.

The training of agricultural teachers in service has taken the form of systematic conferences conducted by the State Department in various parts of the State throughout the year and a graduate course in educational psychology at the college. Just before the beginning of the school year a five-day conference of agricultural teachers was held at the State College of Agriculture for the purpose of studying problems having to do with agricultural education. In the middle of the year a three-day conference was also held at Trenton in connection with the State Agricultural Convention. Scattered throughout the year fourteen full-day meetings were conducted on Saturdays at various points in the State. These meetings were systematically organized and were recognized by the Agricultural College for graduate credit. In addition to the above a graduate course in educational psychology for which teachers received full college credit was conducted on Thursday or Friday afternoons.

In-service training for teachers of industrial arts was carried on by means of extension courses conducted in the following counties: Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Salem, Somerset and Union. This work was under the direction of Mr. Campbell, State Supervisor of Industrial Arts, who was assisted by Mr. Reagle, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Montclair and Mr. Hopper, Director of Industrial Arts at Plainfield. The courses dealt with problems in industrial arts education and were recognized by Rutgers University for extension credit. There were enrolled in these classes 164 teachers and the records show a high percentage of attendance.

Similar courses were also maintained for continuation school teachers, work being conducted at Paterson, Jersey City and Elizabeth. One hundred and six teachers from twenty different districts attended these courses. Fifteen two-hour meetings were held in each course. Attention was concentrated upon problems concerning the industrial employment of minors. Ninety-five teachers completed the course and received university extension credit.

The pre-service training of teachers of home economics was carried on as heretofore in cooperation with the New Jersey College for Women. During the year a department of general home economics was established by the College, and the State Department in cooperation with the College has endeavored to make a more careful selection of students to be admitted to the teacher-training course, the ultimate aim being to take only pupils from the general course who give promise of becoming successful teachers. With the reorganization of the work in home economics which is now taking place at the college, it is confidently expected that this department will soon be in a position where it will be able to do more effective training than heretofore. The State Department feels a special responsibility for the girls who complete the training in the course organized under the federal act. In the discharge of this responsibility every home economics graduate of the college in last year's class has been visited by a representative of the State Department at least twice within a few weeks after she began service as a teacher. The purpose of these visits is to assist the young teacher in working out her course of study and in making a favorable start in her work.

One of the problems to which attention should be given in the near future is the training of teachers of industrial arts. The growth of the junior high school and the increasing attention which many districts are giving to this work is creating a demand for better trained teachers. The training of industrial

arts teachers at the present time is limited to work at the Newark and the Trenton Normal Schools together with that done at the summer school and in certain extension courses conducted under the direction of the State Department. Excellent as this work is, it does not adequately meet the situation. It will probably always be desirable to continue the summer school work and the extension courses. It is imperative, however, that a pre-service training course be developed that shall supply the schools with carefully selected men whose training combines a first hand knowledge of industry, insight into the meaning of education and adequate preparation in the art of teaching.

LINES OF PROGRESS

Some of the problems on which the State and the local officials should continue to place emphasis in vocational and industrial arts education are given below. Most of these problems have been discussed in previous reports and no attempt is here made to analyze them further. They are presented as a summary of the principal items which in the main have engaged the attention of the department during the year. They indicate the direction in which we must continue to move if a thorough and efficient system of vocational and industrial arts education is to be developed throughout the State.

1. The development of vocational education for the smaller districts (This means the establishment of larger units for vocational education.)

2. The promotion of closer contacts between industry and the vocational schools

3. The extension of in-service training of teachers, especially in home economics and industrial arts

4. The furtherance of plans for the training of industrial foremen

5. The organization of part-time vocational training in trades and industries

6. The further development of evening work in home economics for adults

7. The establishment of an adequate plan for the pre-service training of industrial arts teachers

8. Attention to health problems, especially in the continuation schools and in home economics classes

9. The selection of a more practical type of home economics equipment and the further promotion of home economics on a vocational basis in junior and senior high schools

10. The consideration of plans for the vocational guidance and placement of young people who will enter industry at an early age

SCHOOL REPORT

TABLE I

Moneys Available from Smith Hughes Law for New Jersey • 1927-1928

YEAR	For Salaries of Teachers, Supervisors or Direc- tors of Agricultural Education	For Salaries of Teachers of Trade, Home Eco- nomics and Industrial Subjects	For Training of Teach- ers of Vocational Sub- jects	Total for Year
1926 and Annually Thereafter.....	\$39,742.28	\$137,829.39	\$29,978.23	\$207,549.90

* These figures are based on the 1920 Census.
They will be changed by the 1930 Census.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

143

TABLE II

Payments to Districts from Federal Funds for Vocational Education

DISTRICT AND SCHOOL	Total	Agriculture	Trade and Industry	Home Economics	Continuation
Atlantic City	\$17,830.24				
Boys' Vocational School (Day)			\$3,920.92		
Boys' Vocational School (Eve.)			2,697.50		
Girls' Vocational School (Day)				\$6,496.21	
Girls Vocational School (Eve.)				483.00	
Indiana Ave. Voc. School (Day)				2,087.14	
Indiana Ave. Voc. Sch. (Eve.)				483.00	
Continuation School					\$1,682.47
Bayonne	8,640.03				
Boys Vocational School (Day)			2,735.03		
Boys' Vocational School (Eve.)			2,655.00		
Continuation School					3,250.00
Bordentown Indus. School for Colored Youth	4,546.70	1,275.00	641.02	2,630.68	
Bridgeton	3,103.99				
High School		2,550.00			
Continuation School					553.99
Buena Vista Twp. (Minotola)	492.44				
Continuation School					492.44
Burlington	779.68				
Continuation School					779.68
Carteret	861.75				
Continuation School					861.75
Clifton	902.79				
Continuation School					902.79
Clinton	1,400.00				
High School		1,400.00			
East Newark	902.79				
Continuation School					902.79
Elizabeth	5,968.03				
Boys Vocational School (Day)			1,412.92		
Boys' Vocational School (Eve.)			1,269.62		
Girls' Vocational School (Day)				1,014.23	
Girls' Vocational School (Eve.)				160.00	
Continuation School					2,111.26
Flemington	1,500.00				
High School		1,500.00			
Freehold	1,400.00				
High School		1,400.00			
Garfield	1,066.92				
Continuation School					1,066.92
Glassboro	1,673.33				
High School		1,673.33			
Gloucester		574.51			
Continuation School					574.51
Hackensack	1,501.49				
Evening Vocational School			352.50		
Continuation School					1,148.99
Hackettstown	1,200.00				
High School		1,200.00			
Hamilton Township	471.92				
Continuation School					471.92

TABLE II—Continued

Payments to Districts from Federal Funds for Vocational Education

DISTRICT AND SCHOOL	Total	Agriculture	Trade and Industry	Home Economics	Continuation
Hoboken	\$1,666.03				
Continuation School					\$1,666.03
Jersey City	11,956.34				
Evening Vocational School			\$3,438.00	\$495.60	
Girls' Vocational School (Day)				5,183.10	
Continuation School					2,839.64
Kearny	1,018.82				
Evening Vocational School			75.00		
Continuation School					943.82
Lambertville	1,200.00				
High School		\$1,200.00			
Landis Twp.	820.72				
Continuation School					820.72
Linden	943.82				
Continuation School					943.82
Lodi	861.75				
Continuation School					861.75
Madison	1,800.00				
High School		1,800.00			
Middletown Twp. (Leonardo)	1,550.00				
High School		1,550.00			
Millville	697.61				
Continuation School					697.61
Moorestown	1,550.00				
High School		1,550.00			
Mount Holly	1,550.00				
High School		1,550.00			
Newark	5,942.48				
Bergen St. Evening High				62.40	
Central High School (Eve.)			846.00	375.60	
East Side High School (Eve.)			282.00	62.40	
Robert Treat Evening High				163.20	
Fawcett School of Indus. Arts (Eve.)			786.00		
Continuation School					3,364.88
Newark Technical School (Eve.)	1,002.00		1,002.00		
New Brunswick	2,084.86				
High School		1,100.00			
Continuation School					984.86
Newton	1,500.00				
High School		1,500.00			
North Bergen	1,091.14				
Evening Vocational School			90.00	36.80	
Continuation School					904.34
Orange	5,173.59				
Boys' Vocational School (Day)			886.76		
Boys' Vocational School (Eve.)			330.62		
Girls' Vocational School (Day)				3,761.21	
Girls' Vocational School (Eve.)				195.00	
Passaic	5,293.24				
Boys' Vocational School (Day)			709.92		
Evening Vocational School			2,093.25	215.05	
Continuation School					2,275.02

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

145

TABLE II—Continued

Payments to Districts from Federal Funds for Vocational Education

DISTRICT AND SCHOOL	Total	Agriculture	Trade and Industry	Home Economics	Continuation
Paterson	\$15,840.97				
Central High School		\$4,650.00			
Central High School (Eve.)				\$98.00	
School No. 10 (Eve.)				51.20	
School No. 12 (Eve.)				51.20	
School No. 21 (Eve.)				102.40	
East Side H. S. (Part time)			\$1,395.20		
Continuation School					\$1,477.27
Day Vocational School			2,323.70		
Evening Vocational School			5,694.00		
Perth Amboy	779.68				
Continuation School					779.68
Phillipsburg	625.80				
Continuation School					625.80
Plainfield	1,627.82				
Continuation School					943.82
Evening School (Vocational)			684.00		
Rahway	848.00				
Evening Vocational School			720.00	128.00	
Ridgewood	50.00				
Evening Vocational School			50.00		
Riverside	615.54				
Continuation School					615.54
Salem	1,400.00				
High School		1,400.00			
Sussex	1,191.66				
High School		1,191.66			
Trenton	1,637.69				
Evening Vocational School			500.00	40.00	
Continuation School					1,097.69
Union City	1,520.02				
Evening Vocational School			330.00		
Continuation School					1,190.02
Wallington	636.06				
Continuation School					636.06
Westfield	80.00				
Evening Vocational School			80.00		
West New York	902.02				
Evening Vocational School			266.00		
Continuation School					636.02
Woodstown	1,500.00				
High School		1,500.00			
ATLANTIC COUNTY	4,802.53				
Vocational Schools of Atlantic County		4,490.19			312.34
CAPE MAY COUNTY	2,700.00				
Cape May County Vocational Schools		2,700.00			

SCHOOL REPORT

TABLE II—Continued

Payments to Districts from Federal Funds for Vocational Education

DISTRICT AND SCHOOL	Total	Agriculture	Trade and Industry	Home Economics	Continuation
ESSEX COUNTY	\$28,411.53				
Essex Co. Vocational Schools—					
Boys' Vocational School,					
Newark (Day)			\$8,469.83		
Boys' Vocational School,					
Newark (Eve.)			5,833.50		
Boys' Vocational School,					
Irrington (Day)			2,232.89		
Boys' Vocational School,					
Irrington (Eve.)			1,549.50		
Boys' Vocational School,					
Montclair (Day)			1,181.62		
Boys' Vocational School,					
Montclair (Eve.)			653.50		
Boys' Vocational School,					
Montclair (part-time)			943.82		
Boys' Vocational School,					
Orange (Eve.)			147.00		
Girls' Vocational School,					
Newark (Day)			1,700.85	\$2,087.15	
Bloomfield (Girls' Cont.)					
(Eve.)				559.20	\$1,190.02
Bloomfield (Part-time)				328.29	
Orange (Boys' Cont.)					1,354.16
Irrington (Clinton Ave.)					
(Eve.)				134.00	
Nutley (Eve.)				24.20	
West Orange Community					
House (Eve.)				22.00	
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	7,321.24				
Middlesex County Voc. School—					
Vocational School No. 1:..					
Day			1,486.82		
Evening			1,093.00		
Vocational School No. 2:..					
Day			1,810.87		
Evening			1,289.25	250.00	
Part-time			120.10		
Evening Voc. (S. River)				135.90	
Continuation School—					
South River					1,135.30
Subtotals	\$175,009.57	\$37,180.18	\$66,779.51	\$27,894.16	\$43,155.72
Supervisor of Agriculture	984.42	984.42			
Total	\$175,993.99	\$38,164.60	\$66,779.51	\$27,894.16	\$43,155.72

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

147

TABLE III
Enrollment in Continuation Schools

COUNTY	DISTRICT	Enrollment		1927-1928	1926-1927	Per Cent Attendance
		Boys	Girls	Total	Total	
Atlantic	Atlantic City	75	41	116	157	93.
	Hammononton	39	66	105	94	.....
	Egg Harbor City	42	34	76	70	96.
	Minotola (Buena Vista Twp.) ..	26	51	77	67	82.
Bergen	East Rutherford	45	15	60	87	94.5
	Garfield	135	419	554	624	98.5
	Hackensack	63	108	171	152	97.
	Lodi	95	105	200	212	85.5
	Wallington	42	49	91	140	92.7
Burlington ...	Burlington	32	33	65	109	94.
	Riverside	19	27	46	78	97.3
Camden	Camden	453	656	1,109	1,171	98.
	Gloucester City	43	28	71	80	94.3
Cumberland ..	Bridgeton	41	43	84	60	90.5
	Millville	76	90	166	169	97.
	Vineland	79	107	186	164	98.7
Essex	Essex County (Orange and Bloomfield)	277	302	579	621	78.
	Irvington	55	69	124	131	82.5
	Newark	2,113	1,788	3,901	4,278	92.6
	Orange City	38	63	101	123	98.4
Hudson	Bayonne	216	327	543	610	99.3
	East Newark .....	.....	87	87	115	98.8
	Harrison	35	.....	35	32	.....
	Hoboken	211	210	421	502	84.5
	Jersey City	928	753	1,681	1,771	88.
	Kearny	69	53	122	122	93.
	North Bergen	111	122	233	251	84.8
	Union City	285	311	596	621	99.6
	Weehawken	32	52	84	68	98.5
	West New York	99	119	218	201	80.
Mercer	Trenton	524	717	1,241	1,352	91.4
	Hamilton Twp	60	53	113	117	81.
Middlesex	Carteret	63	132	195	118	95.5
	New Brunswick	211	323	534	429	92.6
	Middlesex Co. (S. River)	117	297	414	392	92.5
	Perth Amboy	200	416	616	647	98.1
Morris	Boonton	10	46	56	63	.....
	Dover	12	25	37	60	86.
Passaic	Clifton	288	317	605	633	99.3
	Passaic	352	677	1,029	1,198	96.
	Faterson	704	771	1,475	1,551	98.
Union	Elizabeth	248	650	898	927	98.3
	Linden	97	134	231	179	99.
Warren	Plainfield	61	77	138	150	100.
	Phillipsburg	43	70	113	149	96.6
Total		8,764	10,833	19,597	20,845	.....

TABLE IV

All-Day Schools or Departments for Boys' Trades and Industries

SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT	Length of Course in Years	Length of Year in Weeks	Length of School Week in Hours	Number Boys Enrolled	Number Teachers Employed	Cash Received for Work Done	ESTIMATED PRODUCTIVITY			TOTAL
							Estimated Market Value of Work Done for Pupils	Estimated Market Value of Work Done for School Department	Estimated Market Value of Work Done for Other Departments	
Atlantic City—										
Boys' Vocational School	2	40	30	289	20			\$10,519.55	\$17,043.86	\$27,563.41
Bayonne Vocational School	2	40	30	564	23	\$463.18	\$4,983.44	2,177.77	1,986.00	9,610.39
Bordentown—										
Manual Training and Industrial School		37	50	206	2					
Elizabeth—										
Boys' Vocational School	2	40	30	259	9	66.63	390.00	1,641.00	2,691.00	4,788.63
Franklin Vocational School	2	40	30	30	4	48.73	50.00	415.42	243.72	763.96
Jersey City—Public School No. 24	2	40	30	133	6	121.08	85.00	808.33	1,164.00	2,178.41
Public School No. 25	2	40	30	90	4	120.73	498.30	710.25	703.25	2,032.53
Public School No. 32	2	40	30	92	4	205.31	590.20	653.45	1,438.60	2,827.56
Orange Vocational School	2	40	30	104	5			9,205.00		9,205.00
Passaic Vocational School	2	40	30	122	8	20.73		1.50	4,737.63	4,759.86
Paterson Vocational School	2	45	35	268	11				5,750.00	5,750.00
Essex County—										
Irvington Vocational School	3	45	30	408	10	431.38		6,519.88	428.38	7,379.64
Montclair Vocational School	3	45	30	199	5	99.20		1,474.29		1,573.49
Newark Vocational School	2 & 3	45	30	1,101	28			11,455.00	990.00	12,445.00
Middlesex County—Voc. School 1	2	40	30	187	7	476.65	445.00	2,585.00	8,993.94	12,500.59
Voc. School 2	2	40	30	276	11	118.00	320.65	6,263.76	127.40	6,820.81
Essex County—Vocational School for Girls	1-2-2½	40	30	508	21	8,892.15	4,787.86		4,277.45	18,047.46
Totals				4,336	178	\$11,153.77	\$14,657.39	\$54,430.20	\$49,449.55	\$128,255.74

TABLE IV (Continued)
Enrollment

SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT		Printing	Electrical Work	Machine Shop	Pattern Making	Woodworking	Mechanical Drafting	Industrial Chemistry	Sheet Metal Work	Textile Trades	Auto Mechanics	Metal Trades	Plumbing	Foundry	Bricklaying	Carpentry	Architectural Drawing	Pre-vocational Shops	Terra Cotta Drafting	Painting	Radio Repair and Maintenance	Commercial	Millinery	Hair Dressing	Tea Room Management	Dressmaking
Atlantic City—																										
Boys' Vocational School	41	63	101	161	51	36	29	52	53	28	43	33														
Bayonne Vocational School	51	103	161	51	36	29	52	53	28	43	33															
Bradenstown—																										
Manual Training and Industrial School	32	44	46	43	27	42	25																			
Elizabeth—																										
Boys' Vocational School	44	46	43	27	42	25																				
Franklin Vocational School No. 24	47	44	44	40	44	40																				
Jersey City—Public School No. 24	47	44	44	40	44	40																				
Public School No. 25	29	34	35	26	50	31	24	19	30	37	33	49	78	117	78											
Public School No. 32	29	34	35	26	50	31	24	19	30	37	33	49	78	117	78											
Orange Vocational School	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Passaic Vocational School	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Patterson Vocational School	34	35	26	50	31	24	19	30	37	33	49	78	117	78												
Essex County—																										
Ivington Vocational School	75	72	60	60	21	27	31	147	25	48	117	78														
Montclair Vocational School	135	172	149	69	51	3	26	35																		
Newark Vocational School	50	48	58	48	24	13	26	35																		
Middlesex County—Voc. School 1	62	58	48	24	13	26	35																			
Vocational School No. 2																										
Totals	487	638	672	95	453	203	40	86	55	548	74	58	25	48	351	111	54	22	23	3	218	19	46	17	208	

TABLE V
Part-Time Vocational Classes

SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT	NUMBER HOURS OF INSTRUCTION.		Number Teachers Employed	Number Women In Attendance	Number Men in Attendance	WOMEN				MEN						
	Total for Course	Total for This Year				Cooking	Sewing	Millinery	Home Furnishing	Mathematics	Mechanical Drawing	English	Science	Shop Work	Ind. Chem.	Plumbing
Atlantic County Vocational School,	.....	164	1	72	.....	27	46	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex County—																
Cont. Bloomfield	392	392	5	.....	.....	37	139	37	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' Vocational, Montclair ...	787½	157½	1	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Paterson—																
East Side High School	1,950	690	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	20	16	.....	.....
Middlesex County—																
Vocational School No. 2 .....	.....	128	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Totals .....	.....	.....	12	72	203	64	185	58	96	20	20	20	20	16	15	188

TABLE VI

All-Day Schools or Departments for Girls

SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT	Length of Year in Weeks	Length of School Week in Hours	Length of School Day in Hours	Number Teachers Employed	Number Girls Enrolled	DISTRIBUTION BY TRADE				
						Cooking	Sewing	Dressmaking	Laundry	Commercial
Atlantic City—										
Girls' Vocational School	39	30	6	13	147					
Indiana Avenue School	39	10	2	6	41					
Bernards High School	7½	1½	.....	1	13	13		13		
Bordentown—										
Manual Tr. & Ind. School	37	30	6	4	150	150	150	10	150	
Elizabeth Girls' Vocational School ..	40	30	6	5	62					
Franklin Vocational School	40	30	6	4	20	20	20			
Jersey City School No. 24	40	30	6	2	29	9	29			
School No. 25	40	30	6	3	18					
School No. 32	40	30	6	4	98					
Orange Vocational School	40	30	6	6	85					
Essex County Voca. School, Newark..	40	30	6	7	155					
Totals				55	818	212	199	23	150	

TABLE VI (Continued)
All-Day Schools or Departments for Girls

SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT	ESTIMATED PRODUCTIVITY			
	Cash Received for Work Done	Estimated Market Value of Work Done for Pupils	Estimated Market Value of Work Done for Others	TOTALS
Atlantic City—				
Girls' Vocational School	\$1,474.89	\$1,852.87	\$1,429.00	\$4,756.76
Indiana Avenue School	1,201.73	770.01	1,134.13	3,105.87
Bernards High School				
Bordentown—				
Manual Training and Industrial School				
Elizabeth Girls' Vocational School	735.51	470.82		1,206.33
Franklin Vocational School	1,070.95	568.47		1,643.67
Jersey City Public School No. 24	287.29	254.57	4.25	616.86
Public School No. 25	582.84	158.58	36.15	577.57
Public School No. 32	497.50	298.60	104.50	810.60
Orange Girls' Vocational School		66.00	275.00	335.00
Essex County Vocational School, Newark	3,941.54	2,314.79	93.74	6,950.07
Totals	\$9,502.25	\$7,348.71	\$3,151.77	\$20,002.73

TABLE VII
Evening Vocational Classes for Men

	No. of Evenings in Session	No. of hours per Session	No. of Pupils in Attendance	No. of Teachers Employed	Sheet Metal	Carpentry	Electricity	Drafting	Woodwork	Masonry and Plastering	Painting and Paper-hanging	Engineering	Power Plant Operation	Machine Shop	Plumbing	Auto Ignition	Auto Mechanics
Atlantic City Boys' Vocational	80	2	571(2f)	23	80	56	85	...	...	...	45	25	...	...	79	42	68(1f)
Bayonne Evening Technical	64	2	386	15	...	48	29	65	...	...	...	...	...	34	12	...	44
Elizabeth Boys' Vocational	73	2	495	17	...	65	110	...	15	32	36	15	...	36	108	...	42
Hackensack	64	2	115	5	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrington Boys' Vocational	91	2	426	11	...	43	75	35	...	60	56	...	...	28	...	...	85
Jersey City—Evening Tech. & Ind.	90	2	1249 (16f)	23	49	146	307	...	...	...	...	21	...	117	...	...	...
Evening No. 32	70	2	84	2	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
Kearny Evening School	30	2	32	1	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montclair Boys' Vocational	83	2	193	6	...	39	26	...	...	33	25	...	...	...	...	...	68
Newark Boys' Vocational	91	2	1652	43	59	98	373	152	...	63	...	66	...	130	199	...	282
Farwell School of Industrial Art	156	2	1439 (828f)	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 (8f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical	135	2	1459	91	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61	...	25
Robert Treat Evening High	94	2	35	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Side Evening High	94	2	161	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	35	...	...
Central High	94	2	194	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Bergen St. Evening High	94	2	50	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
North Bergen Lincoln Evening Ind.	45	2	27	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange—Evening	86	2	41	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boys' Continuation	46	2	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
Passaic Evening Vocational	100	2	373	12	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	42	...	55
Paterson Vocational	80	2	966	43	22	235	122	22	...	35	35	...	...	52	137	...	...
Plainfield Evening High	32	2	257	10	...	39	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	109	...	...
Railway Evening Vocational	64	2	137 (1f)	6	...	25	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	15
Ridgewood	20	2	32	1	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trenton Evening Vocational	40	2	78	5	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
Union City, Union Hill High	64	2	88 (31f)	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...
Westfield High	40	2	16	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West New York	133	2	(46f)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middlesex County—No. 1, N. B.	78	2	177	6	...	28	26	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	28
No. 2, P. A.	77	2	412	9	11	...	70	121	56	...	23	...	...	66	...	...	...
Totals .....	.....	.....	11203 (924f)	406	288	1,062	1,423	421	159	257	243 (8f)	40	87	688	913	60	712 (1f)

SCHOOL OR DISTRICT

SCHOOL, OR DISTRICT		Die Cutting and Engraving	Arts and Crafts	Surveying	Chemistry	Manual Training	Embroidery Mending	Patternmaking	Heat Treatment of Steel	Modeling	Jewelry	Applied Science	Interior Decoration	Textiles	Millinery	Ceramics	Mechanical Drawing	Architectural Drawing	Gymnasium	Academic
Atlantic City Boys' Vocational	.....																22	34	42	
Bayonne Evening Technical	.....																86			
Elizabeth Boys' Vocational	.....				23												101			
Hackensack Boys' Vocational	.....																		
Fridgeton Boys' Vocational	.....							20									140	119 (17)		
Jersey City Evening Technical	.....																		
Jersey City Evening No. 32	.....																		
Kearny Evening School	.....																		
Monclair Boys' Vocational	.....		24		19				26											
Newark—Boys' Vocational	.....		35 32 (94f)						41 (13f)	44 (4f)							208 (1f)	444 (6f)	332 (179f)	
Pawcett	.....			146	119							19	31 (101f)		(61f)	2 (28f)	469	197		
Technical	.....																17	27		
Robert Treat	.....				18												35	20		
East Side	.....							24									47			
Central High	.....																34			
Bergen Street	.....																		
North Bergen Lincoln	.....																35			
Orange—Evening	.....																		
Boys' Continuation	.....																57	54		
Passaic	.....																		
Paterson Vocational	.....				35										8		22			
Plainfield	.....																		
Rainway	.....																		
Ridgewood	.....																		
Trenton Evening Vocational	.....																		
Union City	.....																		
Westfield	.....																		
West New York	.....																		
Westchester County—No. 1	.....																		
Westchester County—No. 2	.....			16																
Totals	.....	50	32 (94f)	146	93	18	(52f)	44	26	41 (13f)	44 (4f)	19	31 (101f)	309	(61f)	2 (28f)	1142	804 (77)	42	332 (179f)

TABLE VII—(Continued)

SCHOOL OR DISTRICT	Mathematics	Printing	Science	Stairs Construction	Roof Drafting and Framing	Joining	Design and Color	Costume Design	Welding	Battery Building	Brick	Presswork	Tile Setting	Electroplating	Blue Print Reading	General and Commercial Art	Commercial
Atlantic City Boys' Vocational	25	27							38		26				23		69
Bayonne Evening Technical	23	32															
Elizabeth Boys' Vocational																	
Lackensack																	
Irvington Boys' Vocational	31																
Jersey City Evening Technical	200	79														51(155)	
Jersey City Evening No. 32																	
Kearny Evening School																	
Montclair Boys' Vocational																	
Newark—Boys' Vocational	98			6	30		16(56f)	21(232f)				55	62	70		210(39f)	
Fawcett																	
Technical																	
Robert Treat										10							
Past Side																	
Central High					26												
Bergen Street																	
North Bergen Lincoln																	
Orange—Evening																	
Boys' Continuation											47						
Passaic																	
Patterson Vocational																	
Plainfield	39																
Railway	28	16(1f)													22		
Ridgewood																	
Trenton Evening Vocational																	
Union City																	
Westfield																	
West New York	25																
Middlesex County—No. 1																	
Middlesex County—No. 2	49																
Totals	339	306(1f)	27	6	30	26	16(56f)	21(232f)	38	10	73	55	62	70	45	261(54f)	69

TABLE VIII
Evening Vocational Classes for Women

SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT	Number of Evenings in Session	Number Hours in Session	Number Women in Attendance	Number Teachers Employed	Sewing	Dressmaking	Cooking	Interior Decoration	Millinery	Home Nursing	Commercial	Costume Design
Atlantic City—Girls' Vocational	76	2	695	11	28	282	62	225	197	14	229	40
Indiana Avenue	76	2	275	10	136	276	23	.....	79	27	85	.....
Elizabeth Girls' Vocational	66	2	184	9	.....	133	83	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Irvington—Clinton Avenue	22	4	88	3	.....	88	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City—Evening Tech. & Ind School ..	90	2	304	7	.....	196	69	.....	23	16	.....	.....
Evening No. 32	70	2	66	2	36	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark—Bergen Evening High	94	2	160	5	.....	72	20	.....	41	31	.....	.....
Central High	94	2	243	6	143	.....	34	.....	33	33	.....	.....
East Side High .....	.....	.....	115	4	56	.....	27	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Ridge Street	12	2	17	2	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robert Treat	94	2	157	6	.....	93	31	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
North Bergen—Lincoln	21	2	28	1	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nutley—Washington .....	.....	.....	85	3	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange—Evening	86	2	101	3	84	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic Evening Vocational	100	2	115	3	.....	78	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paterson—Central High	64	2	190	8	82	.....	48	21	12	27	.....	.....
No. 10	64	2	51	3	36	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 12	64	2	45	3	33	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 15	64	2	100	3	43	.....	40	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
No. 21	64	2	57	3	22	.....	16	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Rahway—Evening Vocational	64	2	99	2	47	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton	40	2	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Orange Com. House	48	2	65	2	.....	70	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Forward .....	.....	.....	3276	99	746	1325	662	246	508	208	314	40

TABLE VIII (Continued)
Evening Vocational Classes for Women

SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT	Number Evenings in Session	Number Hours in Session	Number Women in Attendance	Number Teachers Employed	Sewing	Dressmaking	Cooking	Interior Decoration	Millinery	Home Nursing	Commercial	Costume Design
Brought Forward			3276	99	746	1325	662	246	508	208	314	40
Atlantic County Vocational—												
Devonshire	33	2	4	1	4							
Middle Road, Hammonton	33	2	4	1	4							
Hammonton	33	2	7	1					7			
Rosedale (Hammonton)	7	2	9	1			9					
Absecon Highlands	7	2	6	1	6							
Magnolia (Hammonton)	6	2	6	1	6							
Nesco	6	2	6	1	6				6			
Minotola	7	2	7	1	7							
Devonshire	3	2	3	1	3							
Newtonville	3	2	3	1	3							
Bargaintown	12	2	6	1	8				8			
Essex County Vocational—	7	2	10	1			10					
Bloomfield	71	2	408	11		274	104	54	71	61		
Middlesex County Vocational—												
Perth Amboy	77	2	114	4	114					15		
South River	39	2	61	4	30		16					
Totals			3931	129	936	1599	809	300	600	284	314	40

TABLE IX
Agricultural Classes

SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT	Number of Teachers Employed	Full Time			Unit Work			Evening		
		Number of Weeks School Was in Session	Enrolment		Number of Weeks School Was in Session	Enrolment		Number of Even'gs School Was in Session	Enrolment	
			Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
Bordentown Manual Training	1	40	16							
Bridgeton High	2	40	56							
Clinton High	1	40	23							
Flemington High	1	40	29							
Freehold High	1	40	21					3	12	
Glassboro High	2	40	47					6	14	
Hackettstown High	1	40	12	1						
Lambertville High	1	40	17					6	14	
Leonardo High	1	40	25							
Madison Junior, Senior High	1	40	21							
Moorestown High	1	40	33							
Mt. Holly High	1	40	19		84	14				
New Brunswick High	1	40	42							
Newton High	1	39	16							
Paterson Central High (9-3)	3	36	11							
Paterson Central High (6-6)	3	24	27							
Salem High	1	40	19							
Shiloh High	1	36	17					10	15	
Sussex High	1	40	10					9	11	
Swedesboro High	1	40	5							
Woodstown High	1	40	23							
Atlantic County	1				19	8		3-12	216	
Cape May County	2				13-20	137		10-20	75	
Totals			489	1		159			357	

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

159

TABLE X
Comparative Enrollment for the Last Seven Years

Years	Boys	Girls	Total
1920-1921	8,587	11,029	19,616
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
1926-1927	9,375	11,470	20,845
1927-1928	8,764	10,833	19,597

Distribution of Enrollment According to Age

Age	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys' Average of Total	Girls' Average of Total	Total Average
14-15	3,488	4,259	7,747	17.80	21.73	39.53
15-16	4,642	5,754	10,396	23.69	29.36	53.05
Over 16	634	820	1,454	3.24	4.18	7.42
Total	8,764	10,833	19,597	44.73	55.27	100.00

Distribution of Those Leaving Continuation School and Reasons for Leaving

	Number Leaving
Becoming Sixteen	7,257
Returned to Day School	466
Change of Residence	953
Other Reasons	1,702
Total	10,378

Teachers Employed in Continuation Schools

	Male	Female	Total
Full Time	48	88	134
Part Time	41	52	93
Total	87	140	227

SCHOOL REPORT

TABLE XI
Enrollment in Manual Training*

Subject	Totals for Boys	Totals for Girls
Electricity	4,311	1
Weaving	574	375
Metal Work	9,144	239
Mechanical Drawing	23,149	1,597
Woodwork	84,475	921
Sewing	63	80,296
Primary Manual Training	57,204	52,158
Cooking	53	55,931
Agriculture	603	323
Printing	13,266	8
Drawing	438	443
Upholstering	15	..
Brass Turning	18	..
Cement Work	1,363	19
Home Nursing .....	..	1,717
Millinery .....	..	407
Automobile	149	..
Other Activities	8,295	6,992
Grand Totals	203,120	201,427

*Note: This enrollment includes duplication.

TABLE XII
Enrollment in Classes for the Training of Vocational Teachers

	Enrollment		Number of Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agricultural Teaching Training—				
Pre-employment	12	.....	1½	.....
In-service Training	31	.....	½	.....
	43	.....	2	.....
Trade and Industrial Teacher Training—				
Pre-employment	83	.....		.....
In-service Training				
Trades and Industries	172	53	8*	.....
Continuation	49	57	3**	.....
Summer School	16	.....	1	.....
	320	110	1½ (approx.)	
Home Economics Teacher Training—				
Pre-employment		103	2	5%
In-service Training		15	.....	1
		118	2	6%
Total	363	228	5½	6%

*One man on full time. Others employed for specific courses as needed.

**Employed for specific courses as needed.

TABLE XIII

Total Enrollment in Vocational and Continuation Schools and Manual Training Departments

	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Totals
Industrial—					
Day	3,828	508			4,336
Evening			11,203	924	12,127
Part Time			203		203
Home Economics—					
Day		818			818
Evening				3,931	3,931
Part Time				72	72
Agriculture—					
Day	489	1			490
Evening			357		357
Unit	159				159
Totals—					
Vocational Schools	4,476	1,327	11,763	4,927	22,493
Continuation Schools ..	8,764	10,833			19,597
Manual Training	160,469	155,114			315,583
Grand Totals	173,709	167,274	11,763	4,927	357,673

EDUCATIONAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The supervision and direction of the business matters of education throughout the State include the following:

- A. Finance and bookkeeping
- B. School buildings
- C. Teacher, pupil and cost accounting
- D. Attendance and school registers
- E. Blanks and forms for use in carrying out the School Law

A. FINANCE

HOW THE NEW JERSEY GOVERNMENTAL DOLLAR WAS SPENT IN 1926-27

The total expenditure, exclusive of expenditures from bond receipts, for the State, county and local municipal government and public education in New Jersey for 1926-27 was \$270,298,595.51. Of this amount, \$88,108,740.80 were expended for education, including all State educational expenses. Out of every dollar expended in New Jersey for 1926-27, the municipal government cost 36.2 cents; education, 32.6 cents; county government, 16.3 cents, and State, 14.9 cents. The total cost per capita on the above expenditures for the State in 1927 was \$71.13; State government, \$10.59; education (State and local), \$23.19; municipal government, \$25.77; county government, \$11.58.

HOW THE SCHOOL DOLLAR WAS SPENT IN 1926-27

Out of every dollar expended for 1926-27, exclusive of expenditures from bond receipts, 49.2 cents was expended for teachers' salaries; 14.8 cents for debt service; 12.3 cents for operation and maintenance of plant; 5.6 cents for supervision; 3.5 cents for textbooks and supplies; 3.1 cents for miscellaneous items; 3.0 cents for State educational institutions; 3.0 cents for teachers' pension and annuity fund; 2.5 cents for county, local and State administration; 2.0 cents for transportation and 1.0 cent for capital outlay from taxes.

The total receipts for education in 1926-27 were \$126,364,741.91. Out of every dollar in receipts 50.6 cents were from district taxes; 10.4 cents from the State school tax; 6.6 cents from railroad taxes; eight mills from county taxes; four mills from the State School Fund; one mill from Federal funds; 17.6 cents from the sale of bonds; 10.1 cents from previous year's balances and 3.4 cents from other sources.

HOW THE TAX DOLLAR WAS DISTRIBUTED FOR 1926

Total direct taxation for the year 1926 was \$231,025,458.07, of which \$77,-283,850.89 was for schools. Out of every dollar raised by direct taxation the municipal government received 44.3 cents; schools, 33.5 cents; county government, 14.7 cents and State government, 7.5 cents.

ASSESSED WEALTH OF THE STATE FOR 1927

The assessed wealth of the State has increased from \$5,443,448,817 in 1926 to \$5,770,464,614 in 1927, which is an increase of \$327,015,797, or an increase of 6.0 per cent. In 1927 the assessed wealth per pupil enrolled was \$7,808.37 as compared to \$7,556.71 in 1926. The median district of the State had an assessed wealth of \$4,553.03 as compared to \$4,023.26 per resident pupil.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEYS FOR 1928-29

For the school year 1928-29 there was apportioned to the counties and school districts the sum of \$18,228,680.85, which was an increase of \$1,211,542.73 or 7.1 per cent over that for 1927-28. In addition to the \$18,228,680.85 apportioned for 1928-29, the surplus revenue income of \$27,613.34 was apportioned to certain counties having borrowed from that fund. This is the first time that the State Department of Public Instruction used the income of the surplus revenue in determining apportionment. This makes a total of \$18,256,249.19 as State support to the counties and local school districts.

The State school tax for 1928 was \$16,058,812.18, which was an increase of \$916,668.73 or 6.1 per cent over that of 1927. The income from the State School Fund was \$500,000 for 1928-29, which was the same as for 1927-28. The railroad tax apportioned for 1928-29 was \$1,669,868.67, which was an increase of \$294,874 or 21.4 per cent over that of 1927-28.

FINANCIAL RESEARCH SURVEY

During the school year the Commissioner, through the aid rendered by the boards of education in the State, issued a historical financial research survey of all State school moneys for public school uses. This work was directed by the State department and is the first volume of a complete history of "State Public School Finance and Distribution" so much desired by our public school officials as an aid in their work of suggesting the financing of their programs throughout the State.

BOOKKEEPING AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

During the school year of 1927-28 there was received and expended \$134,965,943.39 (including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year). The checking of the legal receipt and expenditure, with the necessary record incident thereto, devolves upon the Commissioner of Education and the County Superintendent of Schools. Direct service of instruction by the inspectors of accounts to secretaries and district clerks have been rendered to many school districts. Service was rendered the Jersey City board in coordinating the several branches of their business department and bringing the work up to the required standard. Full inspections were made in every district in Burlington, Bergen, Passaic and Warren Counties.

The development of a better understanding among board members as to the necessity of carrying out all the provisions of the contractual bookkeeping system is producing better financial conditions and preventing over-spending.

COUNTY BUSINESS INSTITUTES FOR DISTRICT CLERKS AND SECRETARIES

Following the program to bring about a closer relationship, a clearer understanding of the policies and activities of the Commissioner of Education as expressed by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of business matters, and to instruct the district clerks and secretaries of a fuller comprehension of their many legal duties, county business institutes were called by the Commissioner of Education.

These meetings were held in all the counties in the State, and with one exception they were well attended and judging from the round table discussions they were well worthwhile, and will be reflected in improved work of boards of education throughout the State.

The program for each meeting called for the county superintendent to open the meeting and explain the common faults that he has found in work of his boards of education.

Mr. Henry Huston, auditor of school accounts, discussed the necessary requirements for school districts to secure State aid payments for evening schools for foreign-born residents, manual training and vocational, including the necessity for the proper bookkeeping in the districts where State aid money is received.

Mr. Charles D. Anderson, statistician, discussed the value to each district of the four questionnaires sent out by the State Department for up-to-date information on various subjects, also the value of State cost survey publication each year in the Education Bulletin. He also discussed attendance matters.

Mr. Wayland H. Burdick, inspector of accounts, discussed the necessary procedure in the making up of the annual school budget so that it will present the actual needs of the schools for the next school year. He also discussed the proper handling of the past budget on the bookkeeping pages and gave instruction concerning the keeping of the minutes of the board of education.

Mr. John S. Mount, inspector of accounts, led a general round table discussion of the difficulties and problems as seen by the clerks and secretaries of the bookkeeping system. He also treated the necessity of boards of education having accurate monthly reports from the district clerk and custodian of school money.

The Assistant Commissioner of Education, supervisor and director of business affairs, emphasized the main points of the previous discussions and discussed the administrative problems pertaining to the work of the county superintendents, boards of education, district clerks and secretaries.

EFFICIENCY IN SERVICE

The large yearly increase in the volume of public school business not only demands increased accuracy in the record of receipt and expenditure, but also an advanced knowledge in the legal and economical expenditure of the public money. To assist in increasing the efficiency of effort of boards of education the Commissioner issued six service letters to boards of education. These letters contained valuable suggestions bearing directly on the proper and timely handling of the people's business.

RECOMMENDATION

It is suggested that a legislative bill be drawn and passed providing that on and after July 1, 1929, every applicant for the position of secretary or district clerk be required to hold a certificate of qualification issued by the Commissioner of Education, based on education and fitness before he or she can be selected by the board for the position. This law should not in any way prevent a secretary or district clerk holding the position on June 30, 1929, from being reelected as long as the board desires his or her service to continue.

B. SCHOOL BUILDINGS

STATE SCHOOL BUILDING SURVEY

A survey of all public school buildings in the State was completed and the results checked with those of a survey made in 1922. There were 2,108 buildings considered as compared with 1,968 in 1922. The full details of the survey will be published in a special issue of the October (1928) Education Bulletin. The median per cent perfect scores of school buildings in each county and county ranks for 1922 and 1927 and the improvement in medians over 1922 are given as follows:

	1922		1927		1927 Improvement in Per Cent Perfect Over 1922
	<i>Per Cent</i> <i>Perfect</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Per Cent</i> <i>Perfect</i>	<i>Rank</i>	
Atlantic	73.0	7	78.2	7	5.2
Bergen	75.1	5	85.6	2	10.5
Burlington	65.1	11	81.6	5	16.5
Camden	60.7	16	76.7	8	16.0
Cape May	75.5	4	71.0	16	4.5*
Cumberland	55.4	17	59.4	17	4.0
Essex	81.1	3	83.7	3	2.6
Gloucester	68.1	8	73.8	10	5.7
Hudson	81.5	2	82.1	4	.6
Hunterdon	49.3	18	58.5	18	9.2
Mercer	67.1	9	73.3	12	6.2
Middlesex	73.8	6	80.3	6	6.5
Monmouth	64.5	12	73.3	12	8.8
Morris	63.3	13	73.5	11	10.2
Ocean	61.8	14	75.5	9	13.7
Passaic	67.1	9	72.1	14	5.0
Salem	43.2	21	47.4	20	4.2
Somerset	61.5	15	72.0	15	10.5
Sussex	44.8	19	46.1	21	1.3
Union	83.4	1	89.7	1	6.3
Warren	44.0	20	48.0	19	4.0
State	68.2		75.8		7.6

*Decrease

The information contained in the survey directs the attention of boards of education to the needs of each building under their supervision, and allows them to make adequate provisions for the bringing of the school plant up to a proper standard. It also assists the county superintendent in directing his administrative duties in his county.

SCHOOL HOUSING SURVEY FOR 1927-28

The number of pupils on part-time was 47,152, which was 3,708 less than that reported November 15, 1926. There were 85 school districts which had pupils on part-time, which was an increase of one over that of the previous year. The seating accommodations in portables and rented rooms was 10,981, which was a decrease of 1,858 seatings as compared with the previous year. Thirty-nine districts used portables, and fifty-one used rented rooms to relieve seating shortage. There was an actual seating shortage including seating accommodations in portable buildings and rented rooms of 58,133 or a decrease of 5,566 from the previous year. In 1926-27 there were 43,856 new seatings provided, and plans were made to provide 37,411 new seatings for 1927-28. This survey is made each school year to assist local boards and their officials in supplying adequate school accommodations.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The expenditures for capital outlay for the school years 1922-23 to and including 1926-27 were \$105,632,648.17. During this five-year period there were 133 school districts, of which 22 did not maintain their own schools, which had no capital outlay expenditures. In 1922-23 two hundred ninety-two, in 1923-24 two hundred sixty-eight, in 1924-25 two hundred forty-one, in 1925-26 two hundred forty-five, and in 1926-27 two hundred forty school districts made no expenditures for capital outlay. The average yearly expenditure for the last five years was \$21,126,529.61. This is an average expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance of \$34.50. The median school district in the State had an average expenditure of \$20.24 per pupil in average daily attendance. The median for the cities was \$34.27; for rural districts \$4.16; urban districts \$28.59, and counties \$32.98 per pupil in average daily attendance.

SCHOOL BUILDING COST SURVEY

A public school building cost survey of 278 buildings constructed since 1921 was completed and the data published in a special (May, 1928) Education Bulletin.

The median cost for the fifty-three high school and special school buildings was found to be \$508.00 per pupil and \$11.39 per square foot. The median cost for the one hundred seventy-five new elementary school buildings is found to be \$301.05 per pupil and \$10.25 per square foot. The median number of square feet per pupil for the high and special school buildings is 43.6 and 28.0 for elementary school buildings.

Thirty-seven of the fifty-three high school and special school buildings were of fireproof construction and sixteen were of semi-fireproof construction. The median cost for high schools and special schools of fireproof construction is \$542.38 per pupil and \$12.91 per square foot, while the median cost of the buildings of semi-fireproof construction was found to be \$365.77 per pupil and

\$8.04 per square foot. The number of square feet per pupil is found to be higher in the buildings of the better type of construction. High school buildings of nine classrooms or less cost more per pupil than the other sized high school buildings, while those with twenty classrooms or more cost more than the other sized buildings per square foot.

Sixty-seven of the one hundred seventy-five elementary school buildings given in this report were of fireproof construction, eighty-two were of semi-fireproof construction, while twenty-six were of frame construction. The median cost for the elementary schools of fireproof construction is found to be \$344.64 per pupil and \$12.12 per square foot. The median cost of the semi-fireproof elementary buildings is \$288.45 per pupil and \$10.46 per square foot, while the elementary school buildings of frame construction have a median cost of \$102.96 per pupil and \$5.21 per square foot. The median number of square feet per pupil in the elementary schools of fireproof, semi-fireproof and frame construction are 30.2, 28.4 and 19.2 respectively. There are a greater number of square feet per pupil in the buildings of fireproof construction than in semi-fireproof or frame construction, and in semi-fireproof buildings than in buildings of frame construction.

One-room elementary buildings have a median cost of \$81.19 per pupil and \$4.80 per square foot. The one-room buildings were of frame construction. Two-room buildings have a median cost of \$146.00 per pupil and \$7.58 per square foot. The median cost of two-room buildings of frame construction was \$118.13 per pupil and \$5.34 per square foot, while the two-room buildings of semi-fireproof construction have a median cost of \$257.63 per pupil and \$12.67 per square foot.

SCHOOL BUILDING PLANNING SERVICE

Many boards of education desire educational advice in the correct planning of their new, or the remodeling of their old buildings to meet the conditions of a well defined course of study. This service has been accepted by many boards of education.

Other boards desire expert advice concerning the further development of their school plants, the location and the size of buildings, with a schedule of class and special rooms to meet their educational needs. This service is given to school boards by the Commissioner.

SURVEYS

During the school year 1927-28 there were undertaken and completed school building program surveys in the following school districts:

<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>
Caldwell Borough	Essex
Hasbrouck Heights	Bergen
Lincoln Park	Morris
Lower Township	Cape May
Middletown	Monmouth
Mountain Lake	Morris
Piscataway Township	Middlesex
Teaneck	Bergen

In addition to the above a high school cost survey was made for Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, and the school building and administrative program as a part of a complete survey of the Palmyra schools, Burlington County.

C. TEACHER, PUPIL AND COST ACCOUNTING

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

In studying and analyzing the educational and financial statistics of the school year 1926-27, a number of articles with statistical tables were published in the 1927-28 Education Bulletin. The January, 1928, issue analyzed the "Per Capita High School Costs for Tuition Purposes for the School Year 1926-27;" the March issue, "Statistical Summary of School Districts." The May issue contained four articles—"School Expenditures (1926-27) Per Each \$1,000 of Assessed Wealth (1927)," "Average Capital Outlay for Schools from 1922-23 to and Including 1926-27 Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance," "Instructional Costs Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance," and "Per Cent of Day School Operating Expenditures Devoted to the Various Major Items."

These articles furnish a means of giving the school people and the public of the State a true picture of the magnitude and cost of their public school system and allows a comparison as between school districts.

There were 112 school districts out of 535 which had no bonded indebtedness. The net bonded indebtedness per each \$1,000 of assessed wealth was \$27.30, which was \$1.83 more than for 1925-26.

The cost of education per pupil in average enrollment for 1925-26 was \$96.92 and \$101.05 for 1926-27. This is an increase of \$4.13 per pupil in average enrollment. The cost per pupil in average daily attendance was \$105.08 in 1925-26 and \$108.44 in 1926-27. This is an increase of \$3.36 per pupil in average daily attendance. The median district had a cost of \$90.65 per pupil in average enrollment and \$98.58 per pupil in average daily attendance.

The per cent attendance was higher for 1926-27 than for 1925-26. In 1925-26 the per cent attendance was 92.3 and 93.2 in 1926-27.

The average tax rate of the State for district schools was \$1.12, \$1.55 for other local activities and \$3.77 for all purposes (county, municipal, school and State). The median district levied a tax of \$1.51 per each \$100 of net valuation taxable for schools, \$1.22 for other local purposes, and \$4.15 for all purposes (county, municipal, school and State).

Two school districts in 1926-27 had no school expenditures. For the State as a whole the school districts expended \$14.55 per each \$1,000 of net valuation taxable for education. The median district expended \$20.71 per each \$1,000 of net valuation taxable. City districts expended \$15.80; rural districts, \$22.55, and urban districts \$20.27.

There were twenty-two districts which maintained no schools as compared to twenty-one the previous year. Two districts had no resident enrollment. The number of pupils enrolled in day schools increased by 18,664 pupils or 2.6 per cent, and the total number of days present increased 5.6 per cent over that of 1925-26. The total number of teachers increased from 24,405 to 25,316, which was an increase of 911 teachers or 3.7 per cent, which was somewhat greater than the per cent of increase in number of pupils enrolled.

HIGH SCHOOL COSTS FOR TUITION PURPOSES

The median cost for the 150 high school districts for 1926-27 was \$156.14, while that of 21 junior high schools was \$158.45. The median high school tuition rate charged in 1926-27 was \$110.00 per pupil per year, while that for junior high schools was \$100.00 per pupil per year.

INSTRUCTION COSTS

There were in 1926-27 five hundred thirteen school districts maintaining schools. Two hundred sixty-two expended no money for supervision; five districts expended no money for textbooks or supplies, and one hundred ninety-seven districts had no expenditures other than teachers' salaries, supervision, textbooks and supplies. The State expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance was \$7.46 for supervision; \$68.27 for teachers' salaries; \$1.96 for textbooks; \$2.81 for supplies; \$0.26 for other instructional expenses and \$80.76 for total instruction. The median district expended per pupil in average daily attendance was \$6.66 for supervision; \$51.65 for teachers' salaries; \$2.00 for textbooks; \$2.65 for supplies; \$0.07 for other instructional expenditures, and \$60.47 for total instruction.

OPERATING COSTS OF DAY SCHOOLS

Out of every dollar expended in 1926-27 for day schools, 2.7 cents went to administration; 6.7 cents to supervision; 65.5 cents to instruction proper; 10.7 cents to operation; 4.8 cents to maintenance; 2.2 cents to coordinate activities; 3.3 cents to auxiliary agencies, and 4.1 cents to fixed charges.

D. ATTENDANCE

ENROLLMENT STUDY

A study was made of the growth in enrollment from 1899-1900 to and including 1926-27. During this twenty-seven year period the total enrollment increased from 322,575 in 1899-1900 to 739,010 pupils in 1926-27. This was an increase of 416,435 pupils, or 129.1 per cent. The greatest per cent increase in enrollment occurred in the high school (grades 9-12), which was 14,397 in 1899-1900, and 94,081 pupils in 1926-27, which was an increase of 79,684 pupils or 553.5 per cent. The rural school enrollment decreased from 42,074 in 1912-13 to 24,702 pupils in 1926-27. This is a decrease of 17,372 pupils, or 41.3 per cent. The rural enrollment has shown a decrease every year except in 1919-20. The kindergarten enrollment has shown a steady increase from 1900-01 to 1926-27 with the exception of the school years 1909-10, 1919-20 and 1924-25. The per cent increase for this period was 209.2. The enrollment in grades 1 to 4 has increased 107,886 pupils, or 49.1 per cent, since 1899-1900, while the enrollment in grades 5 to 8 increased 150,819 pupils, or 170.1 per cent in the same period. The greater increase in the enrollment in grades five to eight inclusive shows that the school system of New Jersey is having a greater holding power than formerly. In 1899-1900 the high school enrollment was 4.5 per cent of the total enrollment, which had increased to 12.7 per cent in 1926-27. The indications are that the per cent of total enrollment in high school has not reached its maximum in New Jersey.

In addition to the 739,010 pupils enrolled in the public day schools, there were 101,634 pupils enrolled in private schools, which made reports for the same year. Below are given the enrollments in the various groups in the New Jersey day and evening schools for 1926-27 and 1927-28. Including the private schools there were 944,571 pupils in school in 1926-27.

ENROLLMENT

(Day and Evening)

	1926-27	1927-28
Kindergarten	46,577	45,594
Elementary (8 grades)	591,585	601,043
High School (4 grades)	94,081	100,045
Special Classes	6,450	6,816
Continuation Schools	20,891	19,532
Summer Classes—Elementary	33,625	33,853
Summer Classes—High School	6,371	7,607
Vocational Day	4,310	6,291
Evening Elementary	14,523	15,149
Evening High School	2,554	3,120
Evening Classes for Foreign-Born	6,283	8,423
Vocational Evening	15,491	16,703
Manual Training Evening	196	350
Total Enrollment	842,937	864,526

THE ENROLLMENT AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS PRESENT IN DAY SCHOOLS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>Per-Cent Increase</i>	<i>Total Number of Days Present</i>	<i>Per Cent Increase</i>
1914-15	519,880	....	77,392,960½	....
1919-20	591,798	13.8	85,771,431	10.8
1924-25	702,690	18.7	108,457,461½	26.4
1925-26	720,346	2.5	109,384,932	.9
1926-27	739,010	2.6	115,502,255½	5.6
1927-28	753,753	2.0	117,884,511½	2.1

One hundred forty-five school districts in 1926-27 did not expend a single cent for the enforcement of compulsory education. One district with a resident enrollment of 1,823 expended only \$6.40. Adequate enforcement of the compulsory education law necessitates the employment of competent attendance officers with suitable compensation. The services rendered by the attendance officers are usually directly related to the compensations received. The median district in New Jersey expended only twenty-four cents per resident pupil for the enforcement of the compulsory education law in 1926-27. Twenty-five per cent of the districts expended fifty cents or more per resident pupil for its enforcement. The average cost for the State was sixty cents per resident pupil.

In two counties, Burlington and Monmouth, excellent work is being done by county attendance officers. Social service and attendance work are closely

related. In both counties they are devoting most of their time with the rural districts, although they give aid to the urban districts when called upon. In Burlington County the attendance officer, through her activities, together with the cooperation of local attendance officers, teachers and parents, the per cent attendance has increased materially in all districts. The county ranked nineteenth in 1919-20, fourteenth in 1926-27, and ninth in 1927-28.

The enrollment and the total number of days present are increasing steadily as shown elsewhere in this report. The average absence of each pupil for 1927-28 was 12 days, which was an increase of 1 day over that of 1926-27. The per cent increase in days' absence in 1927-28 was 6.0 per cent, while the number of days' present increased 2.1 per cent over that of 1926-27. There were in 1927-28 five hundred thirty-five districts of which twenty-two did not maintain schools. Each one of these districts employed attendance officers.

RECOMMENDATION

It is suggested that an appropriation be secured which will allow the appointment of an inspector of compulsory attendance to investigate and assist in coordinating the work of the attendance officers in the 538 school districts of the State. This is a needed assistance in view of putting into effect the continuing census throughout the State.

SCHOOL REGISTERS

During July and August twenty-seven thousand school registers were received from the school districts and audited. This audit is very important; the apportionment of school moneys is made up in part from the corrected attendance figures obtained from these registers.

PHYSICAL TRAINING SURVEY

The Commissioner with the assistance of the boards of education of the State secured the services of James Edward Rogers of the National Playground and Recreation Association of America to make a report on a proper organization of the physical training and health program in New Jersey in cooperation with the Assistant Commissioner and the statistician. This report was issued during the year.

E. BLANKS AND FORMS

Many monographs, School Laws, annual reports, and other documents have been distributed by this division. Forty-five hundred Education Bulletins were distributed each month, except July and August, to the school officials and interested citizens in the State.

The county superintendents in cooperation with the Commissioner have prepared the forms for use in the continuing census, and also an attendance officer's monthly report to the board of education.

The work of improving the blanks and forms and of avoiding duplication of data has progressed substantially during the year. Some blanks have been changed to meet the present requirements of our bookkeeping system and new School Laws. Several new blanks and forms were devised because of these new laws and the ever increasing demand for information by the public.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The tendency in modern physical education must be appreciated and the fundamental reasons for the tendency understood if there is to be a real and intelligent effort made to correct the unfavorable physical environment of the school. It cannot be too strongly stated, therefore, that physical education as a procedure and practice in education should not be judged only by the adaptability of its material to abnormal conditions. The correct, the ideal, the purposive aim should be clearly set forth and every effort and agency used to provide in the school or community opportunity for the sanctioned program.

The present day tendency in physical education seeks a procedure that provides knowledge, skill, control and aspirations as outgrowths of activities which in themselves are desirable ends and satisfying to human interests and desires. For example, children in folk dancing will, if properly taught, develop knowledge of folk lore and folk life, skill and body control, and certain social values in working harmoniously with other people, as an out-growth, as a result flowing out of the dance which in itself was an end and satisfying to the child; again, boys and girls in certain games, under proper direction and supervision will develop skill and body control, loyalty, truthfulness and honesty (by being in situations that require decision and action), and certain social values, as cooperation and self-sacrifice as a result of the game which in itself was an end and satisfying to the boy and girl.

To establish worthwhile programs so that ideals may be developed and values be derived therefrom it is imperative that more time be found for the purpose.

TIME ALLOTMENT

Physical education, including the time allotted to hygiene, is in need of more time than the half hour provided for it by the State law. The Department is well aware that in many places other subjects have overlapped the physical training periods. The argument frequently met, in rural districts, is that the school also has other vital things to attend to; that the child plays before and after school, etc. Granting this there nevertheless is a great deal of enlightenment necessary to get many teachers to think of the health factor in physical activities first and to act on this conviction. Controlled experiments conducted several years ago showed that one-fourth of each hour during a school day could be set aside for recreation without having the orthodox school subjects suffer. This would mean that seventy-five minutes could be set aside daily (in a five hour day) for physical and health education without loss to the other subjects. So far there appears to be little evidence which points to the fact that administrators are trying to provide additional minutes each day for the physical and health education. Too many take refuge behind the State law and are prone to make excuses for not even providing the prescribed minimum.

INTERSCHOLASTIC BASKET BALL FOR GIRLS

The traditional attitude towards girls participating in activities of the gymnasium pool and athletic field has been one of opposition. But as times change so do attitudes and we find our girls sharing the fields and the courts with our boys. Opinions were expressed that the competitive activities of our high school girls would lead to the forming of county and State organizations and that in the end it would be merely a commercial enterprise. From a survey of the situation in the State of New Jersey we are able to make the following statements:

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM QUESTIONNAIRES

Total number of four-year high schools in New Jersey.....	154
Number of schools participating in interscholastic competition....	87—56.4%
Number of schools not participating in interscholastic competition	67—43.5%
Total number of games scheduled by 87 playing schools.....	872
Average number of games played.....	10.02
Schools playing according to girls' basketball rules.....	84—96.5%
Schools playing according to boys' and girls' rules.....	3— 3.4%
Schools with women (registered P. T. teachers) in full charge of teams	66—75.8%
Schools with men (registered P. T. teachers) in full charge of teams	11—12.6%
Schools (without P. T. teachers) with academic teachers to coach teams	10—11.5%
Schools requiring health examinations by physician prior to participation	75—86.2%
Schools not requiring health examinations prior to participation	8— 9.2%
Failed to answer in regard to health examinations.....	4— 4.8%
Schools playing afternoon games only.....	67—77.0%
Schools playing afternoon and evening games.....	20—23.0%

NOTE:—With this report will be found "Recommendations for Schools in which Interscholastic Competition in Basket Ball for Girls Exists."

SPECIAL TEACHERS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The increase in the number of special teachers of physical training within the State indicates that, as a profession, it is one of the most attractive of those branches of education in which the opportunity for service continually tempt the teachers to extra labor and that the administrators see the increasing need of specially prepared teachers to plan and direct a comprehensive program in physical activities.

A table of State certificated teachers of physical education visualizes the increase in teachers:

TABLE

<i>County</i>	<i>1919-20</i>	<i>1923-24</i>	<i>1927-28</i>	<i>1928-29</i>
Atlantic	7	18	25	29
Bergen	15	34	51	56
Burlington	5	8	13	13
Camden	9	14	30	32
Cape May	4	4	7	7
Cumberland	4	5	7	7
Essex	118	135	192	200
Gloucester	5	6	8	9
Hudson	36	76	103	114
Hunterdon	2	2	5	5
Mercer	13	22	31	32
Middlesex	8	17	29	30
Monmouth	8	15	24	24
Morris	8	10	14	16
Ocean	1	2	3	3
Passaic	22	35	47	56
Salem	2	3	5	5
Somerset	6	7	9	9
Sussex	3	4	4	4
Union	34	39	59	63
Warren	4	4	4	5
	314	460	670	719
		<i>Average</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Increase</i>
		<i>Increase</i>	<i>Increase</i>	49
		<i>Per Year</i>	<i>Per Year</i>	
		48 $\frac{2}{3}$	36 $\frac{2}{3}$	

D. SPECIAL MEETINGS WITH DR. TRABUE AND NORMAL SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

These meetings were primarily concerned with the formulation of the general purposes and objectives of elementary school physical education.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION IN HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of instruction in the field of health and physical education in the elementary grades is to promote the normal, continuous physical and social development of the child as a fundamental part of the educational process, fitting him to carry on most effectively the activities of life.

OBJECTIVES

- I. Health: a body and mind normally developed and functioning efficiently
 - A. Knowledges, appreciations, attitudes and ideals
 1. Personal health: *Values and standards in*
 - a. Physical condition
 - b. Physical activity
 - c. Foods
 - d. Cleanliness: (1) Internal (2) External
 - e. Rest and recreation
 - f. Avoiding accidents and diseases
 - g. Response to emergencies
 2. Community health: *Values and standards in*
 - a. Sense of personal responsibility for community conditions
 - b. Social controls of community conditions
 - B. Habits and practices
 1. Daily, vigorous, joyous, open-air play
 2. Regular practice of accepted standards
- II. Character: a condition or quality of the individual leading to such activities as will result in the fullest and most satisfactory life for all
 - A. Knowledges, appreciations, attitudes and ideals
 1. The necessity of organization and cooperation
 2. His own capacities and powers
 3. The principles underlying development (incomplete)
 - B. Habits and practices
 1. Acting according to honest beliefs
 2. Seeking the most reliable information to guide conduct (incomplete)

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC COMPETITIONS

This subject is of vital importance; especially today when there is such tremendous interest in winning games, and when the athletic fever has spread even to the junior and primary schools. Our treatment of the topic is from the outlook of individuals who for many years have been, and are today, believers in play, games, and under proper control, all forms of athletics. But certain forms of athletics must be classified as strenuous athletics—those which quickly and easily require a greater expenditure of bodily energy (brain and nervous system included) than the growing person of the junior high school age can afford to spend. Basketball leads, then come long distance running, feats of strength and endurance, and football.

We frankly state that junior high schools should not have teams of the college type of football and basketball. If the boys in the junior high school are of the age that junior high school boys ought to be, that is, if they are junior high school boys who have come regularly through the grades, they are so young that the college type of football and basketball are extremely dangerous games for them to participate in—too strenuous when growth and development should receive first consideration.

Boys at that age are passing through or have just passed through a period of rapid growth. Muscles are soft, joints are loose and not particularly strong, and the heart, while of good size, is soft and flabby and particularly liable to overstrain which may result in crippling later in life, and is also likely to cause a weak heart which makes efficient participation in athletics in the senior high school almost impossible. In the physical life of the boy this period is a marked period of transitions. The rapid growth of the organism makes necessary widespread muscular and functional readjustment. Especially in the performance of its inner functions the body has to accommodate itself to changes in blood pressure and to many inequalities of normal function due to the inequalities of growth of parts and organs.

It follows from the facts of physical changes that we must be cautious about putting undue strain upon the plastic parts of the body or unduly specializing the activities of the boy during the period of rapid growth. We should avoid undue tension and strain. Football is even a dangerous game for older boys. Too many bumps and bruises before the complete hardening of bones and muscles have taken place will handicap later efficiency more than it will help it. Boys of the junior high school age are not sufficiently grown or well developed to participate in such a strenuous game. It is also a too highly organized game, on the whole, for boys of this age and should not be used to prepare boys for the senior high school, for that is not the business of the junior high school. We also find a wider difference in weight between individuals than in the senior high school, which brings about another unfavorable condition.

Basketball is a strenuous game to play and places a strain upon the vital organs of the growing boy. We are interested in the development and growth of the school boy—the building up, not breaking down. The junior high school boys are placed under the same strain as senior high school boys or college men because there is rarely a curtailing of the playing field. Basketball requires more sustained intense action than any other game and if we adapt the game to his age and growth or development, we are molding the boy to adult standards. This is pedagogically wrong. We do not object to the game itself, but to some of the resultants: the representative team and competition which leads to undue publicity and craving for championships. Basketball—yes; intramural—yes; reduced playing time—yes.

Our school education program is bound up with the equal educational opportunities for all and this carries over into the program of physical training as well. Let us provide adequate opportunities in all activities for all pupils in the junior high schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SCHOOLS IN WHICH INTERSCHOLASTIC COMPETITIONS IN BASKETBALL FOR GIRLS EXIST

1. That basketball practice for the team to represent the school should not begin before the first of December.
2. That two practice periods per week are sufficient, and these practice periods (including goal shooting, practice in passing, etc.) do not exceed one hour.

3. That adequate health safe-guards be established by requiring a health examination by the school physician or other physician before permitting a student to participate in competition.

4. That interscholastic competition begin in January. (No games in December.)

5. That no more than one game per week be played.

6. That no more than nine (9) games be scheduled for the season.

7. That games should be scheduled to be played in the afternoon.

8. That no games be scheduled which would necessitate the students being away from home over night.

9. That properly trained women instructors and officials be appointed to have charge of this type of competition.

10. That overstrain must be avoided; any trained director worth her salary should be watchful and intelligent enough to know when a girl should not play and when a substitute should take her place.

11. That in the few communities where a man is in charge of the girls' activities he have special training in physical education, and have a woman assisting him as an advisor and a chaperon who is in close touch with the girls.

12. That girls' games should not be played as part of a double-header followed by boys' games. Exploitation and commercialism can be the only obvious conclusion from such a practice.

13. That for the sake of placing athletics on an educational rather than a commercial basis, admission to games be by invitation instead of a fee. Girls' athletics should be financed through the school athletic association.

14. That printed publicity be controlled by the principal of the school. Publicity should stress the sport or sportsmanship of the team rather than individual players.

15. That pre-season information to the newspapers should refer to the team rather than to the individual.

16. That the person in charge of the basketball team devote at least three periods in December to special instruction in regard to the practice of health habits relating to sufficient sleep and rest, fresh air, nutrition, cleanliness, hygiene of the menstrual period and care and prevention of colds.

17. That girls make a pledge of their own accord not to play during the period of menstruation.

18. That schools organize a program which will offer an opportunity for all girls in athletic activities (a program of intramural activities) and look forward to restricting interscholastic competition for girls.

PART III

REPORTS OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

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

PART III

Reports of State Normal Schools—	PAGE
State Normal School at Trenton.....	181
State Normal School at Montclair.....	185
State Normal School at Newark.....	189
State Normal School at Glassboro.....	194
State Normal School at Paterson.....	201

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT TRENTON

No radical changes in the character of the work of the Trenton Normal School were made during the current year. The wisdom of establishing the four-year courses for training junior high school teachers and supervisors in special fields became increasingly evident. The most noticeable results were apparent in the number of men who registered and the transfers from other higher institutions of students desiring teacher training. The registration of young men reached a new level in the history of the school, sixty enrolling in the different courses. Even more significant was the transfer of fifteen students from other colleges. Included among these were students from William and Mary, Temple, Boston University, Cornell, Lafayette, Union, and Pennsylvania University. This trend of opinion relative to the value of professional training is especially significant in view of the demand for better teachers in the schools of the State.

Definite progress has been made in developing a fine spirit of student cooperation in the administration of the school. The final results appear in the Student Cooperative Association consisting of representatives of all classes nominated by petition and elected at large. The officers meet at stated intervals with faculty representatives for the discussion of any question relating to school welfare. As a result discipline problems are practically unknown. One of the outstanding achievements of this organization was the publication of a Students' Handbook giving definite information to the incoming class relative to the ideals and working procedures of the school.

The opinion is frequently expressed that the school has a direct responsibility in the in-service training of its graduates. This responsibility is frankly accepted, though the extent of this service is limited by the heavy teaching programs of instructors. The work is carried on in various ways. One of the most effective is by a series of visits to recent graduates who are reported by superintendents as doing unsatisfactory work. These visits by experts often disclose the fundamental reasons of the failure. Remedial measures are suggested and constructive help afforded. In fully half of the cases the disability is removed. Group conferences are held as often as conditions permit. Two such conferences were held at the normal school with the cooperation of the county helping teachers. Even more widespread in its effects is the publication of bulletins dealing with the problems of the classroom. Judging from the demand, two of the most helpful are "The Responsible Practice Handbook" and "Educative Seat Work."

Another publication, "The Alumni Bulletin," planned to bring the school and the alumni more closely together, has accomplished results beyond expectation.

The research department of the school is functioning in a most effective manner. Questions of grading, uniform grouping, comparative results of different methods, prognosis of probable success, and many other vital studies are under constant investigation. The department is furnishing evidence of the value of continuing self-survey in the administration of the school.

During the year the beginnings of a program of extension service were developed. Three courses carrying school credit were offered:

School Administration, at the normal school, enrolling fifteen, instructor D. C. Bliss.

Kindergarten and Primary Methods, at New Brunswick, enrolling fourteen, instructor Winifred Weldin.

Industrial Arts, at Belvidere, enrolling thirty, instructor Mabel Gaston.

The reception of these courses was such as to justify a future extension of this work.

Faculty changes took place as follows:

Robert G. Leavitt retired under the age limit to engage in anticipated literary work. His place was filled by Victor L. Crowell, a Cornell man with a record of successful experience. Elizabeth C. Macpherson resigned because of marriage. Her place was taken by Luella G. Mueller of New York University. Alice E. Beck accepted a position in the public schools. E. Clare Schooler of New York University was appointed to the vacant position. Harriet Taylor resigned to accept another appointment. Frances Carr of the University of Missouri fills this vacancy. Mabel Hollies was granted leave of absence for additional study. Florence Barraud, a Trenton graduate, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Bessie S. Davis resigned as library assistant and Dorothy W. Ferguson, B. S., Trenton, accepted appointment in this department. Increase in enrollment and expanding curriculum made necessary four new instructors: Madge Burgard, Peabody and Teachers' College, industrial arts; Olivia Coffin, University of Pennsylvania and Teachers' College, education; Margaret Guenther, Texas State College and Chicago University, music; Michael Travers, New York University, geography.

TRENTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1927-28

<i>Total by Counties</i>		Union	33
Atlantic	4	Warren	33
Bergen	37	Other States	23
Burlington	50		
Camden	3	Total	776
Cape May	8		
Cumberland	7	<i>Entrance Classes</i>	
Essex	7	September, 1927	325
Gloucester	1	February, 1928	28
Hudson	33		
Hunterdon	54	Total	353
Mercer	248		
Middlesex	71	Average enrollment for year....	728
Monmouth	75	<i>Total by Curricula</i>	
Morris	7	Four-Year	56
Ocean	32	General	535
Passaic	4	Kindergarten-Primary	38
Salem	5	Commercial	38
Somerset	33	Music	25
Sussex	8	Physical Education	52

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

183

Manual Training	10	<i>Second Semester Graduates by</i>	
Rural	22	<i>Curricula (June, 1928)</i>	
	—	Degree Course	15
Total	776	General	187
		Kindergarten-Primary	14
<i>Graduates</i>		Commercial	12
First Semester (Feb., 1928) ...	39*	Manual Training	6
Second Semester (June, 1928) ..	248	Music	5
	—	Physical Education	9
Total	287		—
		Total	248

TRENTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL EXPENDITURES 1927-28

Administration

Salaries	\$17,194.96
Stationery	500.00
Printing	1,416.51
Postage	600.00
Expressage, water, freight, etc.	461.45
Telephone - Telegraph	772.61
Traveling Expenses	274.26
Miscellaneous Expenses	637.91
	—
Total	\$21,857.70

Instruction

Salaries of Teachers	\$140,965.33
Stationery and Supplies	9,615.40
Textbooks	2,231.35
Practice Teaching—	
Supervision	6,100.00
Field Practice Teachers	5,455.00
Traveling	1,399.15
	—
Total	\$165,766.23

Operation

Salary of Janitors	\$15,104.16
Wages of Other Employees	5,580.36
Supplies	1,562.04
Fuel	14,000.00
Light and Power	512.73
	—
Total	\$36,759.29

*All graduates of General Course

Maintenance (Repairs and Replacements)

Buildings	\$19,398.57
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Auxiliary Agencies

Salary of Health Officer	\$800.00
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Salaries of Librarians	3,600.00
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Library Books	2,000.00
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Total	\$6,400.00
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Fixed Charges

Insurance—Fire	\$2,540.75
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Insurance—Compensation	388.35
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Insurance—Liability	33.03
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Total	\$2,962.13
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Capital Outlay

Additions and Improvements	\$9,698.85
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Grand Total	\$262,842.77
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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MONTCLAIR

As a matter of record it should be noted that on May 7, 1927, the State Board of Education passed the following resolutions as recommended by the State Department of Public Instruction:

"That four-year curricula be instituted in the Montclair State Normal School for the training of teachers for the public high schools.

That the curricula for training elementary teachers at the Montclair State Normal School be discontinued as soon as in the judgment of the Commissioner and the Board the State has adequate facilities for the training of teachers.

That such part of the four-year curricula for the education of teachers for secondary schools as may be determined be put into effect in September, 1927."

This ruling of the State Board should be noted as one of the first actions of its kind to be taken in the United States, in that this institution is to confine its activities solely to the training of junior and senior high school teachers. Following the passage of the resolution the entrance requirements to the four-year course were proposed and accepted and on May 19, 1927, notices were sent out to the high school principals in the State of New Jersey stating that an entrance class would be accepted in September, 1927, and that the examination for entrance would be held on May 31. The requirements included rank in class, high school scholastic record, high school principal's recommendation, a three-hour psychological test, personal interviews, and health and character certificates. Approximately 350 candidates applied for entrance, all of whom came from the upper half of their high school graduating classes. When the college opened in September, 1927, one hundred and twenty candidates were admitted to the freshman class and thirty to the sophomore class.

Perhaps one of the noteworthy policies to be adopted and put into full force by the institution was that of professional treatment of subject-matter. This principle has determined the qualifications of the teaching staff and the general organization of curricula and courses of study.

By the professionalization of subject-matter and the elimination of special method courses, the number of hours required in education has been reduced and thereby comparatively heavy requirements in professional subject-matter and professional background courses have been made possible. It may be of interest to note that over one-half of each college curriculum has been devoted to subject-matter in the major and minor fields of specialization, one-quarter to professional background or general culture courses, one-eighth to education courses and less than one-eighth to free electives. The major fields of specialization include English, languages, social studies, science and mathematics. The curriculum in each field leads to a Bachelor of Arts Degree.

The State Legislature in 1927 appropriated \$225,000 for the construction of a new dormitory for women. This dormitory was begun in July, 1927, and completed in September, 1928. It accommodates approximately one hundred students and has been named Chapin Hall, in honor of Dr. Charles S. Chapin, principal of the Montclair State Normal School from September, 1908, to the date of his death, March 21, 1924. The same Legislature appropriated \$25,000

for the purchase of additional land and about eight acres lying north of the campus were secured in August, 1927.

FACULTY

Resignations from June, 1927, to July, 1928—

C. Rush Carter, Music Department
Helen A. Field, Reading Department
Edna M. Lamson, Supervisor of Practice Teaching
Dorothy Norton, First Grade Demonstrator
F. Lowell Otte, Physical Education Department
Eula M. Powell, Seventh Grade Demonstrator
Wallace Stockwell, Manual Arts Department
Hazel L. Torrens, Sixth Grade Demonstrator

New appointments from June, 1927, to July, 1928—

Zaidee Brown, Librarian
Maude L. Carter, Dormitory Hostess
Lydia P. Cooley, Secretary and Instructor
Roy W. Hatch, Head of Social Studies Department
Edna M. Lamson, Supervisor of Practice Teaching
Ethel M. Littlefield, Language Department
Harley P. Milstead, Geography Department
W. Guy Morrison, Physical Education Department
F. Lowell Otte, Physical Education Department
Eula M. Powell, Seventh Grade Demonstrator
Wallace Stockwell, Manual Arts Department
Edward H. Webster, Head of English Department

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

1. In order to meet the institution's requirements for future development the land to the north and east of the present campus, amounting to approximately thirty-five acres, should be purchased. It is necessary to take this action immediately in order to secure the property at a reasonable price and before it falls into the hands of development companies

2. The swamp land at the west side of the present campus is being filled by the city of Montclair without expense to the State. As soon as this fill, which averages approximately ten feet in depth, has been completed the whole tract should be graded, drainage provided and an athletic field for men developed.

3. A new auditorium building should be provided. The present auditorium is inadequate as to capacity, exceedingly poor in acoustic properties and entirely lacking in stage facilities and dressing rooms. It is adjacent to one of the present library rooms and since there is a pressing demand for an increase in library accommodations the present auditorium should be developed for library purposes for which it seems to be very well suited. The adjacent room would be used as a conference and reading room and the original library room, which is located at the center of the building where it opens into the main corridor, would be developed as a reception room, public conference room and club room.

4. In the near future a new dormitory should be provided for men students.

Soon we shall have as many as two hundred men in attendance at the college.

5. In the near future a modern language house should be provided for students majoring in French and German and perhaps Spanish. This house should be built in at least two sections. One section would be developed as a French house and would be placed under the direction of a native French hostess and the college department of French. A second section would be developed in a similar way for students majoring in German. The Modern Language House would provide both dormitory and educational facilities.

6. Extension courses should be developed for New Jersey teachers in service. These courses should be selected and presented in such a sequence as to lead toward a Bachelor's Degree from the New Jersey State Teachers' Colleges. This extension program should include Saturday morning courses and should be articulated with a six weeks' summer course offered for students and teachers in service.

7. The present policies and standards should be maintained and developed in order that the institution may be provided with a high-grade student body, an excellent teaching staff and a distinctly professional curriculum, integrated into one unit working toward our single objective of preparing thoroughly professional and well equipped teachers for the secondary schools of New Jersey.

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS

1. Total by Curricula—

	<i>Normal School</i>	<i>College</i>
General	434	152
Kindergarten	109	...

2. Total by Counties—

	<i>Normal School</i>	<i>College</i>
Atlantic	4	0
Bergen	75	23
Burlington	3	0
Camden	5	0
Cape May	0	0
Cumberland	1	1
Essex	184	62
Gloucester	1	0
Hudson	66	23
Hunterdon	5	1
Mercer	2	0
Middlesex	8	1
Monmouth	30	2
Morris	30	8
Ocean	3	3
Passaic	99	19
Salem	1	0
Somerset	11	1
Sussex	5	0
Union	25	7
Warren	9	1

3. Average enrollment for year—656

4. Entering classes—

<i>Normal School—Sept., 1927</i>		<i>Normal School—Feb., 1928</i>	
General	100	General	24
Kindergarten	36	Kindergarten	0
<i>College—122</i>			

5. Graduates—

<i>Normal School—Jan., 1928</i>		<i>Normal School—June, 1928</i>	
General	56	General	178
Kindergarten	20	Kindergarten	37

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Expenditures—Summary by Accounts

Administration	\$23,538.26
Instruction	132,274.17
Operation	21,663.96
Maintenance	10,001.13
Auxiliary Agencies	8,677.03
Fixed Charges	2,922.92
Capital Outlay	250,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$449,077.47

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT NEWARK

The school has progressed favorably during the year 1927-28 with an average enrollment of 995. The average attendance for the year has been 95 per cent, which in our judgment is due to the keen interest manifested in the work, the fine health habits of the student body, and the spirit of cooperation which permeates all departments of the school. Many of our students leave home early in the morning and travel considerable distances yet they have made an exceptional record of punctuality and attendance. The spirit of the school has been very cooperative, reaching toward high ideals and high standards of fitness.

HEALTH

The general health of the student body has been excellent. Marked interest is shown in the health activities of the school and the personal application of principles regarding good health has been well observed. The health ideal is held up in all of the work and our graduates are leaving the school with a well defined program for training in health habits.

TEACHER PLACEMENT

During the past year two commencements have been held; one, the last of January, at which time 121 graduates received their credentials, and one held the last of June, at which time 312 graduated. Most of our June graduates are readily placed; more difficulty is encountered in finding positions for large classes graduated in February.

MANUAL TRAINING PREPARATION

We have completed our fifth year in the preparation of young men to teach manual training in the elementary and junior and senior high schools and we are happy to state that this department has secured the unqualified approval of educational leaders.

All young men who are selected for this work present themselves for an interview besides taking the entrance examinations and as a result our graduates in this course have been particularly well-fitted from the standpoint of personality and scholarship to take their places in the schools of the State. The need has been so great that not a single graduate has been unassigned to a regular position. Thirty young men are now taking this course and the entering class in September promises to be of the same type and calibre as those now on roll. The course has been a very effective educational departure and with increased facilities this department could be made one of the outstanding ones in the country.

OBSERVATION AND PRACTICE TEACHING

It is of interest to note that many superintendents have expressed their approval and interest in having practice students in their various school systems. This cooperation on the part of the superintendents and teachers has made it possible for us to arrange for practice teaching centers in various parts of the State, all of which tends to unify the efforts of the normal school and the elementary school and brings a better understanding for the needs of both.

This means that the normal school is brought into contact with a great many public school systems in the State. Students are placed with carefully selected training teachers in practice teaching centers where they spend a period of time in actual school conditions in observation, demonstration and practice teaching. Through the practice department, the training teachers are kept in touch with the requirements and standards of attainment that the normal school would like to see maintained. Our pamphlet on teacher training has very carefully directed and outlined the technique of teacher training and a copy of it is placed in the hands of all training teachers connected with our practice work. The normal school supervisors of practice visit the training teachers and principals in the elementary schools. Frequent group meetings of training teachers are held for the purpose of a closer cooperative effort in teacher training. All this tends to unify the efforts of the normal school and the elementary school concerned in their ambition to perfect practice teaching.

During the past two years our practice teaching has been approached through a very effective introductory course in teaching, inaugurated and established after thoughtful and experimental work along this line. The course required that the classes in the academic subjects shall be scheduled, at frequent intervals, for observation and discussion of a series of demonstration lessons given by carefully selected teachers in the schools of Newark, Nutley, East Orange, Kearny and other nearby centers. This introductory course begins in the Junior B term and extends through the Senior B term. The classes from the normal school, accompanied by their regular classroom teacher, observe demonstration lessons after the following schedule:

Junior B—English, Arithmetic, Manual Training

Junior A—English, Reading Methods, Music

Senior B—History, Reading and Spelling, Geography, Music, Arithmetic, Manual Training, etc.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Student Council: Each class has an organization headed by the class officers and under the direction of a class adviser. The officers of the various classes, together with the class advisers, make up a student council. This organization is active in promoting the general welfare of the student body and is of great assistance to the principal and the faculty in advancing school spirit.

Clubs: Other organizations for the social life and educational welfare of the school are the Girls' Glee Club, the Men's Glee Club, the Indoor Tennis Club, the Swimming Club, the Senior Chorus and the Athletic Association. Among the outstanding events of the year have been the inter-class athletic meet, inter-class basket-ball tournament, and the deck tennis tournament; the Senior B Tea by the Senior B class for the members of the faculty and the parents; the entertainment and reception for the Junior B's given by the Junior A class; the Senior A Prom given under the direction of the Senior A class; the special programs in dramatics given under the direction of the Dramatic Art and Public Speaking Department; the various class programs and social affairs held to promote acquaintance and opportunities for the development of social amenities, personality and the poise requisite in any teacher; the faculty teas held occasionally during the year.

Publication: The school paper, the Normal Reflector, edited by the students, expresses in a very happy way the cooperation, the literary merit, and the educational ideals of the students.

Student Relief Fund: A student relief fund has been established for the benefit of students needing assistance during the course. This fund is maintained through the efforts of the students and the Alumni Association. Through the offices of this fund several students have been assisted in finishing their course at the normal school.

Assemblies: The assembly periods, held three times a week at eleven o'clock in the morning, have proven a very socializing and valuable part of the school curriculum. Hundreds of students have participated in the programs arranged at this time, which has developed leadership and the spirit of cooperation. Many well known artists, musicians, poets and public men of distinction have addressed the student body at various times, keeping them in touch with the literary and scientific movements of the day. These inspiring addresses have given the students a vision of what the future holds in store, and has been greatly appreciated by all concerned. The principal of the school also brings to the attention of faculty and students interesting information concerning problems related to their life in the school. Visitors have availed themselves of the opportunity to attend the assembly periods and they are always welcomed.

FACULTY CHANGES

The faculty numbers 46. Few changes in personnel have taken place. In September, 1927, new additions to the faculty were made in the persons of Mr. Harold S. Sloan, graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia University, who came to us as instructor in history and civics, and Miss Jeanette Lee Livingston, also a graduate of Teachers' College, who came to us as an assistant in the English department. Miss Harriet Pearl Carpenter, head of the Kindergarten department, resigned June 30, 1928. Miss Carpenter had fulfilled requirements for complete retirement. Mrs. Edith Hawbecker (nee Hobrough) resigned June 30, 1928. The resignation of the principal, Dr. W. Spader Willis, was submitted to Dr. Charles Elliott, Commissioner of Education, at the close of the school year.

EXTENSION

The problem of placing extension courses in the field in the State of New Jersey under direction of the State normal schools is under consideration but to date nothing has been done to carry out this work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order that the work of the school may become more effective and meet the teaching needs of the State, I would suggest the following recommendation:

1. A Three-Year Course—

When it is considered that high school graduates, some of whom are but 16 years of age, are coming to the normal schools in increasing numbers it can readily be seen that two years is entirely too short a time to prepare these young people for the teaching profession. It is also obvious that the normal school graduates, who average 20 years of age, held responsible for six or

more subjects equally well or to possess the necessary preparation and teaching skill needed to meet difficult situations. I strongly recommend a three-year course for more thorough preparation.

2. Additions—

An addition to the present building devoted to manual training and art work. There is a marked demand for well prepared teachers in both these fields in the elementary, the junior high and senior high schools. Our graduates from the manual training course are among the first to be placed in regular positions and there is 100 per cent placement in the manual training course. The same would be true of the art work if we had the facilities to prepare these teachers. Newark is a natural center for the development of these courses.

3. Laboratory—

There is need for the establishment of a department for observation and demonstration teaching so as to afford increased laboratory opportunities for the study of technique.

4. Course of Study—

A continuation of the revision of the course of study that would set up aims, materials, methods, standards, etc., in normal school work so that our course would be an outstanding one among the normal schools of the country.

STATISTICS

Enrollment—

1. Total by Curricula—	{	General	1,139
		Kindergarten	53
		Manual Training ..	30
		Total	1,222

2. Total by Counties—	Bergen	56
	Essex	399
	Hudson	366
	Hunterdon	5
	Middlesex	98
	Monmouth	51
	Morris	41
	Passaic	33
	Somerset	17
	Union	151
	Warren	5

Total 1,222

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

193

3. Average Enrollment	995	
4. Entering Classes—Sept., 1927	389	
Feb., 1928	195	
5. Graduated by curricula during and at end of 1st semester (Jan., 1928)—		
General	115	
Kindergarten	6	
Manual Training ..	...
		121
Graduated by curricula during and at end of 2nd semester (June, 1928)—		
General	286	
Kindergarten	14	
Manual Training ..	12	
		312
Total	433	

EXPENDITURES—SUMMARY BY ACCOUNTS

Administration	\$14,868.70
Instruction	157,214.61
Operation	18,475.96
Maintenance	8,064.23
Auxiliary Agencies	7,351.71
Fixed Charges (Insurance)	93.98
Total	\$206,069.19

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT GLASSBORO

THE NEW DORMITORY

The outstanding event of the year at the Glassboro State Normal School was the building of a new dormitory to accommodate approximately seventy-five students. The building of this dormitory is significant because it not only provides for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing number of students who must live in the dormitories but also marks a definite change in the policy of the school.

The new dormitory consists of four units accommodating twenty students each, and was occupied by students for the first time in September, 1928. Each unit is entirely independent of the others, with study rooms and a shower on each floor, and a living room for the use of all the occupants of the unit. On the ground floor there is also a large assembly room with a fireplace.

Since Glassboro appeared to be so convenient of access to students on account of the railroads centering here, it was thought that all students should and would prefer to commute. However, the very first year eighteen students applied for boarding accommodations because they found that too much time would be consumed in traveling to the school from their homes which were frequently eight or ten miles from the stations of railroads leading to Glassboro. This number increased very rapidly because of the constant withdrawal of trains and the appreciation of educational opportunities afforded by dormitory life, until at the present time there are one hundred fifty boarding students with prospects for fifty more next year.

This new dormitory, however, will not provide accommodations for all the students who wish to board. It will still be necessary for the Dormitory Association to rent buildings surrounding the campus for those who cannot find places in the new dormitory and the Whitney House. In fact this new building hardly provides room for the increase in the number of new students seeking accommodations for next year, and additional room must be provided at once. Approximately one hundred students may now be accommodated in State owned buildings, the new dormitory and the Whitney House. The remainder live in the Ackley Apartments, the Nelling, the Ridge, and the Satterfield houses, rented by the Dormitory Association. To accommodate all students in State owned buildings, allowing for the increase the following year, two additional dormitories are needed.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Ever since the opening of the school various types of assistance have been given by the instructors of the school to teachers in service in South Jersey. Definite courses conforming in hours and content with regular normal school courses have been offered at regularly stated periods by instructors after school hours or on Saturdays at the normal school or at centers convenient to the teachers of this section.

This work has been done by the instructors of the school in addition to their regular work and without extra compensation. The requests for this type of service have become so insistent that a regular instructor was employed to

organize this work and to assist in giving the instruction. Miss Emma Schweppe, formerly associated with the Lincoln School in New York City, was engaged for this service.

Even with this additional help not more than half the requests for the organization of classes could be complied with. Following will be found information of interest concerning the courses:

<i>Course</i>	<i>Instructor</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
History IV	Emma Schweppe	Cape May Court House	40
History IV	Emma Schweppe	Egg Harbor	31
Music VII	Florence Dare	Glassboro	26
History IV	Emma Schweppe	Hammonton	37
Psychology II	Nellie Campbell	Laurel Springs	104
Geography IV	Emma Schweppe	Paulsboro	33
History IV	Emma Schweppe	Pleasantville	85
Geography IV	Ethel Merrimah	Salem	
	Eda Willard		
	John B. Sangree		
	Seymour G. Winans		
	J. J. Savitz		
	Charlotte Herckner		
History IV	Emma Schweppe	Salem	20
Geography IV	Emma Schweppe	Woodbury	39
History IV	Emma Schweppe	Woodbury	61

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

The plans for the Glassboro Normal School building as originally conceived were changed very materially because of the lack of adequate appropriations before the building was finally erected. Most of the general facility rooms for a school of 550-600 students which were absolutely needed at the opening, and those which could not be built later without interfering with the original plans, were built at once. Since the enrollment has now reached the capacity of the school it is essential that the building be completed as originally planned for the following reasons:

1. To provide proper accommodations with adequate reading and conference rooms for the rapidly growing library.
2. To secure adequate room for the music department.
3. To accommodate the number of training school pupils necessary for practice teaching.
4. To provide a dining room large enough to accommodate 250 boarding students.
5. To make possible the use of the manual arts room as originally purposed.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

The library is at present housed in two rooms which were fairly adequate for a small library and a school of two hundred and fifty students. The number of volumes in the library is increasing rapidly each year and more stack room must be provided before any more books may be added. The reading room is much too small for a five hundred student school. The

inadequate space greatly interferes with an advantageous use of the library. An entire floor of one of the originally proposed wings should be devoted to library purposes.

The present library was so planned that it could be used very satisfactorily for needs not at present provided for. The well-lighted reading room of the present library should be fitted up for demonstration purposes. The room is large enough to accommodate a training school class and an entire group of normal school students under most favorable conditions to observe the teaching of a class. The present stack room would provide conference rooms for the supervisors of practice and the receiving room should be used for interviews between school officials and prospective teachers.

MUSIC ROOM

The music room at present is situated between the two recitation rooms of the geography department. Since there is no special provision to deaden the sound between these rooms and the music room, school work is carried on in these rooms under trying conditions. Two music rooms should be provided in one of the proposed wings with sound proof walls to prevent interference with the work of the other departments.

TRAINING SCHOOL

Perhaps the most pressing need now, and in fact ever since the school was built, is room to accommodate a training school sufficiently large to enable all students to do at least half of their practice teaching under the immediate supervision of all the instructors of the school. At present there is a demonstration school of 80-100 pupils to enable the regular normal school instructors to demonstrate approved methods of teaching and to provide opportunity for an acquaintance with school problems by students.

The present method of providing for practice teaching in the various public schools of the State has so many disadvantages that immediate steps should be taken to establish a training school in conjunction with the normal school. The plan of training teachers by "scattered practice" has the advantage of enabling students to see and meet problems as they actually occur in the schools of the State, but fails in many particulars of which the following are the most important:

1. The training teachers are the regular classroom teachers and they do not have the scholarship, training and skill to assist the students in developing teaching power.
2. Students do not have the opportunity to spend enough time in classes handled by expert teachers.
3. There are not enough good grade teachers to undertake the training.
4. The supervisors of practice must devote too much of their time in traveling from school to school to visit students doing their practice. Under present conditions they cannot visit students more than from four to six times in ten weeks instead of almost daily if a training school were established.

There should be provision for a training school of at least twelve classes. According to the best authorities there should be four training school students to every normal student. Such a school, therefore, would still be lacking the desired number of pupils, but by providing for responsible practice as at present

in the schools of the State a very decided step forward in providing the necessary facilities could be taken.

DINING FACILITIES

No provision was made for a dining room for boarding students because the school, as previously stated, was supposed to be a day school. When, therefore, the number of boarding students began to increase rapidly, it became necessary to use the sewing room for a dining room and to use for a sewing room the room originally planned for shop purposes. This delayed the equipping of the shop room until such time as the sewing may be taught in the regular sewing room.

MANUAL ARTS ROOM

It was originally intended to equip the room for shop work in such a way as to develop in prospective teachers appreciation and some skill through the use of a shop for diversified activities. Instead of the usual woodwork it was proposed to equip the shop to teach a limited amount of all phases of handwork—woodwork, metal work, in fact, a variety of handwork which would enable the students to minister to the varying needs of their pupils.

NEW BUILDINGS

Provision could be made for all the recommendations made above by extending the present wings in accordance with the architect's plans, as originally drawn.

In the basement of the west wing provision could be made for a dining room since it would be entirely above ground. On the next floor could be placed the library, and on the third floor the music and additional classrooms. The east wing could be used for the training school.

No recommendations are made to meet the instructional needs as these have been so frequently made and are now under consideration by the Department of Teacher Training.

FACULTY CHANGES

The following changes occurred in the faculty:

<i>Resignations</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Appointments</i>
Mary Louise Finney	Psychology	Nellie M. Campbell
Carrie B. Edmondson	Practice	Elizabeth T. Cordery
Lucile T. Mathewson	Practice	Anna Kate Garretson
Esther Haines Eby	Library	Dorothy McC. Hammond
Sarah L. Hinkle	{ Music Physical Education	Florabelle B. Shirk
Jane Knox Baker		Geneva M. Christensen
M. Margaret Stroh	Fine Arts	Ella Jane Trullinger
.....	English	Julia Elizabeth Gilbert
.....	Extension	Emma Schweppe

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS 1927-1928

Enrollment by Counties

Atlantic	55	Salem	42
Bergen	1	Somerset	0
Burlington	30	Warren	4
Camden	150	Outside State	8
Cape May	21		
Cumberland	115	Total	549
Gloucester	104		
Hudson	3		
Hunterdon	3		
Middlesex	0		
Monmouth	3		
Ocean	6		
Passaic	4		

Enrollment by Curricula

General	424
Kindergarten-Primary	52
Upper Grades	73
Total	549

Enrollment of Entering Classes

September, 1927	236
Admitted with advanced standing September, 1927.....	31

Total new entrants in September, 1927..... 267

February, 1928	32
Admitted with advanced standing February, 1928.....	3

Total new entrants in February, 1928..... 35

Average enrollment for year 1927-1928..... 485

GRADUATES

<i>Course</i>	<i>January, 1928</i>	<i>Between June, 1927, and January, 1928</i>	<i>Total</i>
General	27	11	38
Kindergarten-Primary	1	2	3
Upper Grades	0	1	1
Totals	28	14	42

<i>Course</i>	<i>June, 1928</i>	<i>Between January, 1928, and June, 1928</i>	<i>Total</i>
General	138	1	139
Kindergarten-Primary	23	1	24
Upper Grades	24	1	25
Totals	185	3	188

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

199

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES 1927-1928

<i>Administration</i>	\$17,552.04
	<u>=====</u>
Salaries	13,242.14
Stationery	424.35
Printing	1,204.84
Postage	400.00
Expressage, freight, etc.	98.93
Telephone and telegraph	493.17
Traveling expenses	416.75
Autos	473.07
Other Expenses	798.79
 <i>Instruction</i>	 \$82,936.20
	<u>=====</u>
Salary of teachers	50,499.51
Stationery and supplies	5,991.54
Textbooks	1,396.23
Practice Teaching—	
Salary of teachers	13,050.00
Supervision of students	10,195.00
Traveling	1,803.92
 <i>Operation</i>	 \$22,174.70
	<u>=====</u>
Salary of janitors	3,060.00
Wages of other employees	9,373.00
Supplies	672.90
Fuel	4,816.50
Light, water and power	4,252.30
 <i>Maintenance</i>	 \$5,424.11
	<u>=====</u>
Grounds	266.14
Buildings	5,157.97
 <i>Auxiliary Agencies</i>	 \$13,332.66
	<u>=====</u>
Salary of health officer	1,200.00
Expenses of health officer	136.35
Salary of Librarians	2,457.08
Library books	3,921.72
Extension service—	
Salaries	3,700.00
Traveling expenses	582.65
Farm	1,334.86

SCHOOL REPORT

<i>Fixed Charges</i>	\$1,396.72
	=====
Insurance—Fire and compensation	1,396.72
<i>Capital Outlay</i>	\$114,996.65
	=====
New grounds, buildings and equipment	114,996.65
Total expenditures	\$257,813.08
	=====

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT PATERSON

The State Normal School at Paterson differs from the other normal schools as far as the administration is concerned because the building is not State owned, but is the property of the Board of Education of the City of Paterson. By a contract entered into by the State Board of Education and the Board of Education of the City of Paterson, the Board of Education of the City of Paterson furnishes the overhead while the State Board of Education furnishes the instructional costs. The city is now supplying sixteen rooms for classroom and laboratory purposes; the use of the auditorium; the use of a floor space gymnasium; a large basement room, which is used for a cafeteria; and a storage place for approximately 250 lockers; two small offices for the administrative officers; two rest rooms (one for boys, the other for girls); and one rest room for teachers. At the end of the halls the city board of education has erected partitions. This makes available four offices for members of the faculty. These are used as private places for conferences with pupils, and for the correcting of classroom papers. The offices and extra rooms have been equipped by the State. The cafeteria has been equipped by the city. In addition to the rooms supplied, the city furnishes the heat, light and power, and the janitor service, without cost to the State.

The State furnishes the teachers, books, supplies, and what is generally termed instructional expense. The State has during the past four years bought approximately \$15,000 worth of equipment, as teachers' desks, rugs, piano, laboratory supplies for the science and art room. A record is being kept of all the equipment furnished by the State so that no difficulty will arise from the problem of knowing the ownership of the various school equipment.

During the year 1926-27 Miss Clara M. Gale, instructor of art, was absent on a leave of absence. She accepted another position and resigned. Miss Marguerite B. Tiffany was appointed by the State Board of Education to take her position. During the year there were three new instructors added to our faculty; viz, Miss Helen B. Keefer, instructor in English and assistant to the librarian; Mr. Gordon C. Matthews, instructor in arithmetic; Miss Mattie L. Hatcher, instructor in reading and assistant in the department of practice.

There was no instruction in extension courses during the year.

There are many things that might be improved at the Paterson State Normal School. Many of these cannot be done on account of the dual control under which the school is operated and because the school building was planned for an elementary school rather than for a teacher-training school.

At this school there is no place suitable for the medical inspection of the students. At present they are being examined in the rest room for teachers. This room is far too small, and crowded with furniture. All the rooms of the building are either too noisy, or too dark, or too crowded with furniture for the purpose of a proper medical inspection. The health of the future teachers of the State should be a matter of grave concern for the State.

The gymnasium is not large enough for any games. There is no room for spectators. It is used as a floor space gymnasium; that is, for folk dancing, marching and calisthenics. There is no equipment in the gymnasium.

The preparation of teachers who will lead the children to the high plane of good citizenship must have developed high ideals. This it seems to me is greatly needed, especially in the large centers of population. The physical conditions at this school do not lend themselves easily to creating high ideals of school living.

There are many good things done at this school. The faculty members are efficient instructors. The practice work is second to none anywhere. The spirit of the school is of the best. During the past two or three years new furniture has been purchased, the rest rooms have been supplied with curtains and draperies, and the offices and rest rooms have been supplied with rugs. These improvements have greatly enhanced the appearance of the school. The library is well supplied with books.

It is my recommendation that as soon as possible a new physical plant be substituted for the one now in use. There are many advantages which a new physical plant would afford over a building erected for elementary school purposes and used as a training school for teachers.

STATISTICAL REPORT

a. Enrollment

1. Total by Curricula:

General Course, 528

2. Total by Counties:

Bergen	113
Essex	2
Monmouth	1
Ocean	1
Morris	15
Passaic	394
Sussex	1
Union	1

Total 528

3. Average Enrollment for the Year, 427

4. Entering Classes:

September, 1927, 168.

February, 1928, 102.

5. Graduated by Curricula during and at end of First Semester: General Course, 50.

Graduated by Curricula during and at end of Second Semester:
General Course, 103.

b. Expenditures, Account Number E 14 E.

Administration	\$11,319.82
Instruction	52,079.48
Operation	303.62
Maintenance	5,050.94
Auxiliary Agencies	4,951.14
Fixed Charges	75.00

Total \$73,780.00

PART IV

REPORTS OF OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

Reports of Other Educational Institutions—	PAGE
New Jersey School for the Deaf.....	205
Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth at Borden- town	207
School of Industrial Arts of Trenton.....	215
Schools for Industrial Education, Hoboken.....	217
Schools for Industrial Education, Newark.....	219

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

The Primary Department has made great progress in speech work for the year. The school has a very strong teaching staff and the results of their efforts are showing.

The intermediate and advanced departments have profited much by the use of the Radioear. In one of our earlier reports we stated that in these grades we had nine manual and five oral classes. We then stated that in the future we hoped to change the ratio. As it now stands we have four manual classes and eleven oral. This is about the proportion that the best combined schools maintain.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

We are preparing to reorganize our industrial department next year. Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary, of the State Department made a thorough survey of this department and submitted a report with recommendations.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

The household department entirely recovered from the effects of moving and visitors find the housekeeping immaculate.

INFIRMARY

We have had no serious illness outside of the minor dispensary cases. The children's eyes have been examined, teeth attended to, and the toxin-antitoxin treatment given.

GRADING

The Trenton Engineering Company laid out the plans for our athletic field. Their estimate was that it would cost about \$20,000. In addition to this we had several other projects where grading was required the estimate of which was \$10,000, making a total of \$30,000. We were fortunately able to make a very good contract for the rental of a steam shovel and of tractors and teams. The work was done under our direction. State Comptroller Bugbee, who is also Secretary of the State House Commission, made us a visit and saw that if drains were not put in and the work completed an erosion would take place. Since we would not be able to make as good terms next year, Mr. Bugbee thought we could save considerable money by completing it, so the State House Commission granted us an additional appropriation. With this all of the rough work was completed.

SCHOOL REPORT

FINANCIAL

Following are a list of expenditures for the year 1928-29:

Salaries and Wages	\$134,156.04
Materials and Supplies	79,082.67
Current Repairs	5,492.84
Misscellaneous	9,206.01
Additions and Improvements	16,246.47
Supplemental Appropriation (Kitchen Equipment) ...	4,600.00
New Buildings	25,000.00
<hr/>	
Total Expenditures	\$273,784.03

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR
COLORED YOUTH, BORDENTOWN

The current fiscal year closes with an appropriation of \$185,000.00 by the Legislature of 1928 for a new girls' dormitory. This will not enable the school to increase substantially its student body, but it will eliminate the last of the poor and unsanitary housing conditions that have been hampering the school for the last ten years.

The school should aim at a student body of 500 or 600 as an economical administrative unit. There will be an average of 350 boys and girls next year as compared with 329 for the current year.

It should be kept in mind that the Bordentown School represents practically the total effort that the State of New Jersey is making for the improvement and welfare of the 180,000 Negroes within its borders. And yet a more constructive effort could not be devised than the lumping of its resources in the establishment of an educational institution which stands as a symbol of the State's interest in an underprivileged group of its citizens at the same time developing worthy leadership, supplying a rallying point for inspiration, achievement, advancement and self-help. Therefore, the school is worth all that it may cost. It is not too optimistic to observe that in the last five years the Negroes of the State have shown marked improvement in their social, economic and industrial life. It is recognized by Negroes in other States of the Union. The leaven is at work and many Negro leaders have testified that the Bordentown School is the chief influence in this racial development. An institution established among a group of people releases forces too subtle and numerous to be described or enumerated.

It should be remembered that in proportion as the 180,000 Negroes of New Jersey become better citizens, and as their standards of living are allowed to improve, they will want more and they will want to work harder to supply these wants. In this way they will increase the wealth of the State. On the other hand, if neglected, they can be taken care of in the correctional and penal institutions entirely at the State's expense and remain a drag on the State's resources.

Problems of the Negro not confined to the South.—For a long time it has been thought that the only Negro needing help was the southern Negro, and for a long time that has been true. For that reason, northern money and especially New Jersey money, stimulated by the appeals of southern leaders, has been flowing southward to the establishment and maintenance of Negro schools and welfare all over the Southland. These enterprises are a lasting monument to the generous impulses of northern friends of wealth. They are bearing rich fruit.

But somehow the northern Negro has been overlooked. Through the migration northward, and the consequent increase in prejudice, the changing conditions of labor, the congested conditions of housing, etc., his condition is still pitiable in spite of the remarkable improvement referred to above. No adequately financed agencies or equipment or organizations have been established to cope with the new situation. This neglect of our northern Negro communities has created a situation which raises a question whether the northern

Negro is not in many ways worse off than his southern brother and constitutes the neglected Negro.

Would it not be a splendid thing if the many friends of wealth in New Jersey who have in the past demonstrated their interest in Negro welfare, would examine the situation here in the State with the view of ascertaining what can be done to make better neighbors of Negroes here at home?

To this end, they are further invited to examine the merits of the Bordentown school as an educational institution already at hand, set up by the State, controlled by the State Board of Education, but which needs only the extension of its present facilities to do for the Negro of the North what Hampton, Tuskegee, and other schools, through northern financial support, have done for the Negro of the South. The school has already the confidence of the people. The South is at last convinced that schools of the type of Bordentown, pay. The Legislatures of those States are inaugurating million dollar building programs. They find it cheaper to make the Negro a good citizen of the body politic rather than to let him drift. Surely, the North will profit by the long drawn out and costly experience of the South.

The school emphasizes character training.—If it is true as is claimed that 50 per cent of the jobs can be performed by 50 per cent of the people, it is obvious that the chief factors which distinguish one workman from another certainly in the lower levels of employment will be (1) the workman's attitude towards his job, (2) his attitude towards his employer, (3) his attitude towards his fellow employees, (4) his attitude towards his duties as a citizen, (5) his personal sense of responsibility and dependability. As the machine gradually takes over the skilled processes, more and more will the character element be the dominant factor in the efficiency of workers.

For this reason the school is laying special emphasis upon the formation of the proper habits and attitudes of its students. This is made more possible by the fact that it is a boarding vocational school where students are subject to continuous training under actual living conditions. An intensive "boys' work" is attempted among its 210 boys with three men in charge under a cadet system, who devote their whole time to the development of character and desirable attitudes and habits in cooperation with all teachers and employees in contact with students. This work is not done through lectures but rather through the utilization of the life situations which arise at their work, play and study as opportunities for correcting their undesirable habits, attitudes or social relationships. This effort is supplemented by religious training, the example of teachers, the routine and environment of the school.

The name of the school should be changed.—The official name of the school is, "The New Jersey Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth". This is an unwieldy name and yet does not convey the full scope of the training offered. The school offers a full and accredited high school course in addition to the trades. Most frequently the school goes by the name of "The Bordentown Industrial School". Invariably, people who are not intimately acquainted with its work associate it with a correctional or reformatory institution. And because of this association there are many persons who refuse to send their children here to be thus connected. Consequently the school loses students and prestige. It is obviously bad business to retain a name or title which of itself attracts opposition, invites misunderstanding and

inspires a prejudice against the whole institution. The name should be changed to some such name as, "The New Jersey Vocational High School for Colored Youth" or "Ironsides", with the subtitle, "A State Vocational High School at Bordentown for the Training of Colored Youth."

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

T. C. WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR

Beginning with September 15, 1927, our school entered upon its first year's work under its new organization into a junior and senior high school. The junior high school includes grades 7, 8 and 9, with an elementary grade for those who are not prepared to enter the seventh grade. The senior high school includes grades 10, 11 and 12. For these last three years the students have a choice of two courses: one, designated as "Course A", is planned for those students who do not intend to pursue their education beyond the high school; the other, designated as "Course B" is designed for those students of marked ability who plan to continue their education in higher institutions.

On comparing the first year under the new organization with the last year of the old we note first a marked increase in the enrollment. The total number enrolled last year 1927-1928, was 382 as against 357 of the year before, 1926-1927. In the second place, there was an increase in the number of students remaining through the session last year over and above those of the year before. The table below shows this increase by classes for the entire school.

Table showing the number and per cent of students remaining through the year by grades for the years 1927-28 and 1926-27 respectively.

<i>Year 1927-1928</i>				<i>Year 1926-1927</i>			
	<i>Total</i>				<i>Total</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	<i>Enroll- ment</i>	<i>No. End of Year</i>	<i>Per Cent Retained</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Enroll- ment</i>	<i>No. End of Year</i>	<i>Per Cent Retained</i>
12	9	9	100	12	..	..	..
11	25	23	92	11	12	9	75
10	62	49	79	10	44	34	77
9	80	69	86	9	69	43	62
8	65	55	85	8	70	56	80
7	67	55	82	7	71	56	79
6	40	33	83	6	44	32	73
5	14	9	64	5	31	25	81
Special	20	19	95	Special	16	16	100
	<hr/> 382	<hr/> 321	<hr/> 84		<hr/> 357	<hr/> 271	<hr/> 75

In the regular classes, with the exception of the second year high, there was a gradual increase in the retention of students, beginning with 64 per cent in the fifth grade and ending with 100 per cent in the twelfth. It is to be noted too that there was a higher per cent of students remaining through the year in the senior high school than there was in the junior high. Of the 176 students enrolled in the senior high school classes 150, or 85 per cent remained through the year, whereas of the 266 students enrolled in grades 5 to 9 inclusive 221 remained through the year, or 83 per cent of the total enrollment.

Another improvement of last year's student body over the year before was the higher intelligence of the students of last year over the year before as measured by the Terman Group Test of Mental Ability. The number of students with intelligence quotients of 90 and above was eight per cent greater last year than the number the year before.

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

L. B. GRANGER, EXTENSION WORKER

Applications

Three hundred and ninety-one applications were received from New Jersey residents, and the greater part of these were investigated personally by the extension worker. One hundred and fifty-one of these were accepted, and the remainder rejected for various reasons, such as poor health or subnormal mentality, giving of false residences, bad character, and failure to fulfill age or grade requirements. Investigation of these applications carried the extension worker into 61 cities and towns of the State.

Graduate Follow-up

Three news bulletins were mailed to the entire graduate and ex-student group, making a total release of 1,700 copies. Visits were made to the homes of many graduates, a sixth of the graduate men and women placed in positions, Alumni Day brought back 65 alumni for the annual reunion, and Old Student's Day in May brought back 135.

Publicity

Fortnightly news releases to the weekly colored papers and the dailies of New Jersey, Philadelphia and New York were sent out throughout the year. These dealt with reports of meetings at the school, activities of the principal, curricular changes, and athletics. In addition the school catalogue was edited through the department, a bulletin of information, summer school literature, an announcement of courses, and various announcement programs in connection with the school's special visitors' days.

Principals or head teachers of over twenty-five schools allowed the extension worker to address their older students on the advantages of vocational education. About fifty other meetings of varying sizes were addressed on topics relating to the work of Bordentown.

The school was kept in close touch with the work of the Organization of Teachers of Colored Children in the State of New Jersey, and at its annual meeting in Salem one-half of the day's program was given over to discussion of vocational training for colored children, and the other half to an address on the same subject. Colonel D. Stewart Craven, chairman of the Bordentown School Committee of the State Board of Education, was presented to the colored teachers of the State.

Extension Projects

With a view to keeping the Bordentown School in touch with the younger people of the State and at the same time to help encourage clean athletics among colored boys and girls, the extension department organized and conducted the first amateur basketball tournament for colored club teams yet held

in the State. Fourteen teams from Newark, Orange, Trenton, Burlington, Camden and Atlantic City entered the competition, and about 500 people journeyed to see the games at Bordentown. The contest was entirely self-sustaining.

The annual North Jersey concerts of the band and glee club were given in Newark, Jersey City, Montclair, Elizabeth, Plainfield and Asbury Park. A total crowd of 5,000 attended the series and to these a considerable amount of school literature was distributed. Concerts were likewise promoted in Atlantic City and Camden.

The annual choir contest brought out six choirs from four counties of New Jersey to compete for the Bordentown Choir Cup. An audience of approximately 700 people were present to hear an Atlantic City choir presented with the trophy.

An estimated crowd of about 2,000 attended the Decoration and Commencement Day programs, in spite of uncertain weather on both occasions. In all, during the year, a total crowd of at least 3,500 persons were guests of the school on the various visitors' and special days.

The extension department has endeavored, therefore, to keep the school in close contact with the colored public of the State by bringing various of the school's projects and exhibitions before the public in the larger centers, and by arranging special days for the public to visit the school. It has emphasized the necessity of trade training for colored as well as white youth, through speeches, bulletins, and articles in the press. It has kept in touch with the graduate body, with the purpose of helping them to adjust themselves to the industrial life of the community, finding and keeping well-paying jobs. It has kept the public informed through the medium of the press of the school's activities and progress.

Farm Activities

Burlington County Fair

<i>Dairy</i>	<i>Premium</i>
Bull under 1 year	3
Bull 1 year and under 3	3
Cow 2 years old and under 3	3
Cow 3 years and under 4	2
Holstein bull 1 year and under 3	2

<i>Fruit</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Premium</i>
Grimes	1	1
Jonathans	2	1
Grimes	3	1
Grimes	5	1
Jonathans	3	2
Jonathans	6	2

Vegetables

Flat Dutch Cabbage	6	1
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*Flemington Fair**Dairy*

Cow 2 years old	1
Bull calf	1
Bull 2 years old	3
Heifer calf	5

*Trenton State Fair**Dairy*

Cow 3 years old	4
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Horticultural Society—Atlantic City

<i>Fruit</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Premium</i>
Paragons	48	1
Grimes	44	1
Jonathans	46	1
Jonathans	24	1
Jonathans	41	1
Grimes	22	2
Grimes	15	3
Grimes	11-C	3
Stayman	4	3
Stayman	52	3

Cow Testing Association Records

For six consecutive months, beginning with January, 1928, and running through June, the school has had the highest cow in milk production as recorded by the Burlington County Cow Testing Association No. 1. The records are as follows:

		<i>Lbs. Milk</i>	<i>Lbs. Butter Fat</i>
January	Cow No. 11	2,551	74
February	Cow No. 32	2,091	60.6
March	Cow No. 11	2,083	70.8
April	Cow No. 20	2,478	79.3
May	Cow No. 12-A	2,412	94.1
June	Cow No. 5	2,205	72.8

In April we had the highest herd in the county. Our herd averaged 1,015 lbs. milk and 35.68 lbs. butter fat per cow for the month. In January we had the highest cow in the State for milk production—No. 11 with 2,551 lbs. milk. The second cow in the State produced only 2,291 lbs. of milk for the month.

During Agricultural Week in Trenton we were given third award for a herd average between 300 and 350 lbs. butter fat per cow in 1927 in the New Jersey Herd Improvement Association.

The school farm has more than paid its way.

Annual cost of food purchased in institutions without farms for 315 population	\$43,000.00
Food not supplied by farm purchased in open market for 329	\$24,133.29
Gross cost of all farm and ground supplies	11,899.71
Gross cost of all farm and grounds labor	9,372.50
	<hr/>
	\$45,405.50
	<hr/>
Cash sales of farms products	2,887.13
Net cost of food purchased and also operation of farm and grounds	\$42,518.37

Not only has the farm met all the food requirements of the school but in addition it has supplied the following items of maintenance and improvements:

1. Care of 25 acres of campus lawn and shrubbery
2. Maintenance of campus roads
3. Extensive grading, drainage and sodding around new boys' building
4. New road through farm and new road on campus
5. Hauling of trash for institution
6. Furnished opportunity for agricultural instruction
7. Miscellaneous

This method of calculation removes the element of judgment in the elaborate allocation of costs, etc. Rough as it is, it shows conclusively that the amount of food purchased plus all other moneys, for supplies and labor, spent on the farm and grounds is about equal to what our whole food supply would have cost without a farm, in the open market, with this difference, namely, that in addition to our food supply we have also maintained and developed our campus of twenty-five acres in wonderful fashion as well as other developments listed above.

The school views the farm as an arm of the boarding department. It attempts to produce no less and no more than the school population will require. For example, the attempt is made to have on hand the fewest number of cows that will produce a given quantity of milk for a given school population. This is the explanation for the high grade character of the stock. As far as possible the production end of the farm is separated from the requirements of agricultural instruction. The end to be sought in one is so different from the end to be sought in the other that the two will not mix with success for either.

Vocational Training

The need for a new trade building is becoming increasingly pressing. The present trade building was constructed ten years ago when there were about 60 boys. No additions have been made since notwithstanding the fact that there are now 210 boys enrolled or an increase of 350 per cent. In short, we now have 210 boys of very diverse aptitudes to be crowded into three shops. Our trade work is the essential and chief feature of our school. A building should be constructed to accommodate the trades of auto mechanics, electrical work, woodworking, printing, bricklaying, plastering, paper hanging, painting, and cement work, etc. Rooms should be provided for a general shop for

prevocational classes, mechanical drawing, for a permanent exhibit, lecture rooms, etc.

In order to determine the trades in which Negroes of this State were employed, a conference of Negro tradesmen was held at the school with the principal and Mr. O'Leary of the State Department of Education. It was developed that the above occupations were open to Negroes who were well prepared.

All students are required to take a trade. Since the school is essentially a trade school, the trades should be equipped at least as well as the other departments of the school. An appropriation of \$150,000.00 will be requested of the Legislature of 1929 for the construction of a unit of such a building.

The girls' trade training should also be extended. This can be done by converting into an industrial building the old girls' building which will be abandoned as a dormitory when the new dormitory is completed. This building will house the dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, cafeteria, homemaking courses to include child care, first-aid, diet cooking, etc., household management, home sanitation, etc.

Our students succeed in getting employment in the trades pursued at school especially in the field of auto mechanics. All the shops give students practical experience through the maintenance of the school plant and equipment. For example, the woodworking shop takes care of most all the woodworking repairs and construction; the auto mechanics shop of the repairs on the dozen cars on the premises and also on cars from the surrounding community; the print shop turns out all the school printing; the boys taking boiler firing and heating operate all our heating plants and high pressure boilers and obtain their licenses by examination; the dressmaking shop makes dresses for people in the community. The community and the school plant offers the best kind of practice for students.

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS, TRENTON

June 13, 1928.

*To the State Board of Education,
State House,
Trenton, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN :

I submit herewith statement of the enrollment in the School of Industrial Arts of the City of Trenton for the school year 1927-28.

	1926-1927	1927-1928
Males	944	1,005
Females	460	486
	<hr/> 1,404	<hr/> 1,491
Enrolled in the following courses :		
Architectural	188	147
Ceramic	23	16
Chemistry	31	38
Dressmaking	287	309
Electrical	90	82
Fine and Applied Art	454	494
Evening Technical	121	176
Technical	44	43
Trade :		
Automobile Mechanics	67	68
Cabinet Making	45	59
Carpentry	52	33
Electric Wiring and Radio	16	29
Machine Shop Practice	29	52
	<hr/> 1,447	<hr/> 1,546
Enrolled in more than one course	43	55
	<hr/> 1,404	<hr/> 1,491

Of the 454 enrolled in fine and applied art in 1926-1927, 198 were children who attended Saturday mornings. Of the 494 enrolled in the same department in 1927-1928, 224 were children who attended Saturday mornings.

Upon request of the Manufacturers' Committee of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce a three year day course for the training of machinists was established. In all other respects the work of the school has continued along the lines followed in former years.

FRANK F. FREDERICK,
Director.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS FOR INDUSTRIAL
EDUCATION OF TRENTON FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

RECEIPTS

City Appropriation	\$38,100.00
State Appropriation	30,000.00
Tuition Fees	11,023.59
Materials Sold to Pupils	5,604.70
Rents	572.50
Prizes	312.50
Miscellaneous	49.32
Interest on Deposits	559.23
Income H. C. Kelsey Legacy	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$86,521.84
Balance on Hand July 1, 1927	9,631.63
	<hr/>
	\$96,153.47

DISBURSEMENTS

Teachers' Salaries	\$54,283.60
General Salaries	5,037.92
Janitors' Salaries	5,395.92
Fuel	2,036.02
Light and Power	1,705.19
Furniture and Equipment	5,611.77
Operating Equipment	3,718.85
Materials	4,868.94
Printing	1,307.79
Repairs	4,584.31
Advertising	427.38
Insurance	161.63
Models	600.00
Library	312.08
Prizes	295.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	504.09
	<hr/>
	\$90,850.49
Balance on Hand June 30, 1928	5,302.98
	<hr/>
	\$96,153.47

ROBERT C. BELVILLE,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, HOBOKEN

TRUSTEES

Mrs. H. Otto WittpennMrs. L. L. Lewis
 Mr. J. H. Cuntz *Mr. Frank Cordts
 Mr. Daniel S. KealeyMr. Bernard Vezzetti
 Mr. J. W. Rufus BessonMr. W. L. E. Keuffel
 Hon. A. Harry Moore
 Hon. Gustav BachMayor: *Ex-officio*

OFFICERS

Mr. W. L. E. KeuffelPresident
 Mr. J. H. CuntzVice-President
 Mr. Bernard VezzettiTreasurer
 Mr. Edward HunterSecretary
 Mr. Richard A. BeyerDirector

SCHOOL

Library Building506 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J.

MEETINGS

Last Thursday of each month, 4:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1927-28

Receipts

Balance of Fund on Hand July 1, 1927	\$933.74
Appropriation, City	10,000.00
Appropriation, State	9,000.00
Tuition Fees	100.00
Sales, Finished Projects	127.50
Interest Bank Balances	60.17
Receipts for Current Year	19,287.67
Receipts and Balance on Hand	\$20,221.41

* Deceased.

SCHOOL REPORT

Disbursements

General Administration

Salary—Secretary	600.00	
Supervision	1,000.00	
Teachers	10,120.18	
Office Expenses	39.42	
Telephone	59.58	
Insurance	81.38	
Advertising	122.00	
Diplomas	90.00	
Stationery	36.09	
Fees Ret'd	68.00	
		<hr/> \$12,216.65

Operation and Maintenance

New Fixtures	549.00	
Repairs	171.30	
Light	210.01	
Janitor Supplies	120.68	
		<hr/> 1,050.99

Evening School

Salary—Teachers	6,054.50	
Janitor	380.00	
Supplies and Material	488.73	
		<hr/> 6,923.23

Total Expenses for Current Year 20,190.87

Balance of Fund on Hand, June 30, 1928 \$30.54

Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD VEZZETTI,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, NEWARK

NEWARK TECHNICAL SCHOOL AND ENGINEERING COLLEGE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT JUNE 30, 1928

ASSETS

Cash in Bank and on Hand	\$87,439.74
Inventories (Coal and Supplies)	1,019.52
Fixed Assets (Book or Cost Value) .....	.....
Land	55,000.00
Laboratory Building	80,000.00
Academic Building	65,000.00
Campbell Hall	135,357.64
Educational Equipment	110,580.97
Donations (Invested Funds)	10,000.00
Insurance in Advance	1,093.42
Total	<hr/> \$545,491.29

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Students' Deposits	\$190.00
Mortgage on Property	130,000.00
Credit to City Appropriation	60,000.00
Technical Inspection Service	1,600.00
Donations (as above)	10,000.00
Capital, Working and Invested	343,701.29
Total	<hr/> \$545,491.29

REVENUES

City of Newark (Appropriation)	\$60,000.00
State of New Jersey (Appropriation)	30,000.00
Smith-Hughes (State and Federal)	1,968.00
College Tuition Fees	29,357.00
College Tuition Reusch Scholarships	300.00
College Tuition Individual	2,210.00
Evening School Tuition Fees	56,293.75
Supplies Sold (Net)	2,515.86
Interest on Investments	1,801.44
Interest on Bank Deposits	858.70
Profit from Sale of Investments	1,100.53
Rent of Property Owned (Net)	1,842.75
Technical Inspection Service	173.20
Miscellaneous, Diplomas, Locker Keys, Etc.	1,167.45
Total	<hr/> \$188,594.68

EXPENDITURES

Educational Salaries—

College	\$61,861.46
Evening School	40,896.80
Supplies	125.06
Laboratory (expendable)	2,512.74
Library	255.34

Operation—

Janitors Salaries	15,003.90
Janitors Supplies	1,043.52
Janitors Light	1,931.78
Janitors Heat	2,349.60
Janitors Power	367.95
Janitors Water	251.70
Janitors Repairs and Renewals	3,252.81
Janitors Insurance	891.37

Administration, Supervision and Clerical—

Salaries	26,313.99
Office Supplies	1,251.75
Printing and Publications	2,780.02
Miscellaneous, Telephone, Postage, etc.	3,467.66
Interest on Mortgage	7,145.85
Additions to Permanent Equipment	6,140.06
Commitment on Principal of Mortgage	10,000.00

Total \$187,843.36

This shows a balance of \$751.32

From which should properly be deducted actual commitments as at
June 30, 1928. Bills against us on that date as per schedule
paid July 15, 1928 is 1,653.38

Which shows a deficit for the period of 902.06

Some remarks seem to be pertinent. In the balance sheet, on hand,
buildings and equipment are held at a nominal value. An
appraisal of recent date shows the land, buildings and equip-
ment to be worth roughly 1,100,000.00

During the past year the electrical and mechanical laboratories
have been materially increased in floor space, and equipment
has been donated in a very considerable amount. The large
donations are as follows:

To electrical laboratory from an unnamed donor; new equipment,
generators, motor-generators, sets, transformers and switch-
board built to our design 5,600.00

To electrical laboratory, measuring instruments, volt and watt-
meters from Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation 1,200.00

To mechanical laboratory, Mianus Diesel Engine—14 K. W. 1,900.00

To mechanical laboratory, Mianus Diesel Engine— 8 K. W. 1,100.00

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

221

These two above given by Uzal H. McCarter.

To mechanical laboratory, vertical engine, Essex County Board of Freeholders	800.00
To mechanical laboratory, steam turbine, city of Newark	300.00
To mechanical laboratory, Otto gas engine, Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation	200.00
To mechanical laboratory, Star auto engine	100.00
To mechanical laboratory, Chevrolet auto engine	110.00
To mechanical laboratory, 400 H. P. Liberty engine, U. S. Navy	1,800.00
To chemical laboratory, centrifugal drying oven etc., H. B. Baldwin	300.00
To chemical laboratory, glassware, etc., Harold Rothchild	175.00
To testing materials laboratory, testing machine and hydraulic press, E. Dull	320.00
In addition individuals have donated equipment in small units to total about one thousand dollars	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$14,905.00

This of course, will not show on the financial statement furnished, but will appear under educational equipment (non-expendable) on the balance sheet of next year. Our equipment, buildings and land, therefore, on conservative appraisal total \$1,115,000.00.

Through the generosity of individuals in and about Newark, scholarships have been given totaling approximately \$2,500.00 for the current year, and a student loan fund of about the same amount has been set up whereby needy students have been helped with tuition and expenses at a nominal charge of two per cent on notes without date. Through the medium of these two agencies 71 men have secured free tuition in the institution. It should be borne in mind that the college offers to citizens of the State a reduced tuition fee of \$130.00 per year, while non-residents are required to pay \$260.00. This in effect provides all resident students with a scholarship. In a consideration of the school and college as a public institution, it is vital to consider that the institution furnishes education along technical lines to a very great number who cannot afford to live away from home. The tuition fees of \$130.00 include all costs apart from books. To go away from home and live with the contingent charges for board, lodging and services connected with these two items is beyond the means of many students of promise. It would seem to us that a professional school supported by the public should offer facilities equal to the best at as reasonable a cost as is consistent with the highest professional standards. To do this the institution feels that no student of promise should be kept out on purely financial reasons; but that those who can afford to pay a fair and just proportion of the costs should do so. No student has been turned away on account of inability to meet fees, and to all students of the State a reduction of 50 per cent is assured.

The cost per college student per year amounts to roughly \$250.00. Students outside the State meet this cost and a little more. To students in the State the institution provides a technical college education at a cost, to the State, of \$35.00 per student per year. As is evident this is extremely low, perhaps the lowest on record.

This is not done at the expense of either equipment or personnel. The item of equipment has been fully covered. As to the faculty, it might be stated that the minimum salary for professors has been increased to \$5,040.00 and other grades have been increased in like proportion.

The faculty of the college numbers twenty-three men, twenty-one of whom give their full time to their duties with us. The work in accounting is done by a part time man, and in the English department we have one man who corrects themes as a part time position.

The members of our college faculty come from a wide variety of colleges and universities. Represented are Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stevens, Worcester Tech., Brooklyn Polytechnic, Columbia, Ohio State, and two of our young instructors are our own graduates. We deem of primary importance in engineering teaching that the teacher shall have had real engineering experience in the field in which he teaches. Every man with one exception qualifies under this head.

Practically all the faculty have in addition to their Bachelor's Degree their professional degree in their own branch of engineering. In the case of purely academic subjects we feel that the Master's and Doctor's Degree properly replace the professional degree and professional practice.

This year we have added to our staff Mr. Herman Hesse, one of our own graduates in the year 1925, and Mr. Mathew H. Merry in Civil Engineering. Mr. Merry is a graduate of the University of Maine, and he has had a varied professional as well as an extended teaching experience. He comes to us from the University of Kansas. Another new member of the faculty is Mr. Robert B. Rice, a graduate of Tuft's College holding his Degree in Mechanical Engineering; he has had considerable experience along mechanical engineering lines and had taught practical subjects at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. Mr. Rice has charge of testing and work on the larger units in the mechanical engineering laboratory.

The faculty in the evening school numbers 121. It should be borne in mind that approximately 1,100 of our 1,500 students in the evening school are taking work beyond that given in any secondary or high school. The same general values then govern for the teachers of these men as govern in the case of our college faculty. The evening school has withdrawn all courses of a vocational or trade character until now the only courses given are of a distinct technical or engineering color, and parallel pretty closely the first two years of the corresponding course in the college. These courses all require an amount of science, mathematics and English equivalent to that contained in a regular high school course of four years. The entrants to these courses are either graduates of our own preparatory courses or come to us as regularly certified high school graduates.

Our own preparatory courses give in two years at night the science, mathematics and English given in high school. That is, they give this absolutely necessary foundation which as a preparation for advanced technical work cannot be secured elsewhere at night in at all the same form as given with us.

Perhaps a simple statement of just the work we do would make the whole relation of preparatory to technical courses and the relation of the evening to the college courses clearer.

It should be clearly understood that the college courses are of the most arduous character, and that the amount of academic work accomplished is comparable with that in the best of our publicly supported colleges and technical institutes. Courses are given in:

Chemical Engineering—four years for B. S. degree. Two additional with thesis for Ch. E.

Civil Engineering—four years for B. S. degree.

Electrical Engineering—four years for B. S. degree. Two additional with thesis for E. E.

Mechanical Engineering—four years for B. S. degree. Two additional with thesis for M. E.

The courses require four years for their completion and the student must work 50 of the 52 weeks in each year.

The following tabulations should prove of interest respecting our academic as well as our general standards. It is based on actual hours spent in each type of work.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Actual Hours Lect. or Rec.</i>	<i>Actual Hours Lab. in School</i>	<i>Actual Hours Coop. Work</i>
1st year 1 Sem.	272	258	...
1st year 2 Sem.	272	238	...
1 Summer		...	528
2nd year 1 Sem.	289	221	...
2nd year 2 Sem.	289	221	...
2 Summer		...	528
3rd year 1 Sem.	136	119	374
3rd year 2 Sem.	136	119	374
3 Summer		...	528
4th year 1 Sem.	136	119	374
4th year 2 Sem.	136	119	374
Totals	1,666	1,404	3,080

In starting these figures in actual hours we have used hours exclusive of examination periods. In comparing with figures in other colleges it should be considered that we have an academic year of 34 weeks *exclusive of holidays and examinations*. Most colleges operate on 32 weeks inclusive each year. Semester hour comparisons are therefore misleading unless corrected for this difference. In evaluating our own work we count:

Lectures and recitations	1
Laboratories	2 counts
Cooperative work in units of 4 weeks or less 3 counts	1
Cooperative work in units of 4 weeks or less 5 counts	1

The following comparison has been made with four nearby colleges and universities giving Engineering Degrees of B. S.

	<i>A.</i>		<i>B.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>
	<i>N. C. E.</i>	<i>Semi-</i>	<i>Priv.</i>	<i>Priv.</i>	<i>Priv.</i>
<i>Actual Hours</i>	<i>Acad.</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Acad.</i>	<i>Acad.</i>	<i>Acad.</i>
Lectures and Recitations	1,666	1,665	....	....	....
Laboratory	1,404	1,190	....	....	....
Cooperative	3,080	0	....	....	....
Total Act.	6,150	3,035	....	....	....
Sem. Hours Required for					
B. S.	205	145	177	148	162
Acad. Sem. Hours	151	145	* 177	148	148

* Includes foreign languages and physical education.

A great number of students stop school during the high school period and go to work. In an industrial urban community a very large percentage go into industry in one of its many phases. After a time they realize that to advance into the skilled professional class they must have the *background* of science and mathematics; in a word they must have the background of theory.

They do not want extension work but a closely built well correlated technical course giving soundly and seriously the rather arduous subjects in mathematics and science which every engineer must have. They do not desire manipulative work of any kind, quite the reverse. If they are to advance they must have the background. A glance at the catalogue will show the type of subjects covered.

These prospective engineers who come after working all day make a very considerable sacrifice and "time is particularly of the essence of the contract." Our preparatory course makes it possible for a boy with one or two years of high school to save all the time possible by our concentrating on mathematics, science and English.

After graduating from our evening school courses these young men have the theoretical background furnished by two years in technical college and professional school plus a certain amount of applied science. They are fitted for minor executive positions in industrial life and they have a solid background. Every year in our graduating class of about 70 we have had a dozen or more outstanding men. Men we know should go further. They can do this by entrance in the college.

The ideal which we hold of our institution then is larger than either the college or the evening school; but properly is a *system* of urban technical education providing a path from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest. The work of the evening school and the college is so correlated that a young man taking two years of evening school work beyond high school grade may enter the college as a sophomore. For four years he receives junior standing.

Last year, for the first time, the college repeated some of its courses in the late afternoon and thereby enrolled some twenty-one evening school graduates who could not afford to give up their positions and spend the entire day in study.

As to student enrollment by years, the figures are approximately as follows:

Engineering College—

Seniors	36
Juniors	61
Sophomores	75
Freshmen	135
Late Afternoon Classes	21
Total College	328

Evening School—

Fourth Year	76
Third Year	172
Second Year	356
First Year	427
Preparatory	381
Special	85
Total Evenings	1,497
College	328
Total Students	1,825

By courses the enrollment is as follows:

In the College—

Electrical Engineering	161
Mechanical Engineering	79
Chemical Engineering	41
Civil Engineering (Course two years in operation).....	47
	328

In the Evening School—

Architectural	154
Automobile	22
Civil	228
Mechanical	225
Chemical	97
Electrical	358
Preparatory	328
Special	85
Total	1,497

The time estimate of the work done by the institution can of course be best obtained by a consideration of the student hours of teaching.

Student hours in Evening School (Regulars)	367,000
Student hours in Evening School (Special)	12,000
Student hours in College	365,000

Total 744,000

The average cost per student per hour of instruction is about 30 cents. Operating as a traditional night school three evenings a week our evening enrollment would amount to an enrollment of approximately 2,500.

PART V

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1927-1928

	PAGE
Recapitulation of Costs of Public Schools.....	228
Balance Statement	228
Summary of Statistics—	
Receipts	229
Expenditures	231
Cost of Education.....	233
Enrollment and Attendance	234
Number of Teachers—Day and Evening.....	237
Salaries of Teachers.....	238
School Term	239
School Districts, Houses, etc.....	239
Valuation of School Property.....	239
Graduates of State Normal Schools.....	239
Chief Disbursements for the Last Five Years.....	240
Statistics—Enrollment, Absence, Teachers and Salaries, Covering a Period of Five Years.....	241
Graph—Current Expenses for Education—July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928.	243
Statement Regarding Salaries of Teachers in Day Schools.....	244
Comparison of the State Administration Expenses with the Current Expenses of the Schools of the State.....	245
Sources of Income	245
School Property	246
Indebtedness Statement	246

RECAPITULATION OF COSTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	Receipts	Increase or Decrease	Expenditures	Increase or Decrease
A—State Administration	\$213,547.82	\$31,672.16 I	\$213,547.82	\$31,672.16 I
B—County Administration	284,930.80	7,778.55 I	284,930.80	3,700.90 I
C—State Institutions	3,284,827.29	682,473.42 I	3,284,827.29	682,473.42 I
D—Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund	2,701,055.00	70,145.00 I	2,701,055.00	70,145.00 I
E—State School Fund Expenses	4,000.00		4,000.00	
F—Current Expenses of Schools within the districts (not including tuition transfers)	66,927,254.38	5,140,390.48 I	65,969,577.63	4,506,988.80 I
G—Repairs and Replacements of Public School Buildings within the districts ..	3,623,795.64	464,444.72 I	3,544,465.13	317,287.79 I
I—School Libraries	139,800.95	20,257.01 I	132,901.04	26,399.73 I
J—Manual Training Instruction within the districts	2,278,389.47	344,504.38 I	2,300,841.86	246,709.28 I
K—Vocational Education within the districts	1,432,512.80	241,414.10 I	1,374,630.83	162,394.63 I
L—Continuation School Expenses within the districts	472,334.90	9,332.28 I	454,925.58	9,125.83 I
M—Evening Schools for Foreign-born Residents expenses within the districts..	95,820.21	14,388.68 D	94,219.87	1,174.82 D
N—Teachers' Libraries expenses	801.00	200.00 I	800.00	200.00 I
O—County Vocational School expenses included with regular vocational				
P—1—Redemption of and interest on bonds and payments to sinking fund within the districts	13,195,527.99	1,336,698.01 I	13,186,167.48	1,397,962.52 I
Total for expenses of schools for 1927-28	\$94,654,597.34	\$8,334,921.43 I	\$93,546,890.33	\$7,453,885.24 I

BALANCE STATEMENT

Total for expenses of schools for 1927-28	\$94,654,597.34	\$8,334,921.43 I	\$93,546,890.33	\$7,453,885.24 I
P—2—For payment of notes incurred for previous year's expenses	1,303,031.22	98,177.40 I	1,303,031.22	98,177.40 I
H—Lands, buildings and equipment of public schools within the districts (Capital Outlay)	22,395,080.18	1,277,148.16 D	22,484,443.46	333,601.67 I
F—1—Tuition fees paid from district to district	2,573,136.72	200,877.43 I	2,473,256.13	213,923.55 I
Balance on hand beginning of year and the close of the year	14,040,097.93	1,235,373.38 I	14,816,776.98	976,933.95 I
Expenditures and balance for previous year			341,557.27	475,320.33 D
Total	\$134,965,943.39	\$8,601,201.48 I	\$134,965,943.39	\$8,601,201.48 I

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

229

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

RECEIPTS	1927-1928		Increase or Decrease
A—State Administration—			
(1) State Board of Education, expenses.....	\$2,958.16	.....	\$1,107.92 I
(2) State Board of Examiners, expenses.....	7,592.72	.....	180.54 I
(3) Office of Commissioner of Education, salaries	128,547.06	.....	23,821.18 I
(4) Office of Commissioner of Education—expenses	74,449.88	.....	6,562.52 I
Total		\$213,547.82	31,672.16 I
B—County Administration—			
(1) County Superintendents, salaries.....	\$100,245.87	.....	4,754.09 D
(2) County Superintendents, expenses.....	51,339.58	.....	2,457.99 I
(3) Helping Teachers and other County Officers, salaries and expenses.....	133,345.35	.....	10,074.65 I
Total		284,930.80	7,778.55 I
C—State Institutions—			
(1) State Normal School at Glassboro:			
Appropriated by State for current expenses,	\$141,686.44	.....	10,026.76 I
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,126.64	.....	146.62 I
Capital Outlay	115,000.00	.....	115,000.00 I
(2) State Normal School at Newark:			
Appropriated by State for current expenses,	206,060.19	.....	11,746.27 I
(3) State Normal School at Trenton:			
Appropriated by State for current expenses,	262,185.99	.....	26,004.42 I
Received for tuition and board.....	76,738.45	.....	4,343.32 I
(4) State Normal School of Montclair:			
Appropriated by State for current expenses,	199,077.47	.....	20,812.47 I
Appropriated by State for Capital Outlay..	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00 I
Received for tuition and board	37,369.54	.....	6,269.54 I
(5) State Normal School at Paterson:			
Appropriated by State for current expense	73,777.83	.....	18,281.06 I
(6) State Normal School at Jersey City:			
Appropriated by State for Capital Outlay	*550,000.00	.....	550,000.00 I
(7) New Jersey School for the Deaf—			
Appropriated by State for current expense	253,145.82	.....	27,353.26 I
Appropriated by State for Capital Outlay	.....	.....	45,846.47 D
Received for tuition and board	2,093.00	.....	52.00 D
(8) Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth at Bordentown:			
Appropriated by State for current expense	135,408.36	.....	21,985.27 I
Appropriated by State for Capital Outlay	.....	.....	14,399.65 D
Received for tuition and board	58,670.14	.....	5,913.99 I
(9) Summer Schools for Training Teachers—			
Appropriated by State for current expense	28,891.55	.....	1,247.54 I
Received for tuition	575.00	.....	315.00 I
(10) Training of Vocational Teachers—			
Appropriated by State and Federal Government	63,081.87	.....	6,985.02 I
(11) State University—			
Appropriated by State for current expense	829,930.00	.....	333,659.00 D
Total		3,284,827.29	682,473.42 I
Figures from the Institutions given to us by Principals.			
D—Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund—			
(1) For operating expenses (Treasurer's office)	\$6,250.00	.....	300.00 I
(2) For office expenses, current pensions (Matching payments of teachers during year and increase in reserve.)	2,694,805.00	.....	69,845.00 I
Total		2,701,055.00	70,145.00 I
E—State School Fund Expenses.....		4,000.00	

* Used appropriation.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

RECEIPTS—(Continued)	1926-1927		Increase or Decrease
F—Current Expenses of Public Schools in Districts—			
(1) Apportioned by State from R. R. Tax.....	\$1,342,143.87		\$564,331.84 D
(2) Apportioned for State School Tax	*14,888,616.75		1,744,586.81 I
(3) Apportioned for State School Fund	*499,928.02		3.57 I
(4) From District Taxes	49,195,324.63		3,748,892.32 I
Notes authorized by vote of the district	335,742.10		20,960.76 I
(5) From Surplus Revenue Fund	27,703.55		4,612.25 I
(6) From One Percent Emergency Fund	65,618.61		27,118.61 I
(7) Apportioned for pupils residing in chari- table institutions	135,990.00		135,990.00 I
(8) Interest on deposits within district	154,904.21		10,331.84 D
(9) Returned premiums fire insurance	15,154.29		3,968.60 I
(10) Sale of school books and other sources....	263,972.27		28,775.16 I
(11) Re-apportioned balances	156.08		156.08 I
(12) Tuition Receipts	2,573,136.72		209,877.43 I
Total		\$69,500,391.10	5,350,267.91 I
G—Repairs and Replacements of Public School Build- ings in Districts—			
(1) From District Taxes.....	\$3,414,924.40		493,991.77 I
Notes authorized by vote of the District and additional funds by Board of Esti- mate	66,194.33		43,989.11 D
(2) From Other Sources.....	142,676.91		14,442.06 I
Total		3,623,795.64	464,444.72 I
H—For Land, Buildings and Equipment of Public Schools in Districts—			
(1) From District Tax.....	\$1,088,885.35		278,003.46 I
(2) From sale of bonds or notes.....	20,881,046.78		1,440,514.40 D
(3) From Other Sources.....	425,148.05		114,637.22 D
Total		22,395,080.18	1,277,148.16 D
I—For School Libraries—			
(1) From State			
(2) From District Tax.....	4,610.00		310.00 D
(3) From other Sources	125,089.85		19,768.74 I
	10,101.10		798.27 I
Total		139,800.95	20,257.01 I
J—For Manual Training in Public Schools:			
(1) From State			
(2) From District Tax and borrowed on notes,	566,338.88		36,460.28 I
(3) From other Sources	1,665,934.32		307,036.03 I
(4) From Federal Government	43,066.27		1,958.07 I
	3,050.00		950.00 D
Total		2,278,389.47	344,504.38 I
K—Vocational Education—			
(1) From State			
(2) From Federal Government.....	326,327.08		132,287.99 I
(3) From District Taxes, also county taxes for county vocational schools	120,761.39		1,247.13 D
(4) Other Sources	937,335.31		123,961.08 I
	48,089.11		13,587.84 D
Total		1,432,512.89	241,414.10 I
L—Continuation Schools—			
(1) From District Taxes	\$397,994.68		38,076.66 I
(2) From Federal Government.....	38,576.61		2,145.46 I
(3) From State	21,911.49		1,358.59 D
(4) Other Sources	1,268.19		9,219.61 D
(5) From County for Continuation Classes in County Vocational Schools	12,583.93		20,311.64 D
Total		472,334.90	9,332.28 I

* Money apportioned to Continuation Schools from these amounts.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

RECEIPTS—(Continued)	1927-1928	Increase or Decrease
M—Evening Schools for Foreign-born Residents—		
(1) From State	\$41,013.49	\$4,780.85 D
(2) From District Taxes	51,346.32	10,852.76 D
(3) Other sources	3,460.40	1,244.93 I
Total	95,820.21	14,388.68 D
N—Teachers' Libraries—		
(1) From State	\$400.00	100.00 I
(2) From subscriptions	400.00	100.00 I
Total	800.00	200.00 I
O—County Vocational Schools—		
Included with vocational and continuation schools		
P—For Redemption of and Interest on Bonds and Notes within the District and Payments to Sinking Fund—		
(1) From District Tax	\$14,334,185.94	1,488,908.29 I
(2) Other Sources	164,373.27	54,032.88 D
Total	14,498,559.21	1,434,875.41 I
Balance on hand beginning of year, also amount reserved to pay outstanding orders (\$341,557.27) of the previous year	\$14,040,097.93	\$1,235,373.38 I
Total receipts during year and balance	\$134,965,943.39	\$3,601,201.48 I
EXPENDITURES	1927-1928	Increase or Decrease
A—State Administration:		
(1) State Board of Education, expenses	\$2,958.16	\$1,107.92 I
(2) Office of Commissioner of Education—		
Salary of Commissioner	\$10,000.00	
Salary—Five Commissioners ..	35,000.00	2,250.19 I
Salary—Other Special Assts. ..	37,000.00	2,560.00 I
Clerical Services	33,135.24	5,599.17 I
Blanks, stationery, printing ..	29,391.36	180.80 D
Pamphlets	7,124.88	7,124.88 I
Incidental expenses	24,320.26	3,532.97 I
Teachers' Institutes	4,177.07	156.27 I
Continuation Schools	5,084.06	88.85 I
Efficiency Test Work	17,764.07	9,252.17 I
	202,996.94	30,383.70 I
(3) State Board of Examiners	7,592.72	180.54 I
Total	\$213,547.82	31,672.16 I
B—County Administration:		
(1) County Superintendents, salary \$100,245.87		4,754.09 D
(2) County Superintendents, ex-		
penses	51,339.58	2,457.99 I
(3) Helping Teachers, salaries and		
expenses	126,045.35	5,770.10 I
(4) County Truant Officer, salary		
and expenses	4,300.00	226.90 I
(5) County Supervisor of Child		
Study, salary and expense	3,000.00	
Total	284,930.80	3,700.90 I

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

EXPENDITURES—(Continued)	1927-1928	Increase or Decrease
C—State Institutions:		
(1) State Normal School at Glassboro \$257,813.08		125,173.38 I
(2) State Normal School at Newark.. 206,069.19		11,746.27 I
(3) State Normal School at Trenton.. 338,924.44		30,347.74 I
(4) Montclair State Teachers' College 486,447.01		277,082.01 I
(5) State Normal School at Paterson 73,777.83		18,281.06 I
(6) State Normal School at Jersey City *550,000.00		550,000.00 I
(7) New Jersey School for the Deaf.. 255,238.82		18,545.21 D
(8) Industrial School for Colored Youth 194,078.50		13,499.61 I
(9) Summer School for training of teachers	29,466.55	1,562.54 I
(10) Training of Vocational Teachers.. 63,081.87		6,985.02 I
(11) State University	829,930.00	333,659.00 D
Total	3,284,827.29	682,473.42 I
D—Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund—		
(1) Operating expenses (Treas. office)	6,250.00	300.00 I
(2) For office expenses, current pensions, (matching payments of teachers and for reserve)	2,694,805.00	69,845.00 I
Total	2,701,055.00	70,145.00 I
E—State School Fund, expenses of administration ..	4,000.00	
F—Current Expenses of Schools within the Districts		
†(1) Expended for administration, instruction, operation and auxiliary agencies in public day schools exclusive of costs of manual training and vocational training,	\$67,792,724.85	4,654,030.08 I
(2) Expenditures for evening schools in districts	373,173.48	32,038.42 I
(3) Expenditures for summer schools in districts	240,698.80	31,868.83 I
(4) Teacher training classes (Jersey City) ...	36,230.63	2,975.02 I
Total	68,442,827.76	4,720,912.35 I
G—Repairs and Replacements of Public Schools within the Districts—		
(1) Repairs and replacements	\$3,544,465.13	317,287.79 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	22,484,443.46	333,601.67 I
I—School Libraries within the Districts	132,901.04	26,399.73 I
J—Manual Training Instruction within the Districts	2,300,841.86	246,709.28 I
K—Vocational Instruction within the Districts	1,374,630.83	162,394.63 I
L—Continuation Schools, instruction expenses	454,925.58	9,125.83 I
M—Evening Schools for Foreign-Born Residents	94,219.87	1,174.82 D
N—Teachers' Libraries	800.00	200.00 I

* Used appropriation.

† (The term "current expenses" as provided for in the School Law does not cover all expenses of operating day schools. To obtain the total operating expenses of day schools there must be added to the cost given above the expenses of repairs and replacements of buildings and equipment and the manual training and vocational costs in day schools for instruction, repair and replacement and other expenses, also cost of school libraries.)

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

EXPENDITURES—(Continued)		1927-1928	Increase or Decrease
O—County Vocational Schools— Included with regular vocational schools			
P—Redemption of and Interest on Bonds and Notes and Payments to Sinking Fund within the Districts		\$14,489,198.70	\$1,496,139.92 I
Balance on hand at close of year		14,816,770.98	976,933.95 I
Expenditures and balance for previous year		341,557.27	473,329.33 D
Total payments and balance		\$134,965,943.39	\$8,601,201.48 I
COST OF EDUCATION			
(Based on expenses of maintaining the public day (schools.)			
Administration expenses		\$2,048,806.77	\$120,600.27 I
Instruction—			
Supervision	\$5,148,639.34		457,576.51 I
Instruction Proper	48,089,461.18		3,198,935.01 I
		53,238,100.52	3,656,511.52 I
Operation of School Plant		7,729,539.62	399,781.27 I
Maintenance of School Plant		3,594,242.26	321,888.05 I
Co-ordinate Activities—			
Attendance	\$452,651.84		29,107.30 I
Health	1,206,410.47		118,823.28 I
		1,659,062.31	147,930.58 I
Auxiliary Agencies—			
Library	\$132,901.04		26,399.73 I
Transportation	1,876,551.50		101,384.98 I
Other auxiliary expenses	459,676.95		113,435.16 I
		2,469,129.49	241,219.87 I
Fixed Charges—			
Leasing school rooms	\$49,276.22		2,893.96 I
Pensions	6,689.18		3,813.77 D
Insurance and workmen's compen- sation	596,841.10		119,922.50 I
Other fixed charges	31,059.84		8,077.01 I
		683,866.34	127,079.70 I
Total		\$71,422,747.31	5,015,011.26 I
Average yearly cost per pupil based on average enrollment in day schools		105.87	4.82 I
Average yearly cost per pupil based on average daily attendance in day schools		113.90	5.46 I

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE	1927-1928	Increase or Decrease	
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY			
Boys enrolled in day schools	384,324	8,046	I
Girls enrolled in day schools	369,429	6,997	I
Total enrollment in day schools	753,753	14,743	I
Total number days present	117,884,511½	2,882,256	I
Average daily attendance	627,067	14,686	I
Average attendance of each pupil	156 days		
Possible number of days attendance	126,824,590	2,886,533	I
Total number of days absent	8,940,078½	504,277	I
Average absence of each pupil	12 days	1 day	I
Per cent of attendance .....	.9295		
Total attendance in day and evening schools, in- cluding all allowances as per law (not actual attendance)	119,943,295	2,267,459	I
Total number of times tardy	674,970	46,131	D
Pupils neither absent nor tardy	50,223	1,423	I
Sessions truant	53,597	2,373	D
Total number of days transported	7,816,667	735,575½	I
Pupils transported from without the district for whom cost of transportation is paid	18,349	898	I
Pupils transported from within the district for whom cost of transportation is paid	36,351	4,382	I
Number of tuition pupils sent to other districts:			
High school	19,904	864	I
Elementary	5,361	376	D
Number of tuition pupils received:			
High school	20,337	1,416	I
Elementary	7,101	235	I
Cases of suspension or expulsion during year	1,798	154	D
Number of pupils enrolled in:			
Rural schools—one-room	11,309	286	D
Rural schools—two-room	12,448	659	D
Kindergarten	45,594	983	D
Grade I	109,525	5,935	I
Grade II	80,594	5,045	I
Grade III	77,474	3,460	I
Grade IV	77,548	2,342	I
Grade V	77,489	5,474	I
Grade VI	69,502	3,120	I
Grade VII	60,247	3,712	I
Grade VIII	48,664	4,472	I
Grade IX	39,470	2,381	I
Grade X	26,884	1,720	I
Grade XI	18,622	905	I
Grade XII	15,069	958	I
Subnormal classes	3,599	119	I
Training classes	255	62	D
Anæmic classes	242	99	D
Backward and incorrigible classes	1,631	470	I
Crippled classes	265	265	I
Classes for the blind	82	5	I
Classes for the deaf	138	3	I
Other special classes	859	397	D
Day vocational classes	2,624	645	I
County day vocational classes	8,667	1,336	I
Continuation classes	18,491	1,171	D
County continuation classes	1,041	188	D
Number of pupils on part-time (less than legal amount of school time)	7,180	not reported	
Number elementary manual training pupils	150,264	4,612	I
Number high school manual training pupils	32,856	914	D
Total number manual training pupils	183,120	3,698	I

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE	1927-1928	
Evening Schools		
Number of evening schools were maintained including legal holidays and institute days	67	
Number of weeks schools were maintained	18	
Male pupils enrolled	8,193	
Female pupils enrolled	6,956	
Total pupils enrolled in evening schools	15,149	
Total attendance (1 night $\frac{1}{2}$ day does not include allowances)	389,242	
Average evening attendance	7,606	
Amount expended for salaries of janitors	\$24,526.80	
Accredited Evening High School		
Number of evenings schools were maintained	186	
Number of weeks schools were maintained	37	
Male pupils enrolled	2,051	
Female pupils enrolled	1,069	
Total pupils enrolled in evening high school	3,120	
Total evenings attendance	200,207 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Average evenings attendance	1,488	
Amount expended for salaries of janitors	\$900.00	

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

Summer Day Schools		1927-1928	Increase or Decrease	
Number of teachers:				
Men	.....	236	26	I
Women	.....	1,101	64	I
Total	.....	1,337	90	I
Actual number of days school was kept open		28	1	I
Number of pupils enrolled in Elementary		33,853	228	I
Number of pupils enrolled in High School		7,607	1,236	I
Total days attendance		814,523	58,555½	I
Average daily attendance		34,438	1,600	I
Vocational Day Schools				
Number of days school kept open		189	1	D
Possible number of days attendance		459,350½	128,040	I
Number of days present		431,608	120,490	I
Number of pupils enrolled		2,624	645	I
Average attendance		2,265	646	I
County Vocational Day Schools				
Number of teachers:				
Men	.....	83	8	I
Women	.....	28	5	I
Average salary:				
Men	.....	\$2,732	\$178	I
Women	.....	\$2,466	\$86	D
Number of pupils enrolled		3,667	1,336	I
Continuation Schools				
Number of hours school kept open		921	23	I
Possible number of hours attendance		2,366,681½	178,237½	D
Number of hours present		2,210,955½	142,947½	D
Number of pupils enrolled		18,491	1,161	D
County Vocational Continuation				
Number of teachers:				
Men	.....	3	.....	I
Women	.....	8	1	I
Average salary:				
Men	.....	\$2,622	\$155	I
Women	.....	\$1,876	\$410	D
Number of pupils enrolled		1,041	188	D
County Vocational Evening				
Number of pupils enrolled		4,106	258	I
Manual Training Evening				
Number of evenings school kept open		49	15	D
Number of pupils enrolled		350	154	I
Vocational Evening				
Number of evenings school kept open		76	8	I
Number of pupils enrolled		12,597	954	I
Evening Schools for Foreign-Born Residents				
Number of evenings school kept open		75	4	I
Number of pupils enrolled		8,423	2,140	I
Colored Pupils				
Number of school buildings used exclusively for colored pupils		63	6	I
Number of colored teachers employed:				
Men	.....	39	4	I
Women	.....	340	20	I
Total	.....	379	24	I
Average salary:				
Men	.....	\$1,696	\$18	I
Women	.....	\$1,487	\$76	I
Number of colored pupils enrolled in colored schools		12,175	1,035	I
Number of colored pupils enrolled in all other schools		28,120	763	I

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

237

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

NUMBER TEACHERS—DAY AND EVENING	1927-1928			Increase or Decrease		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total number of teachers, day and evening	4,044	22,370	26,414	227 I	833 I	1,060 I
Superintendents	39	.....	39	1 I	.....	1 I
Assistant Superintendents	16	6	22	2 D	1 I	1 I
Approved Supervising Principals	69	5	74	1 I	.....	1 I
Unapproved Supervising Principals	98	12	110	3 I	1 I	4 I
Non-teaching Principals	382	293	675	20 I	31 I	51 I
Supervisors	10	82	92	3 D	17 D	20 D
Special Supervisors	114	364	478	9 I	17 D	8 D
Teachers—Rural Schools—one room	34	317	351	7 D	12 D	19 D
Teachers Rural Schools—two room	43	341	384	3 D	4 D	7 D
Kindergarten Teachers .....	.....	829	829	.....	18 I	18 I
Teachers—Grades I-IV	9	8,385	8,394	2 I	191 I	193 I
Teachers—Grades V-VIII	312	6,216	6,528	47 D	156 I	109 I
Teachers—Grades VII-IX—Junior High	186	768	954	8 I	32 I	40 I
Teachers—Grades X-XII—Junior High	198	336	534	15 I	16 I	31 I
Teachers—Grades IX-XII	1,067	1,952	3,019	45 I	87 I	132 I
Short Term Teachers	7	108	115	11 D	9 I	2 D
Substitute Teachers	6	44	50	.....	3 D	3 D
Special Teachers—Ungraded, backward and incorrigible classes	15	118	133	2 I	14 I	16 I
Special Teachers—Crippled classes .....	.....	19	19	.....	19 I	19 I
Special Teachers—Subnormal classes	12	245	257	4 I	3 I	7 I
Special Teachers—Deaf classes .....	.....	17	17	.....	1 D	1 D
Special Teachers—Blind classes .....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Special Teachers—Unclassified	175	744	919	84 I	285 I	369 I
Manual Training Teachers	417	386	803	31 I	16 I	47 I
Evening Manual Training Teachers	22	6	28	15 I	5 I	20 I
Vocational School Teachers	93	56	149	8 I	4 I	12 I
Evening Vocational School Teachers	252	118	370	45 I	5 D	40 I
Evening School Teachers	278	281	559	6 D	12 I	6 I
Accredited Evening High School Teachers	62	17	79	26 I	13 I	39 I
Teachers in Evening School for Foreign-born Residents	63	142	205	9 I	11 D	2 D
Teachers—Continuation Schools—full time	46	83	129	7 I	5 D	2 I
Teachers—Continuation Schools—part time	19	32	51	29 D	8 D	37 D
Helping Teachers .....	.....	41	41	.....	3 I	3 I
College Graduates, men and women .....	.....	.....	5,430	.....	.....	488 I
Normal School Graduates, men and women .....	.....	.....	16,186	.....	.....	509 I
Graduates of all other schools, men and women .....	.....	.....	3,523	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

SALARIES OF TEACHERS	1927-1928		Increase or Decrease	
Average salary per year paid to all day school teachers (25,112) not including superintendents, assistant superintendents or evening school teachers of any kind	\$1,931.11		\$23.16 I	
Average salary per month paid to all day school teachers	205.44		2.57 I	
Average salary per year paid to—	Men	Women	Men	Women
Superintendents	\$6,856	.....	\$309 I	.....
Assistant superintendents	5,728	4,967	84 I	\$133 D
Approved supervising principals	4,258	3,440	167 I	400 I
Unapproved supervising principals	3,998	2,917	72 I	190 I
Non-teaching principals	4,006	3,073	69 I	71 I
Supervisors	4,325	3,037	1,139 I	125 I
Special Supervisors	2,896	2,243	87 I	130 I
Rural school teachers—one room	1,129	1,107	31 I	17 I
Rural school teachers—two rooms	1,334	1,196	11 D	18 I
Kindergarten teachers .....	.....	1,857	.....	46 I
Elementary Teachers—Grades I-IV	1,519	1,673	5 I	31 I
Elementary Teachers—Grades V-VIII	1,807	1,832	20 D	41 I
Junior High School Teachers—Grades VII-IX	2,192	2,231	4 I	65 I
Junior High School Teachers—Grades X-XII	2,822	2,411	57 I	40 I
High School Teachers—Grades IX-XII	2,791	2,336	97 I	82 I
Short Term Teachers	1,357	1,117	145 I	97 I
Substitute Teachers	1,050	865	277 I	281 D
Special Teachers—Ungraded, backward and incorrigible classes	2,075	1,822	183 I	1 I
Special Teachers—Crippled classes .....	.....	2,730	not reported	
Special Teachers—Subnormal classes	1,977	2,286	160 D	73 I
Special Teachers—Deaf classes .....	.....	2,605	.....	202 I
Special Teachers—Blind classes .....	.....	2,833	.....	158 I
Special Teachers—Unclassified	2,338	2,059	46 D	3 D
Manual Training Teachers	2,383	2,033	43 I	47 I
Vocational School Teachers	2,765	2,162	68 I	14 I
Continuation School Teachers—Full time	2,397	2,307	33 I	137 I
Continuation School Teachers—Part time—Per hour basis	2.13	1.60	.17 D	.43 D
Helping Teachers .....	.....	2,843	.....	145 I
Average salary per night paid to				
Manual Training Teachers	4.92	4.40	.67 I	.40 I
Vocational Teachers	5.88	5.07	1.31 I	.65 I
Regular Evening School Teachers	4.76	4.04	.39 I	.32 I
Accredited Evening High Teachers	6.65	5.97	1.17 I	1.31 I
Evening Schools for Foreign-born Residents, Teachers	4.67	4.15	.07 I	.....

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

For the School Year Beginning July 1, 1927, and Ending
June 30, 1928

SCHOOL TERM	1927-1928	Increase or Decrease
Average time the schools were maintained (a school month is 20 days)	9 mos. 8 days	1 day D
SCHOOL DISTRICTS, HOUSES, ETC.		
School districts	535	1 I
Buildings owned	2,244	19 I
Buildings rented	56	6 D
Total school buildings (owned and rented)	2,300	13 I
Total number of classrooms	21,520	1,330 I
Classrooms used	20,974	1,258 I
Classrooms not used	546	72 I
Buildings completed during the year	42	12 D
Buildings enlarged or remodelled during the year ..	58	9 I
One-room buildings	430	81 D
Two-room buildings	318	3 D
Three-room buildings	59	5 I
Four-room buildings	235	5 D
Five or more room buildings	1,202	41 I
Number of new classrooms added during year	466	75 D
Number of rooms used in portable buildings	125	12 D
Number of basement rooms used for classroom purposes	102	not reported
Number of rooms used in rented buildings	86	10 D
Total number of seatings	772,573	18,591 I
VALUATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY		
Total value of school property	\$253,251,703.13	\$11,739,461.16 I
Average value of New Jersey school buildings	110,109.43	4,507.23 I
GRADUATES OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS		
Trenton	287	56 I
Montclair State Teachers' College	291	15 I
Newark	433	51 I
Glassboro	225	19 I
Paterson	153	53 I

CHIEF DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Increase or Decrease
Salaries of teachers	\$37,550,407.53	\$39,847,567.48	\$42,848,860.44	\$46,086,582.94	\$48,493,911.43	\$2,407,328.49 I
Operation of school plant, including janitors' services	5,794,556.00	6,119,483.57	6,726,715.26	7,329,758.35	7,729,539.62	399,781.27 I
Maintenance of school plant	2,996,936.45	3,113,683.96	3,106,184.46	3,272,354.21	3,594,242.26	321,888.05 I
Purchase of land and erection of buildings	19,258,236.64	23,020,997.99	22,387,463.00	22,150,841.79	22,484,443.46	333,601.67 I
Transportation of pupils to other districts and within the district	1,301,818.56	1,448,018.89	1,549,891.28	1,775,166.52	1,876,551.50	101,384.98 I
Medical inspection	763,102.52	837,523.34	976,773.11	1,087,587.19	1,206,410.47	118,823.28 I
Manual training	*1,174,576.82	1,711,701.48	1,810,653.11	2,054,132.58	2,300,841.86	246,709.28 I
Vocational training	*358,511.28	620,430.89	1,078,134.00	1,212,236.20	1,374,630.83	162,394.63 I

* Salaries of teachers included in this figure also in the first item.

STATISTICS ABOUT ENROLLMENT, ABSENCE, TEACHERS AND SALARIES COVERING A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Increase or Decrease
Total enrollment of pupils in all schools, day and evening	715,877	729,446	744,266	756,087	772,022	15,935 I
This enrolment divided—						
Day schools	686,005	702,690	720,346	739,010	753,753	14,743 I
Evening schools	29,872	26,756	23,920	17,077	18,269	1,192 I
Boys in day schools	348,754	357,851	367,292	376,278	384,324	8,046 I
Girls in day schools	337,251	344,839	353,054	362,732	369,429	6,697 I
Boys in evening schools	18,183	15,896	13,218	9,503	10,244	741 I
Girls in evening schools	11,689	10,860	10,702	7,574	8,025	451 I
Average daily attendance in day schools	555,119	573,986	586,823	612,381	627,067	14,686 I
Average absence of each pupil in days	14	13	13	11	12	1 day I
Enrolment in—						
Kindergarten	42,660	42,065	44,318	46,577	45,594	983 D
Primary schools*	313,434	316,550	321,361	327,759	345,141	17,382 I
Grammar schools*	212,585	222,604	232,166	239,124	255,902	16,778 I
High schools*	82,611	86,885	90,306	94,081	100,045	5,964 I
One-room rural schools	14,353	13,668	12,309	11,595	11,309	286 D
Two-room rural schools	14,299	14,641	13,399	13,107	12,448	659 D
Teachers, total number	22,693	23,636	24,405	25,354	26,414	1,060 I
Men	3,319	3,510	3,682	3,817	4,044	227 I
Women	19,374	20,126	20,723	21,537	22,370	833 I
Teachers—						
One-room rural schools, total	433	415	387	370	351	19 D
Men	68	66	50	41	34	7 D
Women	365	349	337	329	317	12 D
Two-room rural schools, total	409	412	380	391	384	7 D
Men	58	56	44	46	43	3 D
Women	351	356	336	345	341	4 D
Kindergarten, total	757	755	779	811	829	18 I
Primary schools, total	7,486	7,773	7,973	8,201	8,394	193 I
Men	5	10	11	7	9	2 I
Women	7,481	7,763	7,962	8,194	8,385	191 I
Grammar schools, total	5,750	5,928	6,225	6,419	6,528	109 I
Men	282	311	349	359	312	47 D
Women	5,468	5,617	5,876	6,060	6,216	156 I

STATISTICS ABOUT ENROLLMENT, ABSENCE, TEACHERS AND SALARIES COVERING A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS—*Continued*

242

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Increase or decrease	
High schools, total	2,958	3,108	3,217	2,887	3,019	132	I
Men	1,008	1,071	1,142	1,022	1,067	45	I
Women	1,950	2,034	2,075	1,865	1,952	87	I
Manual training, total	670	694	732	756	803	47	I
Men	332	351	378	386	417	31	I
Women	338	340	354	370	386	16	I
Salaries of teachers, total	\$37,550,407.53	\$39,847,567.48	\$42,848,860.44	\$46,080,582.94	\$48,493,911.43	\$2,407,328.49	I
Average salary per year paid to all day school teachers	1,757.40	1,785.77	1,852.12	1,907.95	1,931.11	23.16	I
One-room rural schools—							
Men	1,048.13	1,089.41	1,107.10	1,098.17	1,129.00	31.00	I
Women	1,023.86	1,037.98	1,060.54	1,090.58	1,107.00	17.00	I
Kindergarten, women	1,652.74	1,715.32	1,767.31	1,811.59	1,857.00	46.00	I
Primary schools—							
Men	1,048.80	1,675.00	1,464.09	1,514.28	1,519.00	5.00	I
Women	1,511.39	1,546.10	1,593.40	1,642.96	1,673.00	31.00	I
Grammar schools—							
Men	1,691.42	1,732.25	1,803.98	1,827.12	1,807.00	20.00	D
Women	1,669.26	1,709.67	1,774.70	1,791.12	1,832.00	41.00	I
High schools—							
Men	2,578.50	2,647.45	2,694.96	2,754.87	2,791.00	37.00	I
Women	2,035.81	2,110.08	2,199.94	2,254.17	2,336.00	82.00	I
Schools in session, days	188	189	189	189	188	1	day D
School districts, number	511	517	523	534	535	1	I
School buildings	2,210	2,225	2,240	2,287	2,300	13	I
Valuation of school property	\$170,547,848.24	\$185,677,870.69	\$212,743,705.10	\$241,512,241.97	\$253,251,703.13	\$11,739,461.16	I
Buildings completed during year	45	60	45	54	42	12	D
One-room buildings	579	540	514	511	430	81	D
Graduates of State Normal Schools—							
Trenton	320	254	162	231	287	56	I
Montclair	272	192	244	276	291	15	I
Newark	517	427	415	382	433	51	I
Glassboro	55	174	172	206	225	19	I
Paterson	62	95	141	100	153	53	I
Totals	1,226	1,142	1,134	1,195	1,389	194	I

* Primary schools include grades 1 to 4; grammar schools include grades 5 to 8; high schools include grades 9 to 12.

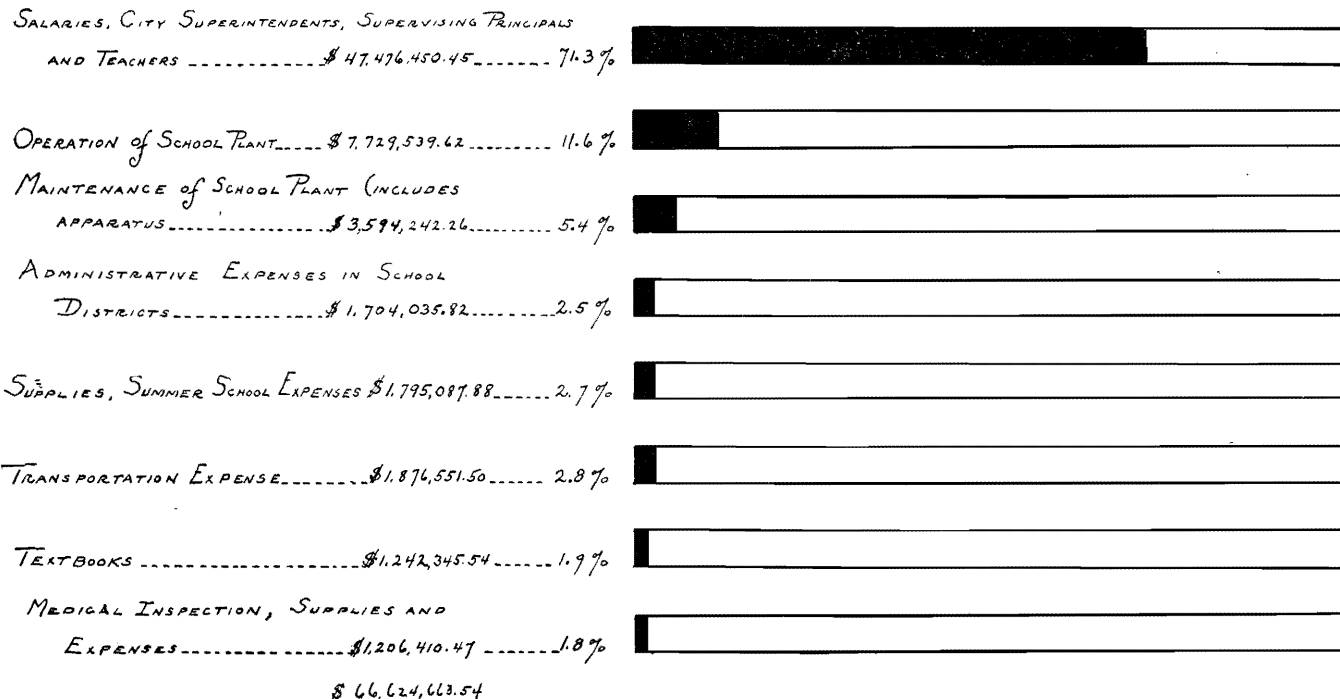
SCHOOL REPORT

GRAPH OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR EDUCATION

July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

243



STATEMENT REGARDING SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN DAY SCHOOLS

TEACHERS RECEIVING	1926			1927			1928		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Less than \$700	1	5	6	3	8	11	2	1	3
\$700 to \$799	1	27	28	1	13	14	2	4	6
800 to 899	5	86	91	9	76	85	3	48	51
900 to 999	9	225	234	11	179	190	13	171	184
1000 to 1099	25	662	687	15	560	575	16	509	525
1100 to 1199	25	905	930	20	941	961	13	896	909
1200 to 1299	60	1786	1846	41	1669	1710	36	1617	1653
1300 to 1399	50	1402	1452	49	1529	1578	37	1599	1636
1400 to 1499	53	1450	1503	70	1553	1623	74	1572	1646
1500 to 1599	61	1617	1678	71	1577	1648	92	1536	1628
1600 to 1699	88	1529	1617	120	1540	1660	116	1460	1576
1700 to 1799	93	1476	1569	104	1388	1492	121	1359	1480
1800 to 1899	125	1371	1496	154	1513	1667	145	1369	1514
1900 to 1999	113	1143	1256	138	1256	1394	139	1263	1402
2000 to 2499	434	3580	4014	610	4142	4752	619	4790	5409
2500 to 2999	401	1718	2119	520	1996	2516	551	2279	2830
3000 and over	949	501	1450						
3000 to 3499				383	445	828	450	630	1080
3500 to 3999				255	161	416	270	212	491
4000 to 4499				244	91	335	212	131	343
4500 to 4999				67	17	84	114	27	141
5000 to 5499				63	5	68	52	6	58
5500 to 5999				27	1	28	40	3	43
6000 to 6999				29		29	37		37
7000 and over				29	1	30	33	1	34

COMPARISON OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES WITH THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE

July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928

State Administration of the Schools	\$213,547.82
	.32%
Current Expenses of the Schools	\$66,624,663.54
	99.68%

Analysis of State Administration Expenses

State Board of Education Expenses	\$2,958.16
Salaries	133,392.56
Operation	36,061.29
Miscellaneous	41,135.81
Total	\$213,547.82

Analysis of Current Expenses

Salaries, superintendents, principals and teachers	\$47,476,450.45
Operation of school plant	7,729,539.62
Maintenance of school plant (includes apparatus)	3,594,242.26
Administrative expenses in school districts	1,704,035.82
Supplies, summer school expenses	1,795,087.88
Transportation expenses	1,876,551.50
Textbooks	1,242,345.54
Medical inspection, supplies and expenses	1,206,410.47
Total	\$66,624,663.54

SOURCES OF INCOME

Moneys for the support of the public schools were derived from various sources.

1. Income from State Fund	\$500,000.00
2. Appropriated by Legislature from State Funds	679,010.00
3. Appropriated by Legislature from Railroad Tax	7,835,636.85
For State Administration	\$213,547.82
County Superintendents	100,245.87
State Institutions	2,411,516.50
P. & A. Fund	2,701,055.00
Vocational Schools	326,327.08
Manual Training	566,338.88
Foreign-born Residents	41,013.49
Counties to Distribute	1,475,592.21
4. Appropriated by Federal Government	189,126.02
5. State Tax	15,111,961.88
6. Surplus Revenue	27,703.55
7. District Taxes	70,592,958.67
8. County Taxes	681,985.64
9. Sale of Bonds	20,881,046.78
10. Other Sources	4,426,259.99
11. Balances beginning of year	14,040,097.93
12. Reapportioned balances	156.08
Grand total receipts for the year	\$134,965,943.39

SCHOOL REPORT

SCHOOL PROPERTY

The reported valuation of school property increased during the year from \$241,512,241 to \$253,251,703. Reported valuations for the past ten years are in round numbers as follows:

1919	\$83,000,000	1924	\$170,000,000
1920	102,000,000	1925	185,000,000
1921	116,000,000	1926	212,000,000
1922	133,000,000	1927	241,000,000
1923	151,000,000	1928	253,000,000

It will be seen from these figures how great has been the increase in the valuation of school property during the last ten years.

INDEBTEDNESS STATEMENT

June 30, 1928

Outstanding July 1, 1927	\$168,029,511.82
Bonds and Notes issued during year	22,314,800.18
Redeemed during year from Taxes	5,694,891.78
Redeemed during year from Sinking Funds	746,400.00
Outstanding June 30, 1928	183,903,020.22
Amount in Sinking Fund June 30, 1927	13,705,212.76
Amount in Sinking Fund June 30, 1928	14,241,858.90

PART VI

SECTION A

FINANCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS BY COUNTIES

For Year Ending June 30, 1928

CONTENTS

SECTION A

Statistical Tables—	PAGE
Receipts from All Sources—Tables 1 to 12, Inclusive.....	248-266
Distribution of Day School Costs—Tables 13A to 14, Inclusive.....	267-280
Distribution of Costs—(Special Schools)—Tables 15 to 22, Inclusive	281-294
Cost of Education by Types of Schools (Day Schools Only)—Tables 23A to 26, Inclusive.....	295-308
Teachers—Tables 27 to 30, Inclusive.....	309-346
Pupils—Tables 31 to 34, Inclusive.....	347-362
Miscellaneous—Tables 35 to 42, Inclusive.....	363-374

SECTION B

Attendance by Counties and Districts.....	375
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TABLE 1.
DISTRICT TAXES ORDERED FOR SCHOOL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1928.

COUNTIES.	Current Expenses.	Repairs and Replacements.	Land Building Equipment.	Library.	Manual Training.	Vocational.	Continuation.
Atlantic	\$1,243,733.79	\$122,000.00	\$43,327.50	\$1,760.00	\$64,412.50	\$121,400.00	\$5,500.00
Bergen	5,603,861.96	445,657.00	51,101.00	11,935.00	163,486.28	2,006.00	14,812.50
Burlington	995,145.82	55,820.00	19,573.60	100.00	26,128.39	4,100.00	100.00
Camden	2,977,034.05	188,976.76	3,740.00	1,970.00	52,550.00		32,475.00
Cape May	359,378.73	36,436.00	5,000.00		11,000.00		
Cumberland	645,169.20	35,865.00	3,300.00	1,195.00	24,350.00	1,550.00	4,950.00
Essex	12,132,249.07	847,933.00	281,295.00	41,520.00	300,030.00	114,199.00	103,897.00
Gloucester	821,316.53	54,200.00	21,506.56	1,300.00	25,800.00		
Hudson	8,349,728.80	333,474.13	39,928.00	8,350.00	392,593.75	158,464.00	89,754.00
Hunterdon	314,740.80	18,996.73	1,000.00	40.00	5,100.00	4,085.00	
Mercer	2,183,097.75	133,563.25	29,218.87	14,233.77	147,659.24	1,546.21	34,190.00
Middlesex	2,778,004.87	177,650.00	16,540.00	11,020.00	76,710.00	6,350.00	18,895.00
Monmouth	1,945,109.66	143,661.50	21,266.71	2,370.00	43,450.00	2,100.00	
Morris	1,403,238.55	110,807.00	40,050.00	3,510.00	34,300.00	2,000.00	
Ocean	423,093.00	56,950.00	300.00		5,250.00		
Passaic	4,371,273.67	140,358.69	3,000.00	500.00	162,560.00	48,522.50	72,884.00
Salem	331,748.00	21,800.00	3,500.00	650.00	7,650.00	2,550.00	
Somerset	734,214.00	49,574.70	18,200.00	50.00	19,000.00		
Sussex	316,397.66	25,727.34	1,500.00	600.00	7,150.00	4,900.00	
Union	4,084,236.70	276,102.42	53,626.21	7,970.00	176,337.50	55,625.50	32,718.00
Warren	460,379.99	37,570.00	800.00	300.00	13,700.00	700.00	2,300.00
Total	\$52,473,212.64	\$3,311,123.52	\$657,774.85	\$109,373.77	\$1,759,817.66	\$530,098.21	\$412,475.50

TABLE 1—Continued.
DISTRICT TAXES ORDERED FOR SCHOOL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1928.

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, 1928.
Atlantic	\$2,500.00	\$470,420.35	\$29,107.86	\$2,104,162.00	\$424,629,862.00	.50	.....
Bergen	8,137.00	1,350,028.96	124,142.80	7,773,168.50	404,750,367.00	1.920	\$413,033.43
Burlington .....	.....	199,054.72	1,549.71	1,301,573.64	66,301,013.00	1.963	.....
Camden	3,000.00	579,733.09	15,961.84	3,855,440.72	325,398,926.00	1.185	.....
Cape May .....	.....	20,485.00	.....	432,899.79	97,761,029.00	.44	.....
Cumberland	600.00	113,537.50	5,010.04	935,526.74	50,098,258.00	1.667	.....
Essex	4,770.00	2,924,309.54	220,867.68	16,971,070.29	1,474,282,836.00	1.151	1,031,483.00
Gloucester .....	.....	233,896.46	862.92	1,158,882.47	66,480,584.00	1.74	3,050.00
Hudson	13,980.00	2,215,567.75	132,787.58	11,734,628.01	1,200,995,578.00	.98	85,000.00
Hunterdon .....	.....	57,227.12	574.59	401,764.24	27,390,470.00	1.466	.....
Mercer .....	.....	650,446.13	41,542.37	3,235,497.59	281,442,521.00	1.150	.....
Middlesex	8,250.00	463,057.52	12,340.14	3,569,477.53	190,763,945.00	1.871	.....
Monmouth	475.00	338,490.99	10,118.13	2,507,041.99	212,025,677.00	1.182	.....
Morris	450.00	320,077.89	3,661.91	1,918,075.35	100,988,141.00	1.90	19,575.00
Ocean .....	.....	123,269.59	.....	608,862.59	45,207,855.00	1.347	.....
Passaic	2,000.00	161,404.45	508.12	4,963,011.43	396,588,972.00	1.251	7,000.00
Salem	250.00	53,680.00	1,450.00	423,278.00	33,294,737.00	1.271	3,000.00
Somerset	500.00	166,772.91	5,430.51	993,742.12	62,639,243.00	1.586	34,412.00
Sussex .....	.....	64,346.35	1,023.46	421,644.81	32,110,301.00	1.313	.....
Union	9,149.70	460,142.26	21,910.34	5,177,818.63	433,092,186.00	1.196	.....
Warren	350.00	48,277.50	.....	564,377.49	43,846,307.00	1.287	3,500.00
Total	\$54,411.70	\$11,014,806.08	\$628,850.00	\$70,951,943.93	\$5,970,088,808.00	1.188	\$1,600,053.43

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 Reserve Fund—Appropriated by County Superintendent.	1% Emergency Fund.	Appropriated for Pupils Residing in Charitable Institutions.	Interest on Surplus Revenue.	Reappropriated Balances.	Railroad Tax.
Atlantic	\$14,576.31	\$978,442.12	\$2,529.39	\$3,500.00	.....	\$2.96	.....	\$104,477.26
Bergen	45,364.18	835,244.92	93,192.29	8,000.00	.....	2,589.76	.....	90,920.91
Burlington	12,403.78	157,328.09	231,481.32	17,500.00	.....	4,363.96	.....	17,268.95
Camden	29,909.09	760,831.63	5,190.05	8,200.00	.....	1,141.46	\$156.08	82,182.23
Cape May	4,075.70	223,773.33	707.25	3,500.00	.....	1,034.73	.....	23,901.81
Cumberland	9,478.10	125,033.52	106,845.54	3,250.00	.....	1,417.24	.....	13,647.76
Essex	102,094.26	3,231,036.82	17,716.16	.....	30,915.00	1,028.61	.....	350,823.25
Gloucester	9,646.04	159,067.81	129,545.40	.....	.....	1,811.50	.....	17,216.85
Hudson	83,042.08	2,866,817.98	14,410.08	.....	58,095.00	557.47	.....	311,080.45
Hunterdon	4,656.53	65,557.61	106,790.82	3,000.00	.....	2,655.00	.....	7,195.45
Mercer	21,228.47	682,651.32	3,683.72	.....	4,500.00	479.45	.....	73,843.81
Middlesex	28,015.19	425,803.47	125,954.78	.....	5,715.00	.....	.....	46,405.25
Monmouth	18,268.26	493,821.05	3,170.04	5,000.00	.....	1,685.38	.....	53,484.55
Morris	12,526.41	226,289.52	121,688.91	.....	2,250.00	2,518.97	.....	24,599.66
Ocean	4,045.49	94,503.79	59,901.32	9,000.00	.....	1,665.00	.....	10,249.21
Passaic	40,544.68	943,993.82	7,035.62	2,000.00	.....	878.07	.....	102,864.73
Salem	5,072.47	83,938.45	65,141.35	1,668.61	5,445.00	2,099.46	.....	9,202.99
Somerset	8,126.15	129,395.78	51,674.49	.....	.....	2,869.09	.....	15,866.75
Sussex	3,941.95	77,475.46	70,335.78	.....	.....	2,321.34	.....	8,454.04
Union	35,937.46	924,768.04	6,236.14	1,000.00	1,080.00	.....	.....	100,322.85
Warren	6,975.42	105,246.22	74,365.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,480.46
Total	\$499,928.02	\$13,591,020.75	\$1,297,596.00	\$65,618.61	\$135,990.00	\$27,703.55	\$156.08	\$1,475,489.22

TABLE 2—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSE FROM DISTRICT TAXES AND OTHER SOURCES.

COUNTIES.	District Taxes—Also From County for County Superintendent's Expenses and Secretary's Salary.	Notes Authorized by Vote of the District and 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	\$1,415,200.21		\$10,645.20	\$581.49	\$101,106.09	\$325.57	\$2,382.66	\$2,633,769.26
Bergen	5,014,711.70	\$36,297.48	15,440.49	5,464.28	407,409.28	2,192.56	27,321.22	6,589,369.07
Burlington	939,190.89	15,096.53	2,591.77	427.78	152,204.76	392.56	7,151.36	1,560,272.83
Camden	2,816,066.50	61,959.50	7,920.35	2,616.20	160,182.48	22.65	1,617.93	3,944,410.07
Cape May	364,894.79	8,000.00	3,546.21	182.67	50,279.39		4,608.40	688,504.28
Cumberland	576,697.19	3,000.00	351.52	652.04	66,875.70		1,260.08	908,508.69
Essex	11,786,546.27	12,170.29	22,690.23	5,195.44	95,040.51	2,221.41	78,179.01	15,736,557.26
Gloucester	794,875.29	7,000.00	3,167.35	438.39	109,220.93	93.37	2,162.56	1,234,245.49
Hudson	8,034,803.47		11,403.55	1,024.54	135,928.75	2,509.04	26,521.73	11,546,194.14
Hunterdon	291,892.87	7,275.00	585.04	36.15	85,724.41	114.85	1,707.25	577,190.98
Mercer	2,153,660.19		11,673.90	793.31	188,615.75	743.14	11,446.51	3,153,319.57
Middlesex	2,530,081.07	14,000.00	5,165.30	619.80	109,061.34	960.25	15,768.99	3,307,550.44
Monmouth	1,757,134.50	4,700.00	6,820.63	360.20	216,910.02	137.28	5,582.00	2,576,298.91
Morris	1,307,227.86	4,050.00	8,167.90	545.81	170,891.26	457.64	1,815.04	1,883,028.98
Ocean	373,464.70	6,000.00	2,293.89	94.73	60,446.92	40.32	1,972.26	624,581.73
Passaic	3,691,491.54	114,384.16	9,873.87	7,333.33	110,544.60	2,281.68	17,386.48	5,050,612.58
Salem	317,994.99	4,309.14	1,496.02	121.12	43,463.30	24.70	1,486.17	541,463.77
Somerset	608,947.30	32,000.00	5,771.90	450.15	99,387.20	872.95	1,399.05	1,016,760.81
Sussex	202,610.00	2,000.00	4,025.44	140.68	52,251.90	69.28	8,228.27	521,854.14
Union	3,677,951.66		20,597.16	2,300.99	98,310.48	1,691.08	17,166.68	4,887,362.54
Warren	441,221.22	3,500.00	676.49	223.88	58,321.65	3.96	1,205.64	703,220.49
Total ..	\$49,246,664.21	\$335,742.10	\$154,904.21	\$29,602.98	\$2,573,136.72	\$15,154.29	\$236,369.29	\$69,685,076.03

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	\$366,349.65	\$3,000,118.91	\$2,535,506.09	\$464,612.82	\$2,536,059.40	\$464,059.51
Bergen	389,077.25	6,978,446.32	5,511,537.94	466,908.38	6,516,031.06	462,414.36
Burlington	176,998.99	1,737,271.82	1,589,209.69	148,062.13	1,589,209.69	148,062.13
Camden	224,108.54	4,168,518.61	3,875,918.87	292,599.74	3,875,918.87	292,599.74
Cape May	91,031.64	779,535.92	649,480.34	130,055.58	649,480.34	130,055.58
Cumberland	160,982.20	1,069,490.89	916,222.25	153,268.64	916,222.25	153,268.64
Essex	374,696.11	16,111,253.37	15,223,541.69	885,711.68	15,248,444.05	862,809.32
Gloucester	120,046.89	1,354,292.38	1,207,749.15	146,543.23	1,207,749.15	146,543.23
Hudson	308,949.50	11,855,143.64	11,404,467.02	450,676.62	11,433,030.01	422,113.63
Hunterdon	65,202.50	642,393.48	580,432.13	61,961.35	580,432.13	61,961.35
Mercer	272,074.83	3,425,394.40	3,038,002.40	387,392.00	3,037,056.92	388,337.48
Middlesex	163,342.74	3,470,893.18	3,202,571.67	268,321.51	3,264,636.12	206,257.06
Monmouth	253,371.51	2,829,670.42	2,550,658.58	279,011.84	2,551,112.58	278,557.84
Morris	177,201.27	2,060,230.25	1,861,219.68	199,010.57	1,861,220.58	199,009.67
Ocean	68,415.69	692,997.42	632,358.46	60,638.96	632,358.46	60,638.96
Passaic	171,415.15	5,222,027.73	5,119,090.67	102,937.06	5,119,209.44	102,818.29
Salem	50,153.57	591,617.34	528,833.22	62,784.12	528,833.22	62,784.12
Somerset	123,451.23	1,140,212.04	1,021,634.78	118,577.26	1,021,634.78	118,577.26
Sussex	123,920.37	645,774.51	551,358.20	94,416.31	551,358.20	94,416.31
Union	257,598.33	5,124,960.87	4,769,901.72	355,059.15	4,794,174.14	330,786.73
Warren	73,339.19	776,559.68	713,340.40	63,219.28	713,340.40	63,219.28
Total	\$3,991,727.15	\$73,676,803.18	\$68,545,034.95	\$5,131,768.23	\$68,627,512.69	\$5,049,290.49

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	\$160,862.22	\$8,000.00	\$86.00	\$1,316.70	.....	\$16,280.79	\$186,545.71
Bergen	365,234.41	3,228.68	252.00	143.00	\$2,050.00	17,262.20	388,170.29
Burlington	68,555.92	3,000.00	.....	180.20	.....	3,959.33	75,695.45
Camden	154,091.77	29,319.04	2.00	.....	24.68	6,965.28	190,402.77
Cape May	51,943.20	10,000.00	1,675.00	.....	.....	1,545.07	65,163.27
Cumberland	42,010.00	.....	.....	38.05	.....	2,434.52	44,482.57
Essex	833,625.80	.....	261.18	2,045.39	.....	23,717.74	859,650.09
Gloucester	58,812.50	.....	40.00	28.00	.....	2,431.64	61,310.14
Hudson	408,055.32	.....	30.00	249.19	.....	2,858.77	411,193.28
Hunterdon	26,118.23	.....	.....	92.64	.....	2,536.04	28,746.91
Mercer	124,157.59	.....	.....	186.50	.....	792.93	125,137.02
Middlesex	218,909.74	1,000.00	50.00	67.00	10.00	4,202.87	224,239.61
Monmouth	144,729.39	.....	1,300.00	137.00	.....	3,223.48	148,102.87
Morris	112,078.19	800.00	10.00	173.98	.....	5,911.56	118,973.73
Ocean	50,906.90	.....	1,420.00	.....	.....	5,726.91	58,053.21
Passaic	177,094.54	1,500.00	150.00	323.57	425.00	7,539.11	187,032.22
Salem	24,975.00	144.61	135.00	13.00	.....	153.50	25,421.11
Somerset	58,035.00	2,412.00	2,277.10	141.91	200.00	3,630.79	66,696.80
Sussex	28,391.13	6,640.00	192.50	3.00	.....	166.55	35,393.18
Union	256,738.15	.....	.....	15.00	.....	15,685.50	272,438.65
Warren	49,600.00	150.00	554.20	15.00	.....	627.56	50,946.76
Total	\$3,414,924.40	\$66,194.33	\$7,147.96	\$5,167.13	\$2,709.68	\$127,652.14	\$3,623,795.64

TABLE 3—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR REPAIRS AND DISPLACEMENTS		EXPENDITURES FOR REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS.			
	Balances on Hand Be- ginning 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	\$13,486.33	\$200,632.04	\$159,275.29	\$40,756.75	\$159,299.14	\$40,732.90
Bergen	90,853.83	479,024.12	383,407.72	95,616.40	383,492.63	95,531.49
Burlington	11,529.90	87,225.35	72,424.70	14,800.65	72,424.70	14,800.65
Camden	30,030.93	220,433.70	189,270.51	31,163.19	189,270.51	31,163.19
Cape May	12,290.05	77,453.32	67,790.65	9,662.67	67,790.65	9,662.67
Cumberland	804.84	45,287.41	40,117.70	5,169.71	40,117.70	5,169.71
Essex	68,283.94	927,934.03	791,381.23	136,552.80	806,117.26	121,816.77
Gloucester	13,451.28	74,761.42	56,028.71	18,732.71	56,028.71	18,732.71
Hudson	49,578.20	460,771.57	463,835.00	56,936.48	425,918.95	34,852.62
Hunterdon	4,528.23	33,275.14	32,389.14	886.00	32,389.14	886.00
Mercer	39,521.44	164,658.46	149,091.89	15,566.57	150,178.39	14,480.07
Middlesex	24,043.06	248,282.67	207,499.30	40,783.37	224,995.68	23,286.99
Monmouth	17,552.06	165,654.93	154,323.61	11,331.32	154,323.61	11,331.32
Morris	6,674.25	125,647.98	110,796.55	14,851.43	111,245.55	14,402.43
Ocean	2,438.70	60,491.91	44,778.50	15,713.41	44,778.50	15,713.41
Passaic	15,478.42	202,510.64	183,525.28	18,985.36	183,525.28	18,985.56
Salem	8,693.04	34,114.15	25,135.22	8,978.93	25,135.22	8,978.93
Somerset	11,276.26	77,973.06	64,286.66	13,686.40	64,286.66	13,686.40
Sussex	7,967.17	43,360.35	36,411.29	6,949.06	36,411.29	6,949.06
Union	23,767.74	296,206.39	255,363.14	40,843.25	269,052.61	27,153.78
Warren	1,958.36	52,905.12	47,682.95	5,222.17	47,682.95	5,222.17
Total	\$454,208.12	\$4,078,003.76	\$3,474,815.13	\$603,188.63	\$3,544,465.13	\$533,538.63

TABLE 4.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR LAND, BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT.						
	Sale of Bonds or Notes for Purchase of Land.	District Tax for Pur- chase of Land.	Sale of Bonds or Notes to Erect, Enlarge and Furnish School Build- ings.	District Tax to Erect, Enlarge and Furnish School Buildings.	From Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Be- ginning of Year.
Atlantic	\$35,000.00		\$1,321,000.00	\$97,663.75	\$3,988.46	\$1,457,652.21	\$36,532.09
Bergen	1,150,395.81	\$18,000.00	2,368,717.32	119,862.32	110,153.03	3,767,128.48	1,246,713.23
Burlington	57,000.00	28,806.63	135,000.00	20,869.86	1,451.73	243,128.22	32,025.58
Camden	527,000.00	4,463.19	708,750.01	21,842.83	227,609.45	1,489,665.48	602,106.25
Cape May	133,500	10,000.00	136,862.40	2,200.00	6,718.80	289,081.20	97,479.55
Cumberland		1,813.80	455,000.00	17,500.00	8,746.75	483,060.55	20,117.25
Essex	351,500.00	10,700.00	4,568,609.60	314,824.46	18,366.81	5,264,060.87	3,096,523.25
Gloucester			209,491.33	22,517.53	12,624.80	244,633.66	35,940.95
Hudson	434,839	8,356.60	1,485,546.24	31,996.05	2,585.21	1,963,323.10	218,268.54
Hunterdon			119,000.00	450.00		119,450.00	350.52
Mercer	135,000.00		556,000.00	32,865.12	5,822.15	729,687.27	96,340.55
Middlesex	44,500.00	18,550.00	455,705.57	54,245.20	1,254.05	574,254.82	216,930.40
Monmouth	112,200.00	2,000.00	744,044.44	24,304.69	2,151.67	884,700.80	71,336.98
Morris	50,449.99	13,600.00	160,479.28	68,615.81	2,429.43	295,574.51	207,243.99
Ocean	9,500.00	2,450.00	104,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	118,450.00	42,753.83
Passaic	185,618.33	6,000.00	795,165.02	28,500.00	1,152.95	1,016,436.30	899,692.85
Salem	48,000.00	3,300.00	30,000.00	2,000.00	896.39	84,196.39	*2,492.05
Somerset	23,800.00	6,000.00	208,950.00	9,365.00	10,962.92	259,077.92	166,134.18
Sussex			147,782.94		792.00	148,574.94	55,596.24
Union	25,000.00	9,550.00	2,439,452.00	74,662.51	2,888.45	2,551,552.96	1,056,727.07
Warren		10.00	408,327.50		3,053.00	411,390.50	*732.51
Total	\$3,323,303.13	\$143,600.22	\$17,557,743.65	\$945,285.13	\$425,148.05	\$22,395,080.18	\$8,195,588.83

* Deficit.

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	\$1,494,184.30	\$744,888.60	\$749,295.70	\$744,906.20	\$749,278.10
Bergen	5,013,841.71	3,001,826.93	2,012,014.78	3,001,826.93	2,012,014.78
Burlington	275,153.80	259,178.78	15,975.02	259,178.78	15,975.02
Camden	2,091,771.73	1,827,543.29	264,228.44	1,827,543.29	264,228.44
Cape May	386,560.75	327,058.92	59,501.83	327,058.92	59,501.83
Cumberland	503,177.80	374,560.76	128,617.04	374,560.76	128,617.04
Essex	8,360,584.12	4,815,798.55	3,544,785.57	5,522,805.06	2,837,779.06
Gloucester	280,574.61	266,304.52	14,270.09	266,304.52	14,270.09
Hudson	2,181,591.64	2,050,710.53	130,881.11	2,164,272.56	17,319.08
Hunterdon	119,800.52	125,277.04	*5,476.52	125,277.04	*5,476.52
Mercer	826,027.82	660,086.02	165,941.80	660,086.02	165,941.80
Middlesex	791,185.31	643,921.21	147,264.10	643,921.21	147,264.10
Monmouth	956,037.78	807,758.54	148,279.24	807,758.54	148,279.24
Morris	502,818.50	350,665.84	152,152.66	350,665.84	152,152.66
Ocean	161,203.83	130,324.97	30,878.86	130,324.97	30,878.86
Passaic	1,916,129.15	1,391,660.20	524,468.95	1,391,660.20	524,468.95
Salem	81,704.34	81,126.26	578.08	81,126.26	578.08
Somerset	425,212.10	279,513.79	145,698.31	279,513.79	145,698.31
Sussex	204,171.18	167,446.04	36,725.14	167,446.04	36,725.14
Union	3,608,280.03	2,775,529.57	832,750.46	2,954,101.11	654,088.92
Warren	410,657.99	404,015.42	6,642.57	404,015.42	6,642.57
Total	\$30,590,669.01	\$21,485,195.78	\$9,105,473.23	\$22,484,443.46	\$8,106,225.55

* Deficit.

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 Balance on Hand Be- ginning Year.	Cash Expenditures Dur- ing Year.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.
Atlantic	\$10.00	\$1,960.00	\$837.95	\$2,807.95	\$1,565.21	\$4,373.16	\$2,398.90	\$1,974.26	\$2,398.90	\$1,974.26
Bergen	680.00	12,665.87	4,176.23	17,522.10	4,798.96	22,321.06	16,372.12	5,948.94	16,372.12	5,948.94
Burlington	220.00	3,155.31	127.87	3,513.18	189.96	3,703.14	2,737.51	965.63	2,737.51	965.63
Camden	90.00	2,370.00	74.14	2,534.14	409.29	2,943.43	2,777.93	165.50	2,777.93	165.50
Cape May .....	.....	.....	109.92	109.92	1,696.37	1,806.29	545.47	1,260.82	545.47	1,260.82
Cumberland	780.00	977.72	470.00	2,227.72	653.59	2,881.31	2,564.14	317.17	2,564.14	317.17
Essex	630.00	38,338.62	122.50	39,091.12	4,407.89	43,589.01	33,509.91	10,079.10	34,711.51	8,877.50
Gloucester	370.00	1,300.00	522.75	2,192.75	873.93	3,066.68	2,543.60	523.08	2,543.60	523.08
Hudson	50.00	7,680.00	63.18	7,793.18	5,242.74	13,035.92	12,103.75	932.17	12,103.75	932.17
Hunterdon	60.00	40.00	.....	100.00	175.82	275.82	255.69	320.13	255.69	320.13
Mercer	150.00	21,296.61	122.57	21,569.18	10,467.31	32,036.49	14,899.35	17,137.14	14,899.35	17,137.14
Middlesex	100.00	10,835.00	545.04	11,480.04	1,519.77	12,999.81	11,281.49	1,718.32	11,281.49	1,718.32
Monmouth	250.00	8,060.23	205.33	8,515.56	1,176.87	9,692.43	8,756.01	936.42	8,756.01	936.42
Morris	50.00	2,550.00	.....	2,600.00	1,784.12	4,384.12	3,286.38	1,097.74	3,286.38	1,097.74
Ocean	60.00	1,645.00	10.00	1,715.00	685.22	2,400.22	1,594.21	806.01	1,594.21	806.01
Passaic	60.00	545.49	955.97	1,591.46	1,670.70	3,262.16	2,581.85	680.31	2,581.85	680.31
Salem	190.00	400.00	99.18	689.18	552.96	1,242.14	530.77	711.37	530.77	711.37
Somerset	350.00	500.00	322.24	1,202.24	596.98	1,799.22	1,572.49	226.73	1,572.49	226.73
Sussex .....	.....	2,150.00	.57	2,150.57	279.85	2,430.42	2,227.40	203.02	2,227.40	203.02
Union	410.00	8,260.00	1,204.26	9,874.26	1,155.36	11,029.72	8,500.35	2,529.37	8,500.35	2,529.37
Warren	70.00	360.00	91.30	521.30	414.95	936.25	660.12	276.13	660.12	276.13
Total	\$4,010.00	\$125,089.85	\$10,101.10	\$139,800.95	\$40,707.85	\$180,508.80	\$131,699.44	\$48,809.36	\$132,901.04	\$47,607.76

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.	Total Receipts.
Atlantic	\$24,650.00		\$77,287.54		\$482.00		\$102,419.63
Bergen	94,350.00		144,880.00		3,370.75	\$375.80	242,985.55
Burlington	17,875.00		21,111.96		607.90	3,017.89	42,612.75
Camden	34,650.00		43,350.00		874.28	4,500.00	83,374.28
Cape May	9,150.00		8,900.00		299.67		18,349.67
Cumberland	14,500.00		19,140.00		1,225.67		34,865.67
Essex	58,250.00		285,148.52		9,510.66	261.87	353,171.05
Gloucester	23,913.88	\$3,050.00	24,575.00	\$499.25	1,067.03	32.61	53,137.77
Hudson	43,500.00		398,676.28		402.09	41.65	442,620.02
Hunterdon	5,575.00		6,625.00		190.55	93.30	12,483.85
Mercer	17,500.00		138,982.52		1,550.71		158,033.23
Middlesex	32,575.00		76,200.00		1,374.29	1,407.25	111,616.54
Monmouth	33,950.00		58,485.00		823.96	1,711.95	74,970.91
Morris	25,700.00		32,700.00		244.09	42.70	58,686.79
Ocean	5,250.00		5,250.00		89.50		10,589.50
Passaic	25,350.00		147,860.00		4,722.72	231.97	178,164.69
Salem	7,350.00		7,350.00		192.83		14,892.83
Somerset	17,500.00		17,550.00		290.14	205.38	35,545.52
Sussex	7,950.00		7,950.00		410.90	382.54	16,693.44
Union	59,000.00		153,052.50		2,150.73	13.68	214,216.91
Warren	7,800.00		10,800.00		358.87		18,958.87
Total	\$566,338.88	\$3,050.00	\$1,665,934.32	\$499.25	\$30,248.43	\$12,318.59	\$2,278,389.47

TABLE 6—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR MANUAL TRAINING.		EXPENDITURES FOR MANUAL TRAINING.			
	Balance on Hand Be- ginning 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	\$31,197.92	\$133,617.55	\$86,799.43	\$46,818.12	\$88,460.39	\$45,157.16
Bergen	53,785.97	296,771.52	248,942.70	47,828.82	249,033.15	47,738.37
Burlington	14,685.94	57,298.69	61,388.26	*4,089.57	61,388.26	*4,089.57
Camden	29,054.35	112,428.63	91,457.20	20,971.43	91,457.20	20,971.43
Cape May	2,647.26	20,996.93	18,333.91	2,663.02	18,333.91	2,663.02
Cumberland	3,828.56	38,694.23	34,626.52	4,067.71	34,626.52	4,067.71
Essex	24,292.80	377,463.85	328,900.42	48,563.43	338,230.12	39,233.73
Gloucester	8,813.68	61,951.43	46,364.01	15,587.42	46,364.01	15,587.42
Hudson	24,480.03	467,100.05	435,878.02	31,222.03	436,121.93	30,978.12
Hunterdon	5,976.87	18,460.72	14,794.80	3,665.92	14,794.80	3,665.92
Mercer	13,682.30	171,715.53	157,124.73	14,590.80	157,021.02	14,694.51
Middlesex	15,560.23	127,176.77	110,665.13	16,511.64	110,682.68	16,494.09
Momnouth	24,944.45	99,915.36	80,908.83	19,006.53	80,908.83	19,006.53
Morris	16,694.80	75,381.59	58,300.97	17,080.62	58,300.97	17,080.62
Ocean	7,519.80	18,109.30	9,293.93	8,815.37	9,293.93	8,815.37
Passaic	44,043.58	222,208.27	199,574.22	22,634.05	199,574.22	22,634.05
Salem	6,200.61	21,093.47	15,332.34	5,761.13	15,332.34	5,761.13
Somerset	8,784.00	44,329.52	35,369.35	8,960.17	35,369.35	8,960.17
Sussex	8,589.60	25,283.04	20,262.65	5,020.39	20,262.65	5,020.39
Union	21,541.90	235,758.81	216,622.99	19,135.82	217,497.74	18,261.07
Warren	2,490.80	21,449.67	17,787.84	3,661.83	17,787.84	3,661.83
Total	\$368,815.46	\$2,647,204.93	\$2,288,728.25	\$358,476.68	\$2,300,841.86	\$346,363.07

* Deficit.

TABLE 7.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

260

SCHOOL REPORT

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR VOCATIONAL.							EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL.			
	State Appropriation.	Federal Appropriation.	District Taxes, Also 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	\$50,000.00	\$22,401.66	\$123,088.72	\$6,811.79	\$202,302.17	\$19,793.08	\$222,095.25	\$175,962.90	\$46,132.35	\$175,962.90	\$46,132.35
Bergen	950.00	239.00	1,950.00	843.10	3,982.10	*301.11	3,680.99	2,286.87	1,394.12	2,286.87	1,394.12
Burlington	1,368.82	3,050.00	800.00	.....	5,218.82	*1,157.85	3,700.97	6,279.35	*2,518.38	6,279.35	*2,518.38
Camden	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	762.19	20,762.19	16,584.43	37,546.62	9,159.80	28,186.82	9,159.80	28,186.82
Cape May	3,500.00	2,700.00	3,500.00	180.99	9,880.99	1,285.13	11,166.12	7,909.36	3,256.76	7,909.36	3,256.76
Cumberland	2,525.08	3,636.50	2,700.00	10.00	8,871.58	6,005.12	14,866.70	8,452.24	6,514.46	8,452.24	6,514.46
Essex	102,815.15	35,564.26	469,705.73	20,121.87	628,207.01	28,422.07	656,629.08	617,523.72	39,105.36	624,763.56	31,865.52
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	56,600.00	11,665.96	145,863.00	295.30	214,424.26	31,851.34	246,275.60	197,605.50	48,670.10	198,239.19	48,036.41
Hunterdon	7,235.00	3,950.00	6,725.00	2,234.45	20,144.45	5,333.43	25,477.88	19,092.91	6,384.97	19,092.91	6,384.97
Mercer	1,618.82	320.00	2,777.48	.....	4,716.30	2,346.31	7,062.61	2,250.33	4,812.28	2,250.33	4,812.28
Middlesex	22,644.50	6,316.47	55,035.55	2,210.57	86,207.09	18,691.07	104,898.16	104,058.70	839.46	104,058.70	839.46
Monmouth	2,000.00	2,850.00	2,000.00	.....	6,850.00	3,770.70	10,620.70	7,494.69	3,126.01	7,494.69	3,126.01
Morris	1,000.00	1,446.00	1,625.00	.....	4,071.00	758.58	4,829.58	4,417.10	412.48	4,417.10	412.48
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	34,574.57	14,320.25	67,694.37	10,537.03	127,126.22	68,621.28	195,747.50	109,846.98	85,900.52	109,846.98	85,900.52
Salem	1,237.64	2,720.00	2,325.00	.....	6,282.64	*168.65	6,113.99	6,053.32	60.67	6,053.32	60.67
Somerset	4,500.00	2,549.65	5,000.00	2,120.69	14,170.34	9,978.38	24,148.72	16,669.00	7,479.72	16,669.00	7,479.72
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	23,157.50	5,381.64	35,945.46	1,961.13	66,445.73	22,095.80	88,541.53	68,332.34	20,209.19	69,245.20	19,296.33
Warren	600.00	1,650.00	600.00	.....	2,850.00	*599.73	2,250.27	2,449.33	*199.06	2,449.33	*199.06
Total ..	\$326,327.08	\$120,761.39	\$937,335.31	\$48,089.11	\$1,432,512.89	\$233,099.38	\$1,665,612.27	\$1,365,844.44	\$299,767.83	\$1,374,630.83	\$299,981.44

* Deficit.

TABLE 8.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR CONTINUATION.								EXPENDITURES FOR CONTINUATION.			
	State Appropriation.	Federal Appropriation.	District Taxes.	From County for Continuation Classes in County 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	\$1,200.00	\$2,806.24	\$5,985.88	\$311.28		\$10,303.40	\$2,842.64	\$13,146.04	\$7,087.91	\$6,058.13	\$7,087.91	\$6,058.13
Bergen	3,600.00	3,984.36	13,990.00		\$197.36	21,771.72	7,036.26	28,807.98	21,448.79	7,359.19	21,490.59	7,317.39
Burlington	1,200.00	1,435.25	1,700.00			4,335.25	3,058.81	7,394.06	4,093.63	3,300.43	4,093.63	3,300.43
Camden		599.80	31,375.00			31,974.80	5,380.50	37,355.30	32,192.67	5,162.63	32,192.67	5,162.63
Cape May												
Cumberland	1,400.00	2,072.49	3,250.00			6,722.49	3,497.37	10,219.86	7,266.55	2,953.31	7,266.55	2,953.31
Essex	12,678.88		115,477.77			128,156.65	16,608.75	144,765.40	118,148.51	26,616.89	119,960.40	24,805.00
Gloucester												
Hudson		13,306.63	79,359.48		632.09	93,298.20	11,046.76	104,344.96	88,582.26	15,762.70	89,395.15	14,949.81
Hunterdon												
Mercer		1,874.41	33,387.00		20.00	35,281.41	333.67	35,615.08	32,698.14	2,916.94	32,698.14	2,916.94
Middlesex	1,592.61	3,534.57	14,995.00	12,272.65	56.61	32,491.44	3,969.28	36,460.72	32,461.75	3,998.97	32,465.95	3,994.77
Monmouth												
Morris	240.00		180.00			420.00	1,831.45	2,251.45	1,235.74	1,015.71	1,235.74	1,015.71
Ocean												
Passaic		4,637.83	67,711.55		198.00	72,547.38	2,886.12	75,433.50	70,738.27	4,695.23	70,738.27	4,695.23
Salem												
Somerset												
Sussex												
Union		3,703.81	28,578.00		124.13	32,405.94	5,289.25	37,695.19	33,569.35	4,125.84	33,657.87	4,037.32
Warren		621.22	2,005.00			2,626.22	214.86	2,841.08	2,642.71	198.37	2,642.71	198.37
Total ..	\$21,911.49	\$38,576.61	\$397,994.68	\$12,583.93	\$1,268.19	\$472,334.90	\$63,995.72	\$536,330.62	\$452,166.28	\$84,164.34	\$454,925.58	\$81,405.04

TABLE 9.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	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	\$2,500.00	\$3,000.00	.....	\$5,500.00	\$343.71	\$5,843.71	\$5,714.64	\$129.07	\$5,714.64	\$129.07
Bergen	6,480.00	8,285.00	\$1,954.70	16,719.70	4,536.01	21,255.71	17,358.05	3,897.66	17,358.05	3,897.66
Burlington	500.00	3,000.00	.....	3,500.00	573.44	4,073.44	1,134.73	2,938.71	1,134.73	2,938.71
Camden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape May	250.00	750.00	.....	1,000.00	208.29	1,208.29	866.32	341.97	866.32	341.97
Cumberland	3,864.49	5,965.00	.....	9,829.49	3,672.87	13,502.36	7,694.01	5,808.35	7,694.01	5,808.35
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester	12,451.40	11,913.93	624.00	24,990.23	10,272.51	35,262.74	28,188.94	7,073.80	28,188.94	7,073.80
Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	2,500.00	4,682.60	.....	7,182.60	7,038.32	14,220.92	5,936.33	8,284.59	5,936.33	8,284.59
Middlesex	6,050.00	6,050.00	338.80	12,438.80	5,266.16	17,704.96	8,951.37	8,753.59	8,952.03	8,752.93
Monmouth	1,217.00	1,049.79	490.00	2,757.39	61.92	2,819.31	810.20	472.54	810.20	472.54
Morris	150.00	450.00	.....	600.00	137.66	737.66	2,234.08	585.23	2,234.08	585.23
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	1,500.00	1,500.00	42.00	3,042.00	2,078.72	5,120.72	4,594.42	526.30	4,594.42	526.30
Salem .....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	351.00	149.00	351.00	149.00
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	3,200.00	3,850.00	10.00	7,060.00	4,479.82	11,539.82	9,939.33	1,600.49	9,939.33	1,600.49
Warren	350.00	350.00	.....	700.00	266.58	966.58	445.79	520.79	445.79	520.79
Total	\$41,013.49	\$51,346.32	\$3,460.40	\$95,820.21	\$38,936.01	\$134,756.22	\$94,219.21	\$40,537.01	\$94,219.87	\$40,536.35

* Deficit.

TABLE 10.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS FOR REDEMPTION OF BONDS, AUTHORIZED NOTES AND INTEREST ON SAME.					RECEIPTS FOR BONDS, AUTHORIZED NOTES AND INTEREST ON SAME.			
	District Taxes to Redeem Serial Bonds.	District Taxes to Pay Interest on Bonds.	District Taxes to Redeem Authorized Notes.	District Taxes to Pay Interest on Authorized Notes.	District Taxes for Sinking Fund Requirements.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on Hand Beginning of Year.	Total Receipts and Balance on Hand Beginning of Year.
Atlantic	\$153,051.92	\$289,926.94	\$19,300.00	\$1,049.78	\$8,356.33	\$15,806.13	\$487,491.10	\$3,306.13	\$490,797.23
Bergen	527,802.47	742,214.78	47,930.42	17,705.01	74,424.46	31,624.83	1,441,761.97	\$9,576.49	1,531,338.46
Burlington	107,000.00	111,853.60	22,800.00	9,498.75	4,996.80	4,233.52	260,382.67	*7,947.83	252,434.84
Camden	301,197.69	502,477.91	35,593.00	295.50	40,743.49	48,148.51	928,456.10	10,144.58	938,600.68
Cape May	43,372.00	76,897.50	1,000.00	2,090.00	5,402.00	6,084.46	134,845.96	545.07	135,391.03
Cumberland	56,200.00	71,812.00	12,097.75	50.23	5,195.12	.....	145,355.10	2,742.69	148,097.79
Essex	772,114.36	1,805,892.51	3,000.00	3,599.83	219,012.29	35,688.87	2,839,307.86	51,652.60	2,890,960.46
Gloucester	120,066.66	119,508.04	27,530.00	2,216.92	1,314.75	1,308.67	271,945.04	18,863.44	290,808.48
Hudson	755,000.00	1,421,237.00	.....	73,027.68	145,408.21	.....	2,394,672.89	.....	2,394,672.89
Hunterdon	20,275.00	23,510.34	13,718.97	10,873.78	568.71	.....	68,953.80	2,855.01	71,810.81
Mercer	211,850.00	355,678.39	10,800.00	1,750.00	41,414.62	.....	622,389.50	4,134.16	626,523.66
Middlesex	275,511.20	378,449.28	20,200.00	3,012.00	24,344.37	1,320.00	703,737.35	10,437.27	714,174.62
Monmouth	169,499.60	202,053.20	57,298.31	5,170.20	16,031.24	3,109.41	453,171.05	25,778.54	478,949.59
Morris	143,300.00	159,867.64	56,048.97	1,235.00	4,199.06	2,223.87	366,874.54	20,811.94	387,686.48
Ocean	43,550.00	54,179.50	10,150.00	1,745.25	592.43	504.25	111,021.43	29,086.49	140,707.92
Passaic	202,250.00	645,344.80	7,651.74	123.26	46,085.08	6,404.83	997,859.71	10,155.45	1,008,015.16
Salem	34,850.00	22,304.95	3,200.00	167.50	.....	46.25	60,568.70	4,681.71	65,250.41
Somerset	61,000.00	79,010.25	28,678.20	4,625.63	5,704.44	2,029.09	181,047.61	6,531.66	187,579.27
Sussex	56,610.00	21,557.00	1,000.00	355.00	263.40	2,444.38	61,629.78	3,717.36	65,347.14
Union	347,000.00	708,174.75	750,500.00	28,433.54	34,503.05	1,872.34	1,870,483.68	23,298.68	1,893,782.36
Warren	42,200.00	47,474.00	6,000.00	600.00	.....	327.37	96,601.37	460.70	97,062.07
Total	\$4,513,160.90	\$7,839,433.47	\$1,134,497.36	\$168,533.86	\$678,560.35	\$164,373.27	\$14,498,559.21	\$311,462.14	\$14,810,021.35

* Deficit.

SCHOOL REPORT

TABLE 10—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES FOR BONDS, AUTHORIZED NOTES AND INTEREST ON SAME.					RESERVE TO PAY OUTSTANDING ORDERS.		
	Cash Expenditures.	Cash Balance on Hand at Close of Year.	Contractual Orders.	Free Balance.	Receipts—Balance on Hand July 1, 1927.	Expenditures—Payment During the Year or Previous Years Orders.	Cash Balance in Reserve at Close of Year.	
Atlantic	\$488,090.68	\$2,706.55	\$488,090.68	\$2,706.55	\$35,990.15			
Bergen	1,438,539.75	12,798.71	1,438,539.75	12,798.71		\$31,962.69	\$4,027.46	
Burlington	258,265.45	55,770.61	1,438,539.75	55,770.61				
Camden	917,219.33	21,881.35	917,219.33	21,881.35				
Cape May	131,817.00	3,574.03	131,817.00	3,574.03				
Cumberland	127,374.41	20,723.38	127,374.41	20,723.38				
Essex	2,800,135.24	30,855.22	2,800,135.24	30,855.22	234,123.50	234,123.50		
Gloucester	275,446.38	15,361.90	275,446.38	15,361.90				
Hudson	2,394,672.89		2,394,672.89		22,497.78	32,497.78		
Hunterdon	70,193.33	1,617.48	70,193.33	1,617.48				
Mercer	620,352.92	6,170.74	620,352.92	6,170.74				
Middlesex	705,515.56	8,659.06	705,515.56	8,659.06	4,401.52	4,314.18	87.34	
Monmouth	452,058.26	26,891.33	452,058.26	26,891.33	780.40	663.40	117.00	
Morris	309,707.50	17,978.98	309,707.50	17,978.98				
Ocean	109,826.31	30,881.61	109,826.31	30,881.61				
Passaic	896,205.93	11,869.23	896,205.93	11,869.23				
Passaic	61,453.69	3,796.72	61,453.69	3,796.72				
Salem	174,726.81	12,852.46	174,726.81	12,852.46				
Somerset	55,299.07	10,048.07	55,299.07	10,048.07				
Sussex	1,865,084.35	28,697.98	1,865,084.35	28,697.98	33,231.80	33,231.80	404.87	
Union	97,273.61	*211.54	97,273.61	*211.54	37.25	37.25		
Warren								
Total	\$14,489,198.70	\$320,822.65	\$14,489,198.70	\$320,822.65	\$341,557.27	\$336,830.60	\$4,726.67	

* Deficit.

TABLE 11.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, CASH BALANCES.			CONTRACTUAL ORDERS— FREE BALANCES.	
	Totals of All Cash Re- ceipts During Year and Balances on Hand Beginning of Year.	Totals of All Cash Expenditures During Year.	Totals of All Cash Balances at Close of Year.	Totals of All Con- tractual Orders Dur- ing the Year.	Totals of All Free Balances at Close of Year.
Atlantic	\$5,564,208.19	\$1,205,724.44	\$1,358,483.73	\$4,207,080.16	\$1,356,228.03
Bergen	14,411,478.02	11,693,683.56	2,717,794.46	11,696,432.05	2,709,055.82
Burlington	2,424,242.67	2,253,517.37	170,725.30	2,253,517.37	170,725.30
Camden	7,613,472.14	6,946,674.33	666,797.81	6,946,674.33	666,797.81
Cape May	1,412,910.36	1,202,935.65	209,974.71	1,202,935.65	209,974.71
Cumberland	1,834,024.28	1,512,050.89	321,973.39	1,512,050.89	321,973.39
Essex	29,760,835.18	25,032,756.78	4,728,078.40	25,562,861.21	3,963,850.47
Gloucester	2,065,455.00	1,854,436.57	211,018.43	1,854,436.57	211,018.43
Hudson	17,790,696.79	17,048,541.78	742,155.01	17,181,943.37	576,255.64
Hunterdon	911,794.37	842,435.04	69,359.33	842,435.04	69,359.33
Mercer	5,303,254.97	4,680,442.11	622,812.86	4,680,479.42	622,775.55
Middlesex	5,528,177.72	5,091,240.36	436,937.36	5,106,509.42	417,266.78
Monmouth	4,554,140.92	4,064,856.00	489,284.92	4,064,646.60	488,713.92
Morris	3,163,967.61	2,760,439.96	403,527.65	2,760,889.86	403,077.75
Ocean	1,075,910.60	928,176.38	147,734.22	928,176.38	147,734.22
Passaic	8,850,454.83	8,077,817.82	772,637.01	8,077,936.59	772,518.24
Salem	801,635.84	718,815.82	82,820.02	718,815.82	82,820.02
Somerset	1,877,105.21	1,577,103.88	300,001.33	1,577,103.88	300,001.33
Sussex	1,010,515.36	849,673.65	160,841.71	849,673.65	160,841.71
Union	11,341,521.39	10,036,074.97	1,305,446.42	10,221,342.73	1,086,451.99
Warren	1,365,665.96	1,286,335.42	79,330.54	1,286,298.17	79,330.54
Total	\$128,661,467.41	\$112,063,732.78	\$15,997,734.63	\$113,503,139.16	\$14,816,770.98

TABLE 12.
FINANCIAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—NON-REVENUE SOURCES.			GRAND TOTALS.	
	From Sinking Fund Commission to Pay Term Bonds.	From Temporary Loans.	From Sale of Permanent Bonds to Pay Temporary Loan Bonds.	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	\$6,500.00	\$7,800.00	\$571,000.00	\$6,149,508.19	\$4,791,024.44
Bergen	68,500.00	202,000.00	259,500.00	14,941,478.02	12,223,683.56
Burlington	700.00	20,700.00	40,000.00	2,485,642.67	2,314,917.37
Camden	12,000.00	661,020.80	10,249.95	9,296,742.89	7,629,945.08
Cape May	1,500.00			1,414,410.36	1,204,435.65
Cumberland	500.00			1,834,524.28	1,512,550.89
Essex	56,500.00		1,007,858.33	30,825,193.51	26,097,115.11
Gloucester	1,500.00	7,138.47		2,074,093.47	1,863,075.04
Hudson	389,000.00	12,200.00		18,191,896.79	17,449,741.78
Hunterdon		1,500.00		913,294.37	843,935.04
Mercer	7,200.00	12,000.00		5,322,454.97	4,699,642.11
Middlesex	14,000.00	46,244.40		5,588,422.12	5,151,484.76
Monmouth	39,000.00	63,314.92	117,600.00	4,774,055.84	4,284,770.92
Morris	1,000.00	41,000.00	4,000.00	3,209,967.61	2,806,439.96
Ocean				1,075,910.60	928,176.38
Passaic	112,000.00	1,475,000.00	1,110,557.50	11,548,012.33	10,775,375.32
Salem				801,635.84	718,815.82
Somerset	11,000.00			1,888,105.21	1,588,103.88
Sussex				1,010,515.36	849,673.65
Union	21,000.00			11,362,521.39	10,057,074.97
Warren	4,500.00	14,000.00	25,493.66	1,409,659.62	1,330,329.08
Total	\$746,400.00	\$2,563,918.59	\$3,146,259.44	\$135,118,045.44	\$119,120,310.81

TABLE 13-A.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
ADMINISTRATION.

COUNTIES.	School Elections.	Expenses Board of Education Members.	Salary Secretary or District Clerk.	Traveling Expenses Secretary or District Clerk.	Salary Assistant Secretary.	Secretary's or District Clerk's Office Clerk Hire.	Secretary's or District Clerk's Office Expenses.	Salary of Custodian.	Legal Services Salary and Expenses.	Administration of Co-Ordinate Activities. Salary.
Atlantic	\$235.11	\$998.25	\$21,487.75	\$304.47	\$1,240.00	\$7,616.50	\$2,391.75	\$3,449.48	\$3,534.82	\$9,100.00
Bergen	4,346.95	12,581.64	60,542.21	89.33	.....	8,529.63	3,596.67	14,100.84	8,273.68	.....
Burlington	960.03	2,217.35	22,190.94	28.98	.....	5,150.23	4,857.54	3,596.67	1,215.87	.....
Camden	1,791.61	6,053.28	6,053.28	519.88	.....	3,154.00	1,584.00	4,412.34	4,678.82	189.72
Cape May	431.33	840.83	7,144.09	24.18	1,250.00	82.40	783.74	1,893.27	1,460.44	.....
Cumberland	332.07	1,757.95	50,627.01	319.68	39.91	826.18	1,550.00	5,554.87	844.98	.....
Essex	1,117.06	2,527.18	10,183.73	302.81	10,189.86	45,705.56	12,722.51	2,582.66	9,008.92	.....
Gloucester	2,015.06	828.47	42,314.15	383.38	8,152.59	1,820.22	1,820.22	8,740.76	1,437.34	.....
Hudson	40.50	7,126.70	4,716.50	129.45	38.37	47,314.23	12,630.34	8,157.00	152.00	28,804.16
Hunterdon	465.91	440.50	12,339.81	338.12	.....	9,100.53	2,580.11	3,275.00	7,087.61	14.75
Mercer	658.64	1,461.05	24,319.15	727.31	1,333.34	6,203.36	2,890.27	7,679.96	999.21	2,300.00
Middlesex	2,877.97	4,061.12	16,741.73	956.49	.....	2,025.06	2,982.56	5,382.41	1,635.43	47.50
Monmouth	1,536.23	459.56	6,078.20	415.80	.....	6,203.36	2,982.56	5,382.41	1,635.43	5.00
Morris	1,903.09	853.49	17,739.04	33.50	11,204.15	13,516.25	7,771.20	3,574.96	3,816.10	6,600.01
Ocean	534.64	75.53	3,505.00	705.55	.....	27.58	334.87	2,995.00	565.25	.....
Passaic	921.09	592.18	10,864.92	178.55	.....	10,886.26	6,094.79	1,579.77	373.75	.....
Salem	608.86	597.16	5,873.00	32.07	6,320.00	68.36	1,077.68	1,883.18	245.00	484.00
Somerset	404.15	692.51	6,931.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex	2,184.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulsa	403.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$29,086.99	\$34,811.98	\$395,951.98	\$8,003.74	\$39,778.32	\$153,079.15	\$76,572.49	\$57,644.34	\$63,860.57	\$50,885.07

TABLE 13-A—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
ADMINISTRATION.

COUNTIES.	Administration of Co-ordinate Activities. Expenses.	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	\$3,809.08									
Bergen	290.59	\$21.15								
Burlington	37.00	8.57								
Camden	208.04	25.00	\$5,999.96	\$223.89	\$1,300.00	\$42.81				
Cape May	15.00	9.25								
Cumberland			350.80	192.89						
Essex			11,000.00		18,093.25	5,343.00	\$7,000.00	\$232.47	\$26,087.86	\$2,834.11
Gloucester		63.85								
Hudson	1,970.75		5,160.00		3,345.00	139.45				
Hunterdon										
Mercer	489.37						3,499.92	13.20	4,696.47	1,505.46
Middlesex	348.91	49.62	1,541.65							
Monmouth			2,200.00	480.00		159.98				
Morris	10.00									
Ocean										
Passaic	123.10		3,500.04		52.93					
Salem										
Somerset										
Sussex										
Union		258.00	5,499.88	249.61	5,692.81	806.99	3,000.00			
Warren										
Total	\$7,301.84	\$435.54	\$35,252.33	\$1,146.39	\$28,483.99	\$6,492.23	\$13,490.92	\$245.67	\$30,784.33	\$4,339.57

TABLE 13-A—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
ADMINISTRATION.

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				\$374.74				\$123.65	\$2,047.50	\$2,195.00
Bergen			\$1,599.96	50.00						
Burlington	\$3,441.66									2,002.83
Camden										
Cape May										
Cumberland	18,339.75	\$4,987.24	14,999.92	9.34		\$1,350.00			2,725.78	6,073.04
Essex										
Gloucester	2,261.19	586.71	12,125.25	1,097.65	\$3,174.25	5,147.27	\$1,068.00	1,632.00	46,154.11	5,390.65
Hudson	2,030.00	282.60	4,999.92	519.49	4,132.50			3,499.92	15,978.52	
Hunterdon										
Mercer										
Middlesex										
Monmouth		189.00								544.00
Morris										
Ocean										
Passaic	111.75	397.28	1,899.96	141.62		1,899.96	130.31		2,555.49	1,425.00
Salem										
Somerset										
Sussex										
Union			1,750.00			2,000.00	165.00	200.00	6,005.61	4,180.58
Warren				749.88						
Total	\$26,184.35	\$6,442.92	\$37,375.01	\$2,942.72	\$7,306.75	\$10,397.23	\$1,363.91	\$5,455.57	\$75,467.01	\$21,811.70

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 of Business Offices.	Superintendent's Salary.	Superintendent's Traveling Expenses.
Atlantic	\$3,840.00	\$879.95	\$1,476.24	.....	\$1,227.76	\$14,500.00	\$129.42
Bergen	1,984.00	.....	600.79	\$680.75	14,980.17	7,000.00	829.59
Burlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,721.66	3,300.00	24.66
Camden .....	.....	1,298.29	1,373.81	.....	2,693.59	11,916.61	176.42
Cape May .....	.....	43.02	.....	.....	843.24	8,499.92	399.00
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288.23	7,288.84	160.85
Essex	13,634.44	3,092.19	10,815.74	30.99	15,781.40	54,249.80	2,361.02
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	1,101.18	.....	.....
Hudson	5,956.77	2,749.08	9,443.25	.....	8,323.59	48,914.92	1,771.05
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337.66	3,698.48	22.49
Mercer	4,942.80	696.24	3,862.93	.....	1,680.23	9,999.90	656.17
Middlesex .....	.....	.....	53.37	.....	6,073.24	16,819.92	303.43
Monmouth .....	.....	133.03	449.34	.....	1,150.42	12,000.00	298.00
Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,899.13	.....	.....
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203.62	.....	.....
Passaic	323.95	991.07	.....	.....	895.09	24,416.70	2,163.98
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.32	4,000.00	84.80
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,089.85	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	768.21	244.96	.....	.....
Union	2,250.00	2,124.90	1,789.44	.....	8,056.12	27,500.00	1,380.82
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461.82	5,141.60	136.96
Total	\$32,931.96	\$12,007.77	\$29,425.11	\$1,493.45	\$70,163.28	\$259,246.69	\$10,898.66

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	\$4,000.00		\$6,880.00	\$402.83			\$1,104.84	\$2,429.95	\$92,323.90
Bergen			1,925.00	165.98				2,300.00	142,692.77
Burlington			250.00	263.89				3,200.00	32,744.47
Camden			8,224.79	259.56		25.00	194.73	2,100.00	85,324.46
Cape May			2,126.85	243.96				2,050.00	27,835.16
Cumberland		\$52.49	5,048.18	504.65		75.74	55.74	2,149.69	27,816.70
Essex	39,436.66	633.04	53,831.62	12,207.64		4,569.23	9,103.39	4,577.31	480,786.11
Gloucester								1,866.32	22,558.96
Hudson	42,057.00	258.10	35,725.19	6,384.40	\$5,466.60	327.16	6,033.77	2,000.00	427,897.48
Hunterdon			600.00				140.64	2,500.00	14,950.74
Mercer			5,970.00	1,627.62	1,480.40	22,338.47	1,449.54	2,180.00	133,446.41
Middlesex			6,420.08	795.14				5,000.00	90,037.07
Monmouth			2,799.17	504.30			124.14	2,413.99	69,928.42
Morris								1,588.86	32,905.68
Ocean								1,980.00	13,169.80
Passaic			14,054.17	1,167.18		635.37	58.04	2,200.00	126,178.32
Salem			1,215.43	264.61				1,400.00	13,156.50
Somerset							44.88	2,000.00	20,770.97
Sussex							726.72	1,820.00	13,274.20
Union			10,356.51	974.48	1,080.00	400.00	1,260.46	2,585.84	159,487.03
Warren			1,164.00	475.48				2,097.62	21,521.62
Total	\$85,524.26	\$1,003.63	\$154,590.99	\$26,241.72	\$6,027.00	\$28,370.97	\$20,296.89	\$51,339.58	\$2,048,806.77

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	\$47,450.00	\$3,900.00	\$2,364.33	\$827.36	\$85,400.00	\$31,585.00	\$319.82	\$1,057.38	\$6,400.00	.....	\$182,303.89
Bergen	208,344.87	25,950.41	7,165.45	3,778.35	203,143.34	21,000.67	1,139.23	4,121.73	13,411.92	.....	491,055.97
Burlington	64,180.43	7,369.60	2,842.58	719.58	14,100.20	.....	.....	17.21	.....	.....	89,229.60
Camden	122,054.59	25,003.26	4,015.60	1,204.97	121,605.60	3,900.71	264.28	11.79	.....	.....	278,060.80
Cape May	17,486.22	109.50	1,380.45	302.09	9,981.03	800.00	20.50	218.65	.....	.....	30,299.04
Cumberland	28,708.45	1,400.00	1,298.99	53.18	13,425.00	1,532.75	75.00	109.44	1,824.00	.....	48,426.81
Essex	319,689.79	17,759.13	7,274.23	5,673.16	681,622.34	257,422.61	2,391.31	16,125.46	7,600.00	.....	1,215,558.03
Gloucester	44,001.94	3,061.12	2,474.13	845.05	2,800.00	.....	66.64	.....	.....	.....	53,248.88
Hudson	213,861.91	4,607.24	1,428.01	810.97	519,280.09	156,342.94	668.42	5,805.89	27,682.51	\$2,272.97	932,770.95
Hunterdon	8,250.00	448.91	1,633.63	256.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,588.97
Mercer	70,210.92	12,438.94	2,684.26	1,121.69	135,200.32	25,645.47	203.06	3,243.61	11,800.00	224.26	262,772.53
Middlesex	82,709.66	10,355.40	2,909.52	4,248.01	98,191.47	25,193.52	179.96	53.82	9,650.00	.....	233,491.36
Monmouth	110,488.08	7,942.50	3,353.53	1,584.59	75,186.12	5,106.50	464.12	928.82	.....	.....	205,054.26
Morris	67,757.83	11,153.53	2,689.73	2,184.61	36,219.20	4,002.27	148.39	237.75	.....	.....	124,393.29
Ocean	27,590.00	3,378.25	391.42	243.00	11,375.00	899.50	266.66	22.67	.....	.....	44,166.50
Passaic	97,027.79	900.00	1,336.53	357.66	245,996.28	40,324.42	416.30	214.67	9,198.90	35.22	395,807.77
Salem	14,950.00	936.50	1,211.31	28.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,126.27
Somerset	39,987.50	5,110.74	2,614.99	673.06	8,798.28	1,656.71	.....	88.34	.....	.....	58,929.62
Sussex	17,766.70	2,725.00	1,830.92	482.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	260.00	.....	23,065.47
Union	104,283.43	9,580.97	3,592.38	3,686.08	219,871.34	56,850.37	1,138.88	4,234.35	8,865.00	739.54	412,842.34
Warren	29,275.00	1,940.00	1,740.63	47.05	2,850.00	990.00	.....	268.65	2,300.00	35.66	39,446.90
Total	\$1,736,075.11	\$156,071.00	\$56,242.62	\$29,128.20	\$2,385,046.21	\$639,253.42	\$7,762.57	\$36,760.23	\$98,992.33	\$3,307.65	\$5,148,639.34

TABLE 13-B—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
INSTRUCTION, PROPER.

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	\$1,458,026.92	\$55,623.44	\$3,618.91	\$59,211.38	\$6,178.25	\$56,823.03	\$20,518.62	\$502.31	\$1,660,502.86	\$1,842,806.75
Bergen	\$3,895,100.79	146,927.36	7,596.76	177,372.86	9,486.85	177,526.44	47,497.62	3,113.05	4,464,621.73	4,955,677.70
Burlington	871,642.70	33,310.66	1,120.64	39,224.97	4,405.53	31,274.80	9,732.22	532.22	991,243.74	1,080,473.34
Camden	2,410,218.99	98,749.06	1,267.63	99,503.86	9,625.78	59,667.41	23,720.19	583.05	2,703,344.97	2,981,405.77
Cape May	347,630.79	18,213.44	433.80	17,504.03	1,484.59	13,390.63	4,390.73	552.55	403,600.56	433,899.60
Cumberland	557,374.35	20,460.03	1,151.76	22,897.97	2,368.46	23,956.50	8,182.65	245.09	636,636.82	685,063.63
Essex	10,356,257.55	195,872.36	12,762.76	312,396.97	24,412.93	237,506.60	75,427.47	319.76	11,214,956.40	12,430,514.43
Gloucester	653,061.85	31,074.63	2,002.94	38,389.75	1,840.36	32,579.92	10,862.55	2,244.32	777,085.42	830,334.30
Hudson	7,354,293.50	180,823.16	9,237.91	208,885.22	11,761.02	327,438.20	66,193.60	1,892.05	8,160,464.75	9,093,235.70
Hunterdon	307,664.68	14,507.22	1,274.36	18,424.24	1,173.99	8,404.16	3,116.59	3,115.27	357,680.51	368,269.48
Mercer	1,816,607.94	46,131.19	2,274.09	49,655.62	4,915.18	117,584.75	17,364.98	1,611.00	2,056,144.75	2,318,917.28
Middlesex	2,040,559.69	58,127.46	2,934.53	84,959.54	14,806.13	75,341.42	18,560.65	4,158.07	2,299,447.49	2,532,938.85
Monmouth	1,400,099.35	51,993.74	591.48	61,013.62	8,903.14	60,229.77	11,605.06	1,430.24	1,595,871.40	1,800,925.66
Morris	1,034,489.86	30,297.51	1,714.98	37,139.99	1,755.31	45,767.50	9,340.34	1,467.74	1,190,964.23	1,315,357.52
Ocean	310,999.04	12,698.83	439.61	19,414.54	1,341.64	7,499.99	1,503.08	290.86	354,187.59	398,354.09
Passaic	3,474,788.13	84,616.66	2,869.19	96,532.97	12,591.58	102,894.50	19,819.57	1,389.36	3,855,501.96	4,231,390.73
Salem	294,331.42	14,722.82	616.31	14,734.19	396.49	12,312.09	2,942.55	77.70	340,133.57	357,259.84
Somerset	581,237.29	19,799.79	671.50	23,040.00	2,617.32	25,131.67	5,039.80	752.64	658,290.01	717,219.63
Sussex	283,697.38	13,364.86	1,391.18	15,143.47	1,087.93	15,608.00	3,397.51	489.12	334,179.45	357,244.92
Union	3,143,272.78	88,117.40	1,884.96	122,405.36	13,632.04	167,231.89	28,520.22	3,941.34	3,569,006.19	3,981,848.53
Warren	414,272.18	17,908.90	820.23	16,538.34	1,564.85	11,656.35	2,793.57	42.36	465,596.78	505,043.77
Total	\$43,010,558.18	\$1,242,345.54	\$56,674.63	\$1,554,389.08	\$136,349.37	\$1,669,825.62	\$390,568.66	\$28,750.10	\$48,089,461.18	\$53,238,100.52

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	\$153,291.44	\$21,233.71	\$14,550.65	\$77,987.98	\$34,275.31	\$2,061.67	\$7,037.56	\$310,438.32
Bergen	454,904.19	11,033.05	48,912.73	204,710.55	91,757.53	18,864.10	1,984.83	832,166.98
Burlington	77,970.79	4,303.66	9,367.67	41,544.40	16,488.79	2,805.03	289.65	152,769.99
Camden	265,142.84	5,428.16	22,369.96	114,633.77	46,437.66	6,361.87	4,162.03	464,536.29
Cape May	42,351.63	644.53	4,066.34	26,088.06	9,208.57	466.68	1,337.56	84,163.37
Camberland	42,247.71	754.23	5,386.53	34,255.09	7,983.93	1,697.51	572.69	92,897.69
Essex	923,974.93	32,852.38	52,379.57	234,941.83	169,278.98	18,248.55	16,459.88	1,448,136.12
Gloucester	62,758.12	9,536.80	9,562.27	41,245.18	11,917.43	2,044.68	68.39	137,132.87
Hudson	890,761.53	37,991.42	75,797.64	362,078.67	137,999.38	13,587.09	3,456.86	1,521,672.59
Hunterdon	17,143.16	2,051.76	1,813.93	19,881.25	3,670.62	415.11	12.76	44,988.59
Mercer	186,480.95	3,089.99	16,224.87	74,772.83	28,633.13	2,310.10	60.55	311,572.42
Middlesex	204,307.85	16,810.71	19,755.27	89,713.03	30,372.02	5,463.06	1,811.45	368,233.39
Monmouth	147,832.20	7,070.45	18,225.50	66,320.91	33,157.14	4,794.12	150.82	277,551.14
Morris	110,648.13	3,009.21	10,696.31	62,898.80	16,351.78	4,512.71	187.62	208,304.56
Ocean	34,190.73	2,686.10	4,703.02	19,071.21	5,886.15	890.99	100.00	67,528.11
Passaic	355,785.25	25,602.05	21,964.80	88,038.18	58,421.65	4,546.29	107.35	554,465.57
Salem	22,702.66	890.76	2,599.68	14,410.48	2,759.01	683.70	.....	45,046.29
Somerset	57,591.59	5,056.87	8,418.14	38,358.61	10,271.40	1,793.00	33.98	121,523.59
Somerset	19,946.72	1,636.59	2,532.07	16,659.00	3,455.65	549.59	531.48	45,311.10
Somerset	325,409.14	7,619.90	29,756.07	111,459.36	82,986.26	9,284.54	5,753.61	572,268.88
Union	28,877.09	1,528.73	3,755.89	26,835.25	6,544.61	1,258.19	32.00	68,831.76
Warren								
Total	\$4,425,318.65	\$200,831.06	\$382,838.91	\$1,765,904.44	\$807,857.00	\$102,638.49	\$44,151.07	\$7,729,539.62

TABLE 13-D.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
MAINTENANCE.

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	\$7,776.05	\$132,858.58	\$2,684.80	\$10,205.41	\$5,006.48	\$571.81	\$355.95	\$411.87	\$159,870.95
Bergen	51,253.55	278,520.98	5,745.78	40,994.85	6,306.64	6,724.63	126.27	544.56	390,217.26
Burlington	4,347.07	59,951.47	747.09	6,713.98	618.71	897.00	16.00	30.38	73,321.70
Camden	36,332.72	109,984.13	7,499.27	28,232.56	1,658.16	1,526.90	.....	5,563.67	190,797.41
Cape May	2,383.19	45,269.98	2,429.98	17,592.81	59.00	.....	.....	55.69	67,790.65
Cumberland	4,012.58	31,986.13	882.52	2,903.99	130.38	418.28	46.00	156.10	40,535.98
Essex	36,828.61	638,284.13	5,877.07	114,873.05	5,438.17	10,663.29	.....	4,815.33	816,780.55
Gloucester	5,175.46	44,341.50	545.42	3,277.84	2,471.38	592.22	217.11	.....	56,620.93
Hudson	67,627.70	298,110.45	8,021.78	48,294.78	1,334.43	10,345.37	.....	2,529.81	436,264.32
Hunterdon	3,385.99	19,734.60	467.06	1,955.09	6,765.96	158.78	80.44	.....	32,547.92
Mercer	22,100.01	101,297.95	5,697.83	20,946.63	135.97	3,558.31	.....	.....	153,736.70
Middlesex	14,673.86	193,021.33	1,158.74	15,189.62	503.60	726.40	364.93	83.60	225,722.08
Monmouth	14,331.50	116,867.22	3,995.88	13,820.54	5,060.66	5,261.44	.....	247.81	159,585.05
Morris	27,188.19	65,029.29	3,119.15	14,350.98	800.85	267.70	620.37	136.72	111,513.25
Ocean	4,285.31	30,428.26	445.09	7,716.64	1,786.26	.....	15.00	101.94	44,778.50
Passaic	18,889.96	132,147.45	1,827.15	21,893.83	8,761.89	3,866.34	.....	5.00	187,391.62
Salem	2,547.56	15,501.73	3,094.64	3,814.34	143.00	.....	26.95	7.00	25,135.22
Somerset	9,865.60	35,807.21	735.58	16,037.79	1,356.83	.....	474.01	9.64	64,286.66
Sussex	5,968.69	26,440.75	6.70	3,543.96	175.80	508.02	191.49	83.90	36,919.31
Union	34,941.47	206,107.65	5,716.63	18,630.98	1,889.22	2,730.74	240.00	1,526.66	271,783.35
Warren	4,488.96	32,464.56	249.43	7,236.93	2,249.09	959.90	933.96	60.02	48,642.85
Total	\$378,404.03	\$2,614,155.35	\$60,948.49	\$418,226.60	\$52,652.48	\$49,777.13	\$3,708.48	\$16,369.70	\$3,594,242.26

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	\$14,633.22	\$115.75	\$17,721.00	\$1,928.54	\$8,490.92	\$1,001.06	\$20,424.61	\$478.14	\$53,694.62	\$1,909.60	\$120,496.46
Bergen	28,510.05	486.45	35,272.61	2,324.24	3,708.00	328.04	45,530.64	2,632.54	1,711.00	924.36	121,436.93
Burlington	6,805.00	1,068.10	11,067.50	515.02	1,255.00	54.59	9,213.33	332.30	.....	291.16	30,602.00
Camden	20,841.50	2,985.20	24,820.75	2,822.23	2,832.64	1,557.72	24,082.37	101.64	.....	933.60	81,067.65
Cape May	3,310.38	.....	4,840.82	186.54	.....	.....	4,388.68	488.47	.....	310.97	13,525.86
Cumberland	2,737.50	394.80	5,777.00	88.57	517.50	323.28	4,715.37	542.15	.....	276.09	15,372.26
Essex	108,159.93	4,096.37	50,263.46	3,610.40	19,096.34	1,775.13	132,619.75	38,628.50	29,784.97	12,549.04	400,583.89
Gloucester	4,961.75	63.35	10,324.51	572.89	.....	.....	9,133.66	989.03	.....	163.92	26,209.11
Hudson	114,795.28	4,090.14	57,542.19	6,054.91	24,436.12	6,703.74	104,162.26	6,061.47	8,302.34	560.39	332,678.84
Hunterdon	1,117.35	.....	1,560.00	105.12	447.50	14.15	1,715.50	75	95.95	105.61	5,161.93
Mercer	15,904.69	1,221.34	9,174.50	1,197.44	7,514.22	841.90	28,964.26	960.49	121.00	1,497.26	67,397.10
Middlesex	14,532.57	201.38	16,668.00	807.36	3,950.00	1,767.64	20,452.67	1,779.85	220.00	1,640.87	62,020.34
Monmouth	12,943.47	1,338.77	13,709.00	1,428.78	9,490.00	1,436.69	14,779.91	915.91	1,319.88	880.27	58,242.68
Morris	6,487.00	664.13	15,128.53	1,596.45	600.00	48.25	14,304.67	1,110.31	.....	1,282.90	41,202.26
Ocean	2,024.64	16.10	4,707.00	256.04	.....	.....	5,750.00	2,415.56	17.66	63.52	15,250.52
Passaic	34,391.55	1,596.40	14,465.88	1,874.18	15,355.00	1,232.31	39,874.96	1,397.19	.....	165.48	110,352.95
Salem	1,372.50	10.00	2,310.00	199.79	.....	.....	3,592.50	25.47	.....	.....	7,510.26
Somerset	5,039.00	.....	6,601.00	109.01	300.00	.....	4,448.60	78.50	78.20	70.05	16,724.36
Sussex	1,672.14	.....	4,458.50	92.86	310.00	24.70	2,981.25	225.04	360.00	.....	10,124.49
Union	29,599.25	2,331.54	18,793.80	2,891.45	10,514.37	12,276.56	28,275.10	2,895.25	3,300.00	1,386.90	112,264.22
Warren	1,865.54	297.71	4,633.50	189.65	.....	.....	3,358.18	357.75	116.08	19.79	10,838.20
Total	\$431,704.31	\$20,947.53	\$329,839.57	\$28,851.47	\$108,826.61	\$29,385.76	\$522,777.27	\$62,506.31	\$99,121.70	\$25,101.78	\$1,659,062.31

TABLE 13-F.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

COUNTIES.	Library—Librarian's Salary.	Library—Library Books.	Library—Apparatus.	Library—Educational Works of Art.	Magazines and Periodicals.	Public Lectures.	Public Lunches and Lunch Room Deficits.	Community Centers.
Atlantic	\$1,004.28	\$1,187.07	\$204.55	\$3.00	\$553.05	\$15,426.93	\$142.68	.....
Bergen	7,661.95	7,496.75	850.00	363.33	530.35	1,375.43	977.28	\$3,168.96
Burlington	1,192.00	1,458.89	86.62	.....	438.45	10.00	618.21	.....
Camden	287.50	2,389.55	90.88	10.00	241.80	385.00	728.23	15.00
Cape May	109.62	49.57	385.98	.....	.....	181.00	.....	.....
Cumberland	26.10	2,538.04	.....	.....	405.27	9.00	1,093.00	.....
Essex	17,228.51	14,689.04	2,793.96	.....	1,526.38	17,742.18	9,365.23	52,331.05
Gloucester .....	.....	2,396.20	21.40	126.00	129.90	80.00	481.12	.....
Hudson	4,660.00	3,516.92	3,884.78	42.05	1,157.35	2,305.31	22,002.81	10,792.15
Hunterdon .....	.....	237.77	.....	17.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	9,862.00	4,954.79	28.20	54.36	424.01	.....	565.96	2,779.50
Middlesex	7,100.04	3,610.13	571.32	.....	478.41	50.00	.....	.....
Monmouth	4,225.00	4,326.55	192.46	12.00	324.57	100.00	2,812.31	122.45
Morris	2,000.00	1,263.83	22.55	.....	302.25	481.85	40.00	.....
Ocean	824.00	749.71	5.33	15.17	140.80	113.32	300.52	.....
Passaic .....	.....	1,700.61	881.24	.....	9.00	20.00	4,628.95	198.34
Salem .....	.....	506.02	24.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset .....	.....	1,572.49	.....	.....	371.02	.....	809.70	.....
Sussex	1,350.00	877.40	.....	.....	214.86	50.00	78.90	.....
Union	3,625.00	4,631.00	176.85	67.50	980.47	914.89	5,640.71	800.00
Warren	100.00	416.45	42.41	101.26	47.65	.....	77.57	.....
Total	\$61,256.30	\$60,568.78	\$10,263.37	\$812.59	\$8,575.59	\$39,244.91	\$50,363.18	\$70,307.45

TABLE 13-F—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

278

SCHOOL REPORT

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	\$17.80	\$13,491.51			\$30,715.71	\$48,360.84	\$3,330.40	\$120,437.82
Bergen	9,365.78	12,865.11	\$49.50		62,706.13	41,489.91	671.68	149,572.25
Burlington	2,066.52	1,193.31			70,140.24	89,796.23	238.50	167,244.97
Camden	1,933.56	3,235.53			49,607.96	40,411.95	397.95	99,734.91
Cape May	200.00	3,924.84			26,081.08	25,998.82	208.96	57,140.17
Cumberland		47.06			22,585.12	54,076.59	29.18	80,809.36
Essex	125,446.56	22,918.84	2.50		23,036.67	69,551.98	12,106.58	369,039.48
Gloucester	10.00	3,709.31			41,097.80	77,185.85	331.35	125,568.93
Hudson	12,820.57	11,525.76		\$18.75	7,792.66	29,830.01	5,728.93	116,078.05
Hunterdon					44,325.41	16,432.95	80.00	61,194.05
Mercer	34.00	2,234.58	50.00		40,728.04	65,554.91	1,550.50	128,820.85
Middlesex	1,751.24	4,414.39			45,597.90	73,627.11	282.06	137,482.60
Monmouth	1,092.32	7,412.94			64,922.37	104,228.47	1,932.42	191,713.86
Morris		2,904.12			55,401.98	76,722.71	65.36	139,204.65
Ocean	119.56	878.41	10.00		44,408.77	39,036.81	117.90	86,718.30
Passaic	676.56	576.56			19,784.46	47,832.34	1,293.94	77,601.80
Salem	250.00	100.00		21.50	24,515.47	36,121.13	382.08	61,920.95
Somerset		542.68			35,797.15	42,771.19	60.40	81,924.63
Sussex	596.20	798.35		87.61	51,919.50	26,684.33	372.15	83,029.36
Union	2,346.76	7,466.63	322.49		12,014.11	26,034.68	196.69	85,317.78
Warren	200.00	1,606.50			33,370.91	32,169.25	472.78	68,604.78
Total	\$158,927.23	\$101,846.43	\$434.49	\$127.86	\$812,563.44	\$1,063,988.06	\$29,849.81	\$2,469,129.40

TABLE 13-G.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL COSTS.
FIXED CHARGES.

COUNTIES.	Tuition.	Pensions.	Rent.	Insurance.	Workmen's Compensation.	Other Expense.	Total Fixed Charges Cost All Day Schools.	Grand Total Costs All Day Schools Less Tuition.
Atlantic	\$101,886.25		\$3,665.00	\$20,020.03	\$2,312.70	\$173.62	\$128,057.60	\$2,672,545.55
Bergen	466,318.17	\$900.00	10,696.05	66,914.85	3,991.13	9,075.60	557,895.80	6,683,341.52
Burlington	146,453.16	713.53	3,445.29	16,124.16	1,265.98	1,644.55	169,651.67	1,560,349.98
Camden	187,897.87		650.00	37,018.77	3,478.76	15,588.97	244,634.37	3,959,602.99
Cape May	45,120.12		309.00	6,195.70	170.74		51,795.56	691,030.25
Cumberland	39,648.80			9,169.63	355.89	75.67	49,249.99	952,096.81
Essex	42,165.17		1,938.05	118,517.47	8,484.81	2,491.94	173,597.44	16,077,272.85
Glocester	98,466.68		2,113.31	11,049.87	956.40	444.11	113,030.37	1,212,988.79
Hudson	94,556.10	3,026.89	7,885.90	87,514.50	1,438.12	72.44	194,493.95	12,027,764.83
Hunterdon	95,219.85	225.90	58.00	5,009.99	182.79	92.52	100,789.05	532,651.91
Mercer	166,887.70		2,010.00	24,738.78	2,685.95	243.14	196,565.57	3,143,568.63
Middlesex	161,286.70		687.00	23,543.16	954.34	29.25	186,500.45	3,441,648.08
Montmouth	204,222.25	500.00	2,650.00	21,979.64	1,498.34	111.67	230,961.90	2,584,686.46
Morris	163,628.02		2,932.12	14,900.40	956.14	451.11	182,867.79	1,867,727.69
Ocean	55,960.03		14.00	6,167.59	37.28	46.88	62,225.78	632,065.07
Passaic	117,302.42		6,825.00	28,348.65	291.00		152,767.07	5,342,764.64
Salem	53,720.30	180.00	2,446.50	2,066.74	1,358.95		59,802.49	516,111.25
Somerset	85,107.57		820.00	9,033.55	250.68	181.40	95,393.20	1,032,735.47
Sussex	57,482.65		40.00	6,541.43	203.03	89.11	64,356.22	552,776.89
Union	40,684.57	681.26	27.00	43,817.39	981.65		86,491.87	5,208,477.09
Warren	48,930.75	461.60	64.00	6,150.14	133.98	247.86	55,988.33	730,540.56
Total	\$2,473,250.13	\$6,689.18	\$49,276.22	\$564,852.44	\$31,988.66	\$31,059.84	\$3,157,116.47	\$71,422,747.81
							Tuition	2,473,250.13
								\$73,895,997.44

TABLE 14.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION PER PUPIL.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.

COUNTRIES.						
	Average Enrollment in the District.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils Attending School in the District.	Cost of Education per Pupil Based on Average Enrollment.	Cost of Education per Pupil Based on Average Daily Attendance.	Total Number of Pupils Enrolled in the District, Plus Those Living in the District, But Attending School in Other Districts.	Amount of Unpaid Bills or Orders June 30, 1928.
Atlantic	21,165	15,577	\$126.62	\$136.51	23,279	\$50.00
Bergen	61,652	60,409	103.36	110.27	73,496	15,993.56
Burlington	17,420	16,184	89.57	96.41	21,530	.....
Camden	42,495	39,365	93.18	100.59	50,823	198.53
Cape May	5,743	5,307	120.33	130.21	7,258	.....
Cumberland	13,000	12,160	72.73	78.30	15,073	400.00
Essex	152,884	152,139	120.69	131.61	146,806	1,443.70
Gloucester	13,474	13,474	82.56	90.02	17,936	.....
Hudson	104,221	96,922	115.41	124.10	116,354	.....
Monmouth	6,533	5,555	81.16	89.45	8,854	.....
Morristown	28,849	26,805	109.09	117.28	33,451	.....
Middlesex	38,271	36,024	89.93	95.54	43,762	4,523.86
Monmouth	25,351	23,696	101.96	109.22	31,379	5,916.52
Morris	17,852	16,652	104.62	112.16	21,536	7,394.34
Morris	5,961	5,475	106.03	115.45	7,460	.....
Ocean	51,827	48,863	163.09	169.34	58,883	34.17
Passaic	7,367	6,788	70.06	76.03	9,066	100.00
Salem	11,095	10,486	88.31	94.87	13,981	.....
Somerset	5,550	5,135	90.60	107.65	7,264	.....
Sussex	49,523	46,215	105.17	112.70	53,316	56,086.68
Union	9,527	8,846	76.68	82.58	11,169	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	674,640	627,067	\$105.87	\$113.90	778,656	\$121,451.37

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					\$353.86				\$353.86
Bergen	\$300.00				6,801.00		\$21.00		7,122.00
Burlington					1,955.00				1,955.00
Camden					1,745.00			\$40.00	1,785.00
Cape May					114,710.25		2,209.85	970.33	130,518.84
Cumberland	10,363.00	\$2,160.00		\$105.41	1,175.00				1,175.00
Essex	3,792.33				43,286.50		711.05	320.00	48,109.88
Gloucester									
Hudson									
Hunterdon	799.68		\$10.00	108.99	9,403.00		272.38	376.00	10,970.05
Mercer					2,085.00			436.00	2,521.00
Middlesex					2,810.00				3,810.00
Monmouth									
Morris									
Ocean									
Passaic	956.50				10,432.30		202.73	419.98	12,011.51
Salem									
Somerset									
Sussex									
Union	1,533.00	309.70	12.00		15,564.75		14.91	2,932.30	20,366.66
Warren									
Total	\$17,744.51	\$2,469.70	\$22.00	\$214.40	\$211,321.66		\$3,431.92	\$5,494.61	\$240,608.80

TABLE 16.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
EVENING SCHOOLS.

282

SCHOOL REPORT

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	\$1,372.50	\$175.00			\$5,698.00	\$102.05		\$440.00	\$7,787.55
Bergen	324.00				6,649.68	10.00	\$36.00	369.00	7,388.68
Burlington									
Camden					3,587.00		100.00	331.00	4,018.00
Cape May									*
Cumberland									
Essex	12,057.55	5,112.78		\$143.30	139,271.75	2,032.24	6,119.11	6,096.35	170,833.08
Gloucester									
Hudson	6,707.00	2,259.00		6.50	81,368.51	2,146.65	4,876.13	2,852.27	100,216.06
Hunterdon									
Mercer	3,155.65	468.00	\$62.50	42.62	21,819.50	1,429.08	473.05	5,401.18	32,851.53
Middlesex	86.00				3,671.50	136.55			3,894.05
Monmouth									
Morris					1,215.50	20.58		4.00	1,240.08
Ocean									
Passaic	2,706.00	280.00			22,858.50	571.83	870.56	3,175.00	30,441.89
Salem									
Somerset					525.00			50.00	575.00
Sussex									
Union	1,031.06	303.39		41.50	10,240.50	138.92	662.61	1,509.53	13,927.51
Warren									
Total	\$27,439.76	\$8,578.17	\$62.50	\$233.92	\$296,905.44	\$6,587.90	\$13,137.46	\$20,228.33	\$373,173.48
Jersey City Training School	\$4,996.18	\$2,333.26		\$35.00	\$27,485.48	\$901.57	\$479.14		\$36,230.63

* No data for Woodbine as per pages 80, 104, 105.

TABLE 17.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
VOCATIONAL DAY SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	County Administration— Salary Director and Asst.	County Administration— Traveling Expenses.	County Administration— Salary Secretary and Business Manager.	County Administration— Other Expenses.	County Administration— Equipment for Adminis- trative Offices.	County Administration— Salary Clerks.	Supervisors and Non-Teach- ing Principals—Salary.	Supervisors and Non-Teach- ing Principals—Traveling Expenses.	Supervisors and Non-Teach- ing Principals—Office Expenses.	Supervisors and Non-Teach- ing Principals—Salary Clerks.	Instruction Proper—Salary Teachers.	Instruction Proper—Text Books.	Instruction Proper—Supplies.
Atlantic	\$3,058.31	\$927.32	\$500.00	\$174.50	.....	\$1,300.00	\$10,400.00	.....	\$156.17	\$5,650.00	\$103,891.89	\$1,601.45	\$9,691.31
Bergen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,726.00	500.00	60.87
Burlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200.00	8.80	65.05
Camden	4,500.00	312.17	1,500.00	500.00	.....	870.00	.....	.....	.....	890.08	.....	.....	.....
Cape May .....	.....	20.10	102.50	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400.00	.....	104.73
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,973.00	122.83	411.67
Essex	9,912.46	851.50	3,187.56	3,571.26	1,239.42	7,661.51	23,440.00	\$669.40	2,022.06	9,437.60	252,469.00	2,587.20	30,855.26
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,321.66	.....	.....	1,389.00	105,168.57	859.68	22,086.87
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....	11,192.47	180.85	3,238.74
Mercer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328.00	.....	11.25
Middlesex	5,233.40	450.00	980.00	4,827.24	.....	2,000.00	6,600.00	156.13	316.71	2,340.00	43,137.97	.....	9,141.80
Monmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,899.96	44.70	469.15
Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,620.82	103.68	426.10
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,080.62	.....	.....	40.85	56,199.77	806.96	5,143.42
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,800.00	12.45	214.50
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780.00	.....	.....	.....	10,911.17	82.19	2,994.64
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,562.67	.....	.....	.....	28,815.19	492.14	3,523.52
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00	.....	49.33
Total	\$22,704.17	\$2,561.09	\$6,270.06	\$9,073.00	\$1,239.42	\$12,121.51	\$58,984.95	\$825.53	\$2,585.84	\$21,112.93	\$650,133.81	\$7,402.93	\$88,488.32

TABLE 17—*Continued.*
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
VOCATIONAL EVENING SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	County Administration— Salary Director and Asst.	County Administration— Traveling Expenses.	County Administration— Salary Secretary and Business Manager.	County Administration— Other Expenses.	County Administration— Equipment for Adminis- trative Offices.	County Administration— Salary Clerks.	Supervisors and Non-Teach- ing Principals—Salary.	Supervisors and Non-Teach- ing Principals—Traveling Expenses.	Supervisors and Non-Teach- ing Principals—Office Expenses.	Supervisors and Non-Teach- ing Principals—Salary Clerks.	Instruction Proper—Salary Teachers.	Instruction Proper—Text Books.	Instruction Proper—Supplies.
Atlantic							\$1,845.00			\$920.50	\$14,846.50	\$30.62	\$636.62
Bergen													
Burlington													
Camden													
Cape May													
Cumberland													
Essex	\$3,304.16	\$283.83	\$1,062.52	\$1,185.00	\$413.14	\$2,553.84	4,480.95	\$243.01	\$616.69	5,390.12	88,318.50	904.20	16,004.41
Gloucester							1,396.00			1,164.00	24,702.75		723.82
Hudson													
Hunterdon													
Mercer									10.98		1,165.00		483.53
Middlesex							1,003.26				7,458.50		901.13
Monmouth													
Morris													
Ocean													
Passaic							1,400.00			200.00	20,978.75	347.14	4,456.54
Salem													
Somerset													
Sussex													
Union							1,233.66		29.00	324.00	8,558.25	231.68	912.66
Warren													
Total	\$3,304.16	\$283.83	\$1,062.52	\$1,185.00	\$413.14	\$2,553.84	\$11,358.87	\$243.01	\$656.67	\$7,998.62	\$166,028.25	\$1,513.64	\$18,118.71

TABLE 17—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
VOCATIONAL DAY SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Operation—Other Expense.	Operation—Janitors' Salary.	Operation—Janitor's Supplies.	Operation—Fuel.	Operation—Light, Water and Power.	Operation—Other Expense.	Operation—Other Employees' Wages.	Maintenance—Repairs and Replacements Buildings and Grounds.	Maintenance—Repairs and Replacements Furniture and Equipment.	Maintenance—Transportation.	Junior Employment—Salaries Supervisor.	Junior Employment—Salaries Clerks.
Atlantic	\$9,158.24	\$7,716.25	.....	\$18.50	\$11.55	.....	.....	\$1,183.42	\$45.00	.....	.....	.....
Bergen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape May	1,884.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.71	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	817.15	46,827.53	\$3,184.64	9,710.19	4,518.31	1,412.74	\$1,089.44	\$10,952.87	6,959.02	\$1,242.00	\$10,183.30	\$2,124.51
Gloucester	3,816.57	8,054.19	1,588.00	2,862.28	5,988.42	4,606.71	.....	5,462.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	1,680.85	1,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	303.46	6,200.49	1,180.85	3,095.09	1,188.83	453.37	.....	594.11	921.84	1,094.82	.....	.....
Middlesex	57.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,023.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth	266.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean	1,047.96	2,769.50	363.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,668.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	379.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex	361.73	4,139.45	205.37	365.86	687.55	.....	.....	108.56	346.42	.....	.....	.....
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	1,389.12	903.18	572.46	.....	6,815.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$20,678.28	\$77,007.41	\$6,521.88	\$17,441.04	\$13,207.84	\$10,568.55	\$1,089.44	\$29,838.91	\$6,242.24	\$2,336.82	\$10,183.30	\$2,124.51

TABLE 17—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
VOCATIONAL EVENING SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Operation—Other Expense.	Operation—Janitors' Salary.	Operation—Janitors' Supplies.	Operation—Fuel.	Operation—Light, Water and Power.	Operation—Other Expense.	Operation—Other Employee's Wages.	Maintenance—Repairs and Replacements Buildings and Grounds.	Maintenance—Repairs and Replacements Furniture and Equipment.	Maintenance—Transportation.	Junior Employment—Salaries Supervisor.	Junior Employment—Salaries Clerks.
Atlantic		\$1,020.00										
Bergen												
Burlington												
Camden												
Cape May												
Cumberland												
Essex	\$2,731.87	7,102.00	\$809.76	\$2,203.78	\$972.44	\$4,391.15	\$228.50	\$5,523.97	\$1,455.58			
Gloucester	562.92	1,418.50						898.80				
Hudson												
Hunterdon		78.00							103.32			
Mercer	38.36	472.00				710.24						
Middlesex												
Monmouth												
Morris												
Ocean												
Passaic	981.35	427.50	506.00			400.00		1,284.12				
Salem												
Somerset												
Sussex												
Union	199.74	290.00			1,410.00	56.00		14.80				
Warren												
Total	\$4,514.24	\$10,808.00	\$1,315.76	\$2,203.78	\$2,382.44	\$5,557.39	\$228.50	\$7,721.69	\$1,558.90			

TABLE 17—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
 DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
 VOCATIONAL DAY SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Junior Employment— Travelling Expenses.	Junior Employment— Office Expenses.	Auxiliary Agencies— Attendance Officer's Salary and Expenses.	Auxiliary Agencies— Medical Inspector's and Nurse Salary.	Auxiliary Agencies— Library and Reference Books.	Fixed Charges—Insurance, Fire and Boiler.	Fixed Charges—Rent.	Total Cost Vocational Day Schools.
Atlantic							\$1,101.00	\$156,584.91
Bergen								2,286.87
Burlington								6,279.35
Camden					\$7.48			9,159.80
Cape May								7,909.36
Cumberland								8,452.24
Essex	\$82.19	\$1,627.14		\$7,134.46	2,747.30	\$1,472.62	14,341.67	474,361.31
Gloucester								168,904.55
Hudson						700.00		19,092.91
Hunterdon								351.50
Mercer								
Middlesex				382.00	*92.26			93,475.21
Monmouth					74.37	2,619.87		7,494.69
Morris								4,417.10
Ocean								
Passaic								78,851.78
Salem								6,053.32
Somerset								
Sussex								16,669.00
Union						492.11		55,015.02
Warren								2,449.33
Total	\$82.19	\$1,627.14	.....	\$7,516.46	\$2,921.41	\$5,284.60	\$15,442.67	\$1,115,808.25

* Other expense 0 = 823.

TABLE 17—*Continued.*
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.
 VOCATIONAL EVENING SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Junior Employment— Traveling Expenses.	Junior Employment— Office Expenses.	Auxiliary Agencies— Attendance Officer's Salary and Expenses.	Auxiliary Agencies— Medical Inspector's and Nurse Salary.	Auxiliary Agencies— Library and Reference Books.	Fixed Charges—Insurance, Fire and Boiler.	Fixed Charges—Rent.	Total Cost Vocational Day Schools.
Atlantic	\$19,299.24
Bergen
Hurlington
Camden
Cape May
Cumberland
Essex	\$138.83	.....	\$3,914.50	148,232.75
Gloucester
Hudson	30,866.79
Hunterdon
Mercer	1,840.83
Middlesex	10,583.49
Monmouth
Morris
Ocean
Passaic	\$13.50	.....	30,995.20
Salem
Somerset
Sussex
Union	13,259.76
Warren
Total	\$138.83	\$13.50	\$3,914.50	\$255,078.09

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	\$2,800.00	\$31.50	\$279.50	\$7,061.11	.....	\$26.80	.....	.....	.....	\$7,087.91
Bergen .....	.....	.....	.....	16,106.96	\$350.59	1,921.04	.....	.....	\$1.00	21,490.59
Burlington .....	.....	.....	.....	3,923.63	75.00	95.00	.....	.....	.....	4,093.63
Camden	4,100.00	.....	.....	25,900.00	74.67	.....	\$1,000.00	.....	518.00	32,192.67
Cape May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	6,614.25	61.63	516.28	.....	.....	74.39	7,268.55
Essex	11,100.00	5,952.15	599.41	71,367.41	455.22	5,572.25	9,941.24	\$571.21	14,401.51	119,960.40
Gloucester	6,325.96	629.30	32.94	63,839.70	292.40	9,355.82	5,501.39	305.32	3,112.32	89,395.15
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	1,800.00	.....	40.51	24,363.58	223.29	1,553.25	2,162.96	109.53	2,445.02	32,698.14
Middlesex	2,326.63	.....	.....	23,508.19	.....	2,224.30	1,149.95	91.88	3,165.00	32,465.95
Monmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	1,181.29	.....	54.45	.....	.....	.....	1,235.74
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	5,741.40	1,583.36	10.00	51,303.58	370.78	2,470.89	3,187.35	272.09	5,998.82	70,738.27
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	2,355.67	2,109.25	6.75	24,479.39	342.02	3,300.00	790.00	33.00	241.79	33,657.87
Warren	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,561.00	51.23	30.48	.....	.....	.....	2,642.71
Total	\$37,549.66	\$10,105.56	\$969.11	\$321,210.09	\$2,296.83	\$27,120.56	\$24,332.89	\$1,383.03	\$29,957.85	\$454,925.58

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				\$100.00	\$185.15				\$285.15
Burlington									*
*Camden									
Cape May									
Cumberland									
Essex						\$1,642.67			**1,642.67
Gloucester									
Hudson				256.00		41.14			297.14
Hunterdon									
Mercer	\$737.11			3,397.50		204.03		\$10.03	4,408.67
Middlesex									
Monmouth									
Morris									
Ocean									*
Passaic									
Salem									
Somerset									
Sussex									
Union									
Warren									
Total	\$737.11			\$3,753.50	\$185.15	\$1,947.84		\$10.03	\$6,633.63

* Accounts not kept separately.

** No money spent for teachers' salaries. No teachers employed.

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	\$682.50	\$311.50	\$3,745.00	\$80.67	.....	\$885.00	\$9.97	\$5,714.64
Bergen	3,120.00	1,500.00	9,631.50	120.98	\$467.91	1,003.67	1,513.99	17,358.05
Hurlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden .....	.....	.....	808.00	79.73	.....	247.00	.....	1,134.73
Cape May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	657.00	.....	5.72	165.60	38.00	866.32
Essex .....	.....	.....	6,743.50	169.50	43.50	668.00	69.51	7,694.01
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	3,961.00	6.00	17,068.00	390.61	52.25	3,508.50	3,142.58	28,188.94
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	287.46	.....	3,915.50	176.60	16.00	239.05	1,321.72	5,936.33
Middlesex	828.00	.....	4,568.75	67.82	79.96	838.83	2,568.67	8,952.03
Monmouth .....	.....	.....	1,912.00	46.90	16.50	255.00	3.68	2,234.08
Morris .....	.....	.....	711.00	.....	19.20	80.00	.....	810.20
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	500.00	.....	2,827.00	.....	59.42	508.00	700.00	4,594.42
Somerset .....	.....	.....	351.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	351.00
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	1,086.28	353.61	6,329.00	187.76	56.80	1,546.40	579.48	9,939.33
Warren .....	.....	.....	269.50	8.14	.....	77.00	91.15	445.79
Total	\$10,445.24	\$2,171.11	\$59,536.75	\$1,828.71	\$817.26	\$9,882.05	\$10,038.75	\$94,219.87

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	\$155,051.02	\$302,374.01	\$20,300.00	\$2,007.52	\$8,356.33	\$488,090.68
Bergen	516,940.00	799,048.43	54,180.42	15,328.82	73,042.08	\$1,458,539.75
Burlington	108,000.00	113,971.37	24,800.00	6,437.28	4,996.80	258,205.45
Camden	312,075.00	506,965.26	39,943.55	3,148.42	55,087.10	917,219.33
Cape May	45,400.00	77,125.00	1,800.00	2,060.00	5,402.00	131,817.00
Cumberland	37,200.00	52,843.25	11,925.00	111.04	5,195.12	127,374.41
Essex	764,499.90	1,872,358.67	3,000.00	1,584.01	218,092.06	2,860,135.24
Gloucester	113,016.66	127,343.84	31,430.00	2,773.37	882.71	275,446.58
Hudson	755,000.00	1,421,237.00	.....	73,027.68	145,408.21	2,394,672.89
Hunterdon	17,600.00	25,039.37	15,718.97	11,153.78	681.21	70,193.33
Mercer	205,350.00	360,783.14	10,800.00	2,005.16	41,414.62	620,352.92
Middlesex	269,800.00	383,873.06	26,400.00	1,047.63	24,344.87	705,515.56
Monmouth	151,900.00	213,909.76	65,598.31	4,318.95	16,331.24	452,058.26
Morris	145,400.00	163,277.55	56,037.05	1,293.74	3,699.16	369,707.50
Ocean	42,550.00	55,603.96	9,850.00	1,229.92	592.43	109,826.31
Pasenic	292,750.00	647,500.22	7,650.00	2,220.63	46,085.08	996,205.93
Salem	34,850.00	23,234.35	3,200.00	169.34	.....	61,453.69
Somerset	60,500.00	79,251.75	23,675.00	5,595.62	5,704.44	174,726.81
Sussex	33,500.00	20,205.67	1,000.00	330.00	263.40	55,299.07
Union	355,000.00	718,766.35	746,500.00	10,314.98	34,503.05	1,865,084.38
Warren	45,700.00	48,080.49	3,000.00	493.12	.....	97,273.61
Total	\$4,482,083.48	\$8,012,893.40	\$1,156,808.30	\$146,731.01	\$690,682.51	\$14,489,198.70

TABLE 22.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS.
CAPITAL OUTLAY.

COUNTIES.	New Sites.	Improvement to Sites.	Walks, Fences, Drives.	NEW BUILDINGS.			
				Construction.	Architects' and Engineers' Fees.	Landscaping and Playgrounds.	Furniture and Equipment.
Atlantic	\$36,746.00	\$2,842.53	\$9,547.39	\$490,792.37	\$31,543.73	\$1,131.12	\$43,229.38
Bergen	258,410.62	49,023.70	26,100.52	2,180,994.95	141,714.87	15,206.43	151,856.44
Burlington	10,760.55	781.94	1,831.61	215,310.69	7,266.04	1,371.40	11,499.46
Camden	174,890.61	48,988.68	21,848.63	1,347,600.28	37,018.88	15,625.79	149,226.53
Cape May	29,560.32	.....	.....	239,924.70	15,871.56	3,845.65	11,189.75
Cumberland	450.00	.....	48.00	356,915.33	8,867.37	.....	1,184.10
Essex	711,087.75	69,482.35	39,237.81	3,356,010.16	167,707.74	108,548.03	471,222.21
Gloucester	16,195.36	350.85	2,889.80	224,855.18	9,183.40	1,755.79	4,534.87
Hudson	154,477.79	.....	8,479.70	1,402,488.89	68,814.63	17,106.72	83,800.56
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	116,784.86	8,292.18	.....	.....
Mercer	134,582.34	730.00	6,540.23	425,422.20	45,859.38	7,272.58	15,052.03
Middlesex	110,770.11	4,323.96	65,413.37	303,522.28	15,629.19	3,825.99	51,157.64
Monmouth	104,220.95	2,915.99	5,645.81	352,145.99	66,388.45	51,009.23	73,355.05
Morris	67,869.64	7,548.91	1,190.07	198,032.61	11,206.95	3,248.00	15,714.29
Ocean	5,100.00	2,940.14	709.71	102,946.57	3,258.28	100.50	14,618.81
Passaic	14,118.33	67,628.27	3,891.94	1,129,181.32	33,978.44	26,560.26	116,301.64
Salem	4,425.00	245.30	2,234.98	68,953.68	3,383.84	490.15	561.92
Somerset	23,580.34	.....	1,006.81	213,093.17	12,514.27	1,019.00	24,654.37
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	132,835.07	7,891.11	585.00	10,643.34
Union	82,270.35	17,350.47	12,679.70	2,327,403.31	143,759.28	12,804.20	104,593.18
Warren	509.09	2,570.66	.....	380,894.73	8,283.71	10,207.77	1,539.40
Total	\$1,940,025.13	\$277,723.75	\$209,296.08	\$15,566,108.34	\$848,433.30	\$281,813.61	\$1,355,935.63

TABLE 22—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS.
CAPITAL OUTLAY.

COUNTIES.	OLD BUILDINGS.				Administration Offices Equipment.	Manual Training—New Equipment.	Vocational—New Equipment.	Outhouses.	Total Cost Land, Buildings and Equipment.
	Alterations.	Architects' and Engi- neers' Fees.	Landscaping and Playgrounds.	Furniture and Equipment.					
Atlantic	\$87,892.41	\$19,828.99	\$403.15	\$19,249.80	\$1,699.83	\$3,644.62	\$78.75	.....	\$748,629.57
Bergen	111,475.85	4,364.61	30,139.16	32,223.64	316.14	474.34	.....	.....	3,002,301.27
Burlington	7,712.67	10.00	1,956.59	622.53	55.30	18,952.02	.....	.....	278,130.80
Camden	25,099.62	1,077.26	506.50	5,578.51	82.60	5,950.65	.....	.....	1,833,493.94
Cape May	23,724.11	1,278.70	232.26	1,481.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	327,058.92
Cumberland	330.23	2,522.22	468.60	3,774.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	374,560.76
Essex	429,605.07	4,769.08	21,933.19	141,640.05	2,161.62	5,070.33	2,169.50	.....	5,530,044.89
Gloucester	252.00	713.08	1,298.56	4,275.63	.....	55.00	.....	.....	266,359.52
Hudson	383,360.69	5,198.75	3,676.90	36,766.88	191.05	.....	467.85	.....	2,164,740.41
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,277.04
Mercer	10,722.25	271.95	.....	11,696.51	1,936.55	469.05	58.00	.....	660,613.07
Middlesex	70,013.82	6,767.85	3,534.44	8,906.31	56.25	2,246.14	.....	.....	646,167.35
Monmouth	140,515.87	6,015.97	498.14	4,875.49	171.00	2,382.32	.....	.....	810,140.86
Morris	20,009.68	675.00	8,472.71	16,242.26	455.72	1,457.69	.....	.....	352,123.53
Ocean	108.06	50.57	367.50	124.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,324.97
Passaic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,370.33	.....	.....	1,394,030.53
Salem	516.54	.....	.....	314.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,126.26
Somerset .....	.....	.....	1,341.67	2,032.94	271.22	4,445.24	.....	.....	283,959.03
Sussex	15,433.62	.....	.....	57.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,446.04
Union	189,825.05	7,505.93	17,517.82	37,617.47	764.37	5,469.01	970.39	.....	2,960,630.51
Warren	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404,015.42
Total	\$1,516,007.54	\$60,959.96	\$92,347.19	\$327,631.88	\$8,161.05	\$52,986.74	\$3,744.49	.....	\$22,541,174.69

TABLE 23-A.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
ADMINISTRATION.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Cardiac, Anaemic, Sub-normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Grades, I to VIII.	Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Junior High Plan— Grades, I to VI.	Junior High Plan— Grades, VII, VIII, IX.	Junior High Plan— Grades, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$1,657.62	\$5,120.97	\$69,424.47	\$16,120.84				\$92,323.90
Bergen	1,178.45	4,987.27	111,761.02	19,555.99	\$2,640.97	\$1,584.13	\$984.94	142,692.77
Burlington	275.17	49.50	25,979.88	6,439.92				32,744.47
Camden	69.30	424.01	32,230.80	4,339.53	33,321.80	9,631.47	5,307.55	85,324.46
Cape May		330.92	15,285.50	2,841.70	5,438.80	2,344.31	1,594.13	27,835.16
Cumberland	170.29		20,390.79	7,255.62				27,816.70
Essex	16,838.93	24,902.82	295,266.36	68,098.61	39,197.03	21,698.04	14,784.32	480,786.11
Gloucester	23.56	34.90	19,060.44	3,440.06				22,558.96
Hudson	4,728.52	8,656.35	285,598.25	45,344.40	50,734.49	24,130.32	8,705.15	427,897.48
Hunterdon		598.96	11,129.36	3,222.42				14,950.74
Mercer	3,603.86	7,197.47	18,316.27	767.58	59,878.65	30,350.10	13,330.48	133,446.41
Middlesex	1,533.97	3,299.22	52,722.54	6,421.81	13,961.71	6,446.88	5,650.94	90,037.07
Monmouth	514.82	2,463.65	41,761.25	11,066.18	8,284.03	2,837.55	3,000.91	69,928.42
Morris	280.37		26,933.61	5,206.99				32,905.68
Ocean		30.00	10,326.42	2,813.38				13,169.80
Passaic	2,035.57	4,957.58	96,979.88	22,205.29				126,178.32
Salem	101.41	272.78	10,309.44	2,472.87				13,156.50
Somerset	77.49	460.17	17,248.91	2,984.40				20,770.97
Sussex	72.22	264.99	10,013.91	967.68	1,226.28	498.56	230.56	13,274.20
Union	1,452.08	8,112.55	64,823.13	21,314.41	37,888.45	17,460.88	8,429.93	159,487.03
Warren			17,308.96	4,212.06				21,521.62
Total	\$34,616.23	\$72,648.82	\$1,252,875.99	\$257,032.34	\$252,572.24	\$116,982.24	\$62,078.91	\$2,048,806.77

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.	Grades 1 to VIII.	Grades IX, X, XI, XII.	Junior High Plan— Grades, I to VI.	Junior High Plan— Grades, VII, VIII, IX.	Junior High Plan— Grades, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$4,436.53	\$14,191.75	\$245,332.27	\$46,477.77	.....	.....	.....	\$310,438.32
Bergen	3,160.17	32,331.75	640,164.18	123,783.62	\$15,631.36	\$10,000.64	\$7,086.26	832,166.98
Burlington	2,125.89	200.00	122,733.42	27,710.68	.....	.....	.....	152,769.99
Camden	743.50	2,391.84	159,373.30	26,558.46	189,776.97	49,310.46	36,381.76	464,536.29
Cape May .....	.....	721.67	59,913.89	9,953.79	8,161.91	8,504.98	5,907.13	84,163.37
Cumberland	811.98	.....	69,398.61	22,687.10	.....	.....	.....	92,897.69
Essex	28,246.43	89,218.94	832,523.76	203,662.85	139,274.40	87,782.45	67,427.29	1,448,136.12
Gloucester	386.77	287.05	109,279.11	27,179.94	.....	.....	.....	137,132.87
Hudson	9,715.59	18,203.21	978,282.10	235,946.43	156,802.50	102,425.85	20,296.91	1,521,672.59
Hunterdon .....	.....	862.61	32,137.76	11,988.22	.....	.....	.....	44,988.59
Mercer	2,547.66	18,277.63	97,587.32	6,352.02	102,308.44	54,434.80	30,064.55	311,572.42
Middlesex	1,147.58	14,344.52	261,955.48	25,187.25	29,337.35	24,546.77	11,714.44	368,233.39
Monmouth	2,217.29	7,434.54	164,946.72	48,384.93	32,534.00	10,585.39	11,448.27	277,551.14
Morris	1,011.85	3,828.47	165,217.77	38,246.47	.....	.....	.....	208,304.56
Ocean .....	.....	200.00	41,930.81	25,397.30	.....	.....	.....	67,528.11
Passaic	10,758.07	30,481.11	427,582.27	85,644.12	.....	.....	.....	554,465.57
Salem	159.95	700.26	37,780.60	6,345.48	.....	.....	.....	45,046.29
Somerset	668.62	3,076.12	97,313.08	20,465.77	.....	.....	.....	121,523.59
Sussex	332.98	1,172.14	29,741.61	6,271.07	5,801.68	1,472.07	519.55	45,311.10
Union	7,234.77	28,979.28	249,428.99	73,654.82	118,116.10	67,170.30	27,684.62	572,268.88
Warren .....	.....	.....	55,512.99	13,318.77	.....	.....	.....	68,831.76
Total	\$75,705.63	\$266,962.89	\$4,869,136.04	\$1,085,216.86	\$797,744.71	\$416,242.71	\$218,530.78	\$7,729,539.62

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.	Nursery.	Grades, I to VIII.	Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Junior High Plan— Grades, I to VI.	Junior High Plan— Grades, VII, VIII, IX.	Junior High Plan— Grades, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$3,340.20	\$3,140.26	\$144,127.91	\$31,695.52				\$182,308.89
Bergen	2,518.92	21,206.94	351,813.06	83,474.65	\$17,465.63	\$9,152.83	\$5,423.94	491,055.97
Burlington	1,642.74	250.00	70,798.70	16,538.16				89,229.60
Camden	208.88	1,620.20	56,229.10	14,511.51	161,215.85	24,599.84	19,675.42	278,060.80
Cape May		178.59	16,423.95	2,675.72	6,481.63	2,678.10	1,861.05	30,299.04
Cumberland	236.70		38,183.81	10,006.30				48,426.81
Essex	18,976.74	73,436.40	738,421.49	150,560.11	120,234.96	51,113.58	62,814.75	1,215,558.03
Gloucester	170.22	98.17	42,452.17	10,528.32				53,248.88
Hudson	24,065.13	34,639.51	624,523.80	121,591.61	86,770.65	32,118.75	9,061.50	932,770.95
Hunterdon		28.50	10,082.72	477.75				10,588.97
Mercer	3,250.53	22,207.96	27,555.29	2,262.81	127,072.91	53,812.46	26,610.57	262,772.53
Middlesex	790.50	10,211.73	149,188.47	18,147.37	31,981.93	15,961.88	7,209.48	233,491.36
Monmouth	1,980.64	4,739.16	110,674.79	32,552.27	27,819.86	11,761.36	15,526.18	205,054.26
Morris	1,200.54	2,770.53	83,936.97	36,485.25				124,393.29
Ocean		100.00	24,944.30	19,122.20				44,166.50
Passaic	9,508.64	16,285.30	316,888.01	53,125.82				395,807.77
Salem		129.89	11,086.87	5,909.51				17,126.27
Somerset	263.79	1,850.03	44,661.54	12,154.26				58,929.62
Sussex	206.21	745.54	13,529.20	2,873.17	4,251.78	1,078.81	380.76	23,065.47
Union	2,498.18	20,846.16	181,740.60	46,027.84	96,029.53	44,154.16	21,545.87	412,842.34
Warren			27,280.15	12,166.84				39,446.99
Total	\$70,858.56	\$214,484.87	\$3,084,542.00	\$682,886.99	\$679,324.73	\$246,431.77	\$170,109.52	\$5,148,639.34

TABLE 23-C—Continued.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
INSTRUCTION, PROPER.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anæmic, Sub- Normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Grades, I to VIII.	Grades IX, X, XI, XII.	Junior High Plan— Grades, I to VI.	Junior High Plan— Grades, VII, VIII, IX.	Junior High Plan— Grades, X, XI, XII.	Total.	Grand Total Supervisory and Instruction Proper.
Atlantic	\$25,065.86	\$80,618.57	\$1,165,633.28	\$389,185.15				\$1,660,502.86	\$1,842,806.75
Bergen	20,033.00	168,139.12	3,172,012.51	870,589.69	\$121,695.90	\$58,870.35	\$47,281.16	4,464,621.73	4,955,677.70
Burlington	7,910.39	9,910.00	772,755.80	200,667.55				991,243.74	1,080,473.34
Camden	28,284.60	47,289.02	748,578.19	178,322.18	1,194,742.14	343,562.94	252,565.90	2,703,344.97	2,981,405.77
Cape May		4,028.77	243,837.18	72,370.23	44,119.28	20,082.82	19,162.28	403,600.56	433,809.60
Cumberland	6,191.30		461,036.64	169,408.88				636,636.82	685,063.63
Essex	237,154.75	722,284.65	7,089,023.56	1,609,805.84	686,609.08	472,711.28	397,367.24	11,214,956.40	12,430,514.43
Gloucester	2,950.00	14,014.52	542,225.90	217,895.00				777,085.42	830,334.30
Hudson	164,697.99	190,201.66	4,766,448.06	1,557,506.81	182,626.40	495,855.89	203,127.94	8,160,464.75	9,093,235.70
Hunterdon		8,583.50	233,291.06	115,805.90				357,080.51	368,269.48
Mercer	52,327.85	79,448.31	513,466.78	39,814.53	673,548.45	434,200.99	263,337.84	2,056,144.75	2,318,917.28
Middlesex	16,565.43	88,810.77	1,466,092.90	195,246.97	246,689.83	164,484.79	121,556.80	2,299,447.49	2,532,938.85
Monmouth	19,534.93	30,506.79	882,596.44	279,053.83	174,214.30	114,717.38	95,147.73	1,595,871.40	1,800,925.66
Morris	10,132.20	18,110.72	876,129.72	286,591.59				1,190,964.23	1,315,357.52
Ocean		5,450.00	225,013.24	123,724.35				354,187.59	398,354.09
Passaic	74,286.38	151,546.82	2,816,518.05	813,150.71				3,855,501.96	4,251,309.73
Salem	2,142.05	5,778.43	260,298.80	71,914.29				340,133.57	357,259.84
Somerset	7,128.54	23,529.64	500,132.93	127,498.90				658,290.01	717,219.63
Sussex	3,437.04	9,671.43	189,452.66	56,826.63	55,678.26	14,127.32	4,986.11	334,179.45	357,244.92
Union	37,931.92	180,617.49	1,450,093.16	524,924.83	704,622.65	422,246.03	248,550.11	3,569,006.19	3,981,848.53
Warren	1,905.00	1,200.00	346,653.56	115,838.22				465,596.78	505,043.77
Total	\$723,699.23	\$1,839,740.21	\$28,721,290.42	\$8,016,142.13	\$4,594,646.29	\$2,540,859.79	\$1,653,083.11	\$48,089,461.18	\$53,238,100.52

TABLE 23-D.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
MAINTENANCE.

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anemic, Sub- Normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Grades, I to VIII.	Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Junior High Plan— Grades, I to VI.	Junior High Plan— Grades, VII, VIII, IX.	Junior High Plan— Grades, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$1,693.25	\$9,802.06	\$131,365.92	\$17,009.72	.....	.....	.....	\$159,870.95
Bergen	1,232.67	15,561.70	293,522.74	58,041.00	\$12,536.57	\$5,775.57	\$3,544.01	390,217.26
Burlington	947.27	.....	55,146.04	17,228.39	.....	.....	.....	73,321.70
Camden	185.63	887.96	65,465.18	12,872.67	87,075.63	14,305.02	10,005.32	190,797.41
Cape May .....	.....	508.63	54,293.48	7,564.08	3,655.34	1,044.78	724.34	67,790.65
Cumberland	273.25	.....	34,664.07	5,598.66	.....	.....	.....	40,535.98
Essex	14,204.72	58,451.30	535,710.64	95,843.77	53,377.21	33,947.99	25,244.92	816,780.55
Gloucester	393.99	38.00	41,997.02	14,191.92	.....	.....	.....	56,620.93
Hudson	1,475.69	5,214.23	248,542.42	81,827.34	72,603.35	14,835.18	11,766.11	436,264.32
Hunterdon .....	.....	388.68	21,735.28	10,423.96	.....	.....	.....	32,547.92
Mercer	1,486.70	10,383.91	47,605.71	719.42	58,166.93	22,353.24	13,129.79	153,736.70
Middlesex	833.35	11,119.38	141,829.54	15,886.52	29,334.11	16,105.14	10,594.04	225,722.08
Monmouth	1,413.65	5,097.42	94,347.19	19,915.19	22,527.94	10,717.89	5,565.77	159,585.05
Morris	704.91	2,756.30	84,771.29	23,280.75	.....	.....	.....	111,513.25
Ocean .....	.....	60.00	23,210.10	21,508.40	.....	.....	.....	44,778.50
Passaic	3,639.95	5,015.58	146,723.08	32,013.01	.....	.....	.....	187,391.62
Salem	235.87	2,588.57	19,721.84	2,588.94	.....	.....	.....	25,135.22
Somerset	213.83	979.00	52,819.73	10,474.10	.....	.....	.....	64,286.66
Sussex	503.00	1,531.98	19,695.45	3,354.13	8,810.32	2,235.45	788.98	36,919.31
Union	5,691.68	14,351.76	97,762.63	24,377.42	78,620.24	31,014.84	19,964.78	271,783.35
Warren .....	.....	.....	41,065.29	7,577.56	.....	.....	.....	48,642.85
Total	\$35,149.41	\$144,736.46	\$2,251,694.64	\$482,290.95	\$426,707.64	\$152,335.10	\$101,328.06	\$3,594,242.26

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.	Grades, I to VIII.	Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Junior High Plan— Grades, I to VI.	Junior High Plan— Grades, VII, VIII, IX.	Junior High Plan— Grades, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$1,359.61	\$248.15	\$95,915.85	\$22,972.85				\$120,496.46
Bergen	619.59	11,864.49	93,641.33	11,641.73	\$2,127.09	\$940.64	\$601.46	121,436.93
Burlington	527.77	33.00	25,275.97	4,765.26				30,602.00
Camden	35.18	329.80	26,352.15	2,008.09	39,619.89	8,224.33	4,498.21	81,067.65
Cape May		74.85	8,777.55	1,554.07	1,809.25	779.85	530.29	13,525.86
Cumberland	345.50		12,545.40	2,481.36				15,372.26
Essex	7,525.09	5,870.90	295,349.65	43,202.42	29,498.20	11,815.17	7,322.46	400,583.89
Gloucester	83.71		23,647.28	2,478.12				26,209.11
Hudson	1,851.82	3,698.29	224,296.15	30,641.63	60,207.44	9,757.49	2,136.02	332,678.84
Hunterdon		132.98	3,505.20	1,523.75				5,161.93
Mercer	684.86		14,975.15	910.78	32,587.94	11,790.62	6,447.75	67,397.10
Middlesex	198.08	2,325.89	46,036.99	3,719.65	5,699.21	2,667.86	1,372.66	62,020.34
Monmouth	333.38	931.38	41,134.95	6,482.58	5,734.61	2,106.03	1,519.75	58,242.68
Morris	244.97	903.31	32,635.61	7,418.37				41,202.26
Ocean		20.00	11,403.12	3,827.40				15,250.52
Passaic	892.97	6,624.93	88,369.22	14,465.83				110,352.95
Salem	52.55	208.81	5,497.29	1,751.61				7,510.26
Somerset	86.69	243.31	13,978.47	2,415.89				16,724.36
Sussex	114.20	519.94	4,521.61	729.89	3,155.59	800.67	282.59	10,124.49
Union	896.06	3,147.06	53,661.82	9,112.11	30,016.18	11,149.47	4,281.52	112,264.22
Warren			9,060.20	1,778.00				10,838.20
Total	\$15,852.03	\$37,177.09	\$1,130,580.96	\$175,881.39	\$210,546.00	\$60,032.13	\$28,992.71	\$1,659,062.31

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.	Grades, I to VIII.	Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Junior High Plan— Grades, I to VI.	Junior High Plan— Grades, VII, VIII, IX.	Junior High Plan— Grades, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$382.50	\$488.37	\$71,570.35	\$47,996.60				\$120,437.82
Bergen	255.02	1,711.58	69,682.17	76,771.27	\$679.23	\$280.94	\$192.04	149,572.25
Burlington	1,953.94		95,995.28	69,295.75				167,244.97
Camden		551.76	26,056.75	55,154.33	2,460.89	7,577.26	7,933.92	99,734.91
Cape May		146.20	20,690.02	31,924.61	1,049.63	1,968.51	1,361.20	57,140.17
Cumberland	68.80		51,168.81	29,571.75				80,809.36
Essex	7,300.60	1,816.53	239,418.53	63,415.99	35,041.82	13,407.41	8,638.60	369,039.48
Gloucester	284.77		81,195.59	44,088.57				125,568.93
Hudson	579.71	13,457.67	51,898.99	22,280.42	12,081.36	11,382.50	4,397.40	116,078.05
Hunterdon		25.33	20,552.20	40,586.52				61,164.05
Mercer	84.20		101,756.51	6,438.78	4,346.43	12,458.39	3,174.17	128,820.85
Middlesex	7.38	431.49	94,138.05	32,977.75		6,108.12	3,819.81	137,482.60
Monmouth	161.25	151.56	94,123.37	92,104.67	3,332.35	1,121.84	718.82	191,713.86
Morris	100.00	212.50	77,953.16	60,938.99				139,204.65
Ocean		150.00	40,223.74	46,344.56				86,718.30
Passaic	7,130.23	2,386.47	49,236.03	18,849.07				77,601.80
Salem	10.09	309.77	34,486.49	27,114.60				61,920.95
Somerset	54.91	298.60	42,047.56	39,523.62				81,924.63
Sussex	68.57	291.55	64,996.12	14,828.53	2,117.74	537.34	189.65	83,029.30
Union	1,580.12	1,634.91	32,395.77	12,030.84	5,473.66	3,782.02	8,418.46	65,317.78
Warren			35,593.34	33,011.44				68,604.78
Total	\$20,022.09	\$24,628.46	\$1,395,178.77	\$865,246.66	\$63,585.11	\$58,624.33	\$38,844.07	\$2,469,129.49

TABLE 23-G.
FINANCIAL REPORT.
COST OF EDUCATION BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS.
DAY SCHOOLS ONLY.
FIXED CHARGES.

302

SCHOOL REPORT

COUNTIES.	Special Classes—Blind, Deaf, Crippled, Anemic, Sub- normal, Etc.	Kindergarten.	Grades, I to VIII.	Grades, IX, X, XI, XII.	Junior High Plan— Grades, I to VI.	Junior High Plan— Grades, VII, VIII, IX.	Junior High Plan— Grades, X, XI, XII.	Total.
Atlantic	\$414.99	\$2,249.74	\$32,556.27	\$92,836.60	.....	.....	.....	\$128,057.60
Bergen	335.98	4,628.05	79,130.07	471,813.12	\$1,139.62	\$526.77	\$322.19	557,895.80
Burlington	352.62	.....	54,979.08	114,319.97	.....	.....	.....	169,651.67
Camden	31.40	457.87	25,357.73	158,111.23	27,526.27	7,935.29	25,214.58	244,634.37
Cape May .....	.....	4.87	13,264.98	36,523.18	803.92	707.56	491.05	51,795.56
Cumberland	23.61	.....	9,081.13	40,145.25	.....	.....	.....	49,249.99
Essex	3,354.55	2,880.70	98,209.91	43,061.60	16,115.14	6,036.24	3,939.30	173,597.44
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	21,373.40	91,656.97	.....	.....	.....	113,030.37
Hudson	503.36	1,198.54	64,333.74	99,174.11	20,460.84	5,401.96	3,421.40	194,493.95
Hunterdon .....	.....	120.52	29,794.48	70,874.05	.....	.....	.....	100,789.05
Mercer	197.99	1,362.91	176,515.48	2,958.20	10,703.24	3,186.17	1,641.58	196,565.57
Middlesex	98.47	1,211.85	77,526.99	82,432.43	4,996.51	2,209.00	18,025.20	186,500.45
Monmouth	143.22	851.04	48,966.03	175,037.21	3,935.04	1,206.32	823.04	230,961.90
Morris	95.29	455.02	35,464.58	146,852.90	.....	.....	.....	182,867.79
Ocean .....	.....	5.00	15,956.44	46,264.34	.....	.....	.....	62,225.78
Passaic	520.35	415.57	30,716.00	121,115.15	.....	.....	.....	152,767.07
Salem	36.14	100.73	17,495.18	42,170.44	.....	.....	.....	59,802.49
Somerset	38.40	728.14	21,509.30	73,117.36	.....	.....	.....	95,393.20
Sussex	84.63	319.45	44,913.37	16,087.87	2,198.78	557.39	194.73	64,356.22
Union	196.38	2,418.56	53,366.30	32,900.41	4,393.66	5,015.02	8,201.54	86,491.87
Warren .....	.....	.....	13,068.76	42,919.57	.....	.....	.....	55,988.33
Total	\$6,427.38	\$19,408.56	\$943,579.22	\$2,000,371.96	\$92,273.02	\$32,781.72	\$62,274.61	\$3,157,116.47

TABLE 24.
STATEMENT OF SCHOOL INDEBTEDNESS.
AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS.

COUNTIES.	Outstanding July 1st, 1927.	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, 1927.	District Taxes for Sinking Fund Requirements.
Atlantic	\$6,096,151.92	\$1,365,479.04	\$228,351.92	\$6,500.00	\$7,226,779.04	\$61,557.50	\$8,356.33
Bergen	15,915,754.96	3,535,837.24	571,120.42	68,500.00	18,811,991.78	942,600.35	73,042.43
Burlington	2,588,350.00	212,596.53	132,800.00	700.00	2,667,446.53	37,242.75	13,771.72
Camden	10,929,187.88	911,044.82	352,018.55	12,000.00	11,476,214.15	575,884.83	40,540.36
Cape May	1,494,300.00	171,550.00	48,200.00	1,500.00	1,616,150.00	56,269.58	5,402.00
Cumberland	1,078,425.00	458,000.00	69,125.00	500.00	1,466,800.00	85,294.77	5,193.12
Essex	40,277,601.02	4,912,339.89	767,493.90	56,500.00	44,365,941.01	4,860,610.66	218,692.66
Gloucester	2,606,663.30	217,900.00	144,446.66	1,500.00	2,673,516.64	19,371.98	1,314.75
Hudson	30,093,587.97	3,131,483.22	755,000.00	389,000.00	32,081,071.19	3,712,304.01	157,631.64
Hunterdon	632,560.55	121,100.00	33,318.97	.....	720,341.58	4,841.40	568.71
Mercer	7,819,650.00	691,000.00	216,150.00	7,200.00	8,287,300.00	814,325.24	41,414.65
Middlesex	7,874,909.44	509,865.37	296,200.00	14,000.00	8,074,575.01	107,931.36	24,344.87
Monmouth	5,578,114.46	859,915.69	217,498.31	39,000.00	6,181,531.84	290,295.66	16,331.08
Morris	3,432,438.05	214,062.39	201,437.05	1,000.00	3,444,063.39	33,410.59	3,699.15
Ocean	1,155,900.00	119,500.00	52,400.00	.....	1,223,000.00	4,061.43	692.43
Passaic	12,201,150.00	424,064.29	302,400.00	112,000.00	12,210,814.29	1,392,036.89	46,085.08
Salem	493,650.00	52,500.00	38,050.00	.....	508,100.00	.....	.....
Somerset	1,750,975.00	267,162.00	84,175.00	11,000.00	1,922,962.00	38,743.88	6,346.94
Sussex	482,652.20	150,700.00	34,500.00	.....	598,852.20	6,148.32	263.40
Union	14,562,743.58	3,576,952.00	1,101,500.00	21,000.00	17,017,195.58	644,191.47	34,503.05
Warren	964,746.49	411,827.50	48,700.00	4,500.00	1,323,373.99	.....	.....
Total	\$168,029,511.82	\$22,314,800.18	\$5,694,891.78	\$746,400.00	\$183,903,020.22	\$13,705,212.76	\$698,096.37

TABLE 24—*Continued*
STATEMENT OF SCHOOL INDEBTEDNESS

AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS.

COUNTIES.	Receipts from Interest and Other Sources.	Total Sinking Fund Receipts.	Bond Redeemed During the Year from Sinking Fund.	Amount of Money in Sinking Fund on June 30th, 1928.	ORIGINAL COST OF PROPERTY				
					Land.	Buildings.	Equipment.	Total Value.	
Atlantic	\$2,803.43	\$72,717.35	\$6,500.00	\$66,217.35	\$1,172,115.93	\$7,306,858.28	\$705,285.12	\$9,244,259.33	
Bergen	52,469.31	1,068,112.09	68,500.00	999,612.09	2,965,947.18	22,063,539.52	1,524,043.78	26,553,530.48	
Burlington	1,701.47	32,773.94	700.00	32,073.94	271,674.97	4,190,068.44	439,808.03	4,841,481.44	
Camden	19,737.96	636,163.15	12,000.00	624,163.15	1,477,079.43	14,398,131.79	1,094,861.11	16,970,092.33	
Cape May	918.51	62,590.09	1,500.00	61,090.09	178,290.00	1,864,963.89	175,150.00	2,215,403.89	
Cumberland	21,973.40	91,463.29	5,500.00	90,963.29	144,846.88	1,695,291.75	181,576.60	2,021,714.63	
Essex	278,844.47	5,298,147.79	36,500.00	5,241,647.79	6,664,520.42	41,394,968.81	3,162,874.49	51,222,343.72	
Gloucester	3,814.06	26,500.79	1,500.00	24,990.64	411,365.33	3,762,716.32	328,637.86	4,493,913.51	
Hampden	145,815.23	4,015,441.88	389,000.00	3,626,441.88	6,007,442.44	34,848,170.15	3,437,648.31	44,293,260.90	
Hampden	53.56	5,463.67		5,463.67	44,875.00	1,113,432.28	130,479.33	1,288,806.81	
Monterey	26,563.33	882,303.22	7,200.00	875,103.22	654,861.00	7,892,657.00	698,570.00	8,685,777.92	
Middlesex	3,722.27	135,998.50	12,000.00	123,998.50	1,374,844.40	11,305,063.87	885,777.92	13,565,686.09	
Monmouth	7,914.47	314,601.21	39,000.00	275,601.21	819,815.00	8,002,871.40	674,453.15	9,497,139.55	
Morris	3,402.40	60,512.14	1,000.00	59,512.14	420,041.95	5,133,284.86	420,489.61	5,993,516.42	
Ocean	266.70	4,910.56		4,910.56	203,742.00	793,588.00	147,675.00	1,144,875.00	
Passaic	45,815.43	1,483,937.40	112,000.00	1,371,937.40	1,833,581.36	16,169,887.36	1,443,664.15	19,447,132.87	
Salem					92,415.00	932,793.68	90,050.00	1,115,238.68	
Somerset	4,388.49	49,473.31	11,000.00	38,473.31	243,752.60	2,800,095.00	243,849.79	3,347,696.79	
Sussex		6,411.72		6,411.72	43,485.00	1,353,510.00	1,529,045.00	2,926,040.00	
Warren	35,542.43	714,256.95	21,000.00	693,256.95	1,704,164.64	19,311,214.67	1,450,634.42	22,466,313.73	
Warren					153,433.00	2,444,513.13	197,230.21	2,777,176.36	
Total	\$378,457.92	\$14,981,767.05	\$739,900.00	\$14,241,866.90	\$20,899,454.93	\$208,790,559.72	\$17,561,688.48	\$233,251,708.13	

TABLE 25.
REPORT ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS OWNED AND RENTED.

COUNTIES.	Number Buildings Completed During Current Year.	Number Enlarged or Remodeled During Current Year.	Number of New Class Rooms Added During 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.	Number of Rooms Used in Portable Buildings.	Total Number of School Buildings Rented.	Number of Rooms Used in Rented Buildings.	Total Number of Class Rooms Used.	Total Number of Class Rooms Not Used.	Total Number of Pupils' Seats. (Double Desks Count Two.)	Number of Basement Rooms Used for Class Room Purposes.	Is Flag Displayed Daily?
Atlantic	2	2	13	23	14	6	14	37	94	4	9	13	727	21	28,554	4	Yes
Bergen	2	2	58	12	10	2	12	153	189	4	9	18	1,957	48	69,792	21	Yes
Hurlington	1	1	6	10	18	9	16	42	95	1	7	11	597	18	21,801	...	Yes
Camden	8	11	42	17	20	4	44	89	174	1	1	...	1,407	53	52,123	...	Yes
Cape May	1	1	1	12	18	2	4	17	53	...	1	...	239	20	8,271	...	Yes
Cumberland	4	...	...	21	24	4	12	27	88	12	1	1	413	14	16,260	6	Yes
Essex	2	12	99	2	6	2	6	183	199	4	1	2	3,980	46	149,029	6	Yes
Gloucester	2	...	4	9	22	4	22	30	87	16	10	10	485	25	18,924	6	Yes
Hudson	1	1	...	8	2	...	2	115	129	...	...	6	2,845	18	114,304	...	Yes
Lincolnton .....	...	...	2	54	20	...	5	10	61	...	...	...	233	3	9,054	...	Yes
Norfolk	1	1	2	5	5	...	13	60	83	8	...	...	822	22	32,078	8	Yes
Middlesex	1	...	6	16	16	6	18	79	120	23	1	...	1,090	17	42,074	13	Yes
Monmouth	3	3	25	29	25	5	12	61	138	6	...	3	889	22	31,517	...	Yes
Morris	1	...	13	23	31	...	25	41	121	4	3	6	901	31	21,027	8	Yes
Ocean	2	3	24	17	19	2	2	15	16	...	1	1	213	23	7,610	...	Yes
Pasquotank	2	1	47	17	18	1	4	20	77	...	...	...	1,890	20	55,629	...	Yes
Salem	1	1	1	24	2	1	7	29	57	...	...	...	217	28	8,811	...	Yes
Somerset	2	1	29	23	17	2	7	16	76	2	2	3	344	29	12,834	3	Yes
Sussex	2	2	26	53	9	4	7	24	80	...	1	1	292	8	7,618	...	Yes
Tioga	4	...	68	20	6	...	7	108	142	34	...	...	1,320	68	55,283	27	Yes
Union	4	1	2	37	16	2	3	18	78	1	1	1	323	12	11,880	...	Yes
Warren .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes
Total ..	42	58	466	450	318	59	235	1,202	2,244	125	56	86	20,974	546	772,573	102	Yes

TABLE 26.
REPORT OF TRANSPORTATION FOR DAY SCHOOLS, IN ALL DISTRICTS.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Days Transported.	Number of High School Pupils Transported Within the District For Whom Transportation is Paid by the District.	Number of Pupils Below High School Transported Within the District For Whom Transportation is Paid by the District.	Number of High School Pupils Transported from Other Districts for Whom Transportation is Paid by Other Districts.	Number of Pupils Below High School Transported from Other Districts.	Total Number Pupils Transported.	PUPILS SENT AND TUITION PAID.				
							Number of Pupils Attending Approved or Registered High Schools in Other Districts for Whom the Tuition is Paid by Your District.	Total Cost of Tuition for Pupils in High School, Including Amounts Not Yet Paid.	Number of Pupils Attending Low High School Grade for Whom the Tuition is Paid by Your District.	Total Cost of Tuition for Pupils Below High School, Including Amounts Not Yet Paid.	
Atlantic	233,636	47	1,043	775	49	1,916	186	\$93,175.00	186	\$8,711.25	
Bergen	721,522	185	2,109	2,446	80	4,820	3,517	450,300.25	176	10,976.67	
Burlington	706,860	133	3,293	1,210	392	5,028	1,182	110,227.80	620	33,610.50	
Camden	422,779	685	2,107	880	19	3,691	1,693	178,423.87	284	11,634.00	
Cape May	139,514½	107	384	206	162	949	320	33,081.74	181	10,218.31	
Cumberland	398,710½	308	1,687	645	10	2,650	392	37,963.80	43	1,985.00	
Essex	391,705½	289	2,054	397	12	2,752	271	32,096.54	90	7,860.81	
Gloucester	496,459½	21	2,744	1,016	48	3,829	920	92,101.68	170	10,860.00	
Hudson	154,769	2	783	412	5	1,212	965	97,240.00	6	910.00	
Hunterdon	141,967	2	289	616	72	979	669	64,589.15	661	28,158.10	
Mercer	447,034	126	1,735	916	10	2,787	1,049	150,418.95	228	16,468.75	
Middlesex	474,707½	417	2,478	258	93	3,246	1,190	137,505.45	474	23,781.25	
Monmouth	783,854	372	2,301	1,406	284	4,423	1,822	173,869.75	550	28,997.50	
Morris	469,596	63	1,767	1,172	163	3,165	1,178	143,420.32	328	20,592.00	
Ocean	293,904	608	1,237	411	233	2,489	429	50,134.80	232	14,680.75	
Passaic	376,724½	6	1,828	892	6	2,612	954	115,127.35	10	1,420.63	
Salem	293,687½	55	1,460	452	96	2,072	561	42,900.45	107	5,175.83	
Somerset	275,656½	93	1,128	712	26	1,960	686	71,338.69	302	13,768.88	
Sussex	156,637	.....	949	382	248	1,070	483	40,692.15	402	16,731.00	
Union	293,843	375	949	505	43	1,922	322	35,612.52	712	5,389.00	
Warren	173,040	18	539	443	76	1,076	419	37,234.56	239	8,212.75	
Total	7,816,667	3,912	32,439	16,212	2,137	54,700	19,904	\$2,198,173.56	5,361	\$279,933.00	

TABLE 26—Continued.
REPORT OF PUPILS FOR WHOM TUITION AND TRANSPORTATION IS PAID.

COUNTIES.	TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER DISTRICTS.			TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE DISTRICT.		
	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.
Atlantic	\$34,603.99	\$2,111.72	\$36,715.71	\$1,895.07	\$46,465.77	\$48,360.84
Bergen	60,509.63	2,196.50	62,706.13	2,023.63	39,466.28	41,489.91
Burlington	58,827.81	11,318.43	70,146.24	12,533.71	77,262.52	89,796.23
Camden	48,663.19	944.77	49,607.96	2,698.00	37,713.95	40,411.95
Cape May	22,153.88	3,927.20	26,081.08	9,582.61	16,416.21	25,998.82
Cumberland	21,871.12	714.00	22,585.12	10,156.77	43,919.82	54,076.59
Essex	14,632.19	8,404.48	23,036.67	10,254.06	59,297.92	69,551.98
Gloucester	39,462.80	1,035.00	41,097.80	11,750.30	65,435.55	77,185.85
Hudson	7,664.08	128.54	7,792.62	.....	29,830.01	29,830.01
Hunterdon	42,558.41	1,977.00	44,535.41	.....	16,492.95	16,492.95
Mercer	33,539.79	7,188.25	40,728.04	4,435.29	61,119.62	65,554.91
Middlesex	38,843.40	7,254.50	45,597.90	4,466.72	69,160.39	73,627.11
Monmouth	58,457.62	6,464.75	64,922.37	24,618.85	79,619.62	104,238.47
Morris	51,009.83	3,792.15	55,401.98	4,725.00	71,997.71	76,722.71
Ocean	35,347.30	9,059.47	44,406.77	3,254.08	35,782.73	39,036.81
Passaic	19,602.21	182.25	19,784.46	261.80	47,570.54	47,832.34
Salem	24,058.62	456.85	24,515.47	2,375.60	33,745.53	36,121.13
Somerset	35,036.61	760.54	35,797.15	4,040.26	38,730.93	42,771.19
Sussex	39,024.50	12,895.00	51,919.50	.....	26,684.33	26,684.33
Union	1,028.11	1,086.00	12,014.11	7,027.06	19,007.62	26,034.68
Warren	29,827.16	3,543.75	33,370.91	1,365.00	30,804.25	32,169.25
Total	\$726,522.25	\$86,041.15	\$812,563.40	\$117,463.81	\$946,524.25	\$1,063,988.06

TABLE 26—Continued REPORT OF PUPILS FOR WHOM TUITION AND TRANSPORTATION IS PAID

COUNTIES.	PUPILS AND TUITION RECEIVED.							
	No. Pupils Attend. Approved or Registered High Schools in Your District for Whom the Tuition is Paid by Other Districts or Parents.	Tuition Income Received for High School Pupils for Year 1927-1928.	Tuition Income Still to be Received for High School Pupils for Year 1927-1928.	No. Pupils Attend. Schools in Your District Below High School Grade for Whom the Tuition is Paid by Other Districts or Parents.	Tuition Income Received for Pupils Below High School for Year 1927-1928.	Tuition Income Still to be Received for Pupils Below High School for Year 1927-1928.	Total Tuition Income Received on Account of Previous Years.	Total Tuition Income, Including Amounts Still Due.
Atlantic	790	\$86,593.00	\$423.00	225	\$8,720.00	\$1,907.50	\$5,791.09	\$103,438.59
Bergen	3,165	390,050.40	18,481.50	312	14,862.34	1,117.79	11,054.74	435,566.77
Burlington	1,190	112,671.09	880.00	568	37,610.33	1,137.50	1,983.34	154,282.26
Camden	1,332	144,079.15	7,680.00	238	15,242.33	6,177.50	861.00	174,039.38
Cape May	345	34,276.98	1,883.22	196	7,056.61	1,597.72	8,945.80	53,760.33
Cumberland	680	63,974.30	140.00	50	2,466.40	50.00	435.00	67,065.70
Essex	622	60,894.00	4,198.75	704	34,180.74	1,673.67	1,123.75	102,070.91
Gloucester	1,021	96,133.50	3,450.00	179	9,067.50	2,855.00	4,019.93	115,525.93
Hudson	1,228	100,179.00	31,984.00	101	3,335.50	435.50	32,414.25	168,348.25
Hunterdon	649	58,718.14	3,042.00	675	23,797.13	4,970.85	3,209.14	93,737.26
Mercer	1,151	166,585.25	32.51	224	21,991.50	859.75	39.00	189,508.01
Middlesex	846	80,740.94	2,016.75	602	25,448.30	225.00	4,972.85	113,403.84
Monmouth	1,879	161,803.50	14,160.00	790	37,967.02	1,640.00	17,414.50	*232,985.02
Morris	1,348	139,805.43	10,476.80	357	22,716.73	1,180.50	10,819.10	†184,998.56
Ocean	435	28,756.75	21,705.25	268	15,447.15	4,676.00	21,608.25	‡193.40
Passaic	967	107,375.00	50.00	109	2,205.00	9,014.25	3,049.00	121,693.85
Salem	446	34,497.45	1,125.00	139	6,230.00	1,150.00	2,735.85	45,738.30
Somerset	767	74,108.25	750.00	454	18,381.50	450.00	6,597.45	100,587.20
Sussex	392	30,390.90	2,315.00	462	7,772.00	9,574.00	14,089.00	64,140.90
Union	601	84,372.14	3,980.17	125	8,135.84	1,040.00	5,802.50	103,330.65
Warren	483	37,960.00	5,705.00	323	10,385.75	3,039.25	9,975.90	67,065.90
Total	20,337	\$2,003,967.77	\$134,480.95	7,101	\$333,019.67	\$54,771.78	\$167,241.44	\$2,783,481.61

* \$275.00 out of the way—\$100 from tuition receipts into repairs, and \$175.00 into Evening Schools.

† Does not agree with column 12, page 5, as tuition money used for repairs in three districts.

‡ Does not agree with column 12, page 5, as tuition money used for repairs in two districts.

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID.

COUNTIES.	SUPERINTENDENTS				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.										
	Annual Salary.	Men.	Women.	Average Salary—Men.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
					Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic	\$14,500.00	2	1		1		1	\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00	
Bergen	7,000.00	1													
Burlington	3,300.00	1													
Camden	12,500.00	2													
Cape May	8,500.00	2													
Cumberland	7,200.00	2													
Essex	56,750.00	6			6		6	39,050.00		3,250.00		8,500.00		6,508.00	
Gloucester															
Hudson	53,915.00	7			4	3	7	23,700.00	\$17,900.00	4,500.00	\$3,400.00	7,000.00	\$9,000.00	5,925.00	\$5,967.00
Hunterdon	3,700.00	1													
Mercer	10,000.00	1			5	3	8	24,900.00	11,900.00	4,500.00	3,700.00	5,750.00	3,700.00	4,980.00	3,967.00
Middlesex	16,800.00	3													
Monmouth	12,000.00	2													
Morris															
Ocean															
Passaic	24,500.00	3													
Salem	4,000.00	1													
Somerset															
Sussex															
Union	27,500.00	4													
Warren	5,200.00	1													
	\$267,365.00	39		\$6,856.00	16	6	22	\$91,650.00	\$29,800.00	\$3,250.00	\$3,700.00	\$8,500.00	\$9,000.00	\$5,728.00	\$4,967.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

310

SCHOOL REPORT

COUNTIES.	APPROVED SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Consider only those for whom an apportionment of \$600.00 is made. Where a Supervising Principal is employed by two or more school districts enter amount paid by each district, and indicate the fraction of time spent in each district.							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	3		3	\$9,700.00		\$2,500.00		\$4,200.00		\$3,233.00	
Bergen	9		9	45,300.00		2,800.00		6,000.00		5,033.00	
Burlington	5	1	6	23,550.00	\$4,000.00	3,800.00	\$4,000.00	5,700.00	\$4,000.00	4,710.00	\$4,000.00
Camden	4		4	14,550.00		2,800.00		4,500.00		3,638.00	
Cape May	3		3	9,500.00		2,500.00		4,000.00		3,167.00	
Cumberland	1		1	4,100.00		4,100.00		4,100.00		4,100.00	
Essex	6		6	41,000.00		5,000.00		8,000.00		6,833.00	
Gloucester	6	2	8	22,000.00	5,100.00	2,250.00	2,500.00	4,750.00	2,600.00	3,667.00	2,550.00
Hudson											
Hunterdon											
Mercer	4		4	14,490.00		3,240.00		4,500.00		3,623.00	
Middlesex	7	1	8	26,900.00	4,700.00	2,800.00	4,700.00	5,400.00	4,700.00	3,843.00	4,700.00
Monmouth	6		6	22,600.00		2,500.00		5,500.00		3,767.00	
Morris	7		7	23,825.00		1,600.00		4,800.00		3,404.00	
Ocean	2		2	9,250.00		4,500.00		4,750.00		4,625.00	
Passaic	2		2	11,100.00		4,000.00		7,100.00		5,550.00	
Salem	1		1	3,500.00		3,500.00		3,500.00		3,500.00	
Somerset	2	1	3	9,000.00	3,400.00	4,000.00	3,400.00	5,000.00	3,400.00	4,500.00	3,400.00
Sussex											
Union											
Warren	1		1	3,450.00		3,450.00		3,450.00		3,450.00	
Total	69	5	74	\$293,815.00	\$17,200.00	\$1,600.00	\$2,500.00	\$8,000.00	\$4,700.00	\$4,258.00	\$3,440.00

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 of a group of schools.) Where a principal is employed by two or more school districts, enter amount paid by each district, and indicate fraction of time spent in each district.							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	2	2	2	\$7,250.00		\$2,700.00		\$4,550.00		\$3,625.00	
Bergen	28	28	28	112,920.00		2,700.00		5,600.00		4,033.00	
Burlington	5	5	5		\$12,300.00		\$1,900.00		\$3,300.00		\$2,460.00
Camden	8	1	9	33,800.00	2,700.00	2,400.00	2,700.00	6,200.00	2,700.00	4,225.00	2,700.00
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex	2	2	2	9,100.00		4,500.00		4,600.00		4,550.00	
Gloucester	1	2	3	2,500.00	5,300.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,500.00	2,650.00
Hudson	4	1	5	17,700.00	3,100.00	3,200.00	3,100.00	6,000.00	3,100.00	4,425.00	3,100.00
Hunterdon	5	5	5	16,200.00		2,300.00		4,600.00		3,240.00	
Mercer		2	2		7,600.00		3,600.00		4,000.00		3,800.00
Middlesex	5	5	5	18,900.00		3,000.00		5,500.00		3,780.00	
Monmouth	5	5	5	19,670.00		3,120.00		5,750.00		3,934.00	
Morris	9	9	9	39,100.00		1,929.00		6,500.00		4,344.00	
Ocean	3	3	3	8,450.00		2,500.00		3,250.00		2,817.00	
Passaic	1	1	1	2,300.00		2,300.00		2,300.00		2,300.00	
Salem	2	2	2	6,250.00		3,050.00		3,200.00		3,125.00	
Somerset	5	5	5	22,175.00		2,500.00		6,300.00		4,435.00	
Sussex	3	3	3	12,900.00		3,400.00		5,200.00		4,300.00	
Union	11	1	12	51,700.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	6,500.00	4,000.00	4,700.00	4,000.00
Warren	4	4	4	10,900.00		2,100.00		3,200.00		2,725.00	
Total	98	12	110	\$391,815.00	\$35,000.00	\$1,929.00	\$1,900.00	\$6,500.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,998.00	\$2,917.00

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	13	12	25	\$50,800.00	\$34,600.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,800.00	\$7,000.00	\$3,600.00	\$3,908.00	\$2,883.00
Bergen	37	35	72	120,550.00	97,760.00	1,875.00	2,200.00	5,250.00	4,000.00	3,258.00	2,791.00
Burlington	1	9	10	2,000.00	17,600.00	2,000.00	1,650.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	1,956.00
Camden	15	25	40	49,100.00	72,310.00	2,750.00	1,900.00	4,200.00	4,700.00	3,273.00	2,892.00
Cape May	3	5	8	8,700.00	9,300.00	2,400.00	1,700.00	3,500.00	2,200.00	2,900.00	1,860.00
Cumberland	2	4	6	5,500.00	7,925.00	2,200.00	1,900.00	3,300.00	2,150.00	2,750.00	1,981.00
Essex	96	38	134	445,115.00	129,710.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	6,100.00	5,500.00	4,637.00	3,413.00
Gloucester											
Hudson	71	44	115	335,650.00	167,335.00	2,900.00	2,900.00	7,000.00	5,400.00	4,727.00	3,803.00
Hunterdon	1		1	2,400.00		2,400.00		2,400.00		2,400.00	
Mercer	10	21	31	41,250.00	71,579.00	2,700.00	2,100.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	4,125.00	3,409.00
Middlesex	22	14	36	67,850.00	35,700.00	1,700.00	1,750.00	4,100.00	3,125.00	3,084.00	2,550.00
Monmouth	17	8	25	55,800.00	19,350.00	2,400.00	1,850.00	4,250.00	3,000.00	3,282.00	2,419.00
Morris	7	6	13	22,900.00	16,150.00	2,500.00	2,400.00	4,650.00	3,300.00	3,271.00	2,692.00
Ocean	2	2	4	6,500.00	4,800.00	3,200.00	2,400.00	3,300.00	2,400.00	3,250.00	2,400.00
Passaic	37	39	76	149,650.00	127,150.00	2,200.00	2,100.00	6,000.00	4,200.00	4,045.00	3,260.00
Salem											
Somerset	5	1	6	14,900.00	2,800.00	1,800.00	2,800.00	3,700.00	2,800.00	2,980.00	2,800.00
Sussex	3	1	4	7,900.00	2,300.00	2,600.00	2,300.00	2,700.00	2,300.00	2,633.00	2,300.00
Union	39	29	68	140,800.00	84,100.00	2,500.00	2,100.00	5,400.00	4,150.00	3,610.00	2,900.00
Warren	1		1	2,850.00		2,850.00		2,850.00		2,850.00	
Total	382	293	675	\$1,530,215.00	\$900,409.00	\$1,700.00	\$1,650.00	\$7,000.00	\$5,500.00	\$4,008.00	\$3,073.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

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. Do 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	2	7	9	\$10,800.00	\$23,800.00	\$3,800.00	\$2,400.00	\$7,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$5,400.00	\$3,400.00
Bergen	1	2	3	1,700.00	14,400.00	1,700.00	1,000.00	1,700.00	2,300.00	1,700.00	1,800.00
Burlington	1	4	5	1,900.00	9,000.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	2,700.00	1,900.00	2,250.00
Camden	1	4	5	4,400.00	10,150.00	4,400.00	2,000.00	4,400.00	3,800.00	4,400.00	2,538.00
Cape May											
Cumberland		1	1		1,800.00		1,800.00		1,800.00		1,800.00
Essex		5	5		18,500.00		3,000.00		4,500.00		3,700.00
Gloucester		1	1		1,700.00		1,700.00		1,700.00		1,700.00
Hudson	1	31	32	3,500.00	110,835.00	3,500.00	2,750.00	3,500.00	5,000.00	3,500.00	3,575.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer	2	6	8	7,650.00	16,050.00	3,650.00	2,150.00	4,000.00	3,250.00	3,825.00	2,675.00
Middlesex		4	4		9,100.00		2,000.00		2,700.00		2,275.00
Monmouth		1	1		2,250.00		2,250.00		2,250.00		2,250.00
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic	2	3	5	13,300.00	11,200.00	6,400.00	3,400.00	6,900.00	4,200.00	6,650.00	3,738.00
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union		6	6		17,850.00		2,200.00		4,000.00		2,975.00
Warren		1	1		2,400.00		2,400.00		2,400.00		2,400.00
Total	10	82	92	\$43,250.00	\$249,035.00	\$1,706.00	\$3,400.00	\$7,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,325.00	\$3,037.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

314

SCHOOL REPORT

COUNTIES.	SPECIAL SUPERVISORS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Those who assist teachers in matters pertaining to instruction in special subjects. Drawing, penmanship, etc. Do 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	5	17	22	\$13,975.00	\$38,250.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,575.00	\$3,275.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,795.00	\$2,250.00
Bergen	5	21	26	10,750.00	32,755.00	1,800.00	*520.00	2,550.00	2,400.00	2,150.00	1,580.00
Burlington	3	21	24	8,900.00	39,200.00	2,700.00	*900.00	3,400.00	2,800.00	2,967.00	1,867.00
Camden	2	9	11	4,600.00	14,250.00	2,300.00	1,300.00	2,300.00	1,800.00	2,300.00	1,583.00
Cape May	26	60	86	99,471.00	184,035.00	2,000.00	1,670.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	3,826.00	3,067.00
Cumberland	5	16	21	9,200.00	24,950.00	1,550.00	1,200.00	2,350.00	2,250.00	1,840.00	1,559.00
Essex	16	29	45	57,685.00	76,498.00	1,600.00	1,300.00	6,000.00	4,100.00	3,605.00	2,638.00
Gloucester	3	8	11	4,900.00	12,425.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	1,900.00	2,000.00	1,632.00	1,553.00
Hudson	7	7	14	24,400.00	24,400.00	2,950.00	2,950.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	3,486.00
Hunterdon	6	13	19	10,950.00	28,500.00	*750.00	1,400.00	2,500.00	2,925.00	1,825.00	2,192.00
Mercer	1	23	24	2,530.00	45,965.00	2,530.00	1,275.00	2,530.00	2,750.00	2,530.00	1,998.00
Middlesex	2	2	4	4,525.00	4,525.00	2,125.00	2,125.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,263.00
Monmouth	1	5	6	2,000.00	9,700.00	2,000.00	1,700.00	2,000.00	2,400.00	2,000.00	1,940.00
Morris	3	27	30	11,500.00	71,025.00	3,600.00	1,400.00	4,000.00	3,900.00	3,833.00	2,631.00
Ocean	4	13	17	8,600.00	22,200.00	1,800.00	1,400.00	2,700.00	2,200.00	2,150.00	1,708.00
Passaic	2	5	7	3,700.00	10,175.00	1,750.00	1,450.00	1,950.00	1,875.00	1,850.00	2,035.00
Salem	31	84	115	79,205.00	171,258.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	3,925.00	3,225.00	2,555.00	2,039.00
Somerset	1	4	5	2,150.00	6,425.00	2,150.00	1,300.00	2,150.00	2,200.00	2,150.00	1,606.00
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total	114	364	478	\$330,116.00	\$816,536.00	\$1,550.00	\$1,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$2,896.00	\$2,243.00

*Part time.

TABLE 27—Continued.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED

COUNTIES.	SUB-CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL SUPERVISORS.										Total Number.
	Physical Training—Men.	Physical Training—Women.	Music—Men.	Music—Women.	Drawing—Men.	Drawing—Women.	Penmanship—Men.	Penmanship—Women.	Others—Men.	Others—Women.	
Atlantic	3	3		5		5		3	2	1	22
Bergen	3	6 ¹ / ₃	1	7 ⁵ / ₈		6 ⁵ / ₆		1			26
Burlington	2	6	1	2 ⁵ / ₈		5 ⁵ / ₆		5	1	2	24
Camden											
Cape May	2	3		4		1		1			11
Cumberland	16	10		17		16	2	3	3	14	86
Essex	3	5	2	5		9					21
Gloucester	7	6	4	2	1	9		2	4	4	45
Hudson	3	2		2		2		2			11
Hunterdon		1		1		1		1			3
Mercer	2	3	4	4		4				2	19
Middlesex			1	9		5		2		1	24
Monmouth		6		1		1					2
Morris	1	1		3		1					6
Ocean	2	6	1	8		6		1		6	30
Passaic											
Salem	3	5	1	3 ¹ / ₂		4 ¹ / ₂					17
Somerset	2	2		3		3					7
Sussex	25	29	2	25	4	25		3		2	115
Union											
Warren	1	1		1		2					5
Total	75	95 ¹ / ₃	22	109 ¹ / ₃	5	100 ¹ / ₃	2	24	10	35	478

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	2	16	18	\$2,295.00	\$18,635.00	\$945.00	\$945.00	\$1,350.00	\$1,450.00	\$1,148.00	\$1,165.00
Bergen	7	7	14	10,600.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,514.00	1,514.00
Burlington	3	3	6	3,550.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,183.00	1,183.00
Camden	10	10	20	11,615.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,162.00	1,162.00
Cape May	1	10	11	1,200.00	1,180.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	1,118.00
Cumberland	1	17	18	990.00	17,447.00	990.00	810.00	990.00	1,625.00	990.00	1,026.00
Essex	2	2	4	4,200.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
Gloucester	10	10	20	10,890.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,089.00	1,089.00
Hudson	9	54	63	9,318.00	56,320.00	900.00	800.00	1,400.00	1,300.00	1,035.00	1,043.00
Hunterdon	5	5	10	6,600.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,320.00	1,320.00
Mercer	15	15	30	17,700.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,180.00	1,180.00
Middlesex	3	24	27	4,400.00	29,925.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	1,450.00	1,467.00	1,247.00
Monmouth	13	13	26	14,500.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	1,550.00	1,550.00	1,115.00	1,115.00
Morris	3	12	15	4,700.00	14,600.00	1,200.00	900.00	1,800.00	1,500.00	1,567.00	1,217.00
Ocean	1	5	6	1,250.00	6,700.00	1,250.00	1,200.00	1,250.00	1,400.00	1,250.00	1,340.00
Passaic	1	20	21	990.00	19,045.00	990.00	675.00	990.00	1,150.00	990.00	952.00
Salem	1	25	26	1,250.00	30,200.00	1,250.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	1,500.00	1,250.00	1,208.00
Somerset	7	38	45	7,150.00	36,450.00	950.00	810.00	1,100.00	1,150.00	1,021.00	959.00
Sussex	2	2	4	2,850.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	1,425.00	1,425.00
Union	5	29	34	4,850.00	28,065.00	850.00	700.00	1,150.00	1,150.00	970.00	968.00
Warren											
Total	34	317	351	\$38,393.00	\$351,072.00	\$850.00	\$675.00	\$1,800.00	\$2,100.00	\$1,129.00	\$1,107.00

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 to be considered in the grade teachers' table.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	3	21	24	\$3,950.00	\$25,915.00	\$1,300.00	\$810.00	\$1,350.00	\$1,450.00	\$1,317.00	\$1,234.00
Bergen	1	4	5	1,450.00	5,450.00	1,450.00	1,200.00	1,450.00	1,600.00	1,450.00	1,363.00
Burlington	1	22	23	1,200.00	24,850.00	1,200.00	900.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	1,130.00
Camden	1	19	20	1,200.00	20,645.00	1,200.00	900.00	1,200.00	1,320.00	1,200.00	1,087.00
Cape May	22	20	42	2,600.00	23,550.00	1,300.00	1,080.00	1,300.00	1,350.00	1,300.00	1,178.00
Cumberland	1	27	28	1,165.00	30,665.00	1,165.00	825.00	1,165.00	1,625.00	1,165.00	1,136.00
Essex											
Gloucester	1	23	24	1,245.00	25,736.00	1,245.00	675.00	1,245.00	1,450.00	1,245.00	1,119.00
Hudson											
Hunterdon	4	16	20	4,750.00	17,800.00	1,100.00	850.00	1,300.00	1,350.00	1,188.00	1,113.00
Mercer	1	5	6	1,600.00	7,000.00	1,600.00	1,250.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,400.00
Middlesex		16	16		20,250.00		1,000.00		1,650.00		1,266.00
Monmouth	5	27	32	7,650.00	36,300.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	1,900.00	1,530.00	1,344.00
Morris	7	33	40	10,600.00	44,140.00	1,200.00	900.00	2,200.00	1,900.00	1,514.00	1,338.00
Ocean	4	22	26	5,533.00	25,840.00	1,200.00	900.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,383.00	1,175.00
Passaic		10	10		12,900.00		1,200.00		1,400.00		1,290.00
Salem	2	8	10	2,070.00	8,095.00	900.00	810.00	1,080.00	1,377.00	1,035.00	1,012.00
Somerset	3	29	32	4,000.00	35,250.00	1,300.00	1,000.00	1,350.00	1,450.00	1,333.00	1,215.00
Sussex	4	8	12	4,500.00	8,250.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	1,125.00	1,031.00
Union		4	4		5,270.00		900.00		1,850.00		1,318.00
Warren	3	27	30	3,850.00	29,900.00	1,250.00	800.00	1,350.00	1,300.00	1,283.00	1,107.00
Total	43	341	384	\$57,363.00	\$407,806.00	\$990.00	\$675.00	\$2,200.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,334.00	\$1,196.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

318

SCHOOL REPORT

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	44	44			\$71,550.00		\$1,100.00		\$2,500.00		\$1,626.00
Bergen	90	90			147,304.00		1,150.00		2,600.00		1,637.00
Burlington	5	5			6,885.00		1,135.00		1,800.00		1,377.00
Camden	25	25			41,050.00		1,275.00		1,900.00		1,642.00
Cape May	2	2			2,500.00		1,100.00		1,400.00		1,250.00
Cumberland											
Essex	246	246			510,595.00		1,200.00		2,800.00		2,076.00
Gloucester	4	4			4,475.00		700.00		1,325.00		1,119.00
Hudson	94	94			190,638.00		1,200.00		3,100.00		2,028.00
Hunterdon	2	2			2,975.00		1,450.00		1,525.00		1,488.00
Mercer	43	43			76,500.00		1,200.00		2,600.00		1,779.00
Middlesex	43	43			68,925.00		1,000.00		2,200.00		1,603.00
Monmouth	18	18			26,965.00		1,000.00		1,950.00		1,498.00
Morris	11	11			16,600.00		1,000.00		2,050.00		1,509.00
Ocean	5	5			6,800.00		1,300.00		1,550.00		1,360.00
Passaic	82	82			174,300.00		1,200.00		2,900.00		2,126.00
Salem	4	4			4,825.00		1,150.00		1,275.00		1,206.00
Somerset	12	12			17,425.00		1,100.00		1,900.00		1,452.00
Sussex	6	6			8,800.00		1,175.00		1,750.00		1,467.00
Union	92	92			159,230.00		1,200.00		2,400.00		1,731.00
Warren	1	1			1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00
Total	829	829			\$1,539,542.00		\$700.00		\$3,100.00		\$1,857.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, GRADES 1 TO 4, INCLUSIVE—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Do not enter one- and two-room rural school teachers on this page.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	1	276	277	\$1,600.00	\$450,965.00	\$1,600.00	\$945.00	\$1,600.00	\$2,500.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,634.00
Bergen		883	883		1,361,519.00		1,000.00		2,800.00		1,542.00
Burlington		255	255		317,923.00		498.00		1,900.00		1,247.00
Camden		592	592		889,325.00		808.00		2,600.00		1,502.00
Cape May		78	78		105,888.00		900.00		1,700.00		1,358.00
Cumberland		156	156		179,973.00		810.00		1,700.00		1,154.00
Essex	3	1,532	1,535	5,175.00	3,095,540.00	1,575.00	1,100.00	1,800.00	3,600.00	1,725.00	2,021.00
Gloucester		195	195		223,601.00		675.00		2,400.00		1,147.00
Hudson		1,261	1,261		2,449,690.00		1,000.00		3,200.00		1,943.00
Hunterdon		49	49		59,140.00		900.00		1,650.00		1,207.00
Mercer		374	374		609,567.00		1,100.00		2,400.00		1,630.00
Middlesex	2	513	515	2,800.00	765,683.00	1,250.00	1,000.00	1,550.00	2,700.00	1,400.00	1,498.00
Monmouth	1	300	301	1,100.00	434,793.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	2,250.00	1,100.00	1,449.00
Morris		230	230		332,771.00		950.00		2,450.00		1,447.00
Ocean		60	60		79,860.00		850.00		1,775.00		1,331.00
Passaic	1	650	651	1,400.00	1,101,375.00	1,400.00	1,150.00	1,400.00	2,900.00	1,400.00	1,833.00
Salem		83	83		91,577.00		807.00		1,700.00		1,103.00
Somerset		131	131		178,341.00		1,000.00		2,000.00		1,361.00
Sussex	1	57	58	1,000.00	69,875.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	1,550.00	1,600.00	1,226.00
Union		610	610		1,011,580.00		1,000.00		3,000.00		1,658.00
Warren		100	100		128,495.00		850.00		1,925.00		1,285.00
Total	9	8,385	8,394	\$13,675.00	\$14,027,481.00	\$1,100.00	\$675.00	\$1,800.00	\$3,600.00	\$1,519.00	\$1,673.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, GRADES 5 TO 8, INCLUSIVE—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Do not enter one- and two-room rural school teachers on this page.)							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate Salary—Men.	Aggregate Salary—Women.	Minimum—Men.	Minimum—Women.	Maximum—Men.	Maximum—Women.	Average—Men.	Average—Women.
Atlantic	20	123	213	\$32,540.00	\$386,410.00	\$1,125.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,500.00	\$1,627.00	\$1,733.00
Bergen	47	714	761	89,525.00	1,191,663.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	3,300.00	1,905.00	1,669.00
Burlington	5	199	204	8,050.00	277,622.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	1,610.00	1,395.00
Camden	10	381	394	17,183.00	621,723.00	1,283.00	945.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	1,718.00	1,619.00
Cape May	7	49	56	12,300.00	66,938.00	1,300.00	1,000.00	2,600.00	1,800.00	1,757.00	1,366.00
Cumberland	9	116	125	15,085.00	150,714.00	1,035.00	900.00	2,850.00	2,050.00	1,676.00	1,299.00
Essex	40	1,058	1,098	79,415.00	2,383,690.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	3,500.00	3,900.00	1,985.00	2,253.00
Gloucester	9	156	165	12,550.00	204,315.00	1,200.00	990.00	1,800.00	2,900.00	1,394.00	1,310.00
Hudson	14	1,070	1,084	24,824.00	2,264,721.00	1,400.00	1,200.00	3,360.00	3,200.00	1,773.00	2,117.00
Hunterdon	6	31	37	10,600.00	41,785.00	1,200.00	1,050.00	2,350.00	2,150.00	1,767.00	1,348.00
Mercer	5	222	227	8,425.00	384,455.00	1,350.00	1,100.00	1,900.00	2,400.00	1,685.00	1,732.00
Middlesex	24	366	390	40,725.00	622,955.00	1,050.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,697.00	1,702.00
Monmouth	20	203	223	56,192.00	312,135.00	1,300.00	1,050.00	4,200.00	2,350.00	1,873.00	1,538.00
Morris	29	156	185	52,950.00	250,280.00	1,400.00	900.00	2,500.00	2,250.00	1,826.00	1,604.00
Ocean	7	51	58	11,350.00	72,375.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	1,850.00	1,825.00	1,621.00	1,419.00
Passaic	10	516	526	22,125.00	1,036,363.00	1,450.00	1,200.00	2,800.00	2,900.00	2,213.00	2,008.00
Salem	6	78	84	9,150.00	98,971.00	1,000.00	990.00	2,100.00	1,800.00	1,525.00	1,269.00
Somerset	7	97	104	14,050.00	143,015.00	1,500.00	1,050.00	2,700.00	2,100.00	2,007.00	1,474.00
Sussex	4	37	41	7,600.00	49,625.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,600.00	2,600.00	1,900.00	1,341.00
Union	16	413	429	28,150.00	723,980.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,700.00	1,759.00	1,753.00
Warren	7	77	84	10,950.00	103,935.00	1,150.00	950.00	2,025.00	1,925.00	1,564.00	1,350.00
Total	312	6,216	6,528	\$563,739.00	\$11,387,670.00	\$1,000.00	\$900.00	\$4,200.00	\$3,900.00	\$1,807.00	\$1,832.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, GRADES 7 TO 9, INCLUSIVE (JUNIOR HIGH PLAN)— 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	5	26	31	\$8,775.00	\$19,875.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,300.00	\$2,225.00	\$1,755.00	\$1,918.00
Bergen	1	5	6	2,000.00	8,800.00	2,000.00	1,600.00	2,000.00	2,050.00	2,000.00	1,760.00
Burlington	52	126	178	104,650.00	228,710.00	1,450.00	1,350.00	2,700.00	2,600.00	2,013.00	1,815.00
Camden	4	4	8	6,700.00	7,300.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,675.00	1,825.00
Cape May	30	162	192	77,823.00	417,045.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	3,570.00	4,200.00	2,594.00	2,574.00
Cumberland	16	155	171	43,368.00	403,405.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	3,400.00	3,800.00	2,711.00	2,603.00
Essex	37	117	154	80,300.00	258,672.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,125.00	3,200.00	2,170.00	2,211.00
Gloucester	3	15	18	7,225.00	29,225.00	2,025.00	1,400.00	2,800.00	2,300.00	2,408.00	1,948.00
Hudson	3	40	43	7,300.00	72,875.00	2,250.00	1,500.00	2,550.00	2,250.00	2,433.00	1,823.00
Hunterdon	2	4	6	4,800.00	7,000.00	1,800.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,900.00	2,400.00	1,750.00
Mercer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	33	108	141	64,750.00	221,385.00	1,200.00	1,400.00	2,550.00	2,625.00	1,962.00	2,050.00
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	186	768	954	\$407,691.00	\$1,713,592.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,350.00	\$3,570.00	\$4,200.00	\$2,192.00	\$2,231.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS, GRADES 10 TO 12, INCLUSIVE (JUNIOR HIGH PLAN)—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	4	15	19	\$8,375.00	\$33,050.00	\$1,825.00	\$1,825.00	\$2,300.00	\$2,625.00	\$2,094.00	\$2,204.00
Bergen	45	77	122	107,850.00	162,400.00	1,500.00	1,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	2,397.00	2,109.00
Camden	2	6	8	4,100.00	11,800.00	1,700.00	1,800.00	2,400.00	2,200.00	2,050.00	1,967.00
Cape May	38	80	118	125,100.00	199,545.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	4,200.00	3,525.00	3,292.00	2,494.00
Essex	15	37	52	50,170.00	116,740.00	1,950.00	1,600.00	4,100.00	4,100.00	3,344.00	3,155.00
Gloucester	40	33	82	146,815.00	89,354.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	3,800.00	4,000.00	2,996.00	2,708.00
Hudson	1	9	10	2,575.00	16,250.00	2,575.00	1,500.00	2,575.00	2,200.00	2,375.00	1,806.00
Middlesex	10	26	36	24,650.00	52,750.00	1,900.00	1,450.00	3,100.00	2,550.00	2,465.00	2,029.00
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic											
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex	3	4	7	6,200.00	7,200.00	2,000.00	1,800.00	2,100.00	1,800.00	2,067.00	1,800.00
Union	31	49	80	82,930.00	120,960.00	1,800.00	1,875.00	4,000.00	3,325.00	2,675.00	2,469.00
Warren											
Total	198	336	534	\$558,765.00	\$810,052.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,200.00	\$4,200.00	\$4,100.00	\$2,822.00	\$2,411.00

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	52	86	138	\$151,125.00	\$230,550.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,300.00	\$4,100.00	\$4,000.00	\$2,906.00	\$2,681.00
Bergen	102	232	334	240,500.00	485,755.00	1,500.00	1,400.00	4,100.00	3,500.00	2,358.00	2,094.00
Burlington	17	71	88	31,625.00	122,285.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,800.00	3,200.00	1,860.00	1,722.00
Camden	16	33	49	33,950.00	58,700.00	1,800.00	1,250.00	2,700.00	2,000.00	2,123.00	1,779.00
Cape May	15	17	32	30,830.00	25,375.00	1,250.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	1,925.00	2,055.00	1,493.00
Cumberland	17	64	81	33,800.00	101,775.00	1,400.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	2,200.00	1,988.00	1,590.00
Essex	264	347	611	932,556.00	1,040,116.00	1,525.00	1,500.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	3,532.00	2,997.00
Gloucester	21	59	80	40,500.00	98,500.00	1,500.00	1,300.00	3,000.00	2,250.00	1,929.00	1,669.00
Hudson	192	300	492	616,687.00	864,345.00	1,500.00	1,400.00	5,000.00	3,800.00	3,212.00	2,881.00
Hunterdon	14	31	45	23,300.00	45,800.00	1,200.00	600.00	2,200.00	1,900.00	1,664.00	1,477.00
Mercer	4	12	16	9,900.00	22,350.00	2,100.00	1,350.00	2,800.00	2,600.00	2,475.00	1,863.00
Middlesex	43	102	145	95,940.00	207,050.00	1,600.00	1,350.00	3,500.00	3,000.00	2,231.00	2,030.00
Monmouth	52	73	125	111,265.00	130,310.00	1,500.00	1,300.00	2,940.00	2,550.00	2,140.00	1,785.00
Morris	37	83	120	83,800.00	152,370.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	4,500.00	2,625.00	2,265.00	1,836.00
Ocean	15	29	44	29,450.00	48,250.00	1,600.00	1,250.00	2,600.00	2,125.00	1,963.00	1,664.00
Passaic	87	196	283	246,250.00	484,800.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	4,025.00	3,800.00	2,830.00	2,473.00
Salem	12	22	34	21,300.00	34,550.00	1,300.00	1,330.00	3,300.00	2,400.00	1,775.00	1,570.00
Somerset	18	40	58	38,500.00	73,625.00	1,600.00	1,300.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	2,139.00	1,841.00
Sussex	9	15	24	16,300.00	23,150.00	1,550.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	1,975.00	1,811.00	1,543.00
Union	58	111	169	148,800.00	260,175.00	1,400.00	1,200.00	4,400.00	3,775.00	2,566.00	2,344.00
Warren	22	29	51	41,650.00	50,205.00	1,400.00	1,200.00	2,700.00	2,350.00	1,893.00	1,731.00
Total	1,067	1,952	3,019	\$2,978,028.00	\$4,560,036.00	\$1,200.00	\$600.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,600.00	\$2,791.00	\$2,336.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SHORT TERM TEACHERS—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		24	24		\$34,740.00		\$350.00		\$2,100.00		\$1,448.00
Bergen		1	1		500.00		500.00		500.00		500.00
Burlington											
Camden											
Cape May		1	1		540.00		540.00		540.00		540.00
Cumberland		3	3		1,988.00		600.00		700.00		662.00
Essex		7	7		7,370.00		\$20.00		1,350.00		1,053.00
Gloucester											
Hudson	2	38	40	\$2,750.00	33,905.00	\$1,500.00	600.00	\$2,500.00	2,100.00	\$1,375.00	\$92.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer	3	6	9	2,860.00	9,775.00	810.00	1,100.00	1,050.00	2,375.00	953.00	1,629.00
Middlesex	1	9	10	3,000.00	11,690.00	3,000.00	600.00	3,000.00	2,350.00	3,000.00	1,299.00
Monmouth	1	2	3	880.00	2,700.00	880.00	1,100.00	880.00	1,600.00	880.00	1,350.00
Morris		2	2		2,550.00		1,050.00		1,500.00		1,275.00
Ocean											
Passaic		2	2		1,750.00		250.00		1,500.00		875.00
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex		1	1		900.00		900.00		900.00		900.00
Union		11	11		11,210.00		360.00		2,200.00		1,019.00
Warren		1	1		1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00
Total	7	108	115	\$9,490.00	\$120,618.00	\$810.00	\$250.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,375.00	\$1,357.00	\$1,117.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS—DAY SCHOOLS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(One not assigned to a regular class or one 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	4	4	4		\$3,105.00		\$455.00		\$1,420.00		\$776.00
Bergen	4	12	16	\$2,550.00	5,954.00	\$500.00	330.00	\$750.00	800.00	\$638.00	496.00
Burlington		1	1		360.00		360.00		360.00		360.00
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex		3	3		3,850.00		1,200.00		1,450.00		1,283.00
Gloucester		1	1		135.00		135.00		135.00		135.00
Hudson		11	11		10,590.00		220.00		2,110.00		963.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer		3	3		2,820.00		640.00		1,500.00		940.00
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic											
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union	2	9	11	3,750.00	11,250.00	1,825.00	1,000.00	1,925.00	1,800.00	1,875.00	1,250.00
Warren											
Total	6	44	50	\$6,300.00	\$38,064.00	\$500.00	\$135.00	\$1,925.00	\$2,110.00	\$1,050.00	\$865.00

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											
Bergen	1	1	2	\$1,800.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,300.00
Burlington	39	39			51,500.00		1,300.00		1,500.00		1,321.00
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex	6	11	17	13,700.00	26,350.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	2,283.00	2,395.00
Gloucester											
Hudson	1	15	16	2,925.00	36,744.00	2,925.00	1,800.00	2,925.00	3,400.00	2,925.00	2,450.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer		15	15		26,600.00		1,100.00		2,300.00		1,773.00
Middlesex	8	8	11	4,900.00	13,700.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,800.00	2,100.00	1,633.00	1,713.00
Monmouth		2	2		3,050.00		1,500.00		1,550.00		1,525.00
Morris	2	4	6	3,900.00	6,375.00	1,800.00	1,400.00	2,100.00	1,975.00	1,950.00	1,594.00
Ocean											
Passaic		9	9		22,000.00		1,700.00		2,800.00		2,444.00
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union	2	14	16	3,900.00	27,350.00	1,500.00	1,300.00	2,400.00	2,200.00	1,950.00	1,954.00
Warren											
Total	15	118	133	\$31,125.00	\$214,960.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,100.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,400.00	\$2,075.00	\$1,822.00

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	3	11	14	\$6,600.00	\$23,900.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,700.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,200.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,173.00
Bergen	1	14	15	2,025.00	29,873.00	2,025.00	1,600.00	2,025.00	2,700.00	2,025.00	2,134.00
Burlington	1	4	5	1,400.00	6,000.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,700.00	1,400.00	1,500.00
Camden .....	..	9	9	..	16,850.00	..	1,500.00	..	2,200.00	..	1,872.00
Cape May .....	..	4	4	..	6,275.00	..	1,450.00	..	1,700.00	..	1,569.00
Cumberland .....	..	79	84	9,900.00	195,450.00	1,700.00	1,600.00	2,600.00	3,200.00	1,980.00	2,474.00
Essex .....	..	2	2	..	2,950.00	..	1,300.00	..	1,650.00	..	1,475.00
Gloucester .....	..	36	36	..	94,734.00	..	1,600.00	..	3,500.00	..	2,632.00
Hudson .....	..	21	21	..	45,756.00	..	1,500.00	..	2,700.00	..	2,179.00
Hunterdon .....	..	1	5	2,000.00	9,150.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,425.00	2,000.00	1,830.00
Mercer .....	..	10	10	..	18,265.00	..	1,500.00	..	2,225.00	..	1,827.00
Middlesex .....	..	3	3	..	5,250.00	..	1,300.00	..	2,150.00	..	1,750.00
Monmouth .....	..	23	23	..	59,240.00	..	1,500.00	..	3,300.00	..	2,576.00
Morris .....	..	1	1	..	2,000.00	..	2,000.00	..	2,000.00	..	2,000.00
Ocean .....	..	3	3	..	5,450.00	..	1,700.00	..	2,000.00	..	1,817.00
Passaic .....	..	3	3	..	4,975.00	..	1,400.00	..	1,775.00	..	1,658.00
Salem	1	16	17	1,800.00	32,350.00	1,800.00	1,450.00	1,800.00	3,000.00	1,800.00	2,022.00
Somerset .....	..	1	1	..	1,725.00	..	1,725.00	..	1,725.00	..	1,725.00
Sussex .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warren .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12	245	257	\$23,725.00	\$560,187.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,500.00	\$1,977.00	\$2,286.00

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		\$32,800.00		\$2,300.00		\$3,000.00		\$2,733.00
Gloucester											
Hudson		4	4		9,984.00		1,944.00		2,940.00		2,496.00
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		17	17		\$44,284.00		\$1,500.00		\$3,000.00		\$2,605.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SPECIAL TEACHERS, CLASSES FOR BLIND—DAY SCHOOLS. (Those who devote their time to supervision of instruction of a 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											
Burlington											
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex		3	3		\$8,700.00		\$2,500.00		\$3,200.00		\$2,900.00
Gloucester											
Hudson		2	2		4,728.00		2,244.00		2,484.00		2,364.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer											
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic		2	2		6,400.00		3,200.00		3,200.00		3,200.00
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total		7	7		\$19,828.00		\$2,244.00		\$3,200.00		\$2,833.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED

COUNTIES.	SUBCLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL TEACHERS, UNCLASSIFIED—DAY SCHOOLS.										Total Number.
	Physical Training—Men.	Physical Training—Women.	Music—Men.	Music—Women.	Drawing—Men.	Drawing—Women.	Penmanship—Men.	Penmanship—Women.	Others—Men.	Others—Women.	
Atlantic	6	13	2	20	1	6	.....	2	.....	3	51
Bergen	9	17	.....	15	.....	14	.....	4	.....	7	68
Burlington .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Camden	5	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1	5	25
Cape May	2	4	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Cumberland .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6
Essex	54	52	2	32	1	52	.....	.....	13	195	401
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	24	41	3	15	2	17	.....	1	2	32	137
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mercer	2	8	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	22
Middlesex	4	13	.....	8	.....	7	.....	2	4	12	50
Monmouth	5	8	.....	5	.....	4	.....	2	.....	4	28
Morris	7	5	.....	7½	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	14	18	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	6	31	79
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Warren .....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	132	187	11	132½	5	118½	.....	11	27	295	919

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	7	44	51	\$16,100.00	\$85,385.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,300.00	\$3,400.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,300.00	\$1,941.00
Bergen	11	57	68	28,137.00	109,433.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	3,187.00	2,700.00	2,558.00	1,920.00
Burlington	1	...	1	500.00	...	*500.00	...	500.00	...	500.00	...
Camden	7	18	25	14,250.00	29,480.00	1,000.00	1,080.00	2,800.00	2,100.00	2,036.00	1,638.00
Cape May	3	14	17	6,700.00	23,450.00	1,900.00	1,300.00	2,800.00	2,300.00	2,233.00	1,675.00
Cumberland	1	5	6	1,900.00	7,175.00	1,900.00	1,100.00	1,900.00	1,800.00	1,900.00	1,435.00
Essex	70	331	401	183,180.00	740,641.00	1,400.00	1,300.00	3,700.00	4,200.00	2,617.00	2,238.00
Gloucester	31	106	137	58,965.00	222,647.00	1,400.00	*800.00	3,400.00	3,800.00	1,902.00	2,100.00
Hudson .....	...	1	1	...	700.00	...	*700.00	...	700.00	...	700.00
Hunterdon	2	20	22	4,800.00	38,950.00	2,300.00	1,550.00	2,500.00	2,200.00	2,400.00	1,948.00
Mercer	8	42	50	19,425.00	75,925.00	1,900.00	1,250.00	2,625.00	2,500.00	2,428.00	1,808.00
Middlesex	5	23	28	12,250.00	35,485.00	1,800.00	1,100.00	3,200.00	2,275.00	2,450.00	1,543.00
Monmouth	7	18	25	15,050.00	32,950.00	1,600.00	1,400.00	3,050.00	2,170.00	2,150.00	1,831.00
Morris .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ocean	21	58	79	46,450.00	119,225.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	2,900.00	2,211.00	2,056.00
Passaic .....	...	1	1	...	1,800.00	...	1,800.00	...	1,800.00	...	1,800.00
Salem .....	...	3	3	...	3,800.00	...	1,100.00	...	1,350.00	...	1,267.00
Somerset .....	...	1	1	...	1,750.00	...	1,750.00	...	1,750.00	...	1,750.00
Sussex	1	2	3	1,400.00	3,050.00	1,400.00	1,450.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	1,400.00	1,525.00
Union .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	175	744	919	\$409,107.00	\$1,531,846.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,700.00	\$4,200.00	\$2,338.00	\$2,059.00

* Part Time.

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SPECIAL TEACHERS—DAY SCHOOLS—CRIPPLED CLASS.										
	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		7	7		\$20,600.00		\$2,800.00		\$3,200.00		\$2,943.00
Gloucester											
Hudson-Jersey City		11	11		29,168.00		2,048.00		4,000.00		2,652.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer											
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic											
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union-Elizabeth		1	1		2,100.00		2,100.00		2,100.00		2,100.00
Warren											
Total		19	19		\$51,868.00		\$2,048.00		\$4,000.00		\$2,730.00

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.
Atlantle	13	15	28	\$33,220.00	\$28,275.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,400.00	\$3,700.00	\$2,700.00	\$2,555.00	\$1,885.00
Bergen	46	45	91	98,810.00	86,875.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	3,200.00	3,000.00	2,148.00	1,931.00
Burlington	9	9	18	16,395.00	15,225.00	*720.00	1,300.00	2,400.00	2,200.00	1,822.00	1,692.00
Camden	16	16	32	32,390.00	26,450.00	1,190.00	*800.00	2,600.00	2,000.00	2,024.00	1,653.00
Cape May	3	3	6	7,200.00	5,250.00	2,000.00	1,450.00	2,600.00	1,900.00	2,400.00	1,750.00
Cumberland	9	7	16	18,125.00	10,200.00	1,650.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	1,725.00	2,014.00	1,458.00
Essex	90	51	141	237,285.00	116,245.00	1,400.00	1,300.00	4,100.00	3,360.00	2,637.00	2,279.00
Gloucester	11	6	17	22,070.00	10,050.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	2,780.00	1,975.00	2,003.00	1,675.00
Hudson	57	68	125	142,746.00	160,508.00	1,520.00	1,300.00	3,830.00	4,100.00	2,504.00	2,360.00
Hunterdon	3	2	5	5,350.00	3,300.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,950.00	1,700.00	1,783.00	1,650.00
Mercer	27	23	50	69,400.00	48,948.00	1,500.00	1,100.00	3,500.00	2,675.00	2,570.00	2,128.00
Middlesex	17	19	36	37,275.00	33,350.00	1,400.00	1,200.00	3,600.00	2,900.00	2,193.00	1,755.00
Monmouth	13	21	34	28,295.00	37,315.00	1,600.00	1,400.00	2,850.00	2,340.00	2,177.00	1,777.00
Morris	3 ³ / ₅	10 ³ / ₅	20 ¹ / ₅	23,140.00	21,580.00	1,850.00	1,400.00	2,875.00	2,750.00	2,410.00	2,017.00
Ocean	2	2	4	4,450.00	3,975.00	1,900.00	1,600.00	2,550.00	2,075.00	2,225.00	1,988.00
Passaic	33 ² / ₅	24 ² / ₅	57 ⁴ / ₅	79,740.00	52,370.00	1,290.00	1,300.00	5,000.00	3,350.00	2,416.00	2,103.00
Salem	3	4	7	6,100.00	6,050.00	1,800.00	1,400.00	2,400.00	1,600.00	2,033.00	1,513.00
Somerset	8	6	12	13,800.00	10,400.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	2,100.00	2,300.00	1,734.00
Sussex	2	5	7	4,800.00	7,550.00	2,200.00	1,300.00	2,600.00	1,650.00	2,400.00	1,510.00
Union	41	46	87	101,425.00	96,188.00	1,600.00	1,400.00	4,800.00	3,375.00	2,474.00	2,091.00
Warren	6	3	9	11,675.00	4,725.00	1,375.00	1,300.00	2,400.00	1,700.00	1,946.00	1,575.00
Total	417	386	803	\$993,651.00	\$784,827.00	\$1,190.00	\$1,100.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,100.00	\$2,383.00	\$2,033.00

* 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	1		1	\$100.00		\$5.00		\$5.00		\$5.00	
Bergen											
Burlington	2		2	548.00		4.00		4.00		4.00	
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex											
Gloucester	5		5	1,770.00		4.00		7.50		6.00	
Hudson											
Hunterdon	6	6	12	1,845.00	1,769.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.59	4.40
Mercer											
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic	8		8	2,560.00		5.00		5.00		5.00	
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total	22	6	28	\$6,823.00	\$1,769.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$5.00	\$4.92	\$4.40

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

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	19	20	39	\$57,500.00	\$43,900.00	\$2,300.00	\$1,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$3,400.00	\$3,026.00	\$2,195.00
Bergen	2	...	2	5,900.00	...	2,800.00	...	3,100.00	...	2,950.00	...
Burlington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape May .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	3	...	3	6,973.00	...	2,000.00	...	2,773.00	...	2,324.00	...
Essex	5	6	11	13,400.00	12,250.00	2,200.00	1,600.00	2,900.00	2,750.00	...	2,042.00
Gloucester .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hudson	23	18	41	58,800.00	40,263.00	1,600.00	1,500.00	3,480.00	3,200.00	2,557.00	2,237.00
Hunterdon	3	2	5	8,200.00	2,900.00	2,400.00	1,400.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	2,733.00	1,450.00
Mercer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middlesex .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	2	...	2	5,900.00	...	2,800.00	...	3,100.00	...	2,950.00	...
Morris	1	...	1	3,600.00	...	3,600.00	...	3,600.00	...	3,600.00	...
Ocean .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passaic	20	2	22	54,850.00	5,325.00	2,100.00	2,625.00	3,600.00	2,700.00	2,743.00	2,663.00
Salem	2	2	4	5,800.00	...	2,800.00	...	3,000.00	...	2,900.00	...
Somerset .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex	4	2	6	9,600.00	3,050.00	1,900.00	1,500.00	2,800.00	1,550.00	2,400.00	1,525.00
Union	9	6	15	26,580.00	13,375.00	2,000.00	1,750.00	4,225.00	3,250.00	2,953.00	2,229.00
Warren .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	93	56	149	\$257,103.00	\$121,063.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,400.00	\$4,500.00	\$3,400.00	\$2,765.00	\$2,162.00

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	ACCREDITED EVENING HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.										
	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-Newark	22	4	26	\$26,633.00	\$4,266.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Gloucester											
Hudson-Bayonne-Jersey City	26	13	39	\$39,220.00	\$16,346.00	6.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	7.88	6.94
Hunterdon											
Mercer-Trenton	14		14	17,377.00		2.25		10.00		7.08	
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic											
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total	62	17	79	\$83,230.00	\$20,612.00	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$6.65	\$5.97

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	31	28	59	\$8,237.00	\$8,455.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$7.50	\$6.50	\$6.50
Bergen	7	7	14	1,726.00		5.00		12.46		10.31	
Burlington											
Camden	4	2	6	1,084.00	544.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex	77	45	122	44,860.00	25,726.00	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.50	5.73	5.70
Gloucester											
Hudson	43	12	55	19,053.00	5,934.00	3.25	4.00	12.00	6.00	5.97	5.42
Hunterdon											
Mercer	5	1	6	955.00	200.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic	56	23	79	16,749.00	5,055.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	4.50	4.93	4.20
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union	29	7	36	8,364.00	1,932.00	2.50	3.00	9.38	6.00	4.59	4.66
Warren											
Total	252	118	370	\$101,028.00	\$47,846.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$12.46	\$7.50	\$5.88	\$5.07

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

COUNTIES.	EVENING-SCHOOL TEACHERS.										
	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			(Teachers considered in the day-school tables and teaching in the evening schools will 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	8	6	14	\$5,051.00	\$2,020.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$5.00	\$7.34	\$5.00
Bergen	13	13	26	3,426.00	3,548.00	1.87	3.98	7.12	6.00	4.22	4.43
Burlington	5	...	5	1,409.00	...	4.50	...	4.50	...	4.50	...
Camden .....	...	1	1	...	58.00	...	1.56	...	1.56	...	1.56
Cape May .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	118	115	233	65,076.00	60,434.00	4.00	4.00	7.25	6.50	6.82	6.00
Essex .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester	55	66	121	22,591.00	21,022.00	2.50	2.50	6.75	6.75	4.54	4.36
Hudson	10	8	18	2,796.00	1,917.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.59	4.40
Hunterdon	4	20	24	1,025.00	4,860.00	2.91	3.00	5.42	4.60	3.65	3.30
Mercer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middlesex	3	4	7	532.00	684.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.25
Monmouth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morris	33	34	67	11,448.00	11,169.00	3.50	3.50	6.00	4.50	5.29	4.00
Ocean	1	2	3	175.00	350.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Passaic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	27	12	39	7,444.00	3,009.00	4.00	3.00	7.00	6.00	5.71	4.61
Somerset	1	...	1	270.00	...	3.50	...	3.50	...	3.50	...
Sussex .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	278	281	559	\$121,243.00	\$109,051.00	\$1.87	\$1.56	\$7.50	\$6.75	\$4.76	\$4.04

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.	Maximum Per Night—Women.	Maximum Per Night—Men.	Maximum Per Night—Women.	Average Per Night—Men.	Average Per Night—Women.
Atlantic	1	9	10	\$683.00	\$3,745.00	\$7.50	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$5.00
Bergen	10	18	28	3,084.00	9,348.00	3.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	4.41	5.76
Burlington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camden .....	...	3	3	...	808.00	...	4.00	...	4.00	...	4.00
Cape May	1	2	3	250.00	392.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00
Cumberland	11	3	14	5,649.00	1,258.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.77	4.33
Essex .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester	8	59	67	2,854.00	17,064.00	4.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	4.74	4.11
Hudson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hunterdon	4	9	13	981.00	2,795.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.82
Mercer	7	12	19	1,646.00	3,158.00	3.00	3.00	10.75	4.25	3.08	3.72
Middlesex	1	5	6	288.00	1,440.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	5.50	4.50	4.50
Monmouth	1	2	3	256.00	448.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.50
Morris .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ocean	2	6	8	850.00	2,459.00	3.50	3.50	4.25	3.50	4.25	3.50
Passaic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerset .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex	17	12	29	4,949.00	2,834.00	4.00	3.00	6.00	4.00	4.66	3.68
Union .....	...	2	2	...	452.00	...	2.50	...	3.50	...	3.00
Warren .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	63	142	205	\$21,490.00	\$46,201.00	\$3.60	\$2.50	\$10.75	\$6.00	\$4.67	\$4.15

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—Continued.

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	\$2,400.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,100.00
Bergen	2	5	7	6,192.00	9,525.00	2,800.00	1,500.00	3,392.00	2,100.00	3,096.00	1,905.00
Burlington	1	1	2	1,900.00	1,500.00	1,900.00	1,500.00	1,900.00	1,500.00	1,900.00	1,500.00
Camden	5	7	12	12,300.00	13,600.00	1,900.00	1,400.00	2,600.00	2,450.00	2,460.00	1,943.00
Cape May											
Cumberland		2	2		3,350.00		1,350.00		2,000.00		1,675.00
Essex	11	13	24	29,800.00	36,800.00	2,300.00	2,200.00	3,300.00	3,100.00	2,709.00	2,804.00
Gloucester											
Hudson	11	16	27	22,740.00	40,645.00	1,600.00	1,300.00	4,000.00	3,100.00	2,067.00	2,540.00
Hunterdon											
Mercer	2	9	11	5,250.00	19,035.00	2,575.00	1,150.00	2,675.00	2,625.00	2,625.00	2,115.00
Middlesex	3	5	8	5,750.00	10,425.00	1,600.00	1,500.00	2,400.00	2,325.00	1,917.00	2,085.00
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic	4	15	19	11,100.00	37,150.00	2,200.00	1,900.00	3,200.00	2,900.00	2,775.00	2,477.00
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union	6	8	14	12,825.00	15,820.00	1,700.00	1,525.00	2,675.00	2,470.00	2,138.00	1,978.00
Warren		1	1		1,525.00		1,525.00		1,525.00		1,525.00
Total	46	83	129	\$110,257.00	\$191,475.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,150.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,100.00	\$2,397.00	\$2,307.00

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 Rate Per Hour—Men.	Minimum Rate Per Hour—Women.	Maximum Rate Per Hour—Men.	Maximum Rate Per Hour—Women.	Average Rate Per Hour—Men.	Average Rate Per Hour—Women.
	Men.	Women.	Total.								
Atlantic	1	1	2	\$1,200.00	\$800.00	\$1.95	\$1.11	\$1.95	\$1.11	\$1.95	\$1.11
Bergen	4	4	8	1,778.00	1,412.00	.37	.85	1.50	1.00	.96	.93
Burlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland .....	.....	1	1	.....	1,250.00	.....	1.46	.....	1.46	.....	1.46
Essex	6	8	14	1,729.00	2,437.00	1.44	1.44	2.33	2.33	1.73	1.88
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	4	11	15	3,157.00	5,212.00	2.00	1.25	4.45	2.54	3.81	2.04
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris	1	4	5	347.00	835.00	1.75	1.50	1.75	1.66	1.75	1.54
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	2	3	5	1,227.00	1,580.00	2.25	2.25	3.00	2.25	2.68	2.25
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	1	.....	1	1,000.00	.....	2.00	.....	2.00	.....	2.00	.....
Total	19	32	51	\$10,438.00	\$13,526.00	\$0.37	\$0.85	\$4.45	\$2.54	\$2.13	\$1.60

TABLE 27.
REPORT OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND SALARIES PAID—*Continued.*

342

SCHOOL REPORT

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	..	12	12	..	\$5,300.00	..	\$2,300.00	..	\$3,000.00	..	\$2,650.00
Bergen	..	4	4	..	11,950.00	..	2,950.00	..	3,000.00	..	2,988.00
Burlington	..	4	4	..	10,550.00	..	2,150.00	..	3,000.00	..	2,638.00
Camden	..	3	3	..	8,250.00	..	2,350.00	..	3,000.00	..	2,750.00
Cape May	..	12	12	..	6,200.00	..	2,700.00	..	3,500.00	..	3,100.00
Cumberland	..	12	12	..	6,000.00	..	3,000.00	..	3,000.00	..	3,000.00
Essex	..	12	12	..	5,650.00	..	2,650.00	..	3,000.00	..	2,825.00
Gloucester	..	2	2	..	5,350.00	..	2,350.00	..	3,000.00	..	2,675.00
Hudson
Hunterdon	..	3	3	..	9,250.00	..	2,350.00	..	3,000.00	..	3,083.00
Mercer	..	1	1	..	2,400.00	..	2,400.00	..	2,400.00	..	2,400.00
Middlesex
Monmouth	..	3	3	..	8,900.00	..	2,900.00	..	3,000.00	..	2,967.00
Morris	..	1	1	..	2,300.00	..	2,300.00	..	2,300.00	..	2,300.00
Ocean	..	3	3	..	2,400.00	..	2,400.00	..	3,000.00	..	2,800.00
Passaic	..	1	1	..	3,000.00	..	3,000.00	..	3,000.00	..	3,000.00
Salem	..	12	12	..	5,200.00	..	2,500.00	..	2,700.00	..	2,600.00
Somerset	..	12	12	..	5,800.00	..	2,800.00	..	3,000.00	..	2,960.00
Sussex	..	12	12	..	5,150.00	..	2,150.00	..	3,000.00	..	2,575.00
Union
Warren	..	2	2	..	6,900.00	..	3,400.00	..	3,500.00	..	3,450.00
Total	..	41	41	..	\$116,550.00	..	\$2,150.00	..	\$3,500.00	..	\$2,843.00

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 Evening, Vocational, Evening School, Continuation School Teachers and Helping Teachers			Number of Teachers Employed, Excluding Vocational Day and all Evening Teachers.			Grand Total of All Teachers Employed, Day and Evening.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic	101	740	841	126	763	889	185	826	1,011
Bergen	221	2,123	2,344	308	2,196	2,504	339	2,227	2,566
Burlington	36	575	611	50	620	670	52	620	672
Camden	147	1,349	1,496	185	1,410	1,595	196	1,415	1,611
Cape May	37	204	241	45	211	256	45	212	257
Cumberland	38	399	437	45	418	463	49	420	469
Essex	546	3,031	4,477	705	4,057	4,762	938	4,230	5,168
Gloucester	42	456	498	54	479	533	54	479	533
Hudson	228	3,208	3,536	446	3,343	3,789	606	3,511	4,117
Hunterdon	36	186	222	46	197	243	49	199	248
Mercer	128	899	1,027	152	948	1,100	191	972	1,163
Middlesex	103	1,162	1,265	149	1,199	1,348	160	1,231	1,391
Monmouth	123	769	892	154	804	958	157	809	966
Morris	91 ³ / ₅	563 ³ / ₅	655 ¹ / ₅	115 ³ / ₅	576 ³ / ₅	692 ¹ / ₅	120 ³ / ₅	582 ³ / ₅	703 ¹ / ₅
Ocean	31	181	212	39	191	230	39	191	230
Passaic	155 ² / ₅	1,582 ² / ₅	1,737 ⁴ / ₅	209 ² / ₅	1,670 ² / ₅	1,879 ⁴ / ₅	328 ² / ₅	1,735 ² / ₅	2,063 ⁴ / ₅
Salem	24	221	245	28	223	251	30	223	253
Somerset	35	343	378	51	360	411	52	362	414
Sussex	30	183	213	38	191	229	42	193	235
Union	184	1,487	1,671	275	1,615	1,890	357	1,652	2,009
Warren	44	270	314	53	278	331	54	280	334
Total	2,481	20,832	23,513	3,274	21,750	25,024	4,044	22,370	26,414

TABLE 29.
NUMBER OF FULL TERM TEACHERS IN DAY SCHOOLS PAID THE DIFFERENT ANNUAL CONTRACT SALARIES AS GIVEN BELOW—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT OF ANNUAL CONTRACT SALARY.																							TOTALS.		
	\$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 to \$3,499—Men.	\$3,000 to \$3,499—Women.	\$3,500 to \$3,999—Men.	\$3,500 to \$3,999—Women.	\$4,000 to \$4,499—Men.	\$4,000 to \$4,499—Women.	\$4,500 to \$4,999—Men.	\$4,500 to \$4,999—Women.	\$5,000 to \$5,499—Men.	\$5,000 to \$5,499—Women.	\$5,500 to \$5,999—Men.	\$5,500 to \$5,999—Women.	\$6,000 to \$6,999—Men.	\$6,000 to \$6,999—Women.	\$7,000 and over—Men.	\$7,000 and over—Women.	Men.	Women.	Grand Total.	
Atlantic	5	32	18	145	16	63	23	39	18	13	8	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	737	861
Bergen	23	167	82	424	79	32	32	13	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	208	2,151	2,359
Camden	3	14	13	19	4	8	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	667	707
Cape May	11	115	54	273	26	32	19	17	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	180	1,402	1,582
Cumberland	3	6	11	4	8	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	412	455
Essex	3	9	13	7	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	45	412	457
Gloucester	13	264	74	1,173	142	1,048	132	223	55	58	108	50	45	22	14	1	25	9	15	15	15	15	15	688	4,626	5,314
Hudson	2	7	11	11	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	478	532
Jersey	8	173	55	1,221	71	474	82	198	97	99	25	29	20	8	20	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	420	3,207	3,627
Monmouth	21	35	23	293	49	80	17	15	15	3	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	197	243
Middlesex	8	101	37	201	27	129	12	12	5	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	147	930	1,077
Monmouth	6	26	32	78	19	6	8	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	145	1,185	1,330
Morris	4	6	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153	955	1,108
Ocean	5	104	24	416	38	365	43	56	30	22	19	3	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	114	576	690
Passaic	2	15	4	21	2	4	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	290	320
Salem	2	2	12	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	28	203	231
Somerset	2	15	12	21	2	4	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	300	351
Sussex	4	4	5	3	6	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	190	228
Union	22	101	71	463	44	76	41	43	20	3	13	3	6	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	207	1,987	2,194
Warren	2	6	15	8	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	276	328
Total	139	1,263	619	4,790	551	2,279	450	630	279	212	212	151	114	27	52	6	40	3	37	33	33	33	33	1,319	21,483	24,679

TABLE 30.
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING SCHOOL TEACHERS.

COUNTIES.	Number of College Graduates.	NORMAL GRADUATE.							All Others.	Total.	Number of Teachers Who Attended Summer School, of 1927, Six Weeks or More
		Trenton.	Montclair.	Newark.	Glassboro.	Paterson.	City Training Schools.	Other Normal Schools.			
Atlantic	298	136	45	5	68	1	11	298	156	928	117
Bergen	563	232	394	283	9	140	36	610	235	2,504	201
Burlington	115	208	2	2	28		104	208	104	672	74
Camden	363	228	21	2	193		153	287	345	1,505	134
Cape May	70	87	1	1	16		2	47	81	256	20
Cumberland	90	96		1	80		1	32	160	466	47
Essex ***	1,122	294	473	976	4	12	490	1,058	330	4,759	170
Gloucester	114	45	2		94		12	85	181	533	96
Hudson *	646	229	256	822	5		1,109	455	293	3,815	98
Hunterdon	68	18	9	3	1		2	22	95	248	46
Mercer	259	517	5	10	2		131	68	108	1,100	84
Middlesex	292	301	40	296			7	174	238	1,348	214
Monmouth	249	220	71	56	4		10	178	163	960	85
Morris **	162 ³ / ₅	73	92	99		8	17	84 ³ / ₅	132	688 ¹ / ₅	61
Ocean	65	42	9	2			12	39	61	230	
Passaic	335 ² / ₅	95	276	110	6	678	41	236 ² / ₅	124	1,901 ⁴ / ₅	57
Salem	48	41	1	1	39		2	29	92	253	35
Somerset	85	86	25	25	12		5	67	106	411	70
Sussex	48	19	19	13		2	7	30	97	235	42
Union	471	203	123	403	15	1	134	402	153	1,905	116
Warren	56	68	17	10	1	2		32	145	531	32
Total	5,430	3,227	1,881	3,126	583	844	2,187	4,338	3,523	25,139	1,789

* 15 part time cont. teachers omitted.

** 5 part time cont. teachers omitted.

*** 14 part time cont. teachers omitted.

TABLE 31.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENT 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	311	249	560	388	338	726	779	716	1,495
Bergen	121	106	227	83	79	162	2,316	2,305	4,621
Burlington	40	34	74	242	226	468	150	132	282
Camden	213	196	409	267	233	500	754	717	1,471
Cape May	170	150	320	308	279	587	47	55	102
Cumberland	278	248	526	412	425	837			
Essex	42	34	76				7,774	7,516	15,290
Gloucester	189	166	355	454	426	880	80	83	163
Hudson							2,629	2,577	5,206
Hunterdon	1,128	1,032	2,160	348	348	696	104	97	201
Mercer	71	67	138	72	58	130	1,024	1,058	2,082
Middlesex	274	249	523	333	291	624	1,059	1,035	2,094
Monmouth	535	462	997	773	656	1,429	547	510	1,057
Morris	135	150	285	632	610	1,242	208	205	413
Ocean	244	260	504	365	363	728	88	83	171
Passaic	82	65	147	139	130	269	2,703	2,754	5,457
Salem	440	319	759	164	158	322	106	96	202
Somerset	459	365	824	564	545	1,109	296	286	582
Sussex	665	611	1,276	198	196	394	92	95	187
Union	43	38	81	115	111	226	2,292	2,193	4,485
Warren	564	504	1,068	571	548	1,119	18	15	33
Total	6,004	5,305	11,309	6,428	6,020	12,448	23,066	22,528	45,594

TABLE 31.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENT 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	1,797	1,615	3,412	1,268	1,228	2,496	1,265	1,217	2,482
Bergen	5,387	4,973	10,360	4,141	3,565	7,706	3,817	3,483	7,310
Burlington	1,813	1,653	3,466	1,239	1,096	2,335	1,077	1,039	2,107
Camden	4,099	3,718	7,817	3,016	2,851	5,867	2,949	2,693	5,642
Cape May	574	482	1,056	403	320	723	350	313	663
Cumberland	1,517	1,399	2,916	729	648	1,377	706	674	1,380
Essex	9,785	9,039	18,824	7,730	7,255	14,985	7,405	7,011	14,416
Gloucester	1,672	1,444	3,116	1,053	938	1,991	954	983	1,937
Hudson	8,632	7,918	16,550	6,442	5,977	12,419	6,319	5,799	12,118
Hunterdon	576	584	1,160	421	380	801	402	380	782
Mercer	2,621	2,335	4,956	1,591	1,466	3,057	1,528	1,482	3,010
Middlesex	3,621	3,313	6,937	2,535	2,245	4,780	2,377	2,216	4,593
Mounmouth	2,529	2,209	4,738	1,605	1,406	3,011	1,480	1,369	2,849
Morris	1,711	1,578	3,289	1,135	1,007	2,142	1,054	992	2,046
Ocean	516	456	972	361	321	682	377	303	680
Passaic	3,813	3,279	7,092	3,208	2,941	6,149	3,014	2,800	5,814
Salom	714	589	1,303	502	461	963	483	438	921
Somerset	953	918	1,871	714	620	1,334	758	697	1,455
Sussex	612	556	1,168	413	359	763	353	382	736
Union	3,502	3,231	6,733	2,994	2,783	5,777	2,791	2,688	5,479
Warren	962	857	1,819	618	618	1,236	542	512	1,054
Total	57,379	52,146	109,525	42,118	38,476	80,594	40,002	37,472	77,474

TABLE 31.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENT 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	1,301	1,269	2,570	1,273	1,154	2,427	1,151	1,164	2,315
Bergen	5,815	3,535	9,350	3,893	3,643	7,536	3,361	3,295	6,656
Burlington	1,119	1,102	2,221	1,072	1,086	2,158	914	1,007	1,921
Camden	2,829	2,652	5,481	2,719	2,488	5,207	2,306	2,210	4,516
Cape May	361	339	700	350	332	682	291	316	607
Cumberland	789	757	1,546	779	745	1,524	685	648	1,333
Essex	7,220	6,977	14,197	7,056	6,998	14,054	6,410	6,561	12,971
Gloucester	947	866	1,813	897	843	1,740	804	763	1,567
Hudson	6,085	5,668	11,752	6,220	6,078	12,298	5,498	5,594	11,092
Hunterdon	396	411	807	408	405	813	331	311	642
Mercer	1,616	1,544	3,160	1,568	1,613	3,181	1,565	1,382	2,947
Middlesex	2,464	2,394	4,858	2,490	2,412	4,902	2,012	1,963	3,975
Monmouth	1,476	1,433	2,909	1,439	1,381	2,820	1,271	1,379	2,650
Morris	1,060	998	2,058	1,013	1,023	2,036	874	932	1,806
Ocean	348	366	714	346	368	714	316	332	648
Passaic	2,856	2,917	5,773	2,838	2,913	5,751	2,718	2,626	5,344
Salem	499	452	951	489	448	937	389	385	774
Somerset	739	705	1,444	759	678	1,437	664	623	1,287
Sussex	323	311	634	328	324	652	305	261	566
Union	2,856	2,617	5,473	2,796	2,660	5,456	2,389	2,168	4,557
Warren	607	538	1,145	626	608	1,234	531	557	1,088
Total	39,607	37,851	77,458	39,279	38,210	77,489	34,725	34,777	69,502

TABLE 31.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENT 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	1,941	975	2,916	757	825	1,582	565	593	1,158	409	436	845
Bergen	3,632	2,874	6,506	2,467	2,517	4,984	1,936	1,742	3,678	1,230	1,155	2,385
Burlington	785	814	1,599	570	646	1,216	439	486	925	290	371	661
Camden	2,017	1,935	3,982	1,160	1,516	2,676	1,100	1,197	2,297	838	827	1,675
Cape May	346	255	601	253	285	538	246	207	453	150	181	331
Cumberland	621	547	1,171	424	493	917	440	462	902	300	322	622
Essex	5,572	5,675	11,247	4,343	4,568	8,911	3,768	3,711	7,479	2,695	2,702	5,397
Gloucester	691	716	1,407	454	523	977	384	425	809	266	264	530
Hudson	4,621	4,795	9,416	3,847	4,100	7,947	3,425	3,328	6,753	1,849	1,945	3,794
Hunterdon	203	309	602	271	253	524	205	218	423	142	185	327
Mercer	1,353	1,370	2,723	1,062	1,008	2,130	861	874	1,785	572	600	1,172
Middlesex	1,635	1,628	3,263	1,181	1,226	2,407	759	720	1,479	477	452	929
Monmouth	1,184	1,186	2,370	898	963	1,856	895	985	1,880	633	678	1,311
Morris	820	792	1,612	642	698	1,340	591	560	1,151	440	437	877
Ocean	255	286	541	226	239	465	235	212	447	167	154	321
Passaic	2,182	2,303	4,485	1,878	1,863	3,741	1,596	1,435	3,031	1,014	957	1,971
Salem	347	361	708	298	279	577	182	216	398	120	157	277
Somerset	555	510	1,065	391	358	749	359	347	706	225	233	458
Sussex	231	260	491	180	195	375	137	158	295	75	111	186
Union	2,055	2,140	4,195	1,896	1,901	3,797	1,563	1,437	3,000	1,238	1,197	2,435
Warren	411	476	887	307	348	655	265	246	511	177	203	380
Total	30,040	30,207	60,247	23,800	24,864	48,664	19,911	19,559	39,470	13,307	13,577	26,884

TABLE 31.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS BY GRADES—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade XI.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Grade XII.			Number of Pupils Enrolled in Sub-Normal Classes.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic	316	361	680	257	280	537	111	23	134
Bergen	849	897	1,746	644	657	1,301	155	75	230
Burlington	193	220	413	140	189	329	22	10	32
Camden	492	529	1,021	325	340	665	144	42	186
Cape May	89	114	203	58	99	157	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	214	270	484	162	240	402	57	16	73
Essex	2,031	1,725	3,756	1,561	1,519	3,080	757	412	1,169
Gloucester	194	214	408	154	196	350	25	13	38
Hudson	1,363	1,197	2,560	979	978	1,957	330	156	486
Hunterdon	194	135	329	81	122	203	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	383	473	856	348	367	715	189	107	296
Middlesex	389	415	804	358	385	743	56	30	86
Monmouth	429	468	897	402	415	817	96	49	145
Morris	317	315	632	253	245	498	31	9	40
Ocean	112	128	240	95	100	204	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	631	653	1,284	631	633	1,264	206	121	327
Salem	90	126	216	64	90	154	11	6	17
Somerset	133	177	310	127	116	243	29	21	50
Sussex	79	88	158	59	65	125	28	15	43
Union	769	715	1,484	512	590	1,102	153	78	231
Warren	107	143	250	98	105	203	9	7	16
Total	9,286	9,336	18,622	7,299	7,770	15,069	2,409	1,190	3,599

TABLE 31.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS BY GRADES—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Training Classes.			Anemic Pupils.			Backward and Incorrigible Classes.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic							58		58
Bergen				25	19	44		16	63
Burlington							47	10	24
Camden							14		
Cape May									
Cumberland									
Essex							156		156
Gloucester									
Hudson		255	255	35	75	110	221	126	347
Hunterdon									
Mercer							71	58	129
Middlesex							186	83	269
Monmouth							18	9	27
Morris							66	24	90
Ocean									
Passaic				36	52	88	51	22	73
Salem									
Somerset									
Sussex									
Union							266	129	395
Warren									
Total		255	255	96	146	242	1,154	477	1,631

TABLE 31.
REPORT OF ENROLLMENT 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										12,348	11,859	24,207
Bergen							15	5	20	37,083	34,720	71,803
Burlington										9,870	9,858	19,728
Camden							11	8	19	25,193	23,743	48,936
Cape May										3,438	3,299	6,737
Cumberland										7,417	7,221	14,638
Essex	36	17	53	55	31	86	108	95	203	74,546	71,899	146,445
Gloucester										8,575	8,271	16,846
Hudson	13	6	19	18	21	39	136	76	212	58,685	56,698	115,383
Hunterdon										3,734	3,790	7,524
Mercer							26	49	85	16,328	15,846	32,174
Middlesex							45	24	69	21,557	20,541	42,098
Monmouth										14,897	14,470	29,367
Morris										10,215	9,815	20,030
Ocean										3,442	3,337	6,779
Passaic	6	4	10	8	5	13	114	122	236	29,523	28,400	57,923
Salem										4,294	4,104	8,398
Somerset							2		2	6,704	6,289	12,993
Sussex										3,208	3,171	6,379
Union							10	3	13	28,079	26,845	54,924
Warren										5,278	5,233	10,511
Total	55	27	82	81	57	138	477	382	859	384,324	369,429	753,753

TABLE 31.

REPORT OF ENROLLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS BY GRADES—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils Enrolled in Crippled Classes.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic			
Bergen			
Burlington			
Camden			
Cape May			
Cumberland			
Essex	84	87	171
Gloucester			
Hudson	53	29	82
Hunterdon			
Mercer			
Middlesex			
Monmouth			
Morris			
Ocean			
Passaic			
Salem			
Somerset			
Sussex			
Union	6	6	12
Warren			
Total	143	122	265

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	81	75	766	782	1,137	1,082	1,175	1,141
Bergen	508	531	2,646	2,666	3,346	3,387	3,578	3,212
Burlington	8	12	572	571	887	884	966	929
Camden	124	133	997	1,007	2,206	2,219	2,557	2,389
Cape May	17	20	226	203	278	255	344	319
Cumberland			389	386	611	607	694	689
Essex	1,490	1,475	4,910	4,877	6,694	6,405	6,786	6,680
Gloucester	28	32	523	521	847	755	841	859
Hudson	505	503	3,296	3,385	5,396	5,227	5,484	5,316
Hunterdon	15	16	215	234	279	365	358	341
Mercer	185	219	1,067	1,030	1,451	1,461	1,584	1,434
Middlesex	183	229	1,425	1,475	1,974	1,912	2,132	2,016
Monmouth	155	175	993	926	1,362	1,194	1,285	1,305
Morris	63	50	633	676	916	854	947	929
Ocean	22	26	232	215	294	263	301	308
Passaic	519	606	2,435	2,326	2,705	2,566	2,680	2,512
Salem	27	22	301	267	361	358	382	358
Somerset	48	47	364	394	543	535	616	577
Sussex	32	38	191	231	306	298	357	316
Union	258	269	1,808	1,806	2,550	2,440	2,703	2,555
Warren	2	1	175	159	454	498	537	525
Total	4,270	4,479	24,164	24,137	34,597	33,565	36,305	34,720

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.
Albion	1,067	1,061	1,087	1,115	1,111	1,096	1,083	964
Benzen	3,309	3,042	3,383	3,191	3,319	3,157	3,166	3,347
Franklin	955	916	874	921	863	919	922	915
Grandin	2,411	2,348	2,387	2,344	2,333	2,234	2,269	2,187
Cape May	328	285	280	309	281	267	281	285
Camden	590	609	656	649	668	676	631	634
Camden	6,524	6,367	6,480	6,181	6,529	6,483	6,333	6,294
Carroll	814	804	812	797	776	762	744	734
Cherokee	5,301	5,119	5,365	5,188	5,279	5,271	5,239	5,160
Clinton	315	317	342	352	352	370	354	331
Clinton	1,350	1,326	1,358	1,352	1,430	1,442	1,403	1,431
Clinton	2,058	1,943	2,042	2,039	2,146	2,121	1,993	1,991
Clinton	1,309	1,252	1,280	1,292	1,333	1,269	1,192	1,250
Clinton	856	835	843	856	876	879	869	831
Clinton	277	280	275	280	323	308	270	290
Clinton	2,442	2,404	2,459	2,381	2,644	2,625	2,542	2,574
Clinton	425	388	412	382	401	412	378	382
Clinton	582	588	604	607	650	611	589	572
Clinton	329	321	316	316	302	291	274	287
Clinton	2,479	2,430	2,541	2,500	2,453	2,433	2,385	2,352
Clinton	492	461	478	501	562	531	533	511
Total	34,273	33,219	34,480	33,753	34,656	34,117	33,536	33,196
	34,022							33,216

TABLE 32.
AGES OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN DAY SCHOOLS—Continued.
DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING SCHOOL ENROLMENT.

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.	Seventeen Years of Age— Boys.	Seventeen Years of Age— Girls.
Atlantic	1,135	1,030	975	974	761	644	402	466	275	269
Berk Co.	3,185	2,931	2,850	2,554	2,005	1,704	1,248	1,094	731	613
Burlington ..	893	895	795	727	583	573	351	387	173	211
Camden	2,319	2,107	1,973	1,898	1,566	1,360	907	735	456	463
Cape May	292	260	312	237	203	235	149	153	87	109
Cumberland ..	709	684	620	556	465	504	343	327	194	221
Essex	6,416	6,396	5,885	5,743	4,571	4,320	2,746	2,516	1,700	1,361
Gloucester ..	782	739	660	574	456	404	255	251	149	170
Hudson	5,329	5,367	4,903	4,698	3,609	3,157	1,845	1,639	944	811
Hunterdon ..	326	313	269	275	245	222	146	156	93	91
Mercer	1,526	1,461	1,314	1,243	1,029	928	600	583	362	334
Middlesex ..	1,989	1,834	1,553	1,392	979	769	527	481	283	248
Monomouth ..	1,234	1,225	1,120	1,128	956	931	630	627	403	360
Morris	851	842	787	750	687	597	459	468	317	262
Morris	272	276	298	261	239	224	162	157	108	87
Ocean	2,612	2,510	2,315	2,017	1,628	1,431	898	842	529	462
Pasaden	361	350	330	275	236	235	153	172	90	98
Salem	626	593	522	460	407	363	272	212	146	148
Somerset	252	256	238	195	152	175	95	103	50	61
Sussex	2,431	2,321	2,285	2,036	1,690	1,574	1,116	969	727	591
Union	504	472	400	399	285	294	200	203	110	100
Warren										
Total	34,044	32,765	30,399	28,372	22,752	20,644	13,534	12,532	7,927	7,065

TABLE 32.
AGES OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN DAY SCHOOLS—Continued.
 DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING SCHOOL ENROLMENT.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.						GRAND TOTAL.
	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.	
Atlantic	119	90	46	19	13	9	24,207
Bergen	323	220	111	60	30	11	71,803
Burlington	111	84	34	25	5	2	19,728
Camden	196	141	90	42	25	13	48,846
Cape May	37	35	13	20	6	4	6,737
Cumberland	115	73	45	26	6	6	14,638
Essex	740	481	263	129	89	41	146,445
Gloucester	68	70	35	21	11	5	16,846
Hudson	431	333	153	126	63	72	115,383
Hunterdon	33	39	12	12	5	3	7,524
Mercer	150	124	60	35	25	13	32,174
Middlesex	144	111	42	12	21	7	42,068
Monmouth	240	190	87	69	28	19	29,867
Morris	148	95	56	15	7	2	20,030
Ocean	49	33	24	14	6	8	6,790
Passaic	260	145	108	50	57	19	57,923
Salem	38	44	14	15	3	2	8,398
Somerset	70	31	17	20	3	.....	12,993
Sussex	26	24	15	16	2	.....	6,379
Union	258	219	87	47	21	12	54,924
Warren	52	34	13	9	6	3	10,511
Total	3,608	2,616	1,325	782	432	251	753,759

TABLE 33.
MANUAL TRAINING PUPILS.

INCLUDES ONLY PUPILS ATTENDING COURSES APPROVED BY THE
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

COUNTIES.	Grades 5, 6, 7, 8—Boys.	Grades 5, 6, 7, 8—Girls.	Grades 9, 10, 11, 12—Boys.	Grades 9, 10, 11, 12—Girls.	Totals.
Atlantic	3,051	2,604	224	276	6,155
Bergen	7,761	6,937	1,864	1,486	18,048
Burlington	1,326	1,070	366	299	3,061
Camden	4,138	2,540	994	1,094	8,766
Cape May	613	585	191	165	1,554
Cumberland	1,100	1,105	282	306	2,793
Essex	20,736	8,444	5,081	1,568	35,829
Gloucester	1,712	1,015	302	405	3,434
Hudson	13,424	16,754	2,895	2,219	35,292
Hunterdon	175	69	155	64	463
Mercer	4,711	3,897	578	552	9,738
Middlesex	4,134	3,879	442	708	9,163
Monmouth	2,013	2,443	344	560	5,360
Morris	1,186	1,030	310	322	2,848
Ocean	305	293	235	138	974
Passaic	8,728	5,624	2,529	1,446	18,327
Salem	508	302	61	20	900
Somerset	1,173	1,001	123	94	2,391
Sussex	422	428	98	104	1,052
Union	6,143	6,416	1,630	2,008	16,197
Warren	369	97	241	68	775
Total	83,728	66,536	18,945	13,911	183,120

TABLE 34.
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.			POSSIBLE NUMBER OF DAYS ATTENDANCE.			DAYS PRESENT.		
			Number of Days Closed on Account of Institute.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Atlantic	187	9	1	1,935,431½	1,869,383½	3,795,818	1,796,228	1,724,442½	3,520,670½
Bergen	186	10	.....	6,206,596	5,811,857	12,018,453	5,829,505	5,436,785½	11,266,290½
Burlington	182	8	1	1,585,055	1,587,539	3,172,594	1,472,902	1,474,343½	2,947,245½
Camden	188	9	1	4,106,157	3,883,426	7,989,583	3,806,878	3,597,441½	7,404,319½
Cape May	177	10	2	520,810	496,856½	1,017,666½	481,719	459,099½	940,818½
Cumberland	183	6	1	1,214,200½	1,181,449	2,395,739½	1,136,676½	1,099,889	2,225,965½
Essex	191	8	.....	1,877,559½	12,454,878½	25,332,238	11,843,395½	11,413,810	23,287,115½
Gloucester	183	7	1	1,365,922½	1,322,689	2,688,611½	1,250,282½	1,215,508½	2,465,791
Hudson	192	9	.....	10,212,177½	9,796,493	20,008,670½	9,508,698	9,098,742½	18,607,440½
Hunterdon	185	10	1	599,956½	616,917	1,216,873½	542,110½	562,189	1,104,299½
Mercer	189	6	1	2,769,279½	2,686,407	5,455,677½	2,575,551½	2,495,151½	5,070,703
Middlesex	185	8	1	3,627,468	3,463,173	7,090,641	3,430,870	3,254,064	6,674,934
Monmouth	187	8	1	2,394,487	2,337,448	4,731,935	2,237,503	2,179,081½	4,416,584½
Morris	185	9	1	1,681,417½	1,616,594	3,298,011½	1,571,526½	1,505,021½	3,076,548
Ocean	181	11	1	546,033	533,849½	1,079,882½	590,598½	491,258½	991,857
Passaic	191	10	1	5,035,562½	4,845,661	9,881,223½	4,754,713½	4,561,411	9,316,124½
Salem	185	7	1	687,484	672,726½	1,360,210½	631,422½	622,115½	1,253,538
Somerset	188	6	1	1,132,085	1,063,313½	2,195,398½	1,055,356	988,418½	2,043,774½
Sussex	187	10	1	518,376½	519,521	1,037,897½	479,672	480,292	959,964
Union	188	9	.....	4,747,915	4,539,033½	9,286,948½	4,436,394½	4,230,162½	8,666,557
Warren	186	10	2	894,950	875,566½	1,770,516½	831,026	812,884½	1,643,910½
Total	188	9	1	64,658,808	62,165,782	126,824,590	60,182,399	57,702,112½	117,884,511½

TABLE 34.
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 Enrollment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils Not Absent or Tardy During Year.	Number of Sessions Truant.	Number of Cases of Suspension or Expulsion During the Year.	Pupils Enrolled Who Have Attended Public Schools in Other Districts in the State During the Present School Year.	Number of Pupils on Part-Time.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.									
Atlantic	139,206½	135,941	275,147½	46,275	.9275	21,105	19,577	1,332	433	85	798	61
Bergen	377,091	375,071½	752,162½	67,725	.9374	64,662	60,609	5,814	1,060	124	2,457	581
Burlington	112,153	113,195½	225,348½	21,454	.9290	17,420	16,184	1,823	564	85	962	349
Camden	299,279	285,984½	585,263½	44,220	.9267	42,495	39,365	3,233	3,179	217	1,760	137
Cape May	39,031	37,757	76,788	10,650	.9245	5,743	5,307	373	60	13	195	.....
Cumberland	88,214	81,569	169,774	10,915	.9291	13,090	12,160	1,071	609	70	520	14
Essex	1,004,051	1,041,068½	2,045,122½	130,769	.9193	132,884	122,159	6,792	18,668½	234	3,970	2,855
Gloucester	115,646	107,180½	222,826½	20,831	.9171	14,693	13,474	1,305	236	129	676	143
Hudson	763,479½	697,759½	1,461,239	80,559	.9300	104,221	96,922	6,654	14,248½	123	2,866	1,483
Hunterdon	57,846	54,728	112,574	13,137	.9075	6,563	5,955	504	87½	39	414	.....
Mercer	193,710	191,255½	384,974½	28,469	.9294	28,840	26,805	2,126	2,799½	40	1,106	82
Middlesex	206,598	209,109	415,707	25,431	.9414	38,271	36,024	2,044	2,264	163	1,273	880
Monmouth	156,984	158,309½	315,350½	33,302	.9333	25,351	23,666	2,059	429½	30	1,367	370
Morris	109,891	111,572½	221,463½	11,606	.9329	17,852	16,652	2,012	544	44	860	66
Ocean	45,134½	42,591	87,725½	8,832	.9185	5,961	5,475	312	3,870	63	398	.....
Passaic	280,849	284,250	565,099	40,134	.9428	51,827	48,863	4,589	2,325	44	1,794	81
Salem	56,061½	50,611	106,672½	10,563	.9216	7,367	6,788	791	108	51	417	.....
Somerset	76,729	74,895	151,624	10,776	.9309	11,695	10,886	851	220	47	560	.....
Sussex	38,704½	39,229	77,933½	6,861	.9249	5,550	5,135	663	55	21	329	.....
Union	311,520½	308,871	620,391½	44,850	.9332	49,523	46,215	3,970	1,592	118	1,942	.....
Warren	63,924	62,682	126,606	8,085	.9285	9,527	8,840	1,021	235	49	880	73
Total	4,476,409	4,463,669½	8,940,078½	674,970	.9295	674,640	627,067	50,223	53,597½	1,798	25,044	7,180

TABLE 34.

REPORT OF REGULAR DAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR ALL DISTRICTS.

—Continued.

DOES NOT INCLUDE EVENING OR CONTINUATION SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

COUNTIES.	Number of Days Schools Kept Open in District to Which Tuition Pupils Are Sent.	Number of Possible Days' Attendance for Pupils Attending School in Other Districts.	Average Enrollment of Pupils Attending Other Districts.	Number Days Present for Pupils Attending Other Districts.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils Attending Other Districts.	Total Average Enrollment.	Total Average Daily Attendance.
Atlantic	181	180,233	902	170,109½	938	22,007	20,515
Bergen	187	658,730	3,526	600,474	3,262	68,188	63,871
Burlington	181	318,060	1,760	285,801	1,582	10,180	17,766
Camden	186	343,360	1,845	302,870	1,628	44,340	40,993
Cape May	177	84,033	475	77,731	438	6,218	5,745
Cumberland	185	76,361	413	71,001½	386	13,503	12,546
Essex	188	59,930½	318	55,541	295	133,202	122,454
Gloucester	186	197,109	1,059	178,660	959	15,752	14,433
Hudson	193	171,505	887	154,679	801	105,108	97,723
Hunterdon	186	252,388	1,359	228,744	1,232	7,322	7,187
Mercer	189	223,052	1,181	202,213	1,070	30,021	27,876
Middlesex	184	317,478	1,717	297,297	1,608	39,988	37,682
Monmouth	187	415,497½	2,227	383,956½	2,057	27,578	25,723
Morris	186	266,194½	1,435	240,969½	1,347	19,287	17,999
Ocean	179	113,993	615	100,981	563	6,576	6,038
Passaic	190	173,426	907	158,553	829	52,734	49,692
Salem	188	118,251	626	108,921	580	7,993	7,368
Somerset	189	187,375	960	156,687	831	12,601	11,717
Sussex	188	168,044	894	156,521	833	6,444	6,068
Union	187	70,148	376	66,808	358	49,899	46,573
Warren	186	116,075½	624	104,044	560	10,151	9,406
Total	186	4,511,062	24,232	4,121,312	22,157	698,872	640,224

TABLE 35.
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 and Institute Days.	Number of Weeks Schools were Maintained.	Number of Male Pupils Between 12 and 14 Years of Age.	Number of Male Pupils Between 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	86	20	16	94	110	295	27	132	159	325
Bergen	65	21	106	99	205	196	102	37	189	4
Hurlington	66	18	103	57	160	102	37	4	189	4
Camden	24	6	2	1	2	102	37	4	189	4
Cape May	83	20	448	2,038	671	3,157	186	1,508	674	2,488
Cumberland	20	21	9	1,072	725	1,806	1,170	506	1,736	1,736
Gloucester	78	21	8	310	112	430	185	53	236	236
Hudson	65	22	189	160	349	161	123	208	208	208
Hunterdon	67	16	25	77	102	12	43	55	55	55
Mercer	65	19½	25	77	102	12	43	55	55	55
Middlesex	65	22	189	160	349	161	123	208	208	208
Monmouth	65	22	189	160	349	161	123	208	208	208
Morris	65	22	189	160	349	161	123	208	208	208
Ocean	65	22	189	160	349	161	123	208	208	208
Passaic	78	20	389	364	983	426	366	791	791	791
Salem	50	17	6	23	29	2	7	9	9	9
Somerset	64	17½	333	396	729	3	895	280	678	678
Sussex	77	19	22	9	31	3	9	1	10	10
Union	67	18	467	4,709	3,017	8,193	216	4,289	2,451	6,826
* Warren	67	18	467	4,709	3,017	8,193	216	4,289	2,451	6,826
Total	67	18	467	4,709	3,017	8,193	216	4,289	2,451	6,826

* No data page 33.

TABLE 35.
REPORT OF EVENING SCHOOLS—*Continued.*
ACCREDITED EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	Number of Evenings the Schools were Maintained, Including Legal Holidays and Institute Days.	Number of Weeks Schools were Maintained.	Number of Male Pupils Between 12 and 14 Years of Age.	Number of Male Pupils Between 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
Bergen
Hurlington
Canfield
Cape May
Cumberland
Essex
Glocester
Hudson
Hunterdon
Mercer
Middlesex
Morristown
Morris
Osceola
Passaic
Paterson
Schenectady
Sussex
Union
Warren
Total	186	37	.....	1,200	851	2,051	2	591	476	1,069

TABLE 35.
REPORT OF EVENING SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

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		43	226	269	5,096	7,587	12,683	60	89	149	\$875.00
Bergen		392	238	620	9,400½	10,042½	19,443	169	175	344	779.00
Burlington		205	94	299	5,288½	4,633½	10,022	84.6	69.3	154	580.00
Camden	2	1	4	7	17½	22½	40	1.5	1.95	3.45	.....
Cape May											
Cumberland	644	3,636	1,345	5,625	77,188	57,978½	135,166½	1,835	1,292	3,127	8,798.00
Essex											
Gloucester	9	2,242	1,291	3,542	44,789½	48,961	93,750½	797	755	1,552	8,041.50
Hudson											
Hunterdon	25	595	195	725	6,349½	4,402½	10,752	198	138	336	633.70
Mercer		350	289	645	10,481½	8,958	19,439½	173	161	334	828.00
Middlesex											
Monmouth		37	120	157	2,366	1,144	3,510	37	18	55	124.00
Morris											
Ocean		814	960	1,774	22,491½	21,808	44,299½	483	414	897	2,640.00
Passaic											
Salem		8	30	38	776	275	1,051	16	6	22	50.00
Somerset	3	728	676	1,407	17,954	19,912	37,866	285	316	601	1,023.50
Sussex		31	10	41	575	344	1,219	22.7	8.9	31.6	154.00
Union											
Warren											
Total	683	8,998	5,408	15,149	203,173½	186,068½	389,242	4,162	3,444	7,606	\$24,526.80

TABLE 35.
REPORT OF EVENING SCHOOLS—*Continued.*
ACCREDITED EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

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 EVENINGS ATTENDANCE.			AVERAGE EVENINGS ATTENDANCE.			Amount Expended for Salaries of Janitors.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Atlantic											
Bergen											
Burlington											
Camden											
Cape May											
Cumberland											
Essex	1	492	463	956	33,306	14,274	47,580	347	149	496	
Gloucester											
Hudson	1	963	650	1,614	84,588	42,204	126,792	470	235	705	
Hunterdon											
Mercer		836	214	550	12,935	12,900 ½	25,835 ½	144	143	287	\$900.00
Middlesex											
Monmouth											
Morris											
Ocean											
Passaic											
Salem											
Somerset											
Sussex											
Union											
Warren											
Total	2	1,791	1,327	3,120	130,829	69,378 ½	200,207 ½	961	527	1,488	\$900.00

TABLE 36.
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 Enrollment.	Number of Evenings School Kept Open.	Number of Males En- rolled.	Number of Females Enrolled.	Total Enrollment.	Number of Evenings School Kept Open.	Number of Males En- rolled.	Number of Females Enrolled.	Total Enrollment.
Atlantic					78	573	1,848	2,421	87	133	119	252
Bergen	20	32		32	26	141		141	71	596	278	874
Burlington									68	58	54	112
****Camden												
Cape May									57	52	27	79
Cumberland												
Essex					162	2,454	2,336	4,790	98	1,852	714	2,566
Gloucester												
Hudson	64	158		158	72	1,686	435	2,121	83	1,614	644	2,258
Hunterdon												
***Mercer					40	82	36	118	64	233	86	319
Middlesex									64	386	185	571
Monmouth									64	90	72	162
Morris									64	34	3	87
Ocean												
****Passaic	64	160		160	90	1,367	558	1,925	100	193	99	292
Salem									*			
Somerset												
Sussex												
Union					65	812	269	1,081	64	628	216	844
Warren									**75	40	17	87
Total	49	350		350	76	7,115	5,482	12,597	75	5,909	2,514	8,423

* Expenditures, page 14; no teachers, 81; no attendance classed as day school teachers and pupils.

** No data on page 38 for Washington Borough.

*** City Trenton does not report this data separately.

**** No data on page 37.

***** No data for M. T. and Voca. Even.

TABLE 37.

REPORT OF DAY VOCATIONAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

COUNTIES.	DAY VOCATIONAL.							CONTINUATION.					
	Number of Days Schools Kept Open.	Possible Number Days Attendance.	Number of Days Present.	Number of Boys En- rolled.	Number of Girls En- rolled.	Total Enrollment.	Average Attendance.	Number of Hours Schools Kept Open.	Possible Number Hours Attendance.	Number of Hours Present.	Number of Boys En- rolled.	Number of Girls En- rolled.	Total Enrollment.
Atlantic	182	75,310	38,758½	239	188	427	375	632	35,877	32,523	143	126	269
Bergen	183	12,064	12,119	72	6	78	68	616	113,669	108,415	380	696	1,076
Burlington	183	12,064	12,119	72	6	78	68	1,092	14,253	13,680	51	70	121
Camden	181	133,965	158,367	496	684	1,180	1,180	981	133,965	158,367	496	684	1,180
Cape May	181	133,965	158,367	496	684	1,180	1,180	981	133,965	158,367	496	684	1,180
*Cumberland	181	133,965	158,367	496	684	1,180	1,180	981	133,965	158,367	496	684	1,180
Essex	191	27,432	26,338	78	50	134	138	1,245	58,992	57,141	196	240	436
Gloucester	191	27,432	26,338	78	50	134	138	911	527,617	468,561	2,206	1,929	4,126
Hudson	192	136,983	137,071	604	92	756	661	907	478,539½	435,703½	1,986	2,034	4,020
Hunterdon	189	90,203	83,618½	283	187	470	444	1,134	195,075	179,562	584	770	1,354
Mercer	189	90,203	83,618½	283	187	470	444	1,105	185,880	177,619	465	862	1,327
Middlesex	189	8,511	7,979	47	47	47	42	205	9,798	8,259	22	71	93
Monmouth	189	8,511	7,979	47	47	47	42	205	9,798	8,259	22	71	93
**Morris	189	8,511	7,979	47	47	47	42	205	9,798	8,259	22	71	93
Ocean	189	8,511	7,979	47	47	47	42	205	9,798	8,259	22	71	93
Passaic	201	55,229½	52,993	305	305	305	252	1,108	375,080	366,978	1,344	1,765	3,109
Salem	188	7,201	7,004½	41	41	41	38	1,108	375,080	366,978	1,344	1,765	3,109
Somerset	188	7,201	7,004½	41	41	41	38	1,108	375,080	366,978	1,344	1,765	3,109
***Sussex	184	8,659	7,370	30	20	50	40	992	193,389	190,638	406	861	1,267
Union	187	40,193	38,666½	204	62	266	207	1,020	14,016	13,509	43	70	113
Warren	187	40,193	38,666½	204	62	266	207	1,020	14,016	13,509	43	70	113
Total	189	459,359½	431,608	2,013	611	2,624	2,265	921	2,366,681½	2,210,955½	8,322	10,169	18,491

* No attendance for day vocational. Bridgeton and Hopewell, can be furnished as they are not strictly vocational schools, but are vocational classes in high school, their attendance being included in another part of this report.

** There are 70 pupils who take vocational agricultural course, but they are scattered through 14 registers therefore cannot give their attendance.

*** In Sussex and Newton the vocational is not a separate department, do not keep separate registers; this is a report from Franklin Borough.

TABLE 38.
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 —Boys.	Elementary —Girls.	High School —Boys.	High School —Girls.			
Atlantic	1	1	\$177	\$177	33	31	.....	.....	25	1,511	60
Bergen	13	24	2,571	4,530	284	247	200	164	30	23,825½	801
Burlington	7	11	1,325	1,680	190	164	103	93	25	12,137	475
*Camden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	2	8	490	1,255	148	133	48	49	30	10,261	345
Essex	121	480	35,857	89,216	8,336	7,736	1,777	1,089	28	304,765	15,599
Gloucester	1	8	150	1,025	89	99	37	44	25	6,604	244
Hudson	19	355	4,449	42,630	5,319	5,021	560	523	24	248,705½	9,091
Hunterdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	19	46	3,712	5,691	739	682	538	516	27	51,888	2,108
Middlesex	4	19	585	1,500	244	229	17	19	30	13,371	453
Monmouth	2	23	300	3,510	192	224	54	100	30	14,318	477
Morris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	18	53	2,115	9,274	599	588	569	426	30	45,765	1,987
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	29	73	6,163	10,935	1,252	1,274	333	348	29	81,372	2,798
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	236	1,101	\$57,894	\$171,423	17,425	16,428	4,236	3,371	28	814,523	34,438

* No data on page 32.

TABLE 39.

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 School—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	2	11	74	\$2,437	\$1,638	1,249	1,315	2,564	425	551	976
Bergen	11		1		1,372				758	881	1,639
Burlington	11		31		1,214	525	601	1,126	213	222	435
Camden	12	7	71	2,186	1,616	1,158	1,407	2,565	379	424	803
Cape May	3	3	12	1,517	1,277	204	215	419	138	144	282
Cumberland			6		1,079	140	137	277	425	502	927
Essex			6		2,150				5,121	5,052	10,173
Gloucester	10	2	25	1,275	1,123	518	548	1,066	233	268	501
Hudson			13		1,811				1,276	1,465	2,741
Hunterdon											
Mercer	4	7	38	1,796	1,687	703	774	1,477	489	532	1,021
Middlesex									431	461	892
Monmouth	5	5	30	1,646	1,482	709	720	1,429	613	745	1,358
Morris									270	311	581
Ocean	1	1	1	1,500	1,350	28	34	62	69	91	160
Passaic			5		1,750				357	409	766
Salem	10	3	20	1,213	1,012	449	441	890	146	156	302
Somerset									167	152	319
Sussex											
Union			1		1,750				1,781	1,800	3,581
Warren									18	25	43
Total	63	39	340	\$1,696	\$1,487	5,983	6,192	12,175	13,309	14,811	28,120

TABLE 40.
FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT.
COUNTY VOCATIONAL (VOCATIONAL ONLY)—TEACHERS.

COUNTIES.	Number of Men	Number of Women	AGGREGATE SALARY		MINIMUM SALARY		MAXIMUM SALARY	
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
*Atlantic.....	5	1	\$12,950	\$2,100	\$2,300	\$2,100	\$3,100	\$2,100
**Camden.....	2		5,400		2,700		2,700	
Cape May	56	27	158,536	66,959	2,200	2,100	3,200	3,200
Essex	20		49,843		1,500		3,300	
Middlesex								
Total	83	28	\$226,729	\$69,059	\$1,500	\$2,100	\$3,300	\$3,200

COUNTY VOCATIONAL (CONTINUATION ONLY).

*Atlantic.....								
Camden								
Cape May	2	4	\$5,700	\$7,753	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$3,300	\$2,600
Essex	1	4	2,167	7,352	2,167	1,500	2,167	2,800
Middlesex								
Total	3	8	\$7,867	\$15,105	\$2,167	\$1,500	\$3,300	\$2,800.

* One above teachers devotes part his time in continuation school.

** School in process of construction and organization.

TABLE 40.
FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT—*Continued.*
COUNTY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE SALARY.		ENROLMENT.			
			DAY SCHOOLS.		EVENING SCHOOLS.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Atlantic	\$2,590	\$2,100	117	380	182	7
Camden	2,700	2,480	257	108	2,297	844
Cape May	2,831	2,480	1,708	619	601	175
Essex	2,492		478			
Middlesex						
Total	\$2,732	\$2,466	2,560	1,107	3,080	1,026

COUNTY VOCATIONAL (CONTINUATION ONLY).

			Part Time.		Full Time.	
Atlantic			48			
Camden						
Cape May						
Essex	\$2,850	\$1,938			277	302
Middlesex	2,167	1,838			117	297
Total	\$2,622	\$1,876	48		394	599

TABLE 41.

APPORTIONMENT OF RESERVE FUND, FOR THE YEAR 1927-28.

COUNTIES.	Days' Attendance 1925-26.	State School Fund.	Railroad Tax.	State School Tax, 90%.	Amount Apportioned Out of Reserve Fund by State Board of Education.	Total Amount Apportioned by State.	Reserve Money Account 1% Emergency Fund.	Reserve Money to Meet \$45 Pupil Payments.	Amount Out.	Amount In.
Atlantic	3,270,145	\$14,576.31	\$98,841.33	\$970,642.12	\$2,526.30	\$1,095,580.15	\$2,500.00	\$5,220.00	\$102,819.73	\$13,207.20
Berkon	10,177,300	45,304.18	84,635.55	838,844.92	32,192.39	1,062,036.94	8,000.00	2,625.00	293,022.09	293,022.09
Burlington	2,752,746	12,403.78	15,994.75	158,528.00	231,481.32	418,407.94	16,500.00	6,570.00	64,576.79	64,576.79
Camden	6,710,003	29,909.00	76,764.37	760,851.63	5,190.05	872,695.14	8,500.00	4,500.00	19,666.48	19,666.48
Cape May	914,389	4,075.70	22,577.60	928,773.33	707.25	251,133.97	4,500.00	5,580.00	311,781.70	99,862.93
Cumberland	2,126,370	9,478.10	12,015.34	125,093.52	108,245.54	3,690,801.95	3,000.00	30,915.00	311,781.70	111,871.20
Essex	22,004,503	102,094.26	327,278.83	3,243,715.70	17,716.16	3,14,308.45	58,095.00	246,080.25	105,161.94	105,161.94
Gloucester	2,161,050	9,646.04	16,040.20	150,007.81	129,545.40	3,258,518.74	3,000.00	4,500.00	67,666.48	84,560.35
Hudson	18,670,210	83,042.08	280,218.00	2,866,817.98	14,410.08	3,258,518.74	3,000.00	4,500.00	67,666.48	84,560.35
Hunterdon	1,044,676	4,656.52	6,614.46	652,651.32	3,682.72	776,439.85	2,625.00	5,715.00	37,473.97	99,768.96
Mercer	4,752,536	21,298.47	68,576.34	426,897.40	126,272.00	624,385.08	5,000.00	9,225.00	37,473.97	99,768.96
Middlesex	6,301,262	28,087.17	40,821.25	493,821.05	3,170.04	595,083.60	5,000.00	9,225.00	37,473.97	99,768.96
Monmouth	4,008,492	18,256.36	29,855.78	226,529.52	121,688.91	383,000.62	1,000.00	1,665.00	37,473.97	99,768.96
Morris	2,810,277	12,536.41	22,855.78	226,529.52	59,858.80	167,443.07	2,500.00	5,115.00	37,473.97	99,768.96
Passaic	907,533	4,045.19	0,531.90	94,503.75	7,035.62	1,086,818.71	2,500.00	5,115.00	37,473.97	99,768.96
Putnam	9,006,061	40,511.68	25,244.59	943,993.82	65,141.35	1,086,818.71	2,500.00	5,115.00	37,473.97	99,768.96
Salem	1,137,991	5,672.47	8,469.00	83,978.45	58,421.73	227,599.23	1,000.00	1,080.00	94,435.87	65,671.63
Somerset	1,823,074	8,126.15	14,760.11	146,201.24	70,535.78	159,570.10	1,000.00	1,080.00	94,435.87	65,671.63
Sussex	884,362	3,911.95	7,816.91	77,475.46	6,236.14	1,060,246.44	1,000.00	1,080.00	94,435.87	65,671.63
Union	8,062,448	35,927.46	93,304.80	924,708.04	74,865.35	1,060,246.44	1,000.00	1,080.00	94,435.87	65,671.63
Warren	1,564,912	6,975.42	10,618.85	105,246.22	74,865.35	1,060,246.44	1,000.00	1,080.00	94,435.87	65,671.63
Total	112,473,365	\$500,000.00	\$1,374,994.67	\$13,627,929.11	\$1,306,524.34	\$16,808,448.12	\$72,700.00	\$135,990.00	\$1,040,293.77	\$1,040,293.77

TABLE 42.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEYS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1927

Amount of State Tax \$15,142,143.45

**Less Chapter 233, P. L. 1926..... 208,690.00

Total State School Tax \$14,933,453.45

Amount State School Fund Appropriation 500,000.00

Amount of Railroad Tax *1,374,994.67

Grand Total \$16,808,448.12

COUNTIES	Total Days' Attendance, 1925-1926.	Amount Apportioned from \$500,000 State School Fund Appropriation.	Amount Allotted 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	3,270,145	\$14,576.31	\$98,841.33	\$979,642.12	\$2,529.39	\$1,095,589.15
Bergen	10,177,300	45,364.18	84,635.55	838,844.92	93,192.29	1,062,036.04
Burlington	2,782,746	12,403.78	15,994.75	158,528.09	231,481.32	418,407.94
Camden	6,710,002	29,909.09	76,764.37	700,831.63	5,190.05	872,895.14
Cape May	914,269	4,075.70	22,577.69	223,772.33	707.25	251,133.97
Cumberland	2,126,379	9,478.10	12,615.30	125,093.52	108,245.54	255,372.46
Essex	22,904,503	102,094.26	327,275.82	3,243,715.70	17,716.16	3,690,801.95
Hudson	2,164,056	9,646.04	16,049.20	159,067.81	129,545.40	314,808.45
Gloucester	18,639,210	83,042.08	289,248.60	2,866,817.98	14,410.08	3,253,518.74
Hunterdon	1,044,676	4,656.53	6,614.46	65,557.61	106,790.82	183,619.42
Mercer	4,762,536	21,228.47	68,876.34	682,051.32	3,683.72	776,439.85
Middlesex	6,501,262	28,087.17	43,071.97	426,897.49	126,278.40	624,335.03
Monmouth	4,098,422	18,268.26	49,824.25	493,821.05	3,170.04	568,088.60
Morris	2,810,257	12,526.41	22,855.78	226,529.52	121,688.91	383,000.82
Ocean	907,593	4,045.49	9,534.89	94,503.79	59,358.80	167,443.07
Passaic	9,096,061	40,544.68	95,244.59	945,993.82	7,055.62	1,086,818.71
Salem	1,137,991	5,072.47	8,469.00	83,988.45	65,141.35	162,621.27
Somerset	1,823,074	8,126.15	14,760.11	146,291.24	58,421.73	227,569.23
Sussex	884,362	3,941.95	7,816.91	77,475.46	70,335.78	159,870.10
Union	8,062,448	35,937.46	93,304.80	924,768.04	6,236.14	1,080,246.44
Warren	1,564,912	6,975.42	10,618.85	105,246.22	74,365.55	197,206.04
Total	112,173,305	\$500,000.00	\$1,374,994.67	\$13,627,929.11	\$1,305,524.84	\$16,808,448.12

* Subject, prior to distribution, to any further deductions required.

** Less the 10 per cent emergency fund of \$72,700.00 and \$135,990.00 to districts in payment of \$45.00 for each pupil residing on State property or as residents of districts by reason of their being inmates of charitable institutions as provided in Chapter 233, Public Laws of 1926.

SECTION B

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

COUNTIES	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Atlantic	24,207	3,541,990	.....	10,177
Bergen	71,803	11,354,169	.....	478,111
Burlington	19,728	2,962,848	.....	16,087
Camden	48,846	7,471,959	.....	275,865
Cape May	6,737	942,302	4,095	.....
Cumberland	14,638	2,247,091	.....	23,190
Essex	146,445	24,077,301	.....	297,073
Gloucester	16,846	2,476,621	.....	117,111
Hudson	115,383	18,946,842	128,532	.....
Hunterdon	7,524	1,109,863	.....	20,639
Mercer	32,174	5,213,151	.....	201,856
Middlesex	42,098	6,733,603	.....	151,368
Monmouth	29,367	4,448,435	.....	93,070
Morris	20,030	3,113,699	.....	149,383
Ocean	6,799	997,213	.....	40,740
Passaic	57,923	9,517,615	.....	78,019
Salem	8,398	1,256,972	.....	28,861
Somerset	12,993	2,048,358	.....	108,498
Sussex	6,379	967,038	.....	42,435
Union	54,924	8,860,847	.....	251,323
Warren	10,511	1,655,378	.....	16,280
Total	753,753	119,943,295	132,627	2,400,086

ATLANTIC COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Absecon City	382	54,271	.....	6,484½
Atlantic City	11,430	1,689,517	90,756	.....
Brigantine	52	7,652	.....	2,931½
Buena Vista	1,207	185,630	.....	2,294½

ATLANTIC COUNTY—Continued

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Corbin City	66	9,171½	.....	584½
Egg Harbor City	892	138,631	.....	7,936
Egg Harbor Twp.	595	75,601½	.....	6,029½
Estell Manor	60	9,084	395	.....
*East Atlantic City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Folsom	56	7,376	276½	.....
Galloway	551	74,577	.....	1,810
Hamilton	724	103,404	.....	4,176
Hammononton	2,011	318,886	.....	19,457½
Linwood	282	41,029	.....	3,905
*Longport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Margate City	434	55,905	.....	7,204
Mullica	279	36,929½	1,535	.....
Northfield City	443	63,351	.....	10,007½
Pleasantville	2,845	410,725	.....	14,935
Port Republic	90	12,466½	.....	721
Somers Point	401	53,817	.....	4,115
Ventnor City	1,183	164,260	.....	8,259
Weymouth	219	29,706	.....	2,289
Total	24,207	3,541,990	92,962½	103,139½

BERGEN COUNTY

Allendale	254	37,324	.....	373½
Alpine	80	10,335	.....	955½
Bergenfield	1,410	205,560	.....	7,070
Bogota	1,717	273,866	.....	13,900½
Carlstadt	862	145,089	3,311	.....
Cliffside Park	2,977	456,879	.....	41,726
Closter	575	86,980½	.....	1,280
Cresskill	296	43,032½	.....	1,605½
Demarest	119	17,304½	1,871½	.....
Dumont	1,268	197,066½	.....	9,563
East Paterson	938	148,713	.....	11,458½
East Rutherford	1,797	294,999	.....	7,379½
Edgewater	740	110,150½	683½	.....
Emerson	327	47,892½	4,361	.....
Englewood City	3,314	516,326	.....	25,980½
Englewood Cliffs	85	12,429½	635	.....
Fair Lawn	757	114,091½	.....	13,567½
Fairview	1,880	300,891	.....	24,470
Fort Lee	1,649	238,270	.....	11,657½
Franklin Lakes	127	18,678	1,089	.....
Garfield	7,693	1,317,833½	.....	5,022½
Glen Rock	607	95,439½	.....	2,687½
Hackensack	5,298	847,930	.....	41,142
Harrington Park	228	35,197	.....	250

* No attendance.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

377

BERGEN COUNTY—Continued

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
*Harrington Twp.				
Hasbrouck Heights	1,144	181,185½		12,944
Haworth	179	27,925½		2,804½
Hillsdale	528	78,603½		2,681
Hohokus Boro.	145	21,450½		1,266½
Hohokus Twp.	578	95,177½		8,994½
Leonia	1,535	241,283½		6,885
Little Ferry	852	138,565½		6,552
Lodi Boro.	2,647	437,490½		22,480
Lodi Twp.	272	39,845½		918½
Lyndhurst	3,944	636,893		32,008½
Maywood	477	73,555		3,135
Midland Park	613	95,404½		4,124
Midland Twp.	314	48,751		2,417
Montvale	205	30,224		2,049
Monachie	371	58,184½	2,822	
New Milford	489	78,581		2,815½
North Arlington	1,016	153,967		17,521½
Northvale	266	42,577		424
Norwood	237	36,198½	567½	
Oakland	118	19,605	700½	
Old Tappan	117	16,941½	188	
*Orville Twp.				
Oradell	364	56,953½		11,725
Overneck-Ridgefield Park ...	2,052	319,417½	12,751½	
Palisades Park	1,202	176,132½		13,595½
Paramus	392	59,103½		4,822
Park Ridge	745	114,247½		6,652½
Ramsey	816	130,157		1,136
Ridgefield	713	108,077		9,144
Ridgewood	2,461	398,632½		9,527½
Riverside	318	43,223	1,455	
Rivervale Twp.	142	17,722		1,814½
*Rockleigh				
Rutherford	2,653	411,337		4,930
Saddle River Boro.	81	11,820½		1,633
Saddle River Twp.	506	80,688½		9,143
Teaneck	2,318	339,047½		39,521½
Tenafly	1,223	191,102½		9,422
*Teterboro				
*Union Twp.				
Upper Saddle River	34	4,460½	516	
Waldwick	263	40,717	1,177	
Wallington	2,328	396,003		23,906
*Washington				
Westwood	1,009	156,935½		8,500
Woodcliff Lakes	116	17,957	825½	
Wood Ridge	626	98,842		338
Wyckoff	396	56,904½		5,162½
Total	71,803	11,354,169	32,972	511,083

* No attendance.

BURLINGTON COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Bass River	136	19,597½	2,985	.....
Beverly City	525	81,524½	7,004	.....
*Beverly Twp. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bordentown City	1,058	158,742	.....	7,502
*Bordentown Twp. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington City	2,545	396,903½	3,210	.....
Burlington Twp.	487	69,411	.....	2,701
Chester	1,140	164,076	7,314½	.....
Chesterfield	305	41,712½	.....	5,089
Cinnaminson	407	58,736½	.....	2,974½
Delanco	451	69,853½	.....	1,083½
Delran	372	56,139½	.....	165½
Eastampton	97	13,881½	.....	489
Edgewater Park	223	34,030½	.....	374½
Evesham	404	54,891	2,711½	.....
Fieldsboro	118	17,109	563½	.....
Florence	1,805	279,694½	.....	2,222
Hainesport	260	37,364	.....	2,325½
Lumberton	170	23,421½	425½	.....
Mansfield	252	38,254½	2,389	.....
Medford	394	60,420	.....	3,792½
Moorestown	1,626	245,580	11,280	.....
Mount Laurel	421	57,442½	2,812½	.....
New Hanover	193	25,995½	3,077	.....
Northampton	1,479	222,238½	.....	12,888½
North Hanover	117	14,981	.....	463
Palmyra	1,426	221,065½	.....	2,108½
Pemberton Boro.	477	71,976½	1,302½	.....
Pemberton Twp.	167	22,690	.....	3,146½
Riverside	1,177	185,634	.....	11,388
Riverton Boro.	388	62,896½	.....	1,732
Shanong	102	14,580½	247½	.....
Southampton	353	49,708	1,516½	.....
Springfield	222	30,979½	.....	1,813
Tabernacle	72	9,904½	384	.....
Washington	90	12,914	715½	.....
*Westampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willingboro	164	23,593	.....	2,051½
Woodland	105	14,905½	284½	.....
Total	19,728	2,962,848	48,223	64,310

CAMDEN COUNTY

Audubon	1,764	278,732½	.....	20,667
Barrington	414	61,843½	.....	612½
Bellmawr	219	29,362	.....	5,822½
**Berlin Boro.	440	62,062½	.....	62,062½
Berlin Twp.	433	57,738	55,922½	.....
Brooklawn	427	61,143	.....	1,000
Camden City	22,399	3,562,973	.....	16,297
Chesilhurst	79	10,600½	.....	36½

* No attendance.

CAMDEN COUNTY—*Continued*

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Clementon Boro.	571	76,371½	1,673½	.....
Clementon Twp.	1,085	148,918	.....	17,817
Collingswood	2,701	456,904½	.....	24,631½
Delaware Twp.	1,239	173,702½	.....	17,247½
Gibbsboro	140	17,577½	880	.....
Gloucester City	2,354	355,796	.....	46,651
Gloucester Twp.	1,234	166,359	.....	6,932½
Haddon Twp.	976	142,521	.....	2,833
Haddonfield	1,935	297,043	.....	26,017
Haddon Heights	1,451	222,651½	.....	9,235½
Laurel Springs	208	32,585½	.....	64½
Lawnside	292	43,004	653	.....
Magnolia	312	44,350½	6,850½	.....
Merchantville	510	80,689	.....	4,920½
Mt. Ephraim	493	66,924	.....	5,290½
Oaklyn	588	86,250½	6,996½	.....
Pensauken	3,296	480,658½	.....	41,331
Runnemede	435	60,900	.....	8,974
Stratford	154	22,367½	.....	1,284½
*Tavistock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voorhees	312	37,762½	.....	4,431½
Waterford	658	90,437	.....	5,268½
Winslow	1,266	175,947	.....	18,836½
Woodlynne	461	67,783½	.....	576½
Total	48,846	7,471,959	72,976	348,841

CAPE MAY COUNTY

Avalon	66	7,557½	.....	1,104½
Cape May City	601	82,962	.....	482
Cape May Point	23	2,823½	938	.....
Dennis Twp.	342	45,812½	2,386½	.....
Lower Twp.	220	28,559½	2,241	.....
Middle Twp.	876	126,008½	.....	8,117½
North Wildwood	388	56,194	4,505	.....
Ocean City	1,355	193,181½	.....	1,532
Sea Isle City	199	28,379½	.....	716
Stone Harbor	98	11,284½	.....	1,317½
*South Cape May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Twp.	309	42,395	.....	3,124
West Cape May	209	28,628½	2,050	.....
*West Wildwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wildwood	1,529	217,235	3,779½	.....
*Wildwood Crest .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodbine	522	71,280½	4,588½	.....
Total	6,737	942,302	20,488½	16,393½

* No attendance.

** New district.

SCHOOL REPORT

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Bridgeton	3,239	518,350	1,792½	.....
Commercial	703	93,787½	.....	10,750½
Deerfield	485	67,440½	.....	472½
Downe	343	46,873	821	.....
Fairfield	375	51,405	1,002	.....
Greenwich	239	33,249½	331½	.....
Hopewell	519	74,530	.....	2,151
Landis	4,088	656,131½	1,968	.....
Lawrence	418	59,117½	.....	3,797½
Maurice River	345	47,803½	.....	1,181½
Millville	3,178	506,579½	.....	11,320½
Stow Creek	183	25,940½	.....	1,620½
Upper Deerfield	523	65,883	2,189	.....
Total	14,638	2,247,091	8,104	31,294

ESSEX COUNTY

Belleville	5,441	890,821½	.....	21,852
Bloomfield	6,543	1,014,364½	.....	69,531
Caldwell	1,611	250,107½	.....	7,828
Caldwell Twp.	177	28,756½	.....	69½
Cedar Grove	304	44,887	1,282	.....
East Orange	9,747	1,502,726	.....	6,608
Essex Fells	193	29,092½	.....	2,297
Glen Ridge	1,286	195,081½	.....	14,163
Irvington	8,499	1,320,841	.....	40,533
Livingston	523	73,757½	.....	4,754
Millburn	1,354	214,396	.....	14,701½
Montclair	7,294	1,177,005	.....	27,531½
Newark	81,545	13,858,359	46,568	.....
North Caldwell	127	18,200½	.....	1,175½
Nutley	4,403	698,338	.....	51,695½
Orange	6,591	1,056,360	39,844	.....
Roseland	199	29,805½	.....	1,822
South Orange	5,498	864,154	.....	66,497½
Verona	1,015	155,429	.....	13,111½
West Orange	4,095	654,818½	.....	40,596½
Total	146,445	24,077,301	87,694	384,767

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

381

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Clayton	610	86,921½	.....	588
Deptford	1,024	145,013	.....	9,942
East Greenwich	406	60,018½	.....	4,621½
Elk	401	48,783	.....	10,490½
Franklin	899	117,607½	.....	3,271½
Glassboro	1,449	214,788½	1,614	.....
Greenwich	554	85,372½	.....	3,206½
Harrison	354	48,634	4,079	.....
Logan	403	52,834½	.....	2,387½
Mantua	554	82,615½	1,957	.....
Monroe	988	149,120	.....	3,329
National Park	494	63,960½	.....	3,669
Newfield	202	33,503	.....	1,030½
Paulsboro	1,732	268,602	.....	12,950
Pitman	1,178	184,370½	.....	6,074½
South Harrison	151	18,927½	.....	3,152
Swedesboro	806	119,316½	.....	5,834
Washington	450	62,642½	.....	5,688½
Wenonah	228	38,382	.....	3,703
West Deptford	968	135,463	.....	17,609
Westville	655	98,015	.....	8,775
Woodbury	2,155	333,107	.....	15,265½
Woodbury Heights	185	28,623	.....	3,173½
Total	16,846	2,476,621	7,650	124,761

HUDSON COUNTY

Bayonne	16,362	2,737,639½	27,497½	.....
East Newark	429	68,517½	732	.....
Guttenberg	1,334	212,832½	2,173½	.....
Harrison	2,256	363,858½	8,103½	.....
Hoboken	10,384	1,662,980½	26,527	.....
Jersey City	49,793	8,373,484½	125,396½	.....
Kearny	6,760	1,064,683½	.....	11,078
North Bergen	6,611	1,030,978½	.....	15,976
Secaucus	1,242	201,533	.....	12,782
Union City	10,323	1,671,334	30,050½	.....
Weehawken	2,432	381,366½	.....	18,147½
West New York	7,457	1,177,633½	.....	33,965
Total	115,383	18,946,842	220,480½	91,948½

HUNTERDON COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Alexandria	154	22,668	.....	2,125
Bethlehem	86	9,970	.....	1,015
Bloomsbury	162	24,779	.....	1,031
Califon	127	18,257	.....	2,335
Clinton, Town of	287	46,749½	.....	3,632½
Clinton Twp.	281	38,301	.....	3,432
Delaware	367	49,550½	1,099½	.....
East Amwell	175	25,131½	915	.....
Flemington	968	161,792½	.....	9,677
Franklin	213	28,628½	2,935½	.....
Frenchtown	350	55,344½	.....	3,341
Glen Gardner	148	20,409	78	.....
Hampton	288	41,768	3,374½	.....
High Bridge	491	78,798	12½	.....
Holland	173	21,973½	.....	3,867½
Kingwood	244	33,333½	1,093	.....
Lambertville City	977	155,387	4,633½	.....
Lebanon Boro.	93	12,840	.....	697
Lebanon Twp.	140	17,274½	4,082	.....
Milford	199	29,479	.....	478
Raritan	382	49,473	.....	2,053
Readington	617	85,459½	254	.....
Stockton	130	19,290	.....	326
Tewksbury	147	19,971	.....	825½
Union Twp.	198	25,551½	696½	.....
West Amwell	127	17,683½	.....	4,977½
Total	7,524	1,109,863	19,174	39,813

MERCER COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
East Windsor	922	143,701½	.....	4,422
Ewing	1,537	231,002½	.....	21,615
Hamilton	4,724	729,702½	.....	26,030
Hopewell	1,383	216,811½	.....	9,594½
Lawrence	1,082	164,365½	.....	4,546½
Princeton Boro.	1,277	208,431	.....	9,620
Princeton Twp.	280	43,610	.....	5,898
Trenton	20,288	3,379,288½	.....	118,846½
Washington	319	45,319	1,189	.....
West Windsor	362	50,919	.....	2,472½
Total	32,174	5,213,151	1,189	203,045

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Carteret	2,861	472,074	6,050	.....
Cranbury	254	35,555½	.....	935½
Dunellen	811	127,948	.....	9,676
East Brunswick	689	105,258½	1,486½	.....
Helmetta	214	32,732½	.....	1,241½
Highland Park	1,707	265,232	.....	20,278
Jamesburg	735	111,036½	8,826½	.....
Madison	535	73,122½	929½	.....
Metuchen	1,094	169,100	.....	14,908½
Middlesex	736	112,770	.....	9,602½
Milltown	589	100,005	740½	.....
Monroe	328	47,617½	3,365	.....
New Brunswick	6,540	1,049,225	.....	6,074
North Brunswick	694	105,331	.....	13,441½
Perth Amboy	8,814	1,493,464	23,270½	.....
Piscataway	1,242	181,397½	.....	31,659
Plainsboro	188	29,235½	389½	.....
Raritan	2,134	312,913½	.....	17,759½
Sayreville	988	163,082	.....	9,694
South Amboy	950	150,661	.....	7,179½
South Brunswick	559	80,575½	.....	1,566
South Plainfield	1,291	205,030	.....	5,917
South River	2,155	359,713	.....	6,840
Spotswood	189	26,569½	875	.....
Woodbridge	5,801	923,953½	.....	40,528½
Total	42,098	6,733,603	45,933	197,301

MONMOUTH COUNTY

*Allenhurst .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asbury Park	3,624	533,196½	.....	16,731
Atlantic Twp.	233	32,005	.....	104½
Atlantic Highlands	399	63,841½	.....	3,769
Avon	214	30,451½	.....	2,166
Belmar	546	78,663½	243½	.....
Bradley Beach	630	89,196½	.....	5,834
Brielle	124	18,388½	.....	2,245
*Deal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eatontown	301	44,687½	2,100½	.....
Fair Haven	277	43,737	.....	17½
Farmingdale	113	17,077½	744½	.....
Freehold Town	1,518	250,456½	.....	14,804½
Freehold Twp.	260	36,523	627½	.....
Highlands	349	54,072½	1,423	.....
Holmdel	269	42,768	.....	1,311
Howell	625	89,502	.....	12,428
*Interlaken .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keansburg	451	61,905½	865½	.....

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued*

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Keyport	1,027	160,522½	2,716	.....
Little Silver	130	18,834½	.....	1,383½
Long Branch	3,634	582,557	.....	4,521½
Manalapan	569	83,456½	.....	1,647
Manasquan	703	109,771	.....	983½
Marlboro	439	63,732	251½	.....
Matawan	1,083	163,636	.....	7,196½
Middletown	1,959	294,909	.....	967
Millstone	389	51,514	.....	1,337½
Monmouth Beach	80	10,910	999	.....
Neptune City	349	50,209	.....	4,520
Neptune Twp.	2,470	370,683½	.....	7,599
Oceanport	134	19,568	.....	847½
Ocean Twp.	310	44,824	84	.....
Raritan	267	39,962½	.....	1,768½
Red Bank	2,435	386,662½	6,196	.....
Rumson	409	60,533½	612	.....
Sea Bright	140	21,744	.....	178
*Sea Girt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shrewsbury Boro.	109	15,490	3,299½	.....
Shrewsbury Twp.	160	22,534	.....	570
*South Belmar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Lake	284	44,265	.....	1,961½
Upper Freehold	699	104,900	.....	5,370
Union Beach	449	65,305	.....	1,679½
Wall	929	136,044	.....	8,613½
West Long Branch	277	39,395	.....	2,678
Total	29,367	4,448,435	20,162½	113,232½

MORRIS COUNTY

Boonton Town	1,391	224,953	.....	15,783½
Boonton Twp.	91	13,417	82	.....
Butler Boro.	983	157,371	.....	3,493½
Chatham Boro.	733	116,823½	.....	5,375½
Chatham Twp.	180	25,181	2,355½	.....
Chester	215	30,748½	445	.....
Denville	387	56,544	.....	5,689½
Dover Town	2,142	343,779½	5,576½	.....
Florham Park Boro.	142	20,305	.....	3,551
Hanover Twp.	1,226	192,626	.....	22,946½
Harding Twp.	123	18,055½	.....	2,025
Jefferson	212	28,439	1,055	.....
Kinnelon	80	11,144	1,091	.....
Lincoln Park	335	51,287½	.....	4,417
Madison Boro.	1,096	178,562	.....	7,904½
Mendham Boro.	215	33,774	.....	1,374½
Mendham Twp.	129	18,973½	1,407½	.....
Mine Hill	274	42,742	.....	6,174½
Montville Twp.	558	84,979	.....	3,853½
Morris Plains Boro.	229	33,580	.....	287½
Morris Twp.	609	87,795½	.....	4,378
Morristown	2,615	404,675	.....	33,464

* No attendance.

MORRIS COUNTY—Continued

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Mountain Lakes	376	54,311½	.....	10,215½
Mt. Arlington	63	9,563½	.....	97½
Mt. Olive	239	35,707½	.....	803½
Netcong	502	81,116½	.....	613
Passaic Twp.	396	62,923	.....	7,312½
Pequannock	312	46,698	.....	2,500
Randolph	426	63,686	.....	2,501½
Riverdale	217	31,878	.....	1,131½
Rockaway Boro.	787	126,156	.....	6,804
Rockaway Twp.	618	96,066	454½	.....
Roxbury	1,075	165,396½	.....	7,815
Washington	291	44,113	2,114½	.....
Wharton	763	120,328	.....	3,452½
Total	20,030	3,113,699	14,581½	163,964½

OCEAN COUNTY

Barnegat City	19	2,783½	376	.....
Bay Head	46	7,136½	.....	295
Beach Haven	210	30,070½	.....	2,256½
*Beachwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley	223	30,176	.....	15,297
Brick	198	29,983½	.....	285½
Dover	963	148,204½	3,161½	.....
Eagleswood	64	9,257½	.....	1,186½
*Harvey Cedars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Island Heights	76	10,968	.....	98½
Jackson	356	48,654½	.....	205½
Lacey	107	15,168½	.....	754½
Lakehurst	155	21,649	.....	901½
Lakewood	2,041	293,978½	.....	15,577½
Lavallette	43	6,830½	531½	.....
Little Egg Harbor	103	16,387	107½	.....
*Long Beach .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester	89	11,598½	.....	1,120
*Mantoloking .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean	65	8,172½	524½	.....
Ocean Gate	33	3,650	.....	289
*Pine Beach .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumstead	211	31,011	1,421	.....
Point Pleasant	320	49,202	.....	6,441
Point Pleasant Beach	503	76,738½	.....	3,639½
Seaside Heights	62	8,087	1,612½	.....
Seaside Park	85	11,136½	.....	652½
*Ship Bottom-Beach Arlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford	203	31,497	.....	122½
*Surf City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuckerton	367	54,949	.....	205
Union	257	39,923	853	.....
Total	6,799	997,213	8,587½	49,327½

* No attendance.

PASSAIC COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Bloomingtondale	525	77,834½	1,106½	.....
Clifton City	9,755	1,588,627½	.....	103,635
Haledon	738	118,386	.....	5,095
Hawthorne	1,787	278,621	.....	27,897
Little Falls	1,017	161,858½	.....	2,840
North Haledon	349	51,253	.....	5,795½
Passaic	13,136	2,232,544½	14,530	.....
Paterson	25,737	4,250,880½	60,143½	.....
Pompton Lakes	703	112,471	.....	3,007
Prospect Park	874	137,152	947	.....
Ringwood	201	29,556½	1,318½	.....
Totowa	653	103,708½	.....	9,531
Wanaque	808	126,559½	6,610½	.....
Wayne	762	109,515	.....	2,879
West Paterson	519	84,051	.....	3,974½
West Milford	359	54,596	1,979	.....
Total	57,923	9,517,615	86,635	164,654

SALEM COUNTY

Alloway	301	44,810½	.....	4,060½
Elmer	224	34,203½	182	.....
Elsinboro	100	10,231½	.....	1,763½
Lower Alloway Creek	225	29,173½	.....	1,278
Lower Penns Neck	547	81,195½	.....	3,485
Mannington	300	35,299½	.....	1,484½
Oldmans	293	38,215½	257	.....
Penns Grove	1,344	214,393½	.....	10,594½
Pilesgrove	965	147,418½	5,239	.....
Pittsgrove	533	69,226	.....	4,661
Quinton	231	31,686	.....	144½
Salem	1,991	323,085	.....	7,635
Upper Penns Neck	887	136,745½	.....	2,040
Upper Pittsgrove	457	61,288	2,607½	.....
Total	8,398	1,256,972	8,285½	37,146½

SOMERSET COUNTY

Bedminster	270	40,213½	.....	4,834
Bernards	1,156	187,522½	.....	7,989
Bound Brook	1,710	282,538	.....	5,672
Branchburg	240	34,118	.....	651½
Bridgewater	1,395	220,383	.....	12,685½
East Millstone	71	11,215	.....	117
Far Hills	48	7,608½	964½	.....

SOMERSET COUNTY—*Continued*

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Franklin	976	139,489	.....	14,296
Hillsborough	1,576	253,267	.....	24,162½
Millstone	55	7,885	.....	933½
Montgomery	295	43,261	.....	3,052
North Plainfield Boro.	2,003	310,074½	.....	14,422½
North Plainfield Twp.	69	11,065	.....	317½
Peapack Gladstone	239	38,678	.....	930
Rocky Hill	104	16,526½	.....	421
Somerville	1,975	322,817	.....	22,493
South Bound Brook	475	74,231	888½	.....
Warren	204	28,307	2,412½	.....
Watchung	132	19,158½	213½	.....
Total	12,993	2,048,358	4,479	112,977

SUSSEX COUNTY

Andover Boro.	128	16,744½	.....	933
Andover Twp.	54	5,028	2,647½	.....
Branchville	121	17,807½	.....	1,156½
Byram	19	3,075	.....	312
Frankford	175	24,286	.....	1,184
Franklin	1,291	213,740	.....	28,051½
Fredon	48	7,123	.....	94
Green	111	16,228	.....	425
Hamburg Boro.	379	58,440½	6,945	.....
Hampton	117	14,323½	1,564	.....
Hardyston	207	28,934½	.....	3,680½
Hopatcong	95	11,586	.....	735
Lafayette	124	18,217½	.....	1,203½
Montague	91	13,312	229	.....
Newton	1,290	210,236½	.....	9,286
Ogdensburg	295	48,427	971	.....
Sandyston	110	14,713	633	.....
Sparta	245	31,913½	55½	.....
Stanhope	198	32,602½	.....	1,366½
Stillwater	121	17,539½	.....	85½
Sussex	568	87,786	.....	5,772
Vernon	289	39,582½	.....	1,554½
Walpack	19	3,472½	1,039	.....
Wantage	284	31,919	.....	679½
Total	6,379	967,038	14,084	56,519

UNION COUNTY

DISTRICT	Total Enrolment	Total Attendance	Loss	Gain
Clark	355	55,657½	.....	233½
Cranford	2,214	351,546	.....	19,269
Elizabeth	17,438	2,904,358	.....	15,425
Garwood	847	135,066	.....	6,627
Hillside	3,210	510,473	.....	45,221
Kenilworth	615	93,415½	1,430½	.....
Linden	4,957	815,039½	.....	2,469½
Mountainside	155	22,109½	597½	.....
New Providence Boro.	381	61,244	.....	2,048
New Providence Twp.	437	56,702	.....	4,320½
Plainfield	6,880	1,106,888½	2,760	.....
Rahway	2,880	460,351½	.....	7,669½
Roselle	2,463	380,416½	.....	12,676
Roselle Park	1,962	320,522	.....	20,325
Scotch Plains	1,354	207,217	.....	16,558½
Springfield	685	104,743½	.....	9,144
Summit	2,444	395,913½	.....	24,726
Union	2,710	420,932	.....	60,763½
Westfield	2,937	458,251½	.....	8,635
Total	54,924	8,860,847	4,788	256,111

WARREN COUNTY

Allamuchy	164	23,373	.....	2,393½
Alpha	650	108,959½	.....	5,181
Belvidere	514	82,341	.....	462½
Blairstown	300	47,017½	319	.....
Franklin	406	55,491½	390½	.....
Frelinghuysen	162	22,409½	1,220½	.....
Greenwich	219	31,848½	1,227	.....
Hackettstown	774	126,124	5,110	.....
Hardwick	63	8,462½	.....	1,483½
Harmony	338	51,842	1,297½	.....
Hope	112	15,905½	.....	1,767
Independence	311	44,199½	1,790	.....
Knowlton	167	23,180½	.....	213
Liberty	122	14,610	227½	.....
Lopatcong	308	49,390	.....	2,715½
Mansfield	196	28,254½	.....	2,953½
Oxford	415	67,448½	298	.....
Pahaquarry	9	1,532½	.....	334½
Phillipsburg	3,655	602,837	1,527½	.....
Pohatcong	400	58,988½	.....	4,392
Washington Boro.	838	136,532	.....	4,836
Washington Twp.	164	23,414½	.....	2,041½
White	224	31,216	.....	914
Total	10,511	1,655,378	13,407½	29,687½

INDEX

- Absence**, average, 25, 234; statistics for five years, 241
- Academic Credentials, Bureau of, report, 32
- Accredited evening high schools, enrollment, 107; statistics, 235, 365, 366
- Administration, State and county; receipts, 229; expenditures, 232
- Administration expenses, State, comparison of with current school expenses, 245; analysis of, 245
- Ages of pupils enrolled in day schools, statistics, 355
- Agricultural classes, enrollment, 158
- Agricultural education report, 138
- Agriculture, enrollment in classes for training of teachers of, 160
- Anæmic pupils, enrollment, 234, 352
- Apportionment of Reserve Fund, 373
- Apportionment of school moneys for 1927-1928, 163, 374
- Appropriations, statistics, 245
- Assistant commissioners, reports, 33-177
- Athletic competition in junior high schools, 22, 175
- Attendance, daily, 25, 169; statistics, 234, 360; total for State, 375; by counties and districts, 375
- Attendance and school registers, 171
- Backward** and incorrigible classes, enrollment, 234, 352
- Balance statement, 228
- Balances, summary of, 265
- Blanks and forms, 171
- Blind classes, enrollment, 234, 353
- Board of Education, State, members of, 5; committees of, 6, 7; report of President of, 13; expenses, 25, 229, 231, 245
- Board of Examiners, State, report, 28
- Board of Trustees of Schools for Industrial Education, Hoboken, report, 217; Newark, 219
- Bonded debt, statistics, 292
- Bonds, receipts for redemption of, etc., 263
- Bookkeeping and financial accounting, 163
- Bordentown School for Colored Youth, report, 207
- Boys' trades and industries, all-day schools for, 148
- Building, school, cost survey, 166
- Building survey, school, 165
- Buildings, school, number, 24; report on, 165; statistics, 239, 255; owned and rented, 305
- Bulletins issued by secondary education division, 114
- Bureau of Academic Credentials, report, 32
- Business activities report, 162
- Business division, report of activities, 22, 162
- Business institutes, county, 164
- Camden County Vocational School**, 129
- Capital outlay, 166, 293
- Certificates, teachers, number granted, 28
- Chief disbursements for last five years, 240
- City superintendents, list of, 8
- Classes for training of vocational teachers, enrollment, 160
- Classrooms, number, 239
- Colored day schools, statistics, 370
- Commercial education, notes on, 113; report by assistant in secondary education on, 114

- Commercial subjects, enrollment in high schools, 111
- Commission to survey public education, creation of by Legislature, 24
- Commissioner of Education, report, 15; appointment of, 15
- Committees, State Board of Education, 6, 7
- Conduct of athletic competition in junior high schools, 22, 175
- Continuation school teachers, training of, 139; enrollment in classes for, 160
- Continuation schools, improvement in housing and organization of, 135; enrollment in, 147; distribution of those leaving, 159; teachers employed in, 159; receipts and expenditures for, 261; distribution of costs in, 289; enrollment and attendance, 368; county vocational, 371
- Contractual orders, summary, 265
- Controversies and disputes, report of division of, 35
- Cost of education for 1927-1928, 24; statistics, 233; comparison with cost of State administration, 245; in day schools, 267; per pupil, statistics, 280; by types of day schools, 295
- Costs, distribution of for day schools, 267; for special schools, 281
- Costs of public schools, recapitulation of, 228; statistics, 233
- Counties, attendance by, 375
- County administration, receipts, 260; expenditures, 262
- County business institutes, 164
- County institutes for teachers, schedule of, 28; report of, 118
- County superintendents, list of, 8; appointments, 27
- County vocational schools, financial and statistical report, 371
- Cox, Robert Lynn, report, 13
- Credentials, academic, report of Bureau of, 32
- Current expense, receipts for from State and county funds, 250
- Current expenses, 24; for five years, 25; graph of, 243; comparison with cost of State administration, 245; analysis of, 245; funds for, statistics, 250
- Curricula enrollment, periodic studies of in high schools, 110
- Curriculum construction, 17
- Curriculum revision, 118
- Day school costs, distribution of, 267**
- Day schools:
- ages of pupils in, statistics, 355
 - attendance, average daily, 25, 234; statistics, 360
 - colored pupils in, 370
 - cost of education per pupil, 280; by types of schools, 295-308
 - costs, distribution of, 267
 - distribution of costs in, 267
 - enrollment, 24, 25; increase in, 24; statistics, 234, 347; for five years, 241
 - teachers in, number, 237; salaries of, 244, 309-335; salaries of full term in, 344
 - transportation of pupils to, 306
- Day vocational classes, 236, 368
- Day vocational schools, statistics, 236, 368
- Deaf classes, enrollment, 234, 353
- Deaf School, New Jersey, report, 205
- Debt, statement of school, 246, 303
- Debt service, 292
- Decisions, 35-103
- Berlin, Camden County, in Matter of Conduct of Annual School Election in Township of, 76
 - Chastney, James E., vs. Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education, 85

- Clapp, Frank B., vs. Magnolia Board of Education, 91
- Codingley, William Wade vs. Mendham Borough Board of Education, 92
- Conway, William F., vs. Edge-water Borough Board of Education, 101
- Engle, Frank H., and Benjamin Green, vs. Hainesport Board of Education, 71
- Feilitzsch, Arthur, vs. Bayonne Board of Education, 54
- Follmer, Frederick, vs. Jersey City Board of Education, 78
- Gebhart, Bertha S., vs. Hope-well Township Board of Education, 48
- Haas, Charles E., and Samuel Gellenthin, vs. West Deptford Township Board of Education, 81
- Hillsborough Township, Somerset County—in Matter of Special School Election for Bonding School District of, 67
- Levine, Lavey L., vs. Bayonne Board of Education and Joseph A. Sklenar, 69
- Liberty Township, Warren County—in the Matter of Petition for Recount of Annual School Election Ballots, 75
- Little, Stephen, vs. Morristown Board of Education, 89
- MacNeal, Emma A., vs. Ocean City Board of Education, 41
- Nelson, Edward A., vs. Bayonne Board of Education, 58
- Peace, Harvey W., vs. Lemuel Hing, 44
- Rafferty, Margaret, vs. North Hanover Township Board of Education, 63
- Rau, Belden B., vs. Hasbrouck Heights Board of Education, 83
- Secaucus—in the Matter of the Petition of Charles F. Gasser to Be Seated as Member of Board of Education of, 99
- Secaucus—in the Matter of the Petition of Percy G. Meer-bott to Be Seated as Member of Board of Education of, 97
- South Brunswick, Middlesex County—in the Matter of Annual School Election in Township of, 73
- Sutton, Samuel, vs. Dennis Township Board of Education, 46
- Theckston, William H., vs. Gloucester City Board of Education, 60
- Thorpe, William, vs. Bayonne Board of Education, 94
- Tuckerton, Ocean County—in Matter of Conduct of Annual School Election in Borough of, 68
- Zane, Robert H., vs. Common Council and Board of Education of Pleasantville, 65
- Department of Public Instruction, expenses, 25, 229, 231
- Disbursements, statistics, 231; for last five years, 240; summary, 265
- Distribution of costs, day school, 267; special schools, 281-294
- District taxes ordered paid, 248
- Districts, attendance by, 375
- Districts, school, number, 239
- Division heads, reports by, 33-177
- Dollar, how spent in 1926-1927, 162
- Education**, cost of, 24; statistics, 228, 233; comparison of with cost of State administration, 245; per pupil, statistics, 280; cost of by types of day schools, 295-308
- Education, industrial in Hoboken, report, 217
- Educational institutions, reports, 181-225

- Educational Survey Commission, creation of by Legislature, 24
- Efficiency tests for highest elementary grade, 18, 119-125
- Eighth grade examinations, 18, 119-125
- Elementary education report, 117
- Elementary school instruction in health and physical education, 174
- Elementary schools, report, 117; State efficiency tests in, 18, 119-125
- Elliott, Charles H., report of, 15; appointment of, 15
- Emergency fund, apportionment from, 373
- Employment of teachers, statistics, 309-342
- Enrollment, statistics, 25, 234, 241, 347; total for State, 375; by counties and districts, 375-388
- Equipment, statistics, 255
- Evening high schools, accredited, 107, 235, 365, 366
- Evening schools, enrollment, 25; statistics, 235, 282, 363-367.
- Evening schools for foreign-born residents, receipts and expenditures for, 262; distribution of costs in, 291
- Evening schools for manual training, distribution of costs in, 290; enrollment and attendance, 367
- Evening vocational classes for men, statistics, 153; for women, statistics, 156
- Examiners, State Board, report, 28
- Expenditures, statistics, 231; summary, 265
- Expenses for 1927-1928, 24; current, for last five years, 25; graph of current, 243; comparison with cost of State administration, 245; funds for, 250; summary, 265; distribution of for day schools, 265; for special schools, 281
- Federal** funds for vocational education, payments to districts from, 143
- Finance and bookkeeping, 162
- Financial and other statistics, for five years, 241; by counties, 248-388
- Financial research survey, 163
- Foreign-born evening schools, statistics, 262, 291, 367
- Foreman training, 131
- Four-year high schools, enrollment, 104
- Girls'** all-day vocational schools, 151
- Glassboro State Normal School, graduates of, 26, 239; report, 194
- Grades 1 to 4, enrollment, 25, 234, 348; grades 5 to 8, enrollment, 25, 234, 349
- Graph of current expenses for education, 243
- Health** and physical education, instruction in elementary school, 174
- Helping teachers, list, 9; supervision of, 16, 117; statistical report of, 126
- High school conference at New Brunswick, report, 113
- High school graduates proposing to enter higher institutions, 110
- High school enrollment, 18, 104
- High schools:
bulletins, 114
commercial education, notes on, 113
commercial subjects, enrollment in, 111, 112
comparative statistics by totals, 107
conference at New Brunswick, 113
curricula and credentials, 114
distribution of graduates proposing to enter higher institutions, 110
elimination in, 19

- enrollment, 18, 21, 104, 108; for five years, 21; by classes, 108; percentage of by grades, 110; in commercial subjects, 111, 112
- number transported to, 21
- percentage of enrollment by grades, 110
- periodic studies of curricula enrollment, 110
- persistence of classes compared, 109
- recommendations for, 115
- Rice, M. A., report of, 114
- scholarships, 113
- special periodic studies, 110
- statistics, comparative by totals, 107
- visitations to, 114
- High schools, evening, 107, 235, 365, 366
- Hoboken Industrial Schools, report, 217
- Home economics, equipment for, 133
- Housing survey, school, 166
- How the New Jersey governmental dollar was spent in 1926-1927, 162
- How the school dollar was spent in 1926-1927, 162
- Income**, sources of, 245
- Indebtedness, statement of school, 246, 303
- Industrial arts and the over-age problem, 136
- Industrial Arts School of Trenton, report, 215
- Industrial education in Hoboken, report of Board of Trustees of Schools, 217; in Newark, 219
- Institutes, county business, 164
- Institutes, teachers, schedule of, 28; report, 118
- Interest bearing school debt, statistics, 246, 303
- Intermediate schools, enrollment, 106
- Interscholastic basket ball for girls, 173; recommendations for, 176
- Jackson**, Lambert L., report of, 104
- Junior high school athletic competitions, 22, 175
- Junior high schools, number, 18, 106; enrollment, 18, 106; list of approved, 106
- Kindergartens**, enrollment, 26, 234, 347
- Land**, buildings, equipment, receipts and expenditures for, 255
- Landis, observation school for training of teachers at, 18
- Libraries, receipts and expenditures for, 257
- Manual training**, report, 127; enrollment, 160, 161; receipts and expenditures for, 258
- Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, report, 207
- Manual training evening schools, statistics, 367
- Manual training pupils, number of, 359
- Marketing farm products, instruction in, 138
- Members of State Board of Education, 5
- Moneys, school, apportionment of, 374
- Montclair State Normal School, graduates of, 26, 239; report, 185
- Morse, Herbert N., report of, 162
- New Jersey School for the Deaf**, report, 205
- Newark State Normal School, graduates of, 26, 239; report, 189
- Newark Technical School report, 219
- Non-revenue sources, receipts and expenditures from, 266

- Normal schools, graduates, 26, 239; reports, 181-202
- Notes, receipts for payment of and interest on, 263
- Observation** school for training of teachers, 18
- O'Leary, Wesley A., report of, 127
- One and two-room rural schools, enrollment, 25, 347; decrease of teachers in, 25
- One-year high schools, enrollment, 106
- Operating expenses, distribution of, 274
- Outlay, capital, 293
- Paterson State Normal School**, graduates of, 26, 239; report, 201
- Payments to districts from Federal funds for vocational education, 143
- Physical education:
 basketball, inter-scholastic for girls, 173; recommendations for, 176
 elementary school instruction in, 174
 junior high school athletic competitions, 175
 meetings, 174
 special teachers in, 173
 time allotment, 172
- Physical education report, 172
- Physical training division, activities of, 21, 172
- Physical training survey by Federated Boards of Education, 171
- Physical training teachers, number employed, 22, 173
- President of State Board of Education, report, 13
- Primary grades, enrollment, 25, 234, 348
- Principals of State normal schools, reports, 181-202
- Professional training of teachers, statistics, 346
- Properties, school, valuation of, 27, 239, 246
- Pupil, teacher, and cost accounting, 168
- Pupils for whom tuition and transportation is paid, 306-308
- Recapitulation** of costs of public schools, 228
- Receipts, statistics, 229, 250; summary, 265; from non-revenue sources, 266
- Redemption of and interest on bonds, statistics, 263
- Registers, school, 171
- Repairs and replacements, receipts and expenditures for, 253
- Reserve fund, apportionment of for 1928, 373
- Rice, L. A., report of, 114
- Rural schools, enrollment in one and two-room, 25, 347; decrease of teachers in, 25
- Salaries**, teachers': total, 26; average, 26; for last five years, 26, 241; average in different kinds of schools, 26; statistics, 238; in day schools, 244; statistics, 309-342; different annual, 344
- Scholarships for high school pupils, 113
- School building cost survey, 166
- School building planning service, 167
- School building program surveys, 167
- School buildings (*see building, school*)
- School debt, statement of interest bearing, 246, 303
- School housing survey, 166
- School indebtedness, statement of, 303
- School library funds, statistics, 257
- School moneys, apportionment of to counties, 163, 374
- School of Industrial Arts, Trenton, report, 215

- School properties, valuation, statistics, 27, 239, 246
- School term, length of, 239
- Schools, seating capacity of, 239
- Schools for industrial education, reports, 217
- Seating capacity of public schools, 239
- Secondary education, recommendations for improvement of, 114
- Secondary education report, 104 (*see also high schools*)
- Seikel, George R., report of, 172
- Smith-Hughes Fund, moneys available for New Jersey from, 142
- Sources of income, 245
- Special classes, enrollment, 234, 353, 354
- Special evening schools, 367
- Special report on summer schools, 369
- Special schools, distribution of costs, 281
- State administration: receipts, 229; expenditures, 231
- State administration expenses, comparison with current expenses of schools, 245
- State and county funds, receipts for current expense from, 250
- State Board of Education, members, 5; committees, 6, 7; report of President, 13; expenses, 25, 229, 245
- State Board of Examiners, report, 28
- State eighth grade examinations, 18, 119-125
- State High School Conference at New Brunswick, 113
- State normal schools, 20; graduates of, 26, 239; reports, 181-202
- State Railroad Tax, 245, 374
- State school building survey, 165
- State School Fund, income from, 269
- State School Tax, 245, 374
- State summer schools (*see summer schools State*)
- Statement of school indebtedness, 245, 303
- Statement regarding salaries of teachers in day schools, 244
- Statistics, summary, 227-246; by counties, 247-388
- Strahan, Charles J., report of, 35
- Subnormal classes, enrollment, 234, 377
- Summary, receipts and expenditures, 265
- Summary of statistics, 227-246
- Summary of teachers employed, 343
- Summer schools in districts, financial statistics, 281; teachers employed, enrollment; etc., 369
- Summer schools (State), receipts for, 229; expenditures for, 232
- Superintendents, city, list of, 8
- Superintendents, county, list of, 8; appointments, 27
- Surplus revenue fund, interest on, 245
- Surveys:
- financial research, 163
 - physical training, 171
 - school building cost, 166
 - school building programs, 167
 - school housing, 166
 - State school building, 165
- Tax** dollar, how distributed in 1926, 162
- Taxes, district, statistics by counties, 248
- Teacher, pupil, and cost accounting, 168
- Teachers:
- certificates for (*see certificates, teachers*)
 - helping (*see helping teachers*)
 - number employed, 24; increase in, 25; statistics, 237, 309; for last five years, 241; summary of, 343
 - salaries paid, 26, 238, 241; in day schools, 244; statistics, 309-342; different annual, 344
 - training of, professional, 346

- Teachers' institutes, schedule of, 28; report on, 118
- Technical School, Newark, report, 219
- Term, length of school, 239
- Three-year high schools, enrollment, 106
- Time allotment for physical education, 172
- Trades and industries, enrollment of boys in, 148; enrollment in teacher-training classes for, 160
- Training classes, enrollment, 234, 352
- Training of teachers, professional, 346
- Transportation, number of pupils receiving, 24, 306; statistics, 306-308
- Trenton Industrial Arts School, report, 215
- Trenton State Normal School, graduates of, 26, 239; report, 181
- Tuition paid, statistics, 306-308
- Tuition pupils in high schools, number of, 24, 308
- Two-year high schools, enrollment, 106
- Types of day schools, cost of education by, 295
- Valuation** of school properties, 27, 239, 246
- Vocational and continuation school teachers, training of, 139; enrollment in classes for, 160
- Vocational classes, part time, 150
- Vocational day schools, distribution of costs in, 283; attendance and enrollment, 368
- Vocational education:
 - agricultural classes, 158
 - boys' trades and industries (all-day schools), 148
 - Camden County Vocational School, 129
 - continuation schools, 135, 147, 159
 - enrollment statistics for last seven years, 159; according to age, 159
 - evening classes for men, 153; for women, 156
 - Federal funds for, 142
 - foreman training, 131
 - girls' all-day schools, 151
 - home economics equipment, 133
 - industrial arts, 136
 - lines of progress, 141
 - manual training enrollment, 160
 - marketing farm products, 138
 - over-view of field of, 127
 - part-time classes, 150
 - payments to districts from Federal funds for, 143
 - total enrollment statistics, 161
 - training vocational and continuation school teachers, 139; enrollment in classes for, 160
- Vocational educational report, 127
- Vocational evening schools, distribution of costs in, 286; enrollment and attendance, 367
- Vocational instruction in agriculture, 138
- Vocational school funds, statistics, 260
- Vocational schools, county, 371, 372
- Vocational schools for trades and industries, enrollment of boys in, 148
- Wealth**, assessed for 1927, 163
- West, Roscoe L., report of, 117

