

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE

1910

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1909.

—
VOLUME V.
—



AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1910

REPORT
OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE
FOR THE
School Year Ending June 30, 1909.

WATERVILLE
SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1910

The illustrations in this report were printed by the Maine Farmer
Publishing Company, Augusta, Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

AUGUSTA, December 31, 1909.

To the Governor, Bert M. Fernald, and the Honorable Executive Council:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of chapter 7 of the Resolves of 1895, I respectfully submit the following report of the condition, progress and needs of the public schools of Maine.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PAYSON SMITH,

State Superintendent of Public Schools.



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CHAPTER I.

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Statistics.

The municipal and school officers of the several towns have made the returns required by law. These are reported in full in the several tables of the appendix, which is a part of this report. The following is a summary of statistics for common schools, together with a similar summary for 1908, repeated here for purposes of comparison:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—COMMON SCHOOLS.

I. OF SCHOLARS AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

	1908.	1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whole number of persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one	210,817	212,329	1,512	—
Whole number of different scholars attending school	132,533	132,948	415	—
Average registered attendance per term	109,607	112,818	3,211	—
Average daily attendance per term	93,483	97,132	3,649	—

II. LENGTH OF SCHOOLS.

	27w 1d	29w 1d	2w	—
Average length for year	127,750	134,456	6,706	—

III. TEACHERS.

Number of different teachers employed during year	6,879	6,792	—	87
Number continued in same school during year	2,578	2,613	35	—
Number who had had previous experience	5,766	5,757	—	9
Number who were graduates of normal schools	1,648	1,678	30	—
Number holding State certificates	1,121	1,194	73	—
Number who attended teachers' meetings	2,980	3,262	282	—
Number who attended summer schools for teachers	442	551	109	—
Number of male teachers in spring terms	300	303	3	—
Number of male teachers in fall and winter terms	419	439	20	—
Number of female teachers in spring terms	4,565	4,544	—	21
Number of female teachers in fall and winter terms	4,829	4,804	—	25
Average wages of male teachers per month	\$39.84	\$42.19	\$2.35	—
Average wages of female teachers per week	\$7.67	\$7.93	\$.26	—
Amount paid for teachers' services and board and janitors' services	\$1,408,889	\$1,499,458	\$90,569	—

IV. TEXT-BOOKS, SCHOOL LIBRARIES AND SCHOOL APPLIANCES.

Amount expended for free text-books	\$117,656	\$111,283	-	\$6,373
Number of schools having libraries	755	761	6	-
Number of volumes in school libraries	38,092	38,401	309	-
Amount expended for new buildings, repairs, insurance and school appliances	\$417,975	\$430,608	\$12,633	-
Value of schoolroom and schoolyard improvements not paid for by town	\$8,942	\$6,898	-	\$2,044

V. NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS.

Whole number of schools in State	4,629	4,624	-	5
Number of graded schools	2,152	2,253	101	-
Number of ungraded schools	2,477	2,371	-	106
Number of schools located in rural communities	2,644	2,613	-	31
Number of different pupils registered in rural schools	51,405	51,853	448	-
Number of schools located in villages	1,165	1,202	37	-
Number of different pupils registered in village schools	45,570	45,543	-	27
Number of schools located in cities	820	809	-	11
Number of different pupils registered in city schools	35,558	35,552	-	6
Number of rural schools using a prescribed course of study	924	1,150	226	-
Number of village schools not using a prescribed course of study	211	155	-	56
Number of schools having active School Improvement Leagues	528	527	-	1

VI. NUMBER AND CONDITION OF SCHOOLHOUSES.

Number of schoolhouses in State	3,834	3,827	-	7
Number reported in good condition	3,277	3,331	54	-
Number supplied with flags	2,582	2,658	76	-
Number built during the year	39	41	2	-
Cost of same	\$232,748	\$326,997	\$94,249	-
Estimated value of all school property	\$6,382,993	\$6,725,337	\$342,344	-

VII. SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCE.

Number of terms of school not visited as required by law	295	271	-	24
Number of teachers who failed to return registers	29	27	-	2
Amount paid by towns for school superintendence	\$70,757	\$70,171	-	\$586

VIII. RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Amounts available from town treasuries	\$1,192,811	\$1,175,948	-	\$16,863
Amounts available from State treasury	\$626,743	\$840,128	\$213,385	-
Amounts derived from local funds	\$39,994	\$41,891	\$1,897	-
Total school resources (school fund proper)	\$1,859,548	\$2,060,628	\$201,080	-
Net balance unexpended (school fund proper)	\$177,815	\$289,183	\$111,316	-
Amount expended for new schoolhouses	\$232,748	\$326,997	\$94,249	-
Amount expended for insurance, repairs, apparatus, etc	\$185,227	\$103,611	-	\$81,616
Amount expended for free text-books	\$117,656	\$111,283	-	\$6,373
Amount expended for local superintendence	\$70,757	\$70,171	-	\$586
Total expenditures for common schools	\$2,272,864	\$2,368,890	\$96,026	-
Amount of common school fund voted by towns	\$1,115,319	\$1,108,448	-	\$6,871
Amount raised per scholar	\$5.28	\$5.17	-	\$1.11

Comments.

Encouraging indications of progress are shown in the foregoing summary.

It is particularly gratifying to note the following gains:

(a) Increased length of the school year. The increase of two weeks in the length of the school year is the greatest reported in any year.

(b) The marked increase in the number of schools of all classes following systematic courses of study. The number of country schools not following definite courses of study was reduced by 20% and the number of village schools by more than 25%.

(c) Increase of teachers salaries. While the increase in the average weekly and monthly salaries is not large, this increase, taken in conjunction with the increase in the number of weeks in the school year, makes an encouraging showing on the average annual salaries.

(d) Qualifications of teachers. The figures do not indicate a marked change in respect to the qualifications and experience of teachers, although such change as has occurred appears to be in the direction of improvement. It is, indeed, gratifying to note that the teaching force is somewhat more permanent as shown in the decreased number of different teachers employed and in the somewhat larger number of teachers continued in the same schools for the entire year.

(e) The decrease in the number of schools reported in poor condition. While this reduction is encouraging, it should be noted that at the same rate it will require ten years to eliminate altogether school buildings now classed by superintendents as "in poor condition." It is probably fair to assume that the reports of the superintendents show conditions at their best. The attention of school authorities and of the public should immediately be given in larger measure to the means of more rapidly eliminating unfit school buildings.

(f) Increase in the school fund. The figures showing the amounts expended by the towns and the State for the support of schools are especially encouraging. They indicate that the people have that quality of faith in their school system that leads them to give to it their financial support. The total

increase in school resources since 1906 amounts to more than \$400,000. There can be no more striking evidence than this of the continued faith of the people in public education.

Among the needs indicated by these figures, it would appear that no other ranks second to that of greater attention to the status of the teacher. It is shown that of the entire number teaching, more than one thousand were without previous experience, and that only one-fourth has had professional training. Of the thousand persons who came for the first time to the schools as teachers, not more than one-fifth were graduates of normal and special training schools; eight hundred were graduates of high schools and academies and of elementary schools. It is doubtless true that the large majority of the trained teachers were employed in the schools of the larger villages and cities. Untrained teachers usually begin in country schools. It can hardly be said with truth that the State can claim a good school system until the individual schools of the system are so equipped and taught that each in its place can be said to be a good school. The country schools are, moreover, as much entitled to skilled teachers as are those of the villages and cities.

The most evident reason for the continued employment of inexperienced and untrained teachers is to be found in the inadequate salaries paid in many schools. On the other hand, such salaries continue because many communities are willing to tolerate a low standard of teaching rather than to pay the higher salary which will command more efficient service. The State assumes the responsibility of compelling school attendance. It would not appear unreasonable to consider that this responsibility is not discharged in full until the State likewise makes some requirement regarding the quality of instruction to be afforded children while they are in school. Some progress in the direction of obtaining more trained teachers has been shown but such progress has thus far been so slow as to give little encouragement for a uniformly well equipped teaching force for schools of all classes, unless the State shall provide some minimum requirements in the matter of teachers' salaries and qualifications.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Statistics.

A detailed statement of the high school and academy returns may be found in the fifth and seventh tables of the appendix. The following summary of the statistics is given in comparison with similar figures for the preceding year :

SUMMARIES AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS

I. NUMBER AND LENGTH.

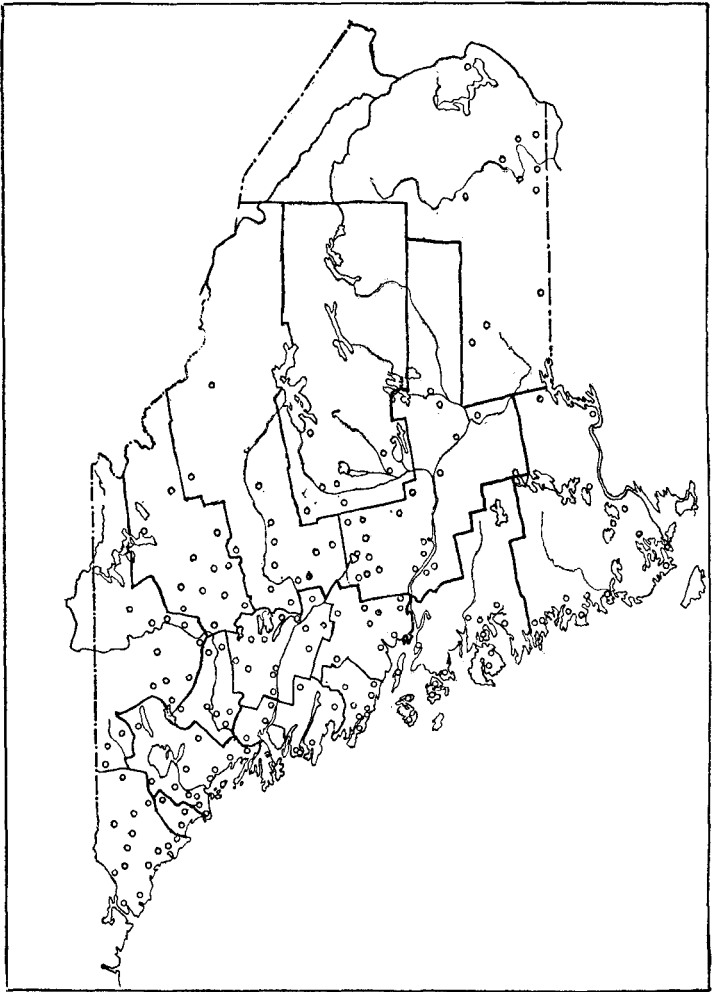
	1908.	1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of free high schools receiving State aid.....	224	219	-	5
Number established by towns.....	223	217	-	6
Number established by precincts..	1	2	1	-
Total number of weeks.....	6,989	7,119	130	-
Average number of weeks to each school.....	31w 1d	32w 4d	1w 3d	-

II. ATTENDANCE.

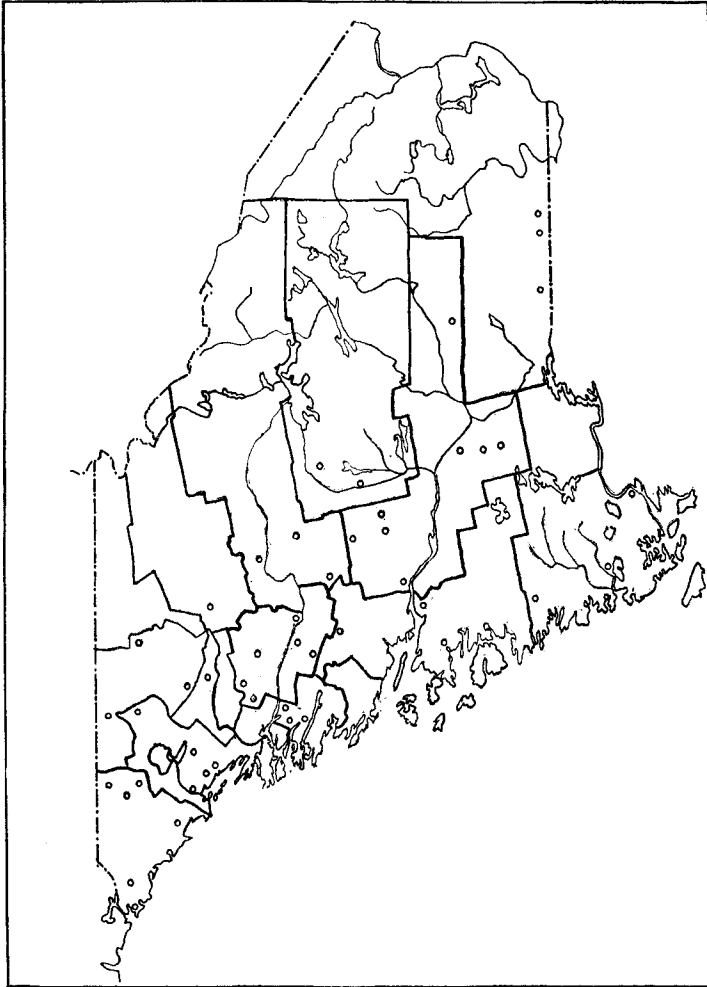
Number of scholars registered.....	13,872	13,862	-	10
Average attendance.....	11,920	11,889	-	31
Per cent of average attendance....	.86	.86	-	-
Number attending from town in which school is located.....	12,479	12,524	45	-
Number attending from other towns	1,393	1,338	-	55
Number of boys enrolled.....	5,982	5,982	-	-
Number of girls enrolled.....	7,890	7,880	-	10

III. SCOPE OF INSTRUCTION.

Number of pupils studying English	13,161	13,196	35	-
Number of pupils studying mathematics.....	11,832	13,644	1,812	-
Number of pupils studying history	7,463	7,545	82	-
Number of pupils studying science	5,367	5,230	-	137
Number studying modern languages	5,270	5,554	284	-
Number studying ancient languages	6,040	5,809	-	131
Number studying music.....	5,479	5,310	-	169
Number studying drawing.....	1,114	772	-	342
Number studying manual training	288	289	1	-
Number of male teachers employed	282	270	-	12
Number of female teachers employed	388	389	1	-
Average wages of male teachers per month.....	\$85.16	\$86.75	\$1.58	-
Average wages of female teachers per week.....	11.77	12.13	.36	-



Circles indicate location of free high schools of the State.



Circles indicate location of academies of the State

ACADEMIES, INSTITUTES AND SEMINARIES.

I. NUMBER AND LENGTH.

	1908.	1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whole number of schools reporting	40	41	1	-
Total number of weeks.....	1,346	1,464	118	-
Average number of weeks to each school.....	33	35½	2½	-

II. ATTENDANCE.

Number of pupils enrolled.....	3,281	3,624	343	-
Average attendance.....	2,767	3,079	312	-
Number of pupils pursuing academic studies.....	3,106	3,356	250	-
Average number of pupils pursuing academic studies exclusively.....	2,643	2,932	289	-
Whole number resident pupils pursuing academic studies exclusively	1,699	1,780	81	-
Average number resident pupils pursuing academic studies exclusively	1,481	1,617	136	-
Whole number non-resident pupils pursuing academic studies exclusively.....	1,407	1,576	169	-
Average number non-resident pupils pursuing academic studies exclusively.....	1,181	1,333	152	-
Whole number in English academic course.....	1,617	1,761	144	-
Average number in English academic course.....	1,379	1,570	191	-
Whole number in college preparatory course.....	1,211	1,438	227	-
Average number in college preparatory course.....	1,108	1,334	226	-
Whole number in training course for teachers.....	225	197	-	28
Average number in training course for teachers.....	208	162	-	36
Whole number graduated present year.....	485	540	55	-
Number intending to enter Maine colleges.....	161	142	-	19
Number intending to enter other colleges.....	44	41	-	3
Number intending to enter technical schools.....	20	15	-	-
Number intending to enter institutions not heretofore mentioned..	72	71	-	1
Number who do not intend entering any higher institution of learning	188	221	-	33

III. SCOPE OF INSTRUCTION.

Number of pupils studying English	3,089	3,477	388	-
Number of pupils studying mathematics.....	2,809	3,055	246	-
Number of pupils studying history	1,803	2,017	214	-
Number of pupils studying science..	1,641	1,736	95	-
Number of pupils studying modern languages.....	1,146	1,308	162	-
Number of pupils studying ancient languages.....	1,147	1,216	69	-
Number of teachers including principal.....	161	188	27	-

APPROVAL OF SECONDARY SCHOOL COURSES.

The plan and method of approving the secondary school courses, under the provisions of section 63 of the Revised Statutes, were the same as those adopted for the high school year of 1907 and 1908.

One hundred and sixty-four high schools and forty-seven academies submitted courses of study for approval. All the courses submitted by academies received approval; one hundred and forty-four courses submitted by free high schools were approved. A list of the secondary schools having approved courses of study for the high school year of 1908 and 1909 is to be found in table IX of the appendix.

STATE EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS.

This report of State examinations held and certificates issued is for the period from January 1 to July 1, 1909, instead of a full year as reports heretofore have been made. This change has seemed desirable in order that future reports may cover the period of a year ending July 1, the year thus coinciding practically with that of the other lines of educational activities under the direction of this department. The facts here reported, therefore, are only of the semi-annual examination held in February and of the certificates granted without examination to the members of the graduating classes of State Normal Schools.

The semi-annual examination was held February 26 at the following named places:

Auburn, Augusta, Bangor, Corinna, Houlton, Madison, Milo, Portland, Van Buren.

For this examination, 176 candidates registered by filing preliminary examination papers. Of these, 157 took the examination in whole or in part, of whom 130 secured ranks such as to entitle them to certificates.

The graduates of the normal and training schools for the year numbered 178. State certificates were granted to all of these, based on the ranks in scholarship attained in their schools and on the special reports and recommendations made by the school faculties.

The whole number of certificates granted, therefore, during the period reported, was 308. As no certificates previously

granted ceased to be valid because of expiration of term for which granted, and as there were in force at the beginning of the period, as shown in the last report, 1804 of those previously granted, the whole number of certificates in force July 1 was 2,112.

Fuller details of the examinations here reported are given in the following table:

Counties and Normal Schools.	Number registered for examination.	Number taking examination.	Number passed.	Grades of certificates granted.			Periods for which certificates were granted.				
				Public school.	Grammar or common school.	Common school.	Primary or common school.	Life.	Five years.	Three years.	One year.
Androscoggin	12	12	4	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Aroostook	26	23	19	3	3	7	6	5	6	2	6
Cumberland	4	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2
Hancock	17	17	10	-	3	5	2	4	4	5	1
Kennebec	13	12	12	2	2	4	4	4	-	5	1
Knox	3	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lincoln	4	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Oxford	4	4	4	2	1	2	-	1	3	-	-
Penobscot	47	46	42	4	10	19	9	8	8	7	19
Piscataquis	12	12	9	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	5
Somerset	23	15	14	1	1	7	5	2	-	5	7
Waldo	5	5	5	1	-	3	1	3	1	1	-
Washington	4	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-
York	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Castine Normal	36	36	36	-	32	4	-	2	15	10	9
Farmington Normal	67	67	67	1	56	11	-	3	24	13	27
Gorham Normal	42	42	42	-	27	12	-	3	2	5	30
Aroostook Normal	16	16	16	-	13	3	-	2	6	5	3
Madawaska Training	17	17	17	-	4	11	2	-	-	2	15
	354	335	308	18	156	91	44	40	78	61	129

For the twelve years during which the law providing for these examinations has been in force, they have been conducted with no essential modifications in scope or methods. Experience has shown, however, that some modifications in both directions are desirable. Some of these changes in scope and method of examination and in form of certificate issued are under consideration and will be announced in due time by special circular.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

Teachers' Conventions.

County institutes were held in all counties of the State, in accordance with the conditions of section 89 of chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes. The State convention, held in Portland, October 29, 30 and 31, had the largest attendance yet reported. At all conventions special efforts were made to provide topics having close relation to the practical problems of the schools. At each county meeting about three-fourths of the time were given to papers and discussions by local members.

The following persons from outside the counties gave addresses on the subjects indicated at the several county meetings:

Principal A. F. Richardson, Castine:

"The Value of Little Things in Teaching."

"Practical Psychology."

"Essentials of the Recitation."

"The Relation of the Teacher to the Community."

Principal W. E. Russell, Gorham:

"Variety in Expression."

"Individuality."

Principal George C. Purington, Farmington:

"For What do Our Public Schools Exist?"

"The Teacher's Service."

"Horace Mann."

Principal S. L. Merriman, Presque Isle:

"The Value of Normal School Training."

Doctor Luther Halsey Gulick, New York City:

"Higher Levels of Efficiency."

Doctor F. Fremont Smith, Washington, D. C.:

"School Sanitation."

Professor W. D. Hurd, Amherst, Mass.:

"The Progress of Elementary Agricultural Education."

J. Adams Puffer, Gardner, Mass.:

"Juvenile Delinquency."

Professor Charles T. Burnett, Bowdoin College:

"How Psychology Helps in Teaching the Child."

Professor George T. Files, Bowdoin College:

"German Literary Landmarks."

- Professor William T. Foster, Bowdoin College:
 "Educational Reform."
- Professor Wilmot B. Mitchell, Bowdoin College:
 "Reading and Rectitude."
- President Arthur J. Roberts, Colby College:
 "The Spirit of English Teaching."
- Doctor Frank Dean Tubbs, Bates College:
 "Among the Stars."
- Superintendent Dennis E. Bowman, Waterville:
 "The Teacher's Professional Training."
 "Arithmetic in the Grades."
- Superintendent H. J. Chase, Rumford:
 "Public School Curricula."
- Superintendent H. H. Randall, Auburn:
 "What Constitutes a Good School."
 "Time Values."
 "The Time Element in Teaching."
- Superintendent Charles E. Ball, Bingham:
 "Odds and Ends."
 "Shall We be Honest?"
- Mr. Arthur J. Collins, Lewiston:
 "English Composition in Grammar Grades."
 "Drill Work in Number."
- Principal Francis R. North, Portland:
 "The Maintenance of Educational Ideals."
- Principal L. E. Moulton, Auburn:
 "Need of Varied Communication."
 "The Use and Misuse of Note Books."
- Principal Adelaide V. Finch, Lewiston:
 "How to Teach Reading."
 "Practical Psychology for Young Teachers."
- Miss Lillian I. Lincoln, Farmington:
 "Fitness for Teaching."
 "School Play."
 "The Recitation."
 "Rural School Difficulties."
- Miss Florence L. Walker, Farmington:
 "Industrial Work in the Lower Grades."
- Miss Hattie A. Wiggin, Castine:
 "Manual Training as an Educational Force."

- Miss Mary L. Hastings, Castine:
 "Primary Reading and Language."
- Miss Mary B. Bills, Castine:
 "Educative Desk Work."
- Miss Ardelle M. Tozier, Presque Isle:
 "English in the Common Schools."
- Miss Mary H. Gussman, Presque Isle:
 "Phases of Manual Training That Can be Adapted to
 Country Schools."
- Miss Gertrude Stone, Gorham:
 "The Teaching of Arithmetic."
- Miss M. Grace Fickett, Gorham:
 "Literature in Primary Grades."
 "English."
- Miss Nellie Brown, Bangor:
 "The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Primary
 School."
- Miss Clara M. Burleigh, Gardiner:
 "English Grammar."
- Doctor F. H. Badger, Winthrop:
 "The Physical Welfare of the Child."
- State Superintendent Payson Smith, Augusta:
 "Medical Inspection."
 "The Characteristics of a Good School."
 "The Special Opportunity of the Grammar School."
- The following persons from outside the State gave addresses
 before the State Teachers' Association and the Maine Asso-
 ciation of Preparatory Schools and Colleges:
- Doctor A. E. Winship, Boston:
 "Education for Vocation."
- Doctor Russell H. Conwell, President Temple College, Phila-
 delphia:
 "The Silver Crown."
- Principal Brenelle Hunt, State Model School, Bridgewater,
 Mass.:
- "A Demand of the Times—Schools That Shall Foster
 the Health of Our Children."
- Mr. Charles M. Lamprey, Boston Normal School:
 "Teacher Training."

Miss Bertha McConkey, Springfield, Mass.:

“School Industries.”

“Weaving, Its Place and Value in Elementary Schools.”

Doctor Jennie B. Merrill, New York City Kindergartens:

“The Value of Kindergarten in Relation to Primary School.”

Superintendent F. H. Beede, New Haven, Connecticut:

“Essential Qualifications of the Good Teacher.”

Honorable George H. Utter, Westerly, Rhode Island:

“The State and the Child.”

Mr. Albert E. Brown, Winchester, Massachusetts:

“Music in Elementary and Secondary Education.”

Professor William McDonald, Brown University:

“Gain, Loss and Problem in Recent American Education.”

Mr. Charles L. Hanson, Boston, Massachusetts:

“The Expenditure of Energy in Teaching English Composition.”

Superintendents' Meetings.

Various conferences for superintendents and members of school committees were held in different sections of the State throughout the school year. These conferences were held in part in conjunction with the county teachers' conventions and in some instances were held as separate meetings. A general meeting for all superintendents of the State was held at Castine for the entire week, beginning July 12, 1909. This meeting was most important. A large number of superintendents was present and the discussions upon topics of current educational interest were practical and illuminating. The following program was carried out in full:

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Session 1.30-4.30.

Opening Remarks, State Superintendent Payson Smith.

Topic, How to Effect a Closer Relation Between Home and School.

Paper, Supt. E. L. Palmer, Dexter-Guilford.

Discussion, Supt. Agnes E. Steward, Abbot-Blanchard-Monson; Supt. G. W. Starkey, China-Vassalboro.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, How Shall Pupils Past the Compulsory School Age be Encouraged to Regular Attendance?

Paper, Supt. Frances Jewett, Cherryfield-Columbia Falls.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, Correct Physical Conditions of the School.

Paper, Supt. J. S. Norton, Hartland-St. Albans-Palmyra.

Opening Discussion, Supt. W. L. Powers, Fort Fairfield-Easton.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, The Extent and Regulation of Home Study.

Paper, Supt. A. J. Knowlton, Belfast-Searsport.

Opening Discussion, Supt. L. E. Williams, Lisbon-Webster; Supt. J. M. Hill, Buxton-Standish.

General Discussion and Questions.

MONDAY EVENING.

General Conference Topic, Recent School Legislation.

- A. Changes in the Compulsory Education Law.
- B. School Supervision.
- C. The School Year and Support of Schools.
- D. Medical Inspection.
- E. Equalization Fund.
- F. School House Construction.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Topic, The Office Side of the Superintendent's Work.

Paper, Supt. H. H. Randall, Auburn.

Opening Discussion, Supt. L. W. Gerrish, Caribou-Limestone; Supt. F. L. Rowell, Clinton-Canaan.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, The Making of Reports.

A. The Reports of the Superintendent to School Committee and Public, Supt. H. M. Moore, Yarmouth-Falmouth-Cumberland-No. Yarmouth.

B. The Reports of the Teachers to the Superintendent of Schools, Supt. D. L. Wormwood, Old Town-Orono-Milford.

C. The Reports of the Teacher to the Home, Supt. Fred Benson, Eastport-Lubec.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, Methods of Examination.

Paper, Supt. C. O. Turner, Gardiner-Farmingdale.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, Methods of Ranking.

Paper, Supt. O. M. Holman, Hallowell-Winthrop.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, The Care of Text Books and Methods of Keeping Text Book Records. Paper, Supt. C. N. Perkins, Brewer-Hampden-Veazie.

Discussion, Supt. Clifton Wass, Sangerville-Greenville.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Round Table Conference, Topic, Industrial Education and the Maine School System.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Topic, The School Curricula.

Paper, A Standard Course of Study, Supt. H. J. Chase, Rumford-Hanover.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, The Advantages of Sub-Division of the Single Grade.

Paper, Supt. I. C. Phillips, Farmington-Wilton.

Opening Discussion.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, To What Extent Can the Primary Schools Include the Work of a Kindergarten?

Paper, Supt. W. H. S. Ellingwood, Bar Harbor.

Opening Discussion, Supt. C. M. Pennell, Biddeford.

General Discussion and Questions.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Topic, Manual Training.

Paper, The Effect of Manual Training Upon Other School Work, Supt. Prescott Keyes, Westbrook-Gorham.

Paper, The Cost of Manual Training Courses, Supt. A. J. Collins, Lewiston.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, Manual Training in Rural Schools.

Paper, Supt. D. W. Colby, Alfred-Sanford.

Opening Discussion, Supt. F. E. Russell, Brownville-Milo.

General Discussion and Questions.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Topic, Increasing the Efficiency of Untrained Teachers.

Paper, Supt. C. E. Ball, Bingham-Caratunk-The Forks-West Forks-Moscow-Concord.

Opening Discussion, Supt. T. M. Coombs, Vinalhaven-Isle au Haut-Hurricane Isle; Supt. M. L. T. White, Presque Isle.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, The Daily Program of the Rural School.

Paper, Supt. W. O. Hersey, Oakland-Fairfield.

Opening Discussion, Supt. George C. Hight, Athens-Solon-Harmony.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, How the Public Library Can Help the Graded and Village Schools.

Paper, Supt. W. H. Sturtevant, Dover-Foxcroft.

The School Library in Rural and Village Schools.

Paper, Supt. J. W. Taylor, Turner-Canton.

Discussion, Supt. J. W. Lambert, Gray-Windham-New Gloucester.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Topic, How Shall the Transition from the Elementary School to the High School be Made Without Loss to the Pupils or Losses of Pupils.

Paper, Supt. L. E. Moulton, Rockland-South Thomaston.

Opening Discussion, Supt. W. H. Patten, Deer Isle-Stonington.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, Social and Athletic Interests of Students of High Schools.

Paper, Supt. J. A. Cone, Brunswick-Freeport.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, To What Extent Should the High School Course be Made Elective?

Paper, Supt. D. H. Perkins, Skowhegan-Madison.

Opening Discussion, Supt. F. E. McGouldrick, Bluehill-Brooklin-Sedgwick.

General Discussion and Questions.

Topic, Problems of the Village High School.

Paper, Supt. I. A. Smith, Buckfield-Hartford-Summer.

General Discussion and Questions.

FRIDAY MORNING.

General Topic, Recent Secondary School Legislation.

A. Amendments to the "Act for the Better Education of Youth."

B. "An Act for the Improvement of Free High Schools."

C. Objects of Secondary School Inspection.

D. Approved Courses.

Other Meetings.

In addition to the usual county and State teachers' conventions and the several superintendents' meetings, the State Superintendent attended and gave addresses on educational topics at forty public meetings in different parts of the State. These meetings were held under the direction of professional clubs, granges and public school associations. Numerous conferences with local school committees were also held.

PROGRESS OF SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

The twelfth table of the appendix gives complete statistics regarding the school supervisory unions, as authorized by chapter 296 of the public laws of 1897, as amended by chapter 55 of the public laws of 1907.

The plan of combining towns for the purpose of employing a superintendent of schools is shown by this table to have made very great progress during the year ending July 1, 1909.

With the unions now in operation and including those cities that employ superintendents of schools who give their entire time to school supervision, it is noted there are 2,501 schools now under the direction of superintendents who give their

entire time to their work. In these schools we find a total common school enrollment of 80,757 pupils. Thus it is shown that 60.74 per cent of the total common school enrollment of the State is to be found in schools having expert supervision.

It is not to be implied that all schools not included in the above classification are necessarily under the direction of inexperienced or unfit supervision. Several towns have been so fortunate as to secure local superintendents who, without adequate compensation, have zealously and successfully labored for the betterment of the schools. In some instances this form of supervision has yielded results quite as satisfactory as those obtained under the plan of union supervision.

However, it is certainly true that few persons, dividing their time and interest with other business and professional pursuits, can give their time and thought so completely to the schools as to warrant the careful attention to details that may reasonably be expected from one who is required to devote his entire time to supervision. The readiness of the various towns to consider and adopt the plan of school supervision provided by special enactment is an indication of a widespread desire to introduce more businesslike methods into the administration of the public schools.

STATE SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The State summer schools were held at the seats of the normal and training schools on the following dates:

Gorham, July 12-30, /
Farmington, July 12-30,
Castine, July 12-24,
Presque Isle, July 20-30,
Fort Kent, August 2-14.

The following extracts from the circular of information issued to teachers will explain the purpose, methods and work of the schools:

PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOLS.

The State summer schools aim to help teachers to become more efficient. Their work is planned to aid teachers in all classes of schools including rural, village and city schools. Courses are especially planned to help teachers of limited training and experience.

These schools give opportunity for a review of the subjects taught in the common schools, they offer helps in methods of teaching and in school management, they provide opportunity for a study of such special subjects as drawing, music, manual training and elementary agriculture. The schools bring inspiration through association and they help the deserving teacher to material promotion.

EXPENSES.

Teachers attending the schools are under no personal expense except for travel and board and, in the cases of teachers who take courses in drawing and manual training, for the material used in those branches.

Board can be secured at any of the schools at prices not exceeding four dollars a week. Teachers should address the directors of the schools for information regarding the price of board and desirable boarding places.

DAILY SESSIONS.

The sessions of the schools will be held in the forenoon. Recitation periods will be forty-five minutes in length. The afternoons and evenings will be left free for study and recreation.

CERTIFICATES.

Each teacher attending regularly the sessions of the school will be given a certificate showing the courses followed.

Each teacher will be expected to indicate her choice of courses at the opening of the school.

Not more than four courses should be attempted.

RECREATION.

A pleasant feature of the summer schools is the opportunity for recreation. All of the schools are charmingly located in villages offering many attractions to the summer visitor. Walks, drives and excursions are planned for the pleasure of the teachers.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Teachers should bring to the school text-books in the common school subjects they will expect to study.

COURSES OF STUDY.

For the summer of 1909 there will be an extension of the courses of 1908. In place of single courses in the common school subjects there will be two courses in each thus providing to those who attended last year opportunity for a continuation of the work taken then. Additional courses in public school music will be given in each school. The method of instruction will be the same as that followed in recent years. Little or no lecture work will be done. There will be regular assignments of lessons with class recitations. Methods of teaching each subject will be taught in connection with the subject and not in a separate course as in the schools for 1908.

The special courses will be of unusual interest. The manual training and drawing courses will be similar in scope to those given in preceding years and will aim to be of special service to teachers in schools where special supervisors are not employed and where full equipment can not be easily obtained.

The University of Maine again places at the disposal of the State summer schools its instructors in agriculture thus insuring a superior quality of work in that department. The course in public school music is introduced in response to the general request of teachers. In this course, as in the others, every effort will be made to give practical results, and especially, to help the teachers of rural schools.

A brief course in nature study with field excursions will be given at each of the schools.

STATE EXAMINATION.

At the close of each school an opportunity will be given to all teachers who desire to take the State teachers' examination. The work of the schools will, in a measure, prepare for these examinations.

FARMINGTON, MAINE, August 15, 1909.

*To Hon. Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Public Schools,
Augusta, Me.:*

DEAR SIR:—The summer term for teachers held at the Farmington Normal School opened Monday July 12 and continued for three weeks. The following teachers conducted classes: W. G. Mallett, School Manager ent; M. D. Carroll, Agriculture and Arithmetic; Katherine E. Abbott, Drawing; Virginia A. Porter, Geography and English; Louise W. Richards, History and Music. Lillian I. Lincoln conducted two conferences on primary work and Mary C. Richardson of Castine conducted a short course in library work and methods.

The number of teachers registered was 84, and 76 received certificates for regular attendance upon at least three courses for the full three weeks of the school.

The following statistics were gathered: Number registered, 84; average age, 26.1 years; average teaching experience, 119.7 weeks; graduates of secondary schools, 54; graduates of normal schools, 12; graduates of college, 1; without teaching experience, 14.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. MALLETT, *Director.*

GORHAM, MAINE, October 14, 1909.

*Hon. Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Public Schools,
Augusta, Maine:*

DEAR SIR:—The second session of the Gorham summer school was held for three weeks beginning July 12th.

The instructors, with the exception of Mr. E. D. Waid of the University of Maine, were selected from the faculty of the Gorham Normal School. Their names and the courses they conducted are as follows: School Management, W. E. Russell; English I and English II, M. Grace Fickett; Arithmetic I and Arithmetic II, Gertrude L. Stone; History I and History II, Katharine Halliday; Geography I and Geography II, Cora B. Dillingham; Public School Music, Carol M. Holland; Public School Drawing, Sara E. Lewis; Manual Training, Jessie L. Keene; Elementary Geography, E. D. Waid.

In addition to the above courses which continued through the entire three weeks Miss Mary H. Richardson of the Castine Normal School gave a course in School Library Management during the week beginning July 19th.

The total enrollment was somewhat less than last year, but the number of courses taken exceeded that of last year. The number enrolled this year was sixty-eight (68) and of this number fifty-nine (59) took from one to six courses during the entire three weeks. Certificates were given for two hundred and eighteen (218) courses. Besides those enrolled as members of the school there were many visitors.

There was as wide a variation among the students in respect to experience and training as last year. There were many teachers of long experience and many students without any experience in teaching. There were several college graduates, many normal school graduates, and more who had had no training beyond a high school course.

During the summer school two illustrated lectures were given by Mr. Waid to which the citizens of the village were invited.

The special recreation events consisted of some picnic suppers eaten in nearby places of interest, a barge ride to Salmon Falls on the Saco river, an afternoon at the S. D. Warren & Co. paper mills at Cumberland Mills where Joseph Warren very kindly extended to the visitors every possible courtesy, and an informal reception given at the home of the principal of the Normal School.

A larger portion of the students this year boarded at Robie Hall thus enabling them to participate more fully in the social life of the school, which was not the least of its advantages.

On the closing day an opportunity to take the examinations for the State teacher's certificate was embraced by several members of the school who attended especially to prepare themselves for that examination.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER E. RUSSELL, *Director.*

CASTINE, MAINE, July 26, 1909.

*Hon. Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Public Schools,
Augusta, Maine:*

DEAR SIR:—The State summer school at Castine opened July 12, 1909, in the rooms of the State Normal School building, and closed July 23, under the instruction of the following teachers:

Albert F. Richardson, School Management; Edward E. Philbrook, Music and Geography; Nellie F. Harvey, Drawing; Jennie C. Sweetser, Arithmetic and History; Gertrude L. MacDonald, History and English; Hattie A. Wiggin, Manual Training; W. L. Powers, Nature Studies; Mary C. Richardson, Library Methods.

The enrollment was 105, representing over forty towns in Maine and ten in other states, there being four from Massachusetts, two from New Hampshire, two from Rhode Island, two from Connecticut, and one from Vermont.

At the close of the session twenty-eight took the State examination for teachers.

Nearly all who were present were among our best teachers, and when a call was made for teachers it was found that all had schools engaged, with two exceptions.

The daily attendance was excellent, very few missing a lesson for the term. The afternoon was given to recreation, consisting of walks and drives, and boating on the bay. Saturday, July 16, an excursion to the cottages of the Castine Alumni Association at Sandy Point was much enjoyed by all.

The location of Castine seems to be especially fine for such a school giving the students the benefit of an outing at a summer resort in connection with their study.

The citizens of Castine did what they could to make the school successful, and that, added to the beautiful scenery of the town, made the school very enjoyable.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT F. RICHARDSON, *Director.*

PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE, August 30, 1909.

*Hon. Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Public Schools,
Augusta, Maine:*

DEAR SIR:—The summer school at Presque Isle opened July 20th and continued for ten days, with the following instructors: Ardelle M. Tozier, English and School Management; Matilda B. Doland, Arithmetic and Geography; Rose Conry, History and Music; Mary H. Gussman, School Drawing and Manual Training; William L. Powers, Nature Study.

The course in Elementary Agriculture was not given on account of the removal of Mr. J. E. McClintock to Washington, D. C., but a course in Nature Study was substituted in its place.

The number enrolled was not so large as we had hoped, but the quality of the work was much superior to that of last year. The whole number enrolled was sixty-one. Forty-nine received certificates of attendance; thirty-one took the State examination for teachers. Thirty-four were high school and eight normal school graduates. Nineteen were without normal or high school training. Although very few of those who attended last year attended this year, those who did, received much benefit from the course. Those who attended for the first time expressed themselves as much pleased with the results of the term's work.

Respectfully submitted,

S. L. MERRIMAN, *Director.*

FORT KENT, MAINE, August 18, 1909.

*Hon. Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Public Schools,
Augusta, Maine:*

DEAR SIR:—Summer school at Fort Kent began August second and closed August thirteenth, affording the teachers of the Madawaska territory two weeks of profitable and pleasant instruction.

Eighty teachers were in attendance on the school, twenty-nine of whom were graduates of some State school. Thirty-seven received certificates for regular attendance.

The instructors were Miss Matilda B. Doland, Miss Mary H. Gussman, Miss Ardelle M. Tozier, Miss Rose A. Conry, Miss Mary P. Nowland.

A week after the close of the summer school twenty-four teachers took the State examination.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY P. NOWLAND, *Director.*

STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS. STATE UNIVERSITY.

In accordance with the provisions of section 82, of chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes, there are printed in another part of this report the reports of the President of the University of Maine and of the principals of the State normal and training schools. With these reports will be found summaries and financial statements of these institutions.

The legislature of 1909 made provision for carrying forward various improvements that, it is believed, will make much more effective the work of the State normal schools. Some of these improvements will be inaugurated and in effect at the opening of the school year in September, 1909. Others will be introduced as soon as the preliminary arrangements for such introduction can be made.

Taking a broad survey of the work of the State normal schools, it is gratifying to note by the rapidly increasing demand for their graduates that their efficient work is recognized by school authorities. The average annual salary received by teachers of normal school training is at least one-third greater than that received by teachers not having such training. Notwithstanding the higher salary commanded by these teachers, the principals of the schools report that they are unable to supply even a small part of the demand for their graduates.

The work of the schools is constantly becoming more professional in character. Each year a larger proportion of graduates of secondary schools is to be found in the normal schools. This tendency brings to the school students of greater maturity and therefore greater capacity. The schools are thus able to pay greater attention to the promotion of professional standards.

It is apparent, with the increased number of secondary schools and with the law which provides secondary school opportunities to pupils who are resident of towns not support-

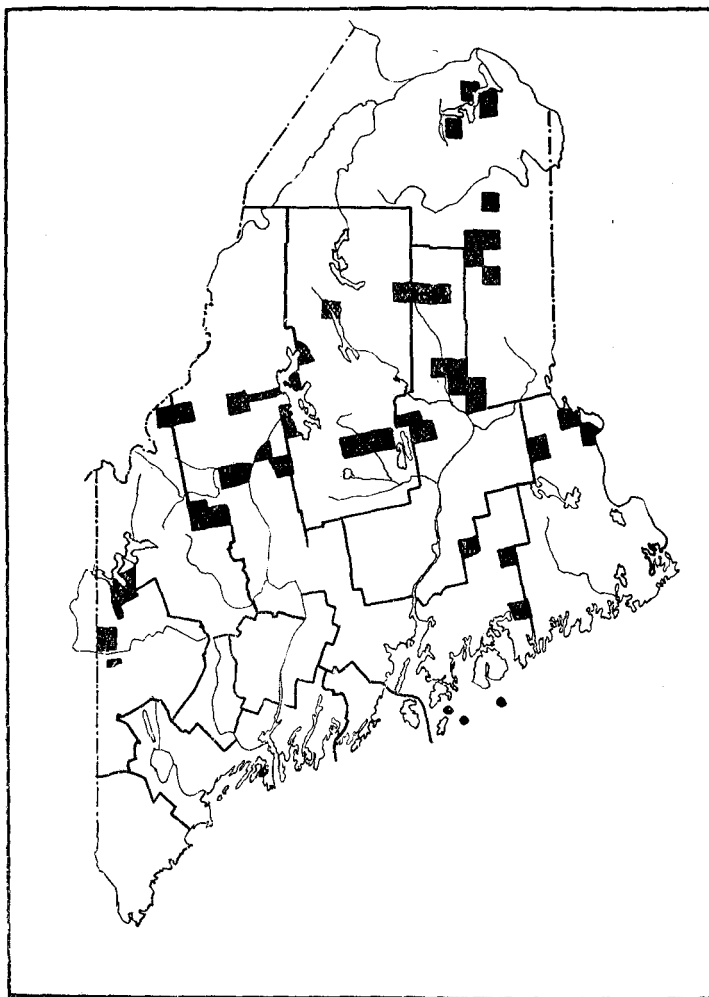
ing high schools, that the normal schools will soon be able to make, as a uniform entrance requirement, graduation from a high school of approved grade. With the normal schools thus supplementing the elementary and secondary schools, it is perhaps not unreasonable to hope that the quality of work in the first can be made of so superior a standard as to permit some degree of co-operation between the normal schools and the colleges of the State, to the end that professional training may be made available to those persons who intend to teach in high schools and academies.

It is somewhat discouraging from the viewpoint of Maine schools to note that our normal schools have supplied trained teachers for other states in almost the same proportion that they have provided them for Maine. This can hardly be placed to the discredit of the normal schools, since it is excellent evidence that the superiority of their work is readily recognized in other states. On the other hand, the teachers who have thus left our schools can hardly be blamed for accepting the largely increased compensation promised them elsewhere, after they have fulfilled the requirement relating to teaching in Maine schools for a stated period after graduation. The reason for the great loss which Maine has suffered is to be found almost solely in the failure of our towns to give recognition to the value of professionally trained teaching, as the communities of neighboring states are prepared to do. It certainly is to be desired that the State should have the greatest possible return from its annual expenditure for the training of teachers. School authorities may well make every possible effort to secure for their schools a permanent force of trained teachers which alone can assure a sustained excellence of school work. Back of these efforts, however, must be the cooperation of the citizens who, in the last analysis, are responsible for the quality of the service to be rendered by the schools.

SCHOOLS IN UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS.

The usual detailed statistics of the schooling of children of unorganized townships, will be found in the appendix. They show the location of these townships by counties and the school population and attendance for each township as, also, the expenses incurred in whole and detail.

In the following statement the facts shown in those statistics, together with others compiled from the school registers submitted, are summarized and compared with those of the preceding year. The actual condition of these schools for the year ending April 1, 1909, and their comparative condition are thus succinctly shown in these statistical summaries.



Portions marked in black indicate unorganized townships in which common school privileges are provided by the State.

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES.

1. *Number, school population, etc., of townships:*

	1908	1909
Number of townships reported.....	57	53
Number of children of school age...	765	672
Number of townships in which schools were maintained.....	46	42
Number in which children were schooled in other townships or towns	11	11
Number of different schools maintained	55	54

2. *School enrollment and attendance:*

Number of children schooled.....	566	562
Number in home schools.....	530	527
Number schooled elsewhere.....	36	35
Average daily attendance.....	462	460

3. *Of teachers:*

Number of different teachers employed	68	60
Number who had previously taught..	47	50
Number who had not taught before..	21	10
Average number of terms previously taught	9	10
Average weekly wages including board	\$7.75	\$8.11

4. *Of Special School Conditions:*

Number of pupils not absent one-half day	144	130
Number of cases of tardiness.....	772	885
Number of citizens visiting schools..	284	230
Number of pupils pursuing secondary studies	13	15
Number studying algebra.....	10	14
Number studying botany.....	2	1
Number studying civil government..	2	
Number studying Latin.....	2	3

5. *Fiscal:*

Amount paid for wages and board of teachers	\$7,706	\$8,013
Amount paid for transportation of scholars	520	420
Amount paid for tuition	338	384
Amount paid for board of children . .	546	684
Amount paid for fuel, janitors, etc. .	494	511
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total paid for instruction	\$9,604	\$10,012
Amount paid agents, services, etc. . .	730	709
Amount paid for books and supplies .	360	466
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditures for year	\$10,694	\$11,187

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS.

It will be noted that the number of townships, the children in which were afforded schooling for the year here reported, was four less than for the preceding year, and that the number of children entitled to schooling was ninety-five less; but that the number of schools maintained was but one less, the number of children schooled but four less, and the average attendance but two less. So far, then, as these facts taken together indicate actual educational results, the last year's work of these schools was fully equal to that of the preceding year.

As indicated by the statistics showing the character of the teaching done, the quality of the instruction given was evidently superior to that of the preceding year. A larger number of the schools were under the instruction of the same teachers for the entire year; more of these were teachers of experience and of larger experience, and the average salary paid was larger—all of which, other things being equal, are evidences of more efficient school work.

The statistics of special school conditions showing cases of absence from, and tardiness in attendance at school, together with those showing number of visits by citizens, are less satisfactory than those of the preceding year. Probably the facts shown were due in large measure to weather and local conditions of travel, which would naturally affect attendance to larger extent in these townships than in the more thickly and

longer settled towns. Considering these local conditions, however, it is strong evidence of local interest in, and appreciation of the work of these schools, that more than one-fourth of all the children enrolled as pupils were in constant attendance, that the cases of tardiness averaged but little more than one and one-half for each pupil, and that each of these schools averaged to receive visits of four citizens.

The statistics showing number of pupils pursuing secondary studies, and the special studies pursued, give evidence that these schools have ceased to be of such elementary character as they were in the first years of their maintenance. Growth in this direction in the future should be more in evidence, now that, by action of the last legislature, the school year will be considerably lengthened, and better teachers can be employed.

The facts shown by the fiscal statistics given are in keeping with those already considered as showing, on the whole, that substantial progress has been made during the year in bringing to the children in these unorganized townships opportunities for education equal to those enjoyed by the children in the older and wealthier sections of the State. With funds sufficient for the generous maintenance of these schools assured for the future, their efficiency can be largely increased by the furnishing of better teachers, better school supplies and equipments, larger supplies of better books, better and more careful supervision and inspection, and longer terms. To improvement in these directions future efforts will be devoted.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

This report of the educational progress of the year would not be complete without a reference to the several changes in the laws relating to schools made by the seventy-fourth legislature. Owing to the initiative and referendum none of these laws became operative within the limits of the year covered by this report. Their enactment, however, occurred during that time and it is, therefore, proper to include here a statement regarding them. The following summary includes the more important of the laws enacted:

(a) Common school fund. By the provision of "An Act relating to the common school fund," a tax of one and one-half mills on a dollar, in addition to that, already provided is to be

assessed on all property of the State for the support of common schools. One-third of this fund is to be distributed on the same basis as the present mill fund or according to the number of scholars; while two-thirds of the fund raised by the new law will be distributed on the basis of the valuation of the several towns.

(b) Improvement of free high schools. Under the terms of "An Act for the improvement of free high schools," provision is made for the classification of secondary schools according to the courses and equipment of such schools. The law likewise makes provision for increased aid to towns for secondary education. An important provision of the law is that which provides for the visitation and inspection of all secondary schools receiving State aid, under the direction of the State superintendent of public schools.

(c) Increase in length of school year. New legislation requires that towns shall maintain schools for at least twenty-six weeks in each year in place of twenty as formerly provided.

(d) School buildings. In the case of all school buildings to be hereafter constructed, the plans and specifications are to be submitted for the approval of the State board of health and the State superintendent of public schools. The latter officer is likewise authorized to furnish for the use of town school committees plans and specifications of school buildings of not more than four rooms. By another law, school and municipal authorities are required to provide for school buildings proper egresses. The latter law is designed to insure the increased safeguarding of schools from danger from fire and defines somewhat in detail the conditions that must be met.

(e) School physicians. Enactment was made of a law authorizing towns to instruct their superintending school committees to employ school physicians whose duty it shall be to make, under the direction of the school authorities, examination of teachers and pupils in the public schools, and to inspect school buildings and premises. This law also provides for eye and ear examinations to be conducted by the teachers. Material for these examinations is to be furnished without expense to towns.

(f) Compulsory education. The compulsory education law was amended so as to make it possible for school authorities

to compel school attendance after the fifteenth birthday in the cases of any persons who are unable to meet a prescribed minimum educational test.

(g) Aid to academies. Special encouragement is offered to academies desiring to introduce courses in agriculture, manual training and domestic science by a law which gives to schools of this class aid additional to that otherwise provided.

(h) Schools in unorganized townships. By favorable enactments of the legislature, schools in unorganized townships may in the future enjoy a longer school year and students resident of such townships, who are qualified to attend secondary schools, may do so, the State bearing the expense of tuition.

In accordance with the provision of the statutes, a compilation of the laws relating to schools has been made and copies have been distributed among the school authorities.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

School Improvement League of Maine.

The superintendents of the several towns of the State report that there are 527 active branches of the School Improvement League of Maine. From its inception this organization has been a potent factor, not only in the material improvement of the schools, but also in awakening in pupils and citizens a sense of responsibility for the improvement of school conditions. While the League has to its credit large achievements in the way of the betterment of the conditions under which the schools work, its largest influence has undoubtedly been shown in the more vital interest of school patrons in the work of their schools. At the present time it is engaged in directing the attention of the people to the condition and needs of country schools. County organizations have been formed in Androscoggin, Aroostook, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Waldo, and Washington counties. In each of these counties presidents and secretaries have been chosen and these officers are aiding greatly in the promotion of the objects of the league in their several localities.

It is expected that during the school year opening in September, 1909, all counties will form organizations and that a plan of work for a State League will be formulated.

Manual Training.

The interest in the introduction of manual training courses is very widespread. The city of Rockland is to be added to the list of those previously reported as offering definite manual training courses under the direction of special teachers. Towns and cities now offering such courses are: Auburn, Bangor, Bath, Lewiston, Portland, Rockland, Saco, Sanford, Skowhegan, Westbrook.

In combination with the courses of the normal schools, similar courses are provided in Gorham, Presque Isle, Farmington, Castine, Fort Kent.

A large number of towns have introduced courses in the simpler forms of manual training, offering this work under the direction of the regular grade teachers.

Local Teachers' Training Schools.

An interesting development of the teachers' institute is that which has recently been made by some superintendents in adapting the idea to the definite local needs of their own schools. The first of these was conducted by Mr. C. E. Ball, who is Superintendent of Schools in Bingham, Caratunk, Concord, Moscow, The Forks and West Forks. Superintendent Ball inaugurated this work in order to give a certain degree of preparation to the teachers who were without professional training and to outline definitely his plans of school work for the term for which the schools were opening. That these objects were accomplished is shown by the continuation of the institutes and by their later support through special appropriations of the towns whose schools were to receive their benefit.

Other school systems that have since adapted the plan to their own needs are Waterville, under Superintendent Dennis E. Bowman; the Athens-Harmony-Solon supervisory district, under Superintendent George C. Hight; South Portland, under Superintendent James Otis Kaler, and the Hartland-Palmyra-St. Albans supervisory district under Superintendent James S. Norton. Superintendent Norton has made the institute for the towns of his supervisory district not only a school of instruction but has incorporated with it a considerable amount of practice teaching. For this purpose, he called into session the village schools two weeks earlier than others.

In the local institute of the kind mentioned the superintendent arranges a program covering from one to three weeks including, usually, a careful survey of the course of study, methods, and plans of work to be followed in the ensuing term or year. The local character of the institute makes it possible for the superintendent and teachers to make their study and discussions bear very closely upon the definite needs and problems of their schools. Such an institute, like the summer schools, cannot be held in any degree to take the place of professional training, but it must go very far towards making a school system more speedily effective. Institutes of this kind have proven so successful in the school systems wherein a trial has already been made that the extension of the plan into others is inevitable.

Public Playgrounds.

The Maine School Report for 1908 gave a somewhat extended account of the progress and development of the playground movement in Maine. It is gratifying to note that the cities therein reported as having opened public playgrounds have continued their operation during the year covered by this report. The school committee of Bath has recently given attention to the subject and has made provisions for instituting public playgrounds in that city.

Industrial Education.

The seventy-fourth legislature passed two laws giving recognition to the popular interest in industrial education. By the terms of one of these, already mentioned, academies offering courses in manual training, agriculture and domestic science are given special State aid for their support. It is required that academies applying for aid under this law shall have met certain minimum conditions in respect to the courses offered. There are already indications that several schools of this class will make efforts to meet the conditions of these special courses.

A second enactment provides that there shall be submitted to the next legislature a full report of recent industrial educational experiments in other states, together with recommendations for such changes as may be necessary for the adoption of similar principles into the educational policy of Maine. Since there prevails a very general opinion that the movement for

industrial education involves far-reaching changes in school courses, and possibly in methods of school administration, the wisdom of establishing such changes only after there has been gained a careful knowledge of all the facts and conditions is apparent.

Pending State action, it is interesting to note that a lively interest is manifest in various towns and cities. In Westbrook, through a private donation which provides the funds for the experiment, a mechanics arts course is to be opened in the high school in the fall of 1909. This course will seek to relate the school work with that of the shops and industries of the city. Bath likewise is soon to have the advantage of a similar course through funds left in trust to the school board.

CHAPTER II.

THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE IN EDUCATION.

It is the purpose of this chapter to call attention to some of the elements of waste in education with a view to securing such attention to them as may result in larger efforts for their elimination.

Business principles should be applied.

While it is not possible to express in accurate and definite terms the results of educational endeavor, yet the administration of the schools involves much the same business principles that are found to be operative in any industrial enterprise.

It is the constant effort of those who are charged with the responsibility of administering business and industrial interests to bring their productive efficiency to the highest possible point and to reduce to a minimum those elements that make for loss and waste.

Both gains and losses should be noted.

Not only has the public a large financial interest to be conserved in the administration of the schools, it has also vast social and civic interests which are directly affected to their disadvantage whenever its system of education falls at any point below a given level of efficiency. It is, therefore, incumbent upon those who are charged in any degree with the direction of the public schools not only to point out and commend their gains but also to analyze them most searchingly for any remediable defects and to call frequent attention to them.

WASTE THROUGH UNQUALIFIED TEACHERS.

Since the teacher is the most important element in the making of a school it is certain that any defect which exists in the teaching force will surely be followed by losses in the direction in

which the lack obtains. No amount of fine equipment can possibly make good the losses that follow the employment of inefficient teachers.

It is encouraging to note the excellent progress that has been made in the elimination of untrained or ill qualified teachers. In ten years the proportion of trained teachers employed in Maine schools has been increased nearly fifty per cent. This increase is itself an evidence that there has been an increasing appreciation of the losses which must accrue if inefficient teachers are employed. It emphasizes, moreover, the losses those schools must still suffer that continue under the direction of poorly qualified instructors.

One-third of the teaching force is trained.

During the present school year in Maine approximately a thousand persons are taking up for the first time the work of teaching. Of these about three hundred are to be classed as having received professional training, this training having been given in State normal and city training schools. Based on similar figures for last year three hundred and fifty of the new teachers have graduated from high schools and academies, while fifty are graduates of colleges. Four hundred, therefore, presumably have good educational qualification for their positions, but have had no training for the work of teaching except such as they may have gained from a casual inspection of the methods employed by their own instructors. Of the entire number about three hundred have completed only elementary school courses or have had partial courses in higher institutions. Let it be remembered also that of the teachers returning to the schools this year the same proportion of skilled and unskilled teachers obtains. It is not necessary to go beyond the statement of these general proportions to show that there must be great educational losses accruing to the youth of Maine through the employment of inefficient teachers. If those communities that insist upon a high grade of equipment for their teachers are right in the stand they have taken then those communities that, by choice or necessity, accept lower standards must suffer a degree of loss in proportion to the lowering of that standard. If, again, the children of the former communities are entitled to receive, as a prerogative of youth, the quality of service implied in the superior teaching it is difficult to explain why the

children of the latter communities should be subjected to the loss of their chances.

The problem is not entirely local.

This problem of the teacher is to be regarded one of the most serious in school administration. It is not local, it is general. It is one which cannot be solved for any one community alone. Whenever an untrained person finds employment as a teacher she enters upon the discharge of her duties with precisely the same rights, privileges and prerogatives that apply in the case of a trained teacher. The employment of one of the first class in any community at the low salary which it is assumed must be paid for such service justifies to that community the low salary it pays. The estimate placed upon that service in that community in some degree affects teaching throughout the State. For over a century educators have insisted in the words of Rousseau that "the training of children is a profession." Yet today Maine is one of four states that make no State requirement upon those who would enter its ranks.

Local certification makes possible a lower standard.

All children have the right to protection from the kind of teaching which may be, and often is forthcoming out of the low requirements made possible by a system of local certification. In the words of another, "We exact State requirements of those who would practice law, medicine, embalming, pharmacy; of those who attempt to heal sick animals of the lower order, but we permit to him who will work for the lowest figure the right to practice on that most precious and most delicate instrument, the mind of a child."

It is well known that the salaries of Maine teachers are low. This condition and that of the lack of professional requirements of teachers are inseparably linked. The public is not likely to pay and should not be expected to pay high salaries to the persons who, having no educational fitness, are given places in the schoolroom.

Teaching service responds to economic laws.

The main argument for more rigid requirements of those who would teach is not by any means, however, that such requirements would result in higher salaries to teachers. Such an argument has small place in the discussion. If the schools are

receiving service that is entirely satisfactory and can continue that service at the present salary rates there is no reason why higher salaries should be paid. It is not to be assumed, however, that the occupation of teaching will fail more than others to respond to natural economic laws.

A child's time has value.

Looking, however, to the youth for whose interests the schools are, or should be, supported, the argument for some reasonable requirements of those who would attempt to teach assumes special strength. It is at this point that waste is to be eliminated. It is a mistake to regard the time or the effort of a child as of little value. There is hardly a period of life when these are more precious or more pregnant with possibilities of future good or evil. Waste of time or effort at this stage is well nigh inexcusable in those who are responsible for it.

It is the duty of those who hold that an efficient public school system is essential to the existence of a democratic state and of a socially effective citizenship to work unceasingly for the more just remuneration of teachers, for a reasonable fixed standard of qualifications as a condition for entrance to the teaching profession and for the encouragement of those whose character and talents especially fit them for the work of teachers to enter a service whose importance is hardly equalled elsewhere.

WASTE THROUGH IRREGULAR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Schools fail in part because of irregular attendance.

A second important cause of waste in education is found in irregular school attendance. Notwithstanding the general acceptance by the people of the theory that education is of supreme importance and should engage the chief attention of youth, and notwithstanding rigid compulsory education laws there is ample evidence that the schools are failing in a measure to render the service of which they are capable and that they are so failing because school attendance is irregular.

An examination of the attendance returns made by the superintendents of schools of the several towns shows a difference between the school enrollment and the average attendance that is too great to be explained on the ground of necessary absences or losses. Whether this examination is of the State as a whole or of individual towns the observer must be persuaded that so

great a proportion of absenteeism must entail repeated instruction, retarded individuals and classes, and much lost work.

Encouragement may indeed be taken from the comparative figures which show a marked gain in average attendance as compared with enrollment in 1908 over the preceding year. This gain, immediately following a series of superintendents' conferences in which sole attention was given to school attendance, furnishes an argument for a still larger degree of public interest in this question.

Waste in repeated work.

Among the direct results of irregular school attendance we may note, as an element of waste, the large proportion of so-called "repeaters," pupils who are going over for the second time the work of a given grade; whose deficiencies are due to repeated absence from school. Not only does the pupil repeating his work lose a year in his progress, but he is a cause of discouragement to the teacher and to his class. His chance of finally completing the course is slight, and he leaves school to swell the ranks of the incompetents and the failures. In various school systems the number of pupils thus repeating their work is shown to be from two to six per cent. As a purely financial question it is clear that a continued and unnecessary expense is entailed in every case where the pupil fails to move forward as rapidly as his capacity admits.

The elimination of this feature of waste entailed by irregular school attendance is to be accomplished mainly through an awakened consciousness on the part of parents to the really serious import of the school work. There is still a failure to realize that the business of youth is quite as serious as any that may engage adult attention; that an important part of that business is to get, through the school, preparation for life, and that this opportunity once lost cannot be regained.

Protection of the child of paramount importance.

School authorities too should realize keenly their responsibility for securing more regular attendance. They often have to stand between parental indifference or parental greed and the interests of children. To secure regular attendance it is not always necessary to invoke the aid of compulsory education laws, but it is well to remember that such laws are evaded and nullified with consequences no less disastrous than those that

follow the evasion or nullification of other laws. The friendly interest of teachers, the courteous and kindly intervention of superintendents will aid to secure more satisfactory school attendance, but with these should be a demand both public and official, that if need be through the law, the waste incident to irregular attendance be reduced to the minimum. That it has not reached such a minimum would appear to be reasonably clear from the statistics shown elsewhere in this report.

WASTE CAUSED BY PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES AND DEFECTS.

The best results can hardly be expected when children work under the handicap of physical defect or infirmity. Important as it is that the school shall give to society men and women of strong mental power it will render but a sorry service if it produces physical degeneracy.

There can be no question that there must be waste of a most serious kind if attention is paid to mental culture to the neglect of sound physical health.

Among the movements that are certain to have greater recognition in the immediate future is that which deals with the child's physical welfare.

The conservation of power is a slogan which has been applied to natural resources of many and varied kinds. It applies not only to the physical elements supplied by Nature for the service and protection of mankind, it may well be applied also to man himself.

It is not necessary to look to the example of what other states and countries are doing in the better protection of childhood, encouraging as that example is. We shall find ample justification for such action in our own needs. Attention may be called to the requirements the State makes of its children in the matter of school attendance. The law states that all children between the ages of seven and fifteen shall attend school all the time that schools are in session. It permits no option to the children or to the parents and provides serious penalty for its violation.

The State's obligation.

The moral right, even obligation, of the State to protect itself against the enemies of illiteracy and ignorance through such compulsory education can hardly be open to question. The assumption of the obligation, however, incurs another which is

to see that the child finds in the schools, in as small a degree as human ingenuity can contrive, any condition which may jeopardize his health or physical welfare. In other words, there is a very distinct obligation upon the State to see that children shall attend school under proper physical conditions.

A child is entitled to protection from any condition that might cause or aggravate physical defects; he is entitled to have a school in which conditions of lighting, heating, ventilation and sanitation have been given proper consideration, and he is entitled to reasonable protection from the dangers of contagion.

In 1907 the superintendents of Maine reported that out of three thousand eight hundred and thirty-four school buildings in the State five hundred and fifty-seven were in poor condition. In 1908 the same officers reported that four hundred and ninety-six school buildings were unfit. While this is progress,—it is progress at a rate that would require ten years to report to the people of Maine that their school houses were in fit condition. A period of ten years is too great for the children of Maine to wait for school conditions to which they are entitled at once. Attention is called elsewhere in this report to the number of unfit school buildings in the State and to the rate of progress towards their elimination.

Decent school buildings are essential.

Proper attention to the child's physical welfare particularly in view of the enforced attendance of children in these school buildings, makes imperative the immediate betterment of all school buildings wherein reasonable consideration has not been given to the important factors of lighting, heating, ventilation and seating. Neither luxurious appointments nor architectural magnificence are to be desired in our school buildings but every child has a right to school facilities that offer no menace to physical health. The obligation does not end, however, with the provision of properly constructed school buildings; it extends to the provision of all means of protection and to all means of growth in physical power that have proven their efficiency.

The place of medical inspection.

A part of this work is to be done through wise medical inspection which shall advise as to the condition of school buildings in the respects that have been named, and the peculiar needs of individual children. Medical inspection as applied to schools has

as its primary object the reduction or elimination of dangers to physical health, its aim is to secure the best possible conditions of light, heating and ventilation and particularly to guard the individual child against any disaster to which an individual defect or weakness may make him particularly liable. The idea that medical inspection aims to secure enforced medical treatment or to give over to the school functions properly belonging to the home is altogether erroneous.

A law permitting towns and cities to make provision for medical inspection of schools was enacted by the legislature in 1909 and will be in force with the opening of schools in September, 1909. The history of similar provisions in other states and countries and in individual cities has presented an encouraging record of the reduction in the number and extent of epidemics of contagious disease, of the better understanding of the needs and capacities of individual children and of a constant betterment of school conditions.

The vacation problem.

It is now quite universally recognized that play performs an important function in education. A child who is denied the opportunity for play is losing a large and valuable part of his educational experience. This loss will inevitably show itself in a warped or narrowed maturity.

The long summer vacation is often regarded as an allowance which the school system makes for the needed physical development of children. Undoubtedly in a great many cases this vacation serves this purpose of providing an opportunity for bodily relaxation and growth. Children living in the country where there are natural opportunities for a wide range of physical activities or those more favored ones of the city who are able to share for a few months the opportunities of country children are able thus to benefit from the vacation period.

Where the summer vacation fails.

Observant teachers and parents have come to realize that there are many city and village children to whom the long vacation not only fails in its professed purpose, but to whom it becomes a period of actual menace in respect both to physical and moral health. The long summer days given over to idleness or aimless pursuit after pleasure in city streets or vacant lots present even greater opportunities for harm than for good. To

children who must otherwise spend the long vacation under such conditions as these the supervised playground and the vacation school are well nigh essential. In the former are opportunities for various sports, pastimes and games properly supervised and directed by adults. In the latter, useful manual arts are taught, and children spend a few hours each day in occupations that interest and instruct.

Vacation schools and public playgrounds.

In several Maine cities such vacation schools and playgrounds have already been established. These are supported in large measure by private philanthropy. A movement so clearly an essential part of a public educational policy should have early acceptance into the school system of those towns wherein such institutions are necessary. In the meantime it would be well if the principle to which the vacation is an acknowledgement were more readily employed throughout the year.

Therefore, through the discovery and correction of physical defects which retard the educative process through the creation of more healthful and sanitary school conditions and through the enlargement of opportunities for physical growth and development, those elements of waste that grow out of reduced physical strength and capacity must be eliminated.

WASTE THROUGH LACK OF SYSTEM.

It is easily conceivable that too much machinery may be introduced into the administration of the schools. Indeed, charges are not infrequent that in individual systems so much machinery has been employed as to hamper the very work in whose behalf it was installed. On the other hand, however, it is clear that the attempt to carry forward any work without well considered plans is certain to result in loss.

School plans are essential.

A notable waste is occasioned in education by the failure of school authorities to provide courses of study and systematic plans of work. Elsewhere in this report are figures which show that a not inconsiderable number of schools are working without any courses of study whatever. In these schools, it must be assumed, the work goes forward from term to term and from year to year without other plans than are made by the more or less constantly changing teaching force. Haphazard effort of

this kind results in the loss of respect of these schools on the parts both of parents and pupils. Teachers who find themselves in schools of this kind must work without accurate knowledge of the results that are expected of them. Under such conditions there can be no continued concentration of effort and waste must result.

Estimates and comparisons of school expenditures are helpful to good business administration.

Not only does this lack of business system cause waste through a failure to provide courses of study, but it is likely to be found in the purely financial methods of many towns. There is often a neglect in the proper accounting of text-books, for example, a neglect which results not only in the loss and destruction of public property but, what is worse, it is likely to create a general disrespect for all public property, imbuing pupils and often parents with the idea that the public treasury is less to be considered than the private purse.

Considerable waste may likewise be occasioned by a failure to make careful estimates and comparison on the cost of various items of school expenditure. The people are responding with constantly increasing liberality to the demands for better school equipment. There is, therefore, the constantly increasing obligation upon those who are charged with the expenditure of these funds to see that a strict accounting for all expenditures is given. It is not the business of school officers to make savings and economies for the purpose of showing annual balances. It is their business to expend all the money that is appropriated for the schools, but so to expend it that full return in value is received.

Reports to the citizens of the several towns may well show, therefore, the proportion of the several school expenditures. Such a statement will be likely to reveal both to school authorities and citizens the possibilities of proper economies.

An educational budget.

In this connection it appears desirable to call attention to the desirability of extending generally a practice already adopted in a few towns, that of presenting an annual statement showing in detail the proposed expenditure for the ensuing year. The making of such a school budget may be illuminating to those who thus study the prospective needs of the schools and it is

certain to win the approval of citizens who like to know the purposes for which the proposed amounts are to be expended.

An example of the advantage of this method is to be noticed in the cases of school repairs. In the majority of towns it is usual to estimate roughly the amount that will be needed for this purpose. As a rule few detailed statements are given, the figures are likely to be based upon those of preceding years with such increase as it is believed the voters will accept. A result of this plan, or lack of plan, may be overdrawn appropriations, causing distrust of the business management of the schools, or inadequate repairs entailing loss to the schools. A better method would appear to be that of placing before the people the most complete estimate possible showing somewhat in detail the needs that it is proposed to meet. Concrete statements of this sort are likely to be the most effective arguments for the appropriations desired. The same method may be applied to school expenditures generally and its adoption could hardly fail to lead to better methods of accounting by officers and to a more intelligent understanding of school needs by citizens.

WASTE THROUGH DUPLICATION OF EFFORT.

While it is difficult to conceive that there can be a disastrous competition in educational effort or that there are likely to be too many agencies engaged in educational work, yet it is becoming apparent that a lesson may be learned of those who, in business and industry, have demonstrated the value of concentrated effort. As a matter of fact the opinion is constantly growing that the public may attempt the support of so many institutions that none of them can become really efficient. A case in illustration of this point would be that of a rural town that should attempt to keep open a number of weak schools inadequately equipped and poorly taught when by a reasonable consolidation better buildings and better teachers could be provided without greatly increased cost. The principle does not apply alone to the multiplication of small schools. It has application to some extent throughout the educational system.

Unification of school policies.

Indeed it would appear that a great educational work of the near future is that of bringing about a closer unification of our school policies. The present school system in this as in other

states may be likened to the various railroad lines that have grown up in a given territory in response to various local needs and conditions, and now await a businesslike consolidation that they may more efficiently and more economically serve the people.

In our school system there is the elementary school which is the outgrowth of the first free public school, an institution well described in the term often applied to it, the "common" school; and the secondary school represented by the academy and the public high school, the former an outgrowth of the college to provide for preparation, the latter an institution created by the people to supply in part the growing demand for higher education, but influenced mainly by the same demands for college preparation. Again we have the State normal schools created for the professional training of teachers, but often misconceived as only another sort of secondary school or academy. Above these are the colleges supported by private endowment and by public funds. Each of these classes within itself presents different types, for example; the various kinds of elementary schools as represented by the city, village and country schools.

Unity, not uniformity is desirable.

No one would advocate that this school system be reduced to one of absolute uniformity; that the country school, for example, be made to conform to the same methods of organization and management applying to the city school, or that the academy be shorn of any peculiar characteristics which make it of special service in its own field. There should, however, run through this entire system such a unity of purpose as shall prevent a confusion of effort or an unnecessary and expensive duplication of work. The elementary school system, diverse as its conditions are, can be and should be set to the accomplishment, though by various methods, of the same task. Our secondary school system, now recognizing its allegiance chiefly to the college, will serve the college better if it can itself be more closely connected with the schools below. While we have come to think of the elementary and secondary schools as institutions widely separated in purpose and methods of work the public which supports both will not permanently tolerate such a lack of unity in their efforts. Again the State normal schools and other higher

educational institutions have peculiar functions which call for co-operation in their discharge.

An example of possible co-operation.

The demand for trained teachers for secondary schools has already been made and it is likely to become increasingly insistent. Some states have already begun to provide for special training courses to meet this need. In Maine it is to be hoped that the co-operation of our already existing institutions through a mutual adjustment of courses and a system of credits, will make possible the meeting of this demand without increase of public cost through the multiplication of schools or departments.

A work of unification that will result in a complete school system which shall be a unit in its general purpose but flexible in its methods may well challenge the interest and the earnest co-operative endeavor of all teachers and school officers of the State.

CHAPTER III.

STATE AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

AID THROUGH SPECIAL RESOLVE.

Maine has taken a liberal stand in the State support of education. Many states have taken the position that public funds shall be used only for the support of public institutions. Maine has not, however, thus limited its State appropriations. It has given generously to all classes of semi-public institutions, and particularly to schools of secondary and collegiate grade. A list of the special grants for construction purposes to such schools in the past ten years is indicative of the generosity of the State towards educational institutions not under public control. This list is as follows:

1901	\$2,000
1903	17,000
1905	17,000
1907	23,500
1909	78,800

The foregoing appropriations were made to academies, seminaries, institutes and colleges for new buildings or permanent improvements. These institutions are not under the control or direction of public officers, either of the State or of the communities of the State, although some of them receive large annual grants for their support, provided their courses of study are approved by State authority.

Attention is not called to this feature of State school finance for the purpose of making criticism, either of the principle underlying the making of such grants or of the sums thus apportioned. There appears to be ample constitutional authority for

giving these sums and the legislature, as directly representing the people, must be the final judge of the extent of the State's duty to institutions of this kind. A question arises, however, on the points of the proper regulation of requests for State aid and the systematic filing of accounts when such aid is given.

In the cases of public institutions it is required that there be filed in advance of a legislative session full statements of the purposes for which it is proposed to ask for appropriations. Very complete and full records of all features of the expenditures are later required.

It would appear that such claims as these private institutions may have upon the State treasury should be set before the public and the legislature in the same fullness of detail as is required of State institutions. Justice to those institutions for whose support the State must necessarily assume full responsibility, and to the people whose ability to pay for the support of a cause so good even as that of education must necessarily be limited somewhere, demand that there be adopted some system or method of filing the claims presented by these private institutions. It would appear that the legislature ought to have the same kind and extent of information regarding the proposed expenditure of public money by private boards that are required of public institutions. The object suggested might be accomplished by requiring any institution proposing to ask for a State appropriation to file, before the session of the legislature a statement of the purposes for which the appropriation is to be expended together with statements of the financial condition of the institution and of the amount and disposition of previous State grants. This is practically the requirement in the cases of all State institutions. It could hardly be regarded as a hardship that all institutions coming before the legislature for aid should meet the same conditions.

By such a requirement there could be placed before the governor and the legislature on the opening day of the legislative session a full statement of the needs and requests of all educational institutions. It would be possible to make a comparison of the conditions obtaining in the various cases presented and to make an equitable division of the sum the State could afford to appropriate for the general purposes named. There would be eliminated so far as educational institutions are

concerned, the present uncertainty, existing up to the closing days of the session, regarding the amount that is to be asked of the State. A method of this sort would appear to lead in the direction of a good business and financial policy for the State and in the direction of justice towards both public and other institutions.

STATE AID FOR THE SUPPORT OF ACADEMIES AND THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

In Mainé as in other New England states the first secondary school was the academy. It was, in its beginning, organized as a college preparatory school and depended for its support upon tuition and the gifts and bequests of private beneficence. It was established, and for a long time continued as the school for the specially favored, for the students whose parents were financially able to provide their children with an education beyond what the common school could give and for those who were endowed with the perseverance to push beyond their mates in securing preparation for life. The demand for the extension of educational opportunities beyond those provided by the elementary school had not become so general as to call for the establishment of public secondary schools until 1873 when such a demand became sufficiently apparent to call for encouraging legislation. From that date, however, until the present the progress of the free high school has been very rapid and it is now permanently established as an integral part of the public school system.

During the progress of the high school, the academy has by no means remained stationary. Various institutions of this class have received large endowments; they have kept pace with educational demands in respect to their courses and equipment and, while not held responsible to any boards or representatives chosen by the people, many of them have been quick to respond to the clearly expressed popular will.

Terms of State aid to academies.

As a State, Maine has given liberally to the financial support of both these classes of secondary schools. To the academies there were given throughout their first struggling years such special grants as the legislature from time to time found them

deserving. In 1901 an act was passed providing for definite stated aid each year for all academies maintaining certain courses of study and certain standards of attendance. Under the terms of the law as it now stands an academy may receive directly from the State treasury sums varying from \$250 to \$1,750 a year, the amount depending upon the number of courses offered, the number of students enrolled and the amount of the academy's endowment. All schools would not be entitled to receive the maximum amount named. Any academy whether it be generously endowed or not can receive \$750 annually by offering courses in agriculture, manual training or domestic science.

Terms of State aid to public high schools.

In the case of the free high schools the amount of State aid allowed under the act of 1873 was placed at \$500 annually. The law thus fixing the State aid was later repealed and still later, in 1880, the act was passed whereby such aid was fixed at \$250 a year in the case of any town, precinct or union supporting a school. In 1909 the law was changed naming higher requirements for the public high schools and increasing the amount of annual State aid to \$500.

The foregoing statement shows that while both public high schools and academies have been given liberal State support the latter have apparently been dealt with more generously than the former. It should be borne in mind that several of the academies serve as the only high grade secondary schools for groups of towns. If a school of this class were to be discontinued it would probably be impossible in any of the towns of the group to sustain a school of the standard of the academy that now serves them. A few of the academies however, are situated in large prosperous towns which should be as well able to support their schools as other towns which do not receive for their high schools such grants as are allowed under the academy act.

The academy might often serve as a public central secondary school.

Any step which would lead in the direction of the abolition of the academy could be regarded only as a disaster to the educational welfare of the State. On the other hand, the question naturally arises as to whether the State may not take such

measures as will place both classes of secondary schools at least on terms of equality so far as financial aid is concerned.

It is easily conceivable that arrangements could be effected whereby an academy serving as the high school for a group of towns might look to those towns, upon such terms as their citizens might sanction, for a part of its support. Towns thus joining in the support of a superior central secondary school might well be given the same kind and degree of encouragement as would be accorded towns supporting independent schools. It would be a wise policy, indeed, on the part of the State to discourage the multiplying of independent separate schools to such a point as would render their operation unduly expensive and the results of their work unsuccessful.

Both the academies and the high schools are to be placed under constantly increasing obligation to serve the youth of Maine. They will be required by popular will, whether expressed through direct vote of the people or their reflected sentiment, to adapt themselves to the needs of their students and the communities they are to serve. They are entitled to receive in the future as they have in the past the generous support of the people. The main questions now are as to whether the time is not near when both shall be given clearly recognized places in the school system of the State and whether public aid shall be given only to such schools as may be considered, in all essential points, public schools.

In taking the position that it will grant no special financial favors to any institutions the State would not less justify its enviable record as a friend of education.

CHAPTER IV.

REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF MAINE AND THE PRINCIPALS OF THE STATE
NORMAL SCHOOLS AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

The following are the reports of the President of the University of Maine and the Principals of the State Normal Schools and Training School:

SPECIAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

ORONO, MAINE, November 6, 1909.

Honorable Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Public Schools, Augusta, Maine.

DEAR SIR:—Herewith please find the report of the University of Maine in accordance with Section 82, Chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes of Maine.

Yours very truly,

GEO. E. FELLOWS.

RECEIPTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE FROM JULY 1, 1908, TO
JULY 1, 1909.

Cash Balance, July 1, 1908.....		\$1,568 82
Bills payable	\$41,000 00	
Bills receivable	327 28	
Biology	162 71	
Commons	163 71	
Diplomas	250 19	
Electrical Engineering	116 12	
Endowment Funds	9,915 00	
Law School	2,832 87	
Morrill Fund	35,000 00	
Pharmacy	18 85	
Physics	446 48	
Rents	1,376 06	
State	52,500 00	

Summer Board account.....	38	85	
Tuition, Incidentals and Registration..	36,144	00	
Agricultural Bldg.	30,000	00	
Sales Farm Produce, etc.	12,317	39	222,609 51
			<hr/>
			\$224,178 33

NET EXPENSES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE FROM JULY 1, 1908
TO JULY 1, 1909.

CURRENT EXPENSES:

Salaries, Administration and In- struction	\$99,078 15
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DEPARTMENTS:

Bacteriology and Veterinary Sci- ence	\$314 75	
Biology Equipment	430 75	
College of Agriculture	11,295 75	
Chemistry	529 63	
Civil Engineering	400 71	
Electrical Engineering Eq.	25 00	
Mathematics and Astronomy.....	19 66	
Mechanical Engineering	235 74	
Military Science	588 67	
Physics Eq.	648 63	
Physical Training	178 58	
Forestry	244 84	
Agricultural and Biological Chem- istry	300 77	
Mechanics and Drawing	10 57	15,224 05
		<hr/>

GENERAL EXPENSES:

Advertising and Publications....	\$929 35
Assets and Liabilities.....	48 51
Care of Buildings	4,209 56
Carpenter Shop	866 90
Commencement	370 10
Freight and Express.....	515 28
Furniture and Fixtures.....	823 42
Grounds (Equipment & Mainte- nance)	2,304 10

Interest and Discount.....	887	70	
Incidentals	105	53	
Insurance	626	22	
Library	2,486	83	
Law Library	426	68	
Miscellaneous	2,102	06	
Office	536	53	
Postage, Printing and Stationery	1,189	02	
Prizes	120	00	
Power, Heat and Light.....	16,029	09	
Repairs	5,745	73	
Shop	303	15	
School Inspection	150	89	
Summer Term	66	43	
Athletic Field	370	70	
Treasury	143	97	
Trustees' Expense	50	00	
Water Supply	2,251	66	
Museum	236	23	
Lectures	262	57	
Summer Term (1909).....	72	65	
Scholarships	30	00	
Charges Farm Produce, etc.	11,694	27	55,955 13
<hr/>			
SUNDRY EXPENSES:			
Heating Plant	3,515	51	
Agricultural Building	40,885	93	
Poultry Houses	3,938	94	
Stock Judging Pavilion	3,892	46	
New Buildings (Faculty houses)	800	00	53,132 84
<hr/>			
CASH BALANCE			\$888 16
<hr/>			
			\$224,178 33
<i>Faculty of Instruction and Investigation.....</i>			90
<i>Number and Length of Terms</i>			
Regular college course of two semesters of 18 weeks each.			
College of Law of three terms, 11, 10 and 11 weeks respectively.			

Summer Term of 6 weeks.
 Winter course in Agriculture and Dairying, 4 weeks.
 Short Poultry course, 3 weeks.
 Farmers' week, 5 days.

Attendance

Graduate students (1 year)	16
Four Year Course	601
College of Law (3 years).....	115
Short Pharmacy (2 years).....	19
School Course in Agriculture (2 years).....	21
Summer Term (6 weeks).....	99
Winter Course in Agriculture (8 weeks).....	8
Winter Course in Poultry (3 weeks).....	41

FARMINGTON NORMAL SCHOOL.

FARMINGTON, MAINE, June 5, 1909.

To the Trustees of the State Normal Schools:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this school. The attendance for the year has been as follows:

Number entering for the year.....	96
Registered in the fall term.....	119
Registered in the winter term.....	177
Registered in the spring term.....	171
Number of different pupils registered.....	232
Number in the graduating class.....	67

The teachers for the year have been: Principal, George C. Purington, A. M., assistants, Wilbert G. Mallett, A. B., Hortense M. Merrill, Katherine E. Abbott, Carolyn A. Stone, Virginia A. Porter, Florence L. Walker, A. B., Louise W. Richards; training schools, principal and critic teacher, Lillian I. Lincoln, assistants, Louise W. Richards, Viola B. Priest, Ethel M. Lindsay, Ruth Batchelder, Della E. Look.

The close of the school year was inexpressibly saddened by the death of the principal, George C. Purington, after a brief illness of less than one week. Mr. Purington had been at the

head of the school for twenty-six years. During that time he saw it increase in size over fivefold, completely outgrowing the former accommodations. He saw a new building go up on the site of the old one splendidly equipped for the increased requirements of the larger school. The corps of teachers has doubled and the standard of scholarship and professional preparation for the pupils has been maintained at a high standard. He performed a prodigious labor for the school, without measure of thought or pains. He died in Monson, May 6, of pneumonia.

The class presented for graduation contains sixty-seven members—the largest in the history of the school. They are:

Annie G. Adams, Lubec; Ethel E. Allard, Litchfield; Mary E. Andrews, Turner; Jennie A. Annis, Charlotte; Louise W. Atwood, A. B., Phillips; Etta W. Barron, Embden; Arlie M. Beals, Auburn; Edna R. Benner, Monmouth; Goldie H. Blaisdell, Norridgewock; Vera G. Brown, New Sharon; Mildred M. Burbank, Farmington; Stella H. Clary, Augusta; May Q. Clough, Topsham; Ida S. Colley, Thomaston; Gertrude G. Cooper, Springvale; Hattie O. Cox, Brunswick; Helen A. Curtis, Brunswick; Edith L. Cushman, Woodstock; Lulu M. Dickerson, Waterville; Grace E. Ellis, Enfield; Blanche E. Fickett, Industry; Clarissa Flint, Farmington; Gertrude E. Folley, Sangerville; Rena E. Fowler, Farmington; Ana G. Francis, Farmington; Florence A. Goodwin, Fairfield; Lura B. Goodwin, Monroe; Marion L. Goodwin, Fairfield; Beulah O. Gove, Perry; Lena M. Hazelton, Rumford; Alice A. Healey, Thomaston; Eva M. Huart, Farmington; Mable S. Hutchins, Kingfield; Ada L. Jeffery, Monmouth; Ethel M. Johnson, Minturn; Maude E. Lancaster, Dexter; Florence C. Luce, Strong; Gladys F. Merriman, Madison; Hattie C. Merryman, Harpswell; Sadie M. Morse, Westwood, Mass.; Anna J. Norton, Strong; Bernice G. Oliver, Garland; C. Mabel Pease, Anson; Hannah E. Pease, Anson; Zana E. Prescott, St. Albans; Fannie K. Putnam, Winthrop; G. Hazel Ray, Brewer; Anna L. Remick, Cornish; Rose L. Reynolds, Vinalhaven; Malo H. Robbins, Vassalboro; Alice H. Robinson, Foxcroft; Helen M. Robinson, St. George; Florence E. Rollins, Enderlin, N. Dak.; Agnes P. Seavey, Center Conway, N. H.; Annie M. Seavey, Industry; Amanda B. Severance, Alton; Bertha F. Simpson, Winthrop; Victoria M. Tague, Vanceboro;

Mary E. Taylor, Frye; Hattie M. Titcomb, Farmington; Lily M. Tweedie, Dover; Gladys P. Twitchell, Vassalboro; Annabel C. Williams, Thomaston; Elizabeth M. Wilson, Wales; Ella O. Woodman, Portland; Bernice W. Woodward, Dresden; Laura B. Young, Kingman.—67.

Each department in the school has been maintained through the year at a high standard of efficiency. The immediate outlook for the school is the possession in the near future of a dormitory in which a part of the pupils may be accommodated. The last legislature has provided the means for purchasing a proper site and it is expected and certainly desired that the next legislature will make provision for the building itself.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. MALLETT, *Acting Principal.*

EASTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

CASTINE, MAINE, June 8, 1909.

To the Trustees of the State Normal Schools:

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully submit my 21st annual report of the Eastern State Normal School.

ATTENDANCE.

Number entering the school.....	69
Number attending the fall term.....	67
Number attending the winter term.....	116
Number attending the spring term.....	110
Total enrollment for the year.....	293

TEACHERS.

The teachers for the year have been Albert F. Richardson, A. M., principal. Assistants: Edward E. Philbrook, M. D., Nellie F. Harvey, Kate S. Russell, Mary C. Richardson, A. B., Elsie Philip, Hattie A. Wiggin, who has had charge of manual training, Mary L. Hastings, critic teacher, Mary B. Bills and Beth M. Jellison, who have had charge of the model training schools in the normal school building, and Nellie M. Douglass,

who has taught the village grammar school, used as a training school for pupil teachers in the normal school.

Miss Philip must leave because her parents have moved to Oregon. She has been a very popular and efficient teacher, having qualifications which fit her especially for such a position.

We are all pleased that Miss Mabel P. Ridley will return to the school for next year.

Model Training Schools.

These schools still continue to improve. The teachers are very efficient and the fine rooms in the new building give inspiration to teachers and pupils.

The town superintendent has put an excellent teacher into the grammar school and so these training schools have all been excellent.

Agriculture.

The study of agriculture continues to be of interest and profit. The class has planted a garden this year, as last, with some changes and improvements. The 36 members of the graduating class have had charge of this garden, assisted by pupils of grades III, IV and V, from Miss Jellison's room. These children are to have the garden for their own during the summer, each one having a rectangle eight feet by twelve. The members of the graduating class can teach agriculture as it has been taught here and, if required to do so, can take charge of planting a garden in connection with the work in their own schools. I think, however, as I said last year, that the best feature of this study is that it gives the students of the normal school a better idea of the dignity of labor, and that its introduction into the school has been, so far, successful.

Manual Training.

All things seem to have combined to make this department a success. We were very fortunate in getting just the right person for a teacher. The room is large, well-ventilated, and finely lighted, and as it is on the lower floor with entrance from the side doors and has good rooms for storage, it is very convenient. All the normal students have done work in this department, as have also pupils from seven different grades of the training schools. The work done by the children has been very interesting and often quite original. The raffia house on exhibition was made by a child in the sixth grade, and the model

dolls' house was made and furnished by the pupils of Miss Jellison's room, fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

The New Building.

The fine new building has been a great addition to the interest and profit of the school. Individual work by the pupils, both in physics and chemistry has been a great improvement over the former method of having the work done by the teachers. There is no better principle for teachers than the old adage, "We learn to do by doing." Pupils enjoy doing things themselves, and while it is not quite so easy for the teacher, as to spend the time in talk, it is far more profitable for the pupils.

The Library.

The cataloguing of the school library by the latest modern method, the Dewey system with Cutter tables, and putting it into a larger room with chairs and tables so it can be used by the pupils, has been one of the greatest improvements made during the year. It is in constant use, and is a great help to the students in their studies. Although the thirty chairs are often all occupied, the room is perfectly quiet for study. We hardly knew that we had a library before.

Incidental Fee.

The abolition of the students' incidental fee was one of the very best acts of the last legislature. It seems strange that we had not thought of it before. It has never been possible to pay the necessary incidental expenses of the schools with this fee, especially since books have been furnished free. The expenses of the normal schools have constantly increased, and necessarily so, if they are to keep pace with other similar institutions, while the fees have decreased. I have not found it possible this year to meet absolutely necessary expenses.

New Dormitory.

All friends of the Eastern State Normal School are rejoicing that the last legislature appropriated \$45,000 for a new dormitory for this school. The location is one of the most beautiful on the Maine coast, overlooking the bay and islands, the most prominent position in a place with natural beauty unsurpassed.

Class of 1909.

I recommend the persons named below for graduation. Thirty-four of the thirty-six have taught, the average experience being over two years. They add but thirty-six to Maine's

great army of nearly 7,000 teachers, but they are among the very best, educated and trained for the work.

Mary M. Ball, Rockland; Vera W. Berry, Lamoine; Edna A. Colman, Lincolnville; Elizabeth A. Cunningham, Belfast; Clara A. Delano, Abbot; Josephine F. Dunbar, Castine; Edna B. Ferren, Levant; Alice E. Howe, Camden; Jennie A. Miller, Old Town; Ida E. Morse, Bluehill; Allie F. Osgood, Bluehill; Eva E. Perkins, Belfast; Ida S. Rock, Claremont, N. H.; Idylene M. Shute, Hancock; Minnie G. Thurlow, Stonington; Harriette G. Trask, Tremont; Mabel Turner, Palermo; Georgia M. Webb, Harrington; Mary F. Bennett, Brewer; Katherine T. Carr, Frankfort; Lena E. Cousins, Brooklin; C. Mary Curtis, Bluehill; M. Abbie Dougherty, Milford; Ruby M. Emmons, Belfast; Lena H. Foss, Dedham; Hittie B. McIntire, Bluehill; Julia P. Miller, Brewer; Helen W. Nash, Addison; Edna L. Osgood, Palermo; Angie F. Richardson, Burlington; Carrie B. Sargent, Bluehill; Ethel H. Thurlow, Stonington; Gertrude D. Trask, Springfield; Dorothy E. True, Springfield; Mary E. Wallace, Milbridge; Elizabeth M. Weeks, Castine.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT F. RICHARDSON.

WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

GORHAM, MAINE, June 16, 1909.

To the Trustees of the State Normal Schools:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Western State Normal School for the year ending June 17, 1909.

Enrollment.

The number entering this year exceeds by one that of any preceding year, and the average attendance has been ten more than last year. There have been about the usual number of failures to continue the course toward completion. These failures have been due to the lack of grit and gumption, or to ill health, or to a deficiency in the moral qualities which are essential to a teacher. A detailed statement of attendance follows:

Number entering	113
Number to be graduated.....	42
Number attending in the fall.....	149
Number attending in the winter.....	166
Number attending in the spring.....	133

Faculty.

The teachers have been the same as last year except that Miss Jennie B. Grant came at Christmas to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Wooster. Their names are as follows: Walter E. Russell, A. B., Principal; Herbert Poole, Viola M. White, Katharine Halliday, Gertrude L. Stone, A. M., M. Grace Fickett, A. B., Carol M. Holland, Sara E. Lewis, Jessie L. Keene, Ph.D., Herbert L. Berry, Cora B. Dillingham, Katherine C. Aageson, Sadie P. Wooster, and Jennie B. Grant.

It is with great regret that we lose Mr. Berry and Miss Lewis from our faculty at the close of this year. They have both of them been very successful. Miss Lewis leaves here to take up similar work in a normal school in her native state, and Mr. Berry goes to his farm in New Gloucester to take a much needed rest from long continued school work.

Candidates for Graduation.

Ella Cynthia Barnes, West Buxton; Florence Paulena Boothby, Saco; Isabel Hopestill Carter, Portland; Ethel May Chaplin, Sebago Lake; Daisy Estella Clark, Portland; Helen Rosaltha Cole, South Paris; Josephine Bessee Cole, South Paris; Margaret Ignatia Conley, Portland; Frances Irene Connellan, Portland; Edna Rowena Deering, Gorham; Winnifred May Dixon, Eliot; Myrtle Boney Downs, Berwick; Eleanor Dunn Foss, Portland; Pauline Gertrude Goold, Portland; Sarah Lord Graham, West Buxton; Marguerite Whitcomb Greene, Bridgton; Leila Marguerite Hanks, Augusta; Lillian Etta Haskell, Mechanic Falls; Eva Merrill Hood, Biddeford; Effie Josephine Hurd, Windham; Nellie Adelaide Jones, Cape Elizabeth; Georgia Frances Kallock, Windham; Tilla Eva Lawrence, Gardiner; Helen Camilla McCann, Portland; Grace Erma McDanniell, Gorham; Dora Bertha Morrill, Berwick; Lucie Matilda Morse, Upton; May Grace Morse, Waterboro; Bessie May Newport, Turner; Geneva Pike, Westbrook; Edith Martha Pitts, Kennebunkport; Grace

Marion Randall, West Harpswell; Amy Lilla Richardson, Vassalboro; Frances Adelia Sargent, Belfast; Daisy May Shaw, Sebago Lake; Mary Ethel Smith, South Windham; Sibyl Hortense Smith, West Buxton; Florine Forrest Tobey, Augusta; Tena Calista Tubbs, Norway; Edna Carolyn Upton, Milbridge; Florence Annie Warren, Gorham; Marion Whitehouse, Gorham.

It is recommended that the young ladies whose names are given above be granted diplomas.

Rural Practice School.

I feel like urging again that a rural school be added to our practice school facilities. Such a school would be useful not only in training teachers for rural school work, but also to set a standard for the towns of the State to follow. The school committee of Gorham have already voted to allow the State to take the school at West Gorham for that purpose, if the trustees of the normal schools so desire. The town will continue to support the school as it does now, asking, simply, that any additional expense for equipment or teaching be borne by the State. Such expense will be light after the first year. I now hold an option on the land which will be needed for an addition to the school grounds.

Domestic Science.

At very slight expense beyond the equipment of a room, the girls in the eighth and ninth grades of our practice schools could be given a course in cooking. That work could be done while the boys in those grades are doing sloyd work. I recommend that arrangements be made for such a course.

Very respectfully yours,

WALTER E. RUSSELL.

AROOSTOOK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

PRESQUE ISLE, ME., May 27, 1909.

To the Trustees of the State Normal Schools:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Aroostook State Normal School:

Number entering the fall term.....	16
Number attending the fall term.....	41
Number entering the winter term.....	6
Number attending the winter term.....	44
Number entering the spring term.....	9
Number attending the spring term.....	50
Total attendance for the year.....	135
Average attendance	45
Average attendance last year.....	42
Average increase	3
Per cent of increase	7.4
Number of pupils graduated this year.....	17
Number of different pupils registered in six years.....	176
Total registration in six years.....	601
Number graduated in six years.....	68

The following students have completed the regular course and are recommended for graduation:

Mrs. Ellen C. Judd, Etta E. Ackerson, Emily D. Bellefleur, Jessie M. Bragg, Helen E. Brooks, Della M. Cheney, Mary E. Hall, Katherine Hopkins, Mary B. Leith, Ethel E. McCann, Alta E. Nichols, Elizabeth Norell, Bernice Stanchfield, Harriet Sutherland, Nellie M. Teed, Elsie Thompson.

The increase in attendance this year over last year has not been so much as your principal desired, but the interest in and the character of the work has been very gratifying. The attendance has been more regular and not so broken up.

The new method of training has been far more of a success than we even hoped for. The benefits derived from the training by the teacher students is much greater than before, while the children in the training rooms have been kept up to grade and have done good work. Four members of our ninth grade have passed very satisfactory examinations for the high school.

Your principal has visited the following schools in the county in the interest of the normal school: Presque Isle High School, Houlton High School, Ricker Classical Institute, Fort Fairfield High School, Washburn High School, Caribou High School, Patten Academy, Sherman Mills High School, Island Falls High School and Fort Kent Training School. This list includes all the schools in the county except those of Bridgewater and Easton.

Although the enrollment at our school is not so large as we wish there seems to be good reasons for the smallness of the number.

In the first place our attendance is larger in proportion to the number of students coming under our influence than that of the other schools of the State. In the second place, a number of the high schools of the county have just been regraded and their courses extended and that has held some back from attending our school. Moreover, the school boards and those interested in education, in those towns where the new high schools have come into prominence, wish to send as many of their graduates to college, as possible, in order to give their school a reputation as college fitting, and that has hindered to some extent.

Again, the call for teachers has been so great that they have been obliged to hire those who wanted to attend normal schools and even persuade them to teach. Some superintendents have gone so far as to hire enrolled students through other students when I told them we had none whom we could spare.

Also the schools of the county outside of the better villages do not fit the scholars to do normal work and if they attempt the course they get so many conditions that they soon give up. You will see this by noting that 176 have entered and only 68 graduated. Finally there is such a call for girls to work in offices in this county that many are giving up teaching and going into that work, while many, who would become teachers under other conditions, take up that work also.

However there is a ray of hope for a better attendance for next year. In the first place the district superintendents of the county are looking to us for their teachers and we are able to fill the best places with our graduates. In the second place wages are advancing and this will enable the superintendents to secure the best of teachers. The advance in wages will also

induce some to enter teaching. Also as the younger high schools progress they will furnish us with some material.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Amount paid out.....	\$1,690 64
Amount received from all sources.....	1,528 63
Amount over expended.....	262 01
Amount of stock on hand.....	110 00
Deficit for this year.....	152 01
Deficit for 1907-8.....	105 00
Amount of deficit.....	367 01
Amount of deficit less stock on hand.....	267 01

Respectfully submitted,

S. L. MERRIMAN.

MADAWASKA TRAINING SCHOOL.

FORT KENT, MAINE, June 1, 1909.

To the Trustees of the State Normal Schools:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Madawaska Training School for the year ending May 26, 1909.

ATTENDANCE.

Number entering the school.....	54
Number attending the autumn term.....	106
Number attending the winter term.....	130
Number attending the spring term.....	85
Number of different pupils.....	135
Number graduating	17

The teachers for the year have been Mary P. Nowland, Principal; assistants, May Brown, Katherine L. Lawlis, Ethel I. Duffy, Margaret A. Sweeney.

Upon the resignation of Miss Guimond, Miss Margaret A. Sweeney, a graduate of the Madawaska Training School and of the Aroostook State Normal School in the class of 1908, was chosen to teach French and penmanship which she has done very acceptably through the year.

The work of manual training has proved of great importance in the school. The wood work has, with three exceptions been done by the boys, the girls taking sewing, cardboard construction, raffia, etc.

In a school numbering one hundred and thirty pupils, sixty-two boys have given such enthusiastic attention to the wood work as to be almost unconscious of the presence of visitors when busy at their benches.

The sewing of the girls has been equally as interesting and as well done.

The importance of this line of work and that of household science and agriculture, the practical teaching of which is to be a part of the work the coming year, cannot be overestimated.

These and the opportunity of observing in the model school, which will be established the coming autumn, are great steps forward.

A large amount of work was done in the dormitory during last summer; new floors were laid, steel ceilings added, and many rooms made clean and sweet by fresh coats of paint.

GRADUATING CLASS OF 1909.

Cassius Henry Austin, Léa Boutote, Angéline Guy, George Ernest Sweeney, Fort Kent; Clarence Otty Bonnell, Conway, N. H.; Vital J. Cyr, Arthur J. Cyr, Jean O. Cyr, Agnes M. Daigle, Léville Dufour, Léonard J. Hébert, Léville E. Hébert, Alphonse V. Picard, Annie Picard, Madawaska; Marie Alma Bourgoïn, Marie J. Lausier, Donât Pelletier, New Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY P. NOWLAND.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NORMAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The following tabulation shows the statistics of attendance of the State Normal Schools at Farmington, Castine, Gorham and Presque Isle and the Madawaska Training School:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

SCHOOL.	YEAR ENDING.	Number entering.	Number graduated.	Average attendance per year.	LARGEST ATTENDANCE.	
					Number.	TERM.
Farmington Normal School	June 11, 1908	119	40	148	167	Winter.
Eastern State Normal School	June 9, 1908	73	41	111	121	Spring.
Western State Normal School	June 16, 1908	91	57	139	151	Winter.
Aroostook State Normal School	June 7, 1908	35	11	42	50	Spring.
Madawaska Training School	June 3, 1908	68	14	80	91	Winter.
Totals		386	163	520	580	
Farmington Normal School	June 10, 1909	96	67	156	177	Winter.
Eastern State Normal School	June 8, 1909	69	36	98	116	Winter.
Western State Normal School	June 17, 1909	113	42	149	166	Winter.
Aroostook State Normal School	May 27, 1909	31	17	45	50	Spring.
Madawaska Training School	May 26, 1909	54	17	107	130	Winter.
Totals		363	179	555	639	

NORMAL SCHOOLS AND TRAINING SCHOOL—FISCAL STATEMENT.

Resources, 1909.

Annual appropriation for normal schools and training school	\$62,500 00
By credits to the same	152 96
Special appropriation Farmington Normal School	1,800 00
Special appropriation Farmington Normal School building site	10,000 00
Special appropriation Eastern State Normal School	700 00
Special appropriation Eastern State Normal School dormitory	25,000 00
Special appropriation Western State Normal School	2,000 00
Special appropriation Aroostook State Normal School	1,000 00

Special appropriation Madawaska Training School	600 00
Special appropriation Washington State Normal School	25,000 00
	<hr/>
Total resources	\$128,752 96

Expenditures January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1909.

For salaries	\$42,858 55
For fuel, light and water.....	5,785 25
For repairs	5,148 07
For miscellaneous	8,856 29
For Farmington Normal School (special appropriation)	1,799 60
For Farmington Normal School building site....	9,457 34
For Eastern State Normal School (special appropriation)	700 00
For Eastern State Normal School (dormitory)..	11,809 82
For Western State Normal School (special appropriation)	2,000 00
For Aroostook State Normal School (special appropriation)	1,000 00
For Madawaska Training School (special appropriation)	600 00
For Washington State Normal School (special appropriation)	11 43
	<hr/>
Total expenditures	\$90,026 35

Balance Unexpended December 31, 1909.

On annual appropriation.....	\$4 80
On special appropriation Farmington Normal School	40
On special appropriation Farmington Normal School building site	542 66
On special appropriation Eastern State Normal School dormitory	13,190 18
On special appropriation Washington State Normal School	24,988 57
	<hr/>
Total balance unexpended.....	\$38,726 61

CHAPTER V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MAINE EDUCATORS.

At its annual meeting held in October, 1906, the Maine Teachers' Association voted that there be prepared biographical sketches of persons prominent in the educational history of Maine and that these be presented for publication in the State School Report. In continuation of this plan there are herewith presented abstracts from memorial addresses given before the Washington County Teachers' Association in November, 1908, and the State Teachers' Association in October, 1909.

MISS KATE MACDONALD.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH—Mrs. EFFIE W. TALBOT, Machias.

Miss Kate MacDonald was born in Machias on April 11, 1865, and died in Portland, July 19, 1908. Her entire life was spent in her home town, where she was distinguished and admired for her rare and beautiful qualifications of mind and heart.

She was educated in the schools of Machias, and began teaching at the early age of sixteen; this, however, was only an interruption in her high school course, to which she returned, graduating in her own class, 1882.

In September of that year she entered upon her life-long work of teaching in Machias; this was discontinued temporarily, that she might attend the normal school at Salem, Mass. After her return, she resumed teaching, and seventeen years ago was made principal of the grammar school, a position which she held at the time of her death.



Miss Kate MacDonald.

She was a strong factor in building up the Maine School Improvement League and was for many years its secretary.

Several higher positions were offered her in other towns and cities, and even pressed upon her for acceptance, but deep affection for her family kept her at home, and so the town profited not only by her exceptional abilities as a teacher, but by having in its midst the influence of a beautiful Christian life.

A TRIBUTE TO MISS MACDONALD

By HON. WILLIAM WALLACE STETSON of Auburn.

Miss Kate MacDonald had a rare sense of personal responsibility. She welcomed opportunities to do, without formal title of recognition, a leader's share in every enterprise that would promote the public welfare. The community found in her one possessing that intelligence which knew what could be done and that courage which made fear a guardian angel.

To the School Improvement League, of which she was an official from its organization, she donated a tireless service and carried comfort and counsel to lonely workers. She gave herself to help the helpless. The gift brought light and life. Old things were made new, bad conditions were banished and the good became better. Her sympathy was inspiring, her suggestions were illuminating and her zeal was contagious.

As a teacher she was noted for that instinctive wisdom which kept her silent when assistance would have wrought harm, but she was always "within hearing" of her children. Their need was known and their appeal came to her before it was given expression. These boys and girls stood taller and walked safer because they lived with one who, like Domsie of the Glen, loved them and would lead them on to the highest they could achieve.

Her friends knew what it was to associate with one whose loyalty, gentleness, refinement, vision and devotion were means of grace.

Over all with whom she came in contact she exerted a beneficent influence. It could not have been otherwise since we are most controlled by those modest, earnest, affluent personalities with whom we come in intimate contact. They not only point,

but lead the way to the best effort and the enduring result. We may halt, but soon we are persuaded to go on until the goal is reached.

The unselfishness of Miss MacDonald was of that fundamental quality which forms the basis of every noble life.

She had that true reverence which is the homage the best within us pays the Divine wherever found.

She had that native simplicity which glorifies the great and renders attractive the humble.

Her courtesy was genuine—it was gracious under provocation.

She intuitively saw the importance of the large, the littleness of the small and the proportion and perspective of mass and detail.

Her charity not only suffered long and was kind, but she saw the best in word and deed. She never hunted for what she said she didn't want to find.

Her enthusiasm made hard things easy, and she sunk self in devotion to the cause.

Her success furnished evidence of the extent to which she was absorbed in the tasks she assumed and showed how completely she forgot to congratulate herself on successes won. She found her joys in service instead of rewards.

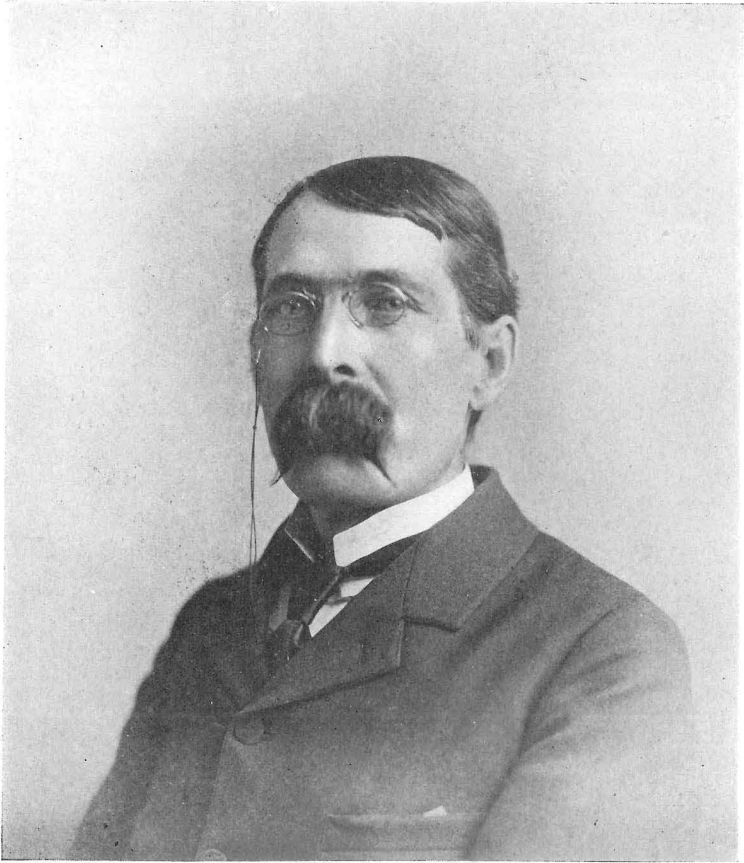
Her virtue was of that purity which would not permit her to look for sin or be harmed by its presence.

Her love indicated her quality by revealing what was congenial to her.

When Miss MacDonald passed through the door that admitted her to a more abundant life, a higher service, a richer love and joys that abide; a home lost its center, friends a comrade, a school its guide, a community a leader, the School Improvement League an apostle and the State a servant.

As a citizen she listened to every call and performed every duty. As an official she directed and inspired. As a teacher she walked before while traveling with the children. As a friend she stimulated and ennobled. As a woman she justified confidence in humanity and nourished faith in Christian civilization.

In the words of a Channing, "She was content to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to bear all cheerfully,



Horace Melwyn Estabrooke, M. A.

do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never—in a word, to let the best, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common." This was the symphony of her life.

In the thought of Kipling it may be said: It was the Master's praise she prized and his blame she feared. She did not work for money and she had no thought of fame. She toiled for the joy of serving and now she is "Drawing the thing as she sees it for the God of things as they are."

MEMORIAL ADDRESS ON HORACE N. ESTABROOKE.

By President GEORGE E. FELLOWS.

Prof. Estabrooke spent nearly forty years in the teaching profession in the State of Maine. When he died he was at the head of the department of English at the University of Maine. His death was caused by a distressing accident in his own house. He fell down a darkened stairway, was picked up by his children and never recovered consciousness.

Shortly after his death a memorial service was held in the chapel of the University, at which several persons spoke of Prof. Estabrooke's various activities. The most appropriate address at the time was made by Ex-President Fernald of the University, who had known Prof. Estabrooke from boyhood to the very moment of his death. He had been his teacher, adviser and friend; and at this time it seems to me highly appropriate that I should make some selections from the paper prepared by Ex-President Fernald, to read to this audience. What he said is much more appropriate than anything I could possibly say, although I had a pleasant, friendly and intimate acquaintance with Prof. Estabrooke for six or seven years. I shall therefore read from Prof. Fernald's address.

Horace Melvyn Estabrooke was born in Linneus, Aroostook county, Maine, January 20, 1849, and hence, had attained very nearly to the age of sixty years. His early education was of the type of that obtainable in the district school of Aroostook county half a century ago. This early training was supplemented by four terms of study in the then Houlton Academy.

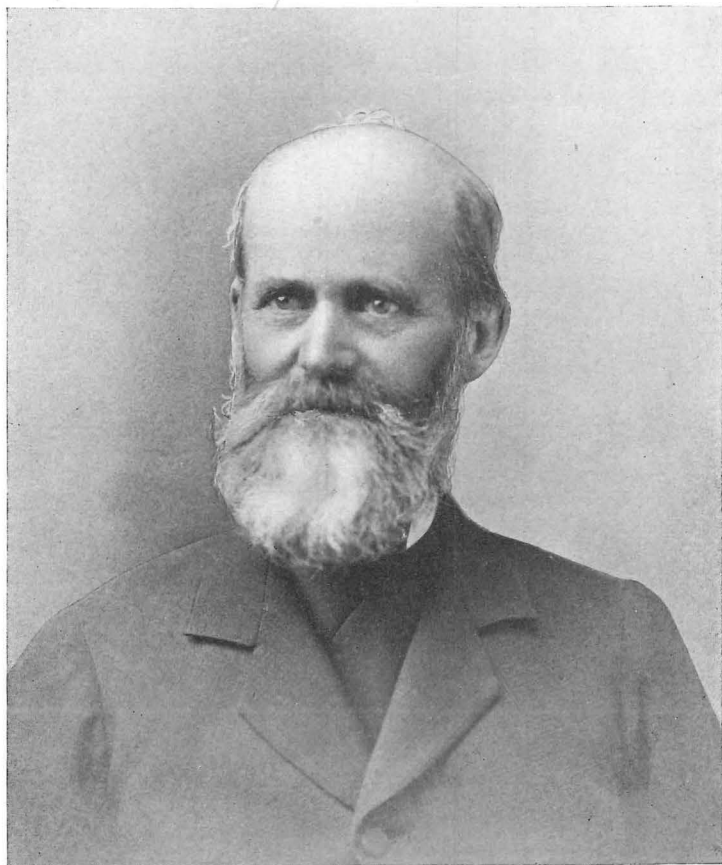
In 1872, Professor Estabrooke matriculated at the Maine State College and graduated in the class of 1876. This was the period of my early acquaintance with him. In remembrance, he comes back to me now,—a substantial student, earnest, energetic, faithful, working hard, doing each day the tasks of the day thoroughly and well.

The innate tendencies of one's nature usually are best revealed when one is off duty, that is, when the mind is free for spontaneous activity. Of the nature and working of his mind, when thus free, a single illustration must suffice. His temperament was poetic, his taste refined and hence poetry and music for him had early attractions. I recall the satisfaction and the pride in what was termed his genius with which in his college days we were wont to listen to his poetic and musical compositions. It was this inborn gift of poetic expression and this power of musical composition cultivated that later gave us his unrivalled "University Hymn" which, at chapel, so often has roused our enthusiasm and quickened for his Alma Mater our love and our loyalty. In ring and rhythm, in pathos and ideation, notwithstanding that from its nature it is destined to only local and limited use, it has impressed me as one of the gems of our language. I venture to predict that from its charm and power of inspiration, it will give to Professor Estabrooke a warm place in the hearts of the men and women who shall come after us in this University,—a wealth of affection which shall continue through successive generations, till "The river runs not to the sea."

After graduation, he pursued the study of French and German under native teachers, elocution under private teachers, carried on non-resident post-graduate studies in the Illinois Wesleyan University and in other ways sought not only the enlargement of his intellectual horizon but ample preparation for his chosen work along specific lines.

His life-work, already well begun, henceforth was to be that of educator. He taught fifteen terms in our common schools, several years as principal of high schools and then eight years from 1883 to 1891, as first assistant master in the State Normal School at Gorham, Maine.

It was, however, the work of his still maturer years with which we are the most intimately acquainted. In 1891, he was



William Johnson Corthell, LL.D.

called to the Chair of Rhetoric and Modern Languages in the Maine State College. In this professorship he continued four years or until 1895 when he was made Professor of English, and as head of this department, he remained thirteen years.

By his active connection with educational associations and educational movements, by his public presentation of literary, patriotic, religious and other subjects, he was recognized as an educator in the broad sense of the term. By his townsmen he will be remembered for his good citizenship. In that part of the religious world in which he moved, he will be remembered, not only for his occasional addresses, frequent for a layman, before religious bodies, but also for the high ethical standards which he inculcated.

An intensely busy man, he found time to respond and seldom failed to respond to calls upon him in such movements as had to do with civic betterment, or advances in educational, ethical, or religious fields.

I am sure that those who knew him best will bear witness with me to the robustness of his nature, to his fidelity to right, to his strength of character, to his high sense of honor, of justice, of truth, and to those other stalwart virtues which inspire confidence and win regard.

WILLIAM JOHNSON CORTHELL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH—Hon. N. A. LUCE, Vassalboro.

William Johnson Corthell, LL.D., was born in the town of Addison, Maine, July 11, 1827. His boyhood was spent on the farm and was such as to develop in efficient ways his natural strong mentality and to lay firm foundations upon which to build the larger and completer developments of later years. In the rural school in which he got his elementary education he found an environment whose forces supplemented those of his admirable home life. After leaving the elementary school he was enrolled as a student in Washington Academy, East Machias, and later at North Yarmouth Academy. In both these schools he came under the instruction and personal influ-

ence of wise, strong, energetic, knowledge-loving, cultured men from whom he got a mental and moral uplift which was a continuation of that gotten in his previous home and school life.

In 1852 Mr. Corthell entered college at Waterville. It was a fortunate thing for his success in his real life work, that, during his academic and college courses, he had to pay his way in large part by teaching during his vacation, and, while at college, during one or more terms of the course. His natural bent toward teaching as a life work thus became strengthened, and his experiences as teacher in rural and village schools and in academies, stood him in good stead when finally he entered upon that life work.

After graduation from college Mr. Corthell was for several years the efficient principal of Calais Academy, and Calais thereafter was his permanent home. For a while he served as judge of the Calais municipal court. He also served as superintendent of the Calais schools, and as such so gave form, spirit and force to their work that in their excellence today they still give evidence of his wise and effective work for their betterment.

In 1869 the legislature passed an act providing for county supervision of schools. Mr. Corthell was the one man considered for the supervisorship of his county. In this position he easily took rank among the foremost of his colleagues, for efficient work in all lines of effort for the betterment of the public schools.

As a result of his efforts the schools of his county got an uplift such as no other agency could have given. His work in the teachers' institutes, both county and local, was equally as efficient as his field work. It was of such excellence that his services as an institute instructor were sought in other counties, and at the last of the three years, during which county supervision was in force, he was joined to the State corps of institute instructors and proved himself second to none of the able men called to that work from other states.

But Mr. Corthell's destined work was not yet ready for his doing, nor was he as fully equipped for its doing as he was to become. That final equipment was to be gained through legislative service in the State senate, and in two years' service as State Superintendent of Public Schools. To the latter position

he was appointed in October, 1876, and held it till December, 1878, resigning it then to take the principalship of the newly established normal school at Gorham. It is an interesting fact that this new school, established during his administration and largely through his influence with the legislature, was established with no thought or intent of his to become its first principal and to direct its work for a quarter of a century. When the time came, however, for the selection of its principal he seemed and was by common consent the one man in Maine qualified to start it on that career of usefulness to which its friends hoped and trusted, it was destined. His marked and universally recognized professional acquirements and ability as an educator, his exalted moral and Christian character, his high social and civic standing, and his proved executive power pointed unerringly to him as the man for the place.

He entered upon that work in the full maturity of all his powers, and he dedicated all his powers to it. It was a foregone conclusion that he would build up the newly established school into the notably strong, wisely organized, skillfully conducted and largely efficient institution which he left as his memorial and monument, when, after twenty-five years of most efficient service, he gave over the work which he had done, to be carried forward by another trained by long association with him to the same spirit of devotion to it which had been his. Looking back upon the strenuous years during which he had wrought heartily and unceasingly, and at the results of his work, as he took his brief rest here before entering into the larger and sweeter rest of the hereafter, he might have said not irreverently nor boastfully of it, "It is good."

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM JOHNSON CORTHELL.

Hon. WILLIAM WALLACE STETSON, Auburn.

Mr. Corthell had the resources of a scholar, the skill of an expert, the outlook of a statesman, the vision of a prophet and the power of an affluent personality.

His resolute manhood saved him from the weakness of moulding his policies on the vagaries of the local or larger mob, or finding his opinions in hypothecated newspapers. He was controlled by his convictions and these found nurture in a righteous soil.

He stood above his work and was larger than his task. He saw in the fourth dimension and the labyrinth held no unexplored country. He often travelled alone but he always illumined the path in which he journeyed.

While he gave a cordial greeting to the new that possessed merit he never failed to expose inflated fads that were promoted by commercial interests. These incidents often stimulated comments that furnished subsequent, silent entertainment for himself and his trusted friends. He received the honors bestowed on those who have the courage and wisdom to accept the hostility of the small and vicious.

He lived with and learned from the people because he loved the best things in life in the making. He won a secure place in their hearts because he was genuine, respecting not only himself but them as well.

His loyalty was always in evidence when needed, or when it had to pay the price of exhibition and he forgot the service when the crowd shouted his gospel. It was then that an attractive brusqueness showed a mailed hand and revealed a lover's touch.

He welcomed every symptom that gave promise of intelligence. He found his greatest joy in not only pointing the way to those who could see the vision but he led the pilgrims to the fountain of truth.

He always had a great idea in soak and when it bloomed it was delivered to his students for development. He would stalk a mass of details with the eagerness of a hunter for the prin-

ciples that formed their basis and when found, gladness filled his heart. These studies kept him from making life more painful and wisdom less attractive by writing a book.

He helped to make the world a safe and beautiful place in which to live because of what he was and what he taught. He will continue to be a force in New England in the services of those who reverently called him Pater. The qualities that make them a distinct company and which are to render them distinguished were awakened by his voice and fostered by his tuition.

Suffering brought to him, as it brings to all noble souls, the experiences which reveal their greatness. It furnished that vitality which sends its living current through the ages.

He had the habits and instincts of the student and the aptitudes and love for his work of a great teacher. Still he saw his duty in promoting the welfare of the community and he never failed in rendering his meed of service to his fellow men.

His crowning glory was his subtle, delicate sense of appreciation. The splendor of the sunset, the lure of the valley, the strength of the hills, the teachings in a poem, the revelations in a picture and the soul sitting at the door of its tent told their finer messages to him and he passed them on to receptive hearts.

Those who knew him in his last days rejoiced in his interpretations of the music of the Psalms, the prophesies of Isaiah, the philosophy of Job, the glories of John's vision and the wisdom of the Teacher of Nazareth. As he walked and talked with the Master he learned to serve because he grew to love the Man of Galilee.

To stand in his presence and listen to his words was an experience which always made one feel anxious to be something more and something better than he had been before.

Fame is the monument the world erects to him who has built an enduring foundation for its reception. One of these quiet October days, when the hills are a festival of color and the valleys are filled with the songs of peace, the teachers of Maine will dedicate a monument and on one of its tablets will be these words:—William Johnson Cortwell—Teacher.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS ON GEORGE COLBY
PURINGTON.

By Prof. HENRY L. CHAPMAN.

George Colby Purington was born on the twenty-seventh of June, 1848, in the town of Embden. He died on the sixth of last May, while away from his home in Farmington on a professional and lecturing tour. He was educated in the schools of his native town, at Hebron Academy and at Bowdoin College.

It was as a student in the college that he was first known to me, and in the relation of teacher to pupil I first recognized his capacity, his fidelity and diligence, and the high character of his aims and ideals.

At the age of eighteen he began teaching in the public schools. Subsequently he was for one year an assistant teacher in Yarmouth Academy. For two years he was assistant principal of Hebron Academy, where he completed his preparation for college. For two years during his college course he was principal of the neighboring high school in Topsham. For three years after his graduation he was principal of the Brunswick high school. For two years he was the principal of the Edward Little high school at Auburn. And then he was called to the crowning work of his life in the honorable and exacting position of principal of the State Normal School at Farmington.

He accepted the honor and the responsibility of the appointment with modesty, and courage, and enthusiasm, and for more than a quarter of a century he devoted himself to the interests of the school with singleness of purpose, with rare tact and unselfishness, and with distinguished success.

He appreciated the importance of refined and beautiful surroundings in the development of both the intellectual and the spiritual life, and he could not rest until the school at Farmington was provided with a school-building of which the architectural character and the artistic decoration and furnishing approximated, at least, to his ideal. In planning its details, in supervising its construction, in contributing to it of his own handiwork in many unnamed and unnoticed ways by which hand and eye and inventive thought added to its fitness and beauty, he gave himself to the enterprise by day and night, and found an unselfish joy in the progress and completion of the work.



George Colby Purington, M. A.

But no one knew better than he that the essential work to which he was called was not the building of a schoolhouse, however beautiful, but the building of mind and character through the processes of discipline and instruction and inspiration; and to that imperial and exacting work he applied himself with the tireless energy of his ardent nature. No smallest detail of administration was overlooked or slighted by him.

His school was the scene of mutual confidence and cordial co-operation on the part of both teachers and pupils, and those who went forth from it carried with them the memory of a school life, and of principles of school administration, which must have been helpful to them in their several and separate fields of labor.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that Mr. Purington was confined in his labors and sympathies to the duties of the school over which he presided, exacting as those duties were. He was profoundly interested in the church, in general education, in the affairs of his own town, in social and political problems, in the wellbeing and happiness of his fellowmen.

He was for many years the president of the Farmington Public Library Association; he was also the president of the Maine Civic League; he was an overseer of Bowdoin College; he was a high official in the Masonic bodies; and his influence was wise and helpful in all the organizations and institutions with which he was connected.

One could not be with him even for a little while without seeing that he was a man of firm convictions, and with those firm convictions there went naturally a considerable intensity of feeling. On questions of moral import, of social and political ethics, of personal conduct and of religious faith, he saw clearly what he believed to be the essential truth, and there was in his mind no room for compromise.

With this firmness of conviction which was so characteristic of him and which was based upon a sensitive moral nature and upon deep religious faith, there was united a temper fundamentally kindly and tender. He could not yield his convictions and be true to himself, for upon them was built the whole structure of his admirable and useful life; but no more could he resist the promptings of his heart, which made him sympa-

thetic and helpful to all who came within the sphere of his personal and professional life.

And so he won and held the love of his pupils and of his friends, because the kindness which called it forth was at the same time united with a strength of moral purpose and conviction which showed itself at times in indignant protest against the evils of society and of personal conduct, and in stern rebuke to the individual evil-doer.

No one can command the full measure of our respect and love who does not, when the occasion calls, exhibit the contrasted qualities of tenderness and of righteous wrath; and the honor which we pay to his memory is the honor which justly belongs to one who in his teaching and in the other activities of his life evoked gratitude by his unselfish ministries, and compelled respect by his stout allegiance to high ideals of character and conduct.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS ON WILLIAM HENRY BROWNSON.

By DANIEL H. DOLE.

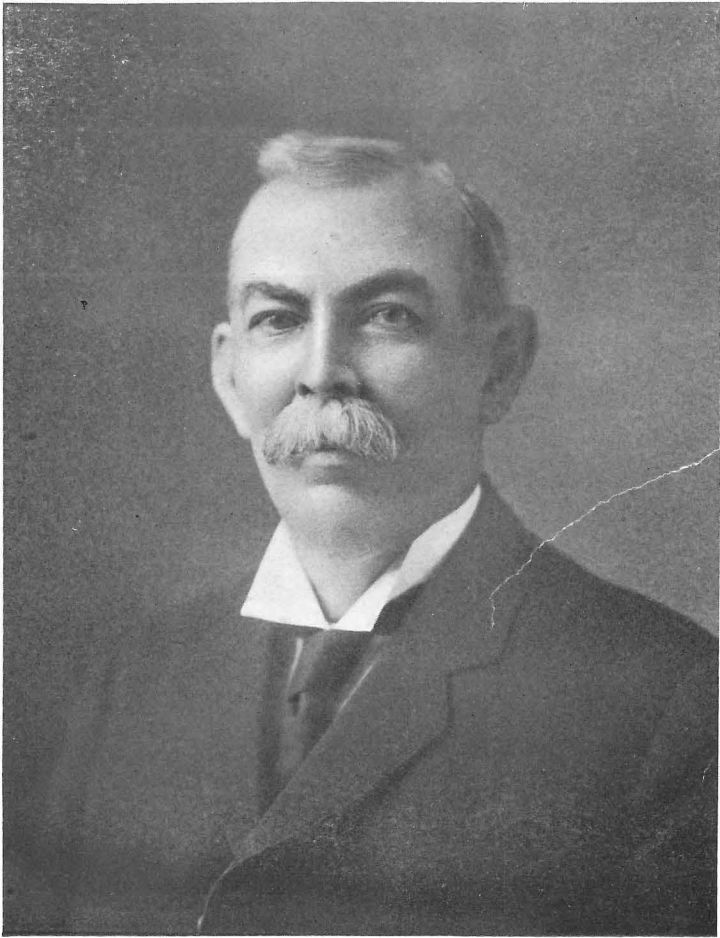
Ladies and gentlemen:—On September 6th of the present year, William Henry Brownson, president of the Maine Teachers' Association and superintendent of schools in Portland, died at his summer home in South Portland.

Mr. Brownson was born in Norridgewock in 1854. He passed through the various stages of life so common to the ambitious boy at that time, and at the age of twenty-three was graduated from Colby University.

In youth he was a lover of nature, and in later life his knowledge of birds became so great and accurate that he was regarded an authority on the subject of ornithology.

For twenty-five years he was editor of the Portland Advertiser.

In 1892 Mr. Brownson was elected a member of the school committee of Portland. He was unusually well prepared for the duties of this office. He was liberally educated; he was a constant student; he was deeply interested in education, and



William Henry Brownson, A. B.

being above petty sectional interests, he advocated a broad, liberal policy for the schools. He may have been conservative; he was wisely so. He certainly was liberally progressive. He was among the first to favor the addition to the school system of Portland of those departments that have been approved and adopted by cities having the most advanced systems of education.

After thirteen years of service on the school committee, his associates in office elected Mr. Brownson superintendent of public schools. To this office he gave his best labor and his best thought. He was the unanimous choice of the teachers of the city, and throughout his four years of service as superintendent, his teachers gave loyal support and hearty co-operation to all his plans.

A deep bond of sympathy and friendship existed between Mr. Brownson and his teachers. They honored him for his nobility of character and for his strict integrity. They admired him for his scholarly attainments, for his modesty and for his entire lack of self conceit. They loved him for his patience and his friendliness.

Under Mr. Brownson's administration, the schools of Portland made steady and substantial advancement.

In October, 1908, Mr. Brownson was elected president of the Maine Teachers' Association.

Perhaps the most lasting monument to the memory of the life and work of Mr. Brownson is to be found in the School for the Deaf in Portland. When he became a member of the school board, this school, numbering about thirty-five pupils, occupied two rooms in a schoolhouse whose use had been granted to the charitable institutions of Portland. The unfortunate condition of the deaf and the need of a school near home for them appealed to Mr. Brownson. With his usual tenacity of purpose, he set about the work of establishing such a school upon a permanent foundation. Today a well equipped institution, consisting of schoolhouse, dormitories, dining-hall and playgrounds attest the efficiency of his efforts. Here more than one hundred deaf boys and girls are cared for and educated. While the subjects usually found in deaf schools are carefully taught, industrial training is a prominent feature in the work

of this school. The existence of the Maine School for the Deaf is due to William Henry Brownson.

A few days before his death I spent several hours with him. He did not talk about himself or his sufferings. His entire thought was about his neglected duties, about getting back to his work, about plans for future advancement. He was never free from the responsibilities resting upon him.

He died in the full strength of all his powers. His work was unfinished. We regret that the world will not receive the benefit of that work.

CHAPTER VI.

ABSTRACTS OF ADDRESSES.

As elsewhere indicated the addresses and discussions at the "Castine Conference" were exceptionally practical and helpful. The following abstracts are representative of the papers given and have been selected because of the special timeliness of the topics.

CORRECT PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF THE SCHOOL.

JAMES S. NORTON, Superintendent of Schools, Hartland, St. Albans and Palmyra.

It is not given to all of us to plan a new building in which every detail shall be worked out in accordance with hygienic law and be made to conform to established teaching, but to every one of us this opportunity comes—taking conditions as we find them, good, bad or worse, we may leave something behind us by which to be remembered, something by which our successors may know that we had in our hearts more than the intellectual welfare of our charges; more in our heads than was put there by the mental discipline afforded by geometric drill or linguistic puzzles.

Too long we have held our peace and our hands at the cry of expense and have continued to tolerate conditions which we knew were detrimental and often absolutely dangerous to the health and well being of those under our care. We have failed to give adequate study to the intimate relation between physical, mental and moral health. When we do give such study we shall get a vision of the enormous responsibility resting upon us to do all in our power to provide "correct physical conditions in the schools."

The principles of schoolhouse construction.

The art of construction has become the science of the architect, but it is none the less the duty of the superintendent of

schools to acquire such information of the correct principles of schoolhouse cuts as will enable him to judge plans or if need be direct in forming them.

The physical needs of the children should be sacrificed neither to exterior adornment nor to so-called economy. What I shall say of construction will be of the most general sort.

Long years of work by long lines of trained workers have established some basal facts with which you are all familiar. Every pupil is entitled to 200 cubic feet of air space and 15 square feet of floor space. The accepted size of the schoolroom to accommodate not more than 48 pupils is 30 x 25 feet and 13 feet in height. The predominant light should be admitted from the left side. A lesser light may come from the rear but it must not overpower that from the left, else half-shadows will be produced, a condition most injurious to eyesight.

Principles of lighting.

Alternate bands of light and shadow should be avoided hence the windows should be large with large panes and set as close together as possible. The shades should be opaque and roll from the bottom in order that direct sunlight may be excluded from the desks and the faces of the pupils, without cutting off the supply of diffused light from the room. This diffused light is that coming through the upper part of the window and reflected from the ceiling; hence it follows that the windows should extend as near to the ceiling as is possible. The total area of window space should be not less than one-fifth of the floor space or sufficient to give workable illumination of the least favored desk during the cloudiest day or when the sun is running lowest in the heavens. If it can be so arranged, the aisles should extend the long way of the room, that the angle of vision for the pupils occupying the outside rows may be as direct as possible and thus lessen the inevitable foreshortening. For the same reason the teachers' table should be placed in the center of the front.

Heating and ventilating important.

What method of heating and ventilating shall be employed is not within the scope of this assignment but correct physical conditions require that the temperature be maintained at from 65 to 72° F. and that for a room containing 40 pupils, 1200 cubic feet of fresh air per minute should be provided.

Too little attention is given to the content of the air in water vapor; in our artificially heated schoolrooms the air is almost uniformly far too dry. Winter air in Maine contains approximately 65% relative humidity. In heating to the point necessary to be delivered to the room this air loses three-fourths of its water vapor. The greater part of this loss must be made up in some way or pupils will insist that they are cold when the thermometer says that they are warm. Catarrhal coughs and inflamed mucous membranes will be developed. The avidity with which the thirsty air seizes the moisture of the body hastening evaporation produces the sensation of chilliness and the same subtraction of moisture from the mucous membranes accounts for their inflammation.

The use of porous earthen vessels offering a large exposure of shallow water to the air is the most practical remedy for this condition.

But I am dwelling too long on this new building and must leave untouched such fascinating details as corridors, stairways, with their relative height of rise and width of tread, cloak-rooms, which harbor a community of odors and basements with their lavatories and flushed or dry latrines, though you will agree with me that all these bear close relation to correct physical conditions.

Seats should be adjustable.

It is not an exaggeration to say that many of the desks and chairs in use in our schools produce permanent deformity. After making all due allowance for home habits, overwork and malnutrition, when we consider the length of time the average pupil spends at the school desk the wonder becomes that not more boys and girls grow humpbacked and spine curved. The correct desk is the desk that may be adjusted, not only vertically for the height of the pupil using, but also provides an adjustable support for the back to lessen muscular fatigue and promote correct posture. Dr. Cotton of the Children's Hospital, Boston, who is an acknowledged authority in orthopedic matters, has devised such a support which not being patented may be purchased in the open market and adds very little to the cost of the furniture. I append Dr. Cotton's description:

"The model consists of a curved support of wood, 9 3-4 inches wide and 5 feet high, with a concavity of

one inch in depth from side to side with a convexity of one inch in profile, the whole being very slightly tilted backward. The maximum convexity lies 1-3 of the way up, and when properly adjusted comes about opposite or a little above the fourth lumbar vertebra. This support is carried on a light casting running in the groove of a single cast iron upright attached to the back of the seat. A set screw fixes the height after adjustment."

Desks adjustable for plus and minus distances are correct in theory but I should imagine would furnish too great a temptation to the fun-loving boy who is not always too busy to look for amusement.

When seating is correct.

It is not a difficult operation to adjust a desk nor one requiring large mechanical ingenuity. The distance from the floor to the under surface of the thigh when the foot is placed squarely on the floor and the leg and thigh are at right angles determines the height of the seat; the distance from the floor to the elbow when the pupil is in correct sitting position with the forearm at right angles to the arm determines the height of the desk.

Blackboards.

The blackboards in many of our rural schools need attention to bring them up to hygienic correctness. A gray board is a menace to eyesight. The boards should be either a dead black or green. The latter is more satisfactory. The erasers should be made so as to absorb all the crayon dust possible and should be thoroughly cleaned outside of the schoolroom every day. The chalk tray should not be allowed to fill with dust as every movement fills the air with the fine particles. Whether or not the use of boric acid as a binder lessens the harmfulness of crayon dust is an open question, but it is certain that the use of the so-called dustless crayon is a great advantage as the detached particles are much heavier and fall by their weight to the tray or the floor.

Ceilings.

It has been the custom for some years to ceil schoolrooms with Carolina pine, filled and stained or varnished. Such a ceiling looks well but physically speaking it is not correct. Too much light is absorbed and it is far from being sanitary. I am

using with satisfaction a plain pattern of steel ceiling painted white and a hard finish for the walls painted light green. The green is restful to the eyes; does not absorb light and, if no gloss is used, the reflected light is soft and diffused. Finished in this way the whole interior may be washed without injury. In my opinion, paper should not be used upon the walls of a schoolroom unless it can be entirely removed and renewed once a year.

Disinfection is important.

Every room will, of course, be thoroughly cleaned before the opening of school in the fall and a great advance will be made toward complete sanitation if after being cleaned, the room is tightly closed, the books opened by standing each on its front edges and all disinfected by the fumes of burning formaldehyde.

Watchfulness of text-books.

The new law forbidding the purchase of second-hand text-books is a step in the right direction but what shall we call those books used and discarded by one grade, to be used over by the pupils who take their places? Second-hand is hardly a correct name for many of the books which pupils use. If a pupil is to use the same text through two or more successive grades, it is well to direct that the same book be assigned to him each term and when he has completed it, let it become his property. This may not be good economics but it is good sanitation. Teachers should be cautioned to keep a strict account of the condition of each text-book assigned, and to consider excessive soiling one of the injuries which demand purchase of the book. Regardless of epidemics the books should be fumigated once a year.

School sessions and the necessity for recess.

I object on physical grounds to the practice obtaining in many of our high schools of holding one continuous session from 8.30 A. M. to 1.30 P. M. It is ruinous to digestion, a competent cause of dyspepsia and productive of brain and muscle lag. In a majority of cases the breakfast has been very light and the long period of mental application while the stomach is empty cannot fail to be injurious. Then a dinner, out of season, eaten with a ravenous appetite and with improper haste completes the vicious cycle.

I also object on physical grounds to the practice of abolishing the midsession recess. Every teacher knows that restlessness

and improper postures are most in evidence at the close of a long session and that it is simply nature's cry for relief from inactivity. Nothing relieves it so surely as a free romp out-of-doors and it is more than a benefit, it is a prerogative. The school that is careful and thoughtful of physical conditions will include in its daily program some form of exercise that shall rest tired muscles and quicken the circulation but this cannot take the place of the time-honored recess.

The playground period should surely be under supervision in order that the best results may be obtained here as well as indoors. Nowhere is tact at a greater premium. The teacher should not interfere without warrant in the plays of the children but she who directs through the love and confidence of the pupils will be able to deter from harmful sports and may materially aid in the development of sound and healthy bodies.

Home study to be carefully regulated.

This subject should include home study as a physical condition. Ambitious children occasionally and parents who are vicariously ambitious very often, make a request that home study be assigned. I believe that if children below the seventh grade occupy the time during which they are in school in study and recitation they will be doing all the mental work it is proper for them to attempt. So if pupils are properly engaged in school I do not assign home work for the first six grades. If they are not busy in school it is surely not proper to assign home work as they are thus provided with an excuse for idleness.

In the seventh grade a half hour of home study and in the upper grades an hour may be assigned.

The rural school outhouse.

The question of the rural school outhouse is one of the easiest to dispose of in theory and the hardest to handle in practice. On paper, a small vault, plenty of dry loam and frequent removals solve the question with satisfaction and dispatch; but most of us realize that correct conditions do not often prevail. I am unable to report a plan which will insure the desirable condition we are seeking in this respect, but I would add that whatever plan is adopted there must be frequent inspection and constant care.

If the focusing of our thought upon this subject shall lead us to see that it is possible to provide better physical conditions for our pupils during the coming year, in large numbers or in small, all the expense of attending this meeting will be amply justified.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS.

CHARLES E. BALL, Superintendent of Schools, Bingham, Carantunk, The Forks, West Forks and Moscow.

In the employment of teachers we are not "free moral agents" but are often subject to foreordained poverty, and always to the inexorable laws of small supply and large demand. We are obliged to recognize these unwelcome but stubborn facts; that we must accept candidates representing various stages of unfitness, including those of immature years, with no previous experience, or professional training, and whose education includes nothing beyond the subjects taught in the high school or academy; that their ideals of the importance, nature and meaning of a teacher's work are often extremely low; that their unaided and uncounselled efforts must be crude and misdirected; with consequent loss to their prospective pupils.

First help is important.

To allow such teachers to work one or more terms without direction, instruction or warning; to calmly and judicially watch and record their struggles and failures, and to permit some to fail utterly without offering advice or help is brutal, and should be declared a crime with an appropriate penalty. To call their misinstruction good and to encourage this mangling of the young intellects is still more criminal.

Systematic plans.

We assume that all now admit that every town should have a definite course of study and, though the schools of many towns cannot be graded, those of all towns may and should be classified. This is indispensable. Not the least of the beneficial results of such a classification is the impression it gives the teacher of the importance of her work and of the necessity of doing it intelligently and systematically. A reasonable sys-

tem of weekly reports and a printed copy of the regulations and requirements of the school board suggest and intensify ideas of responsibility and accountability that have been perhaps sadly lacking.

When conferring or corresponding with an applicant the superintendent may dwell upon the importance of using correct methods, upon the fact that he will demand the use of the best of which she is capable and upon the further fact that anyone fit to enter the profession is capable of making distinct and constant improvement in her methods and will be expected to do so. This should both arouse and encourage. It will at least cause more serious thought.

Year should open with a local teachers' meeting.

Just before the opening of the fall terms, it is well to assemble the inexperienced and untrained at some convenient center for one or more weeks of study of methods, of the outlines and requirements of special work and of the essentials of school management. Here, the superintendent may discuss, explain and illustrate his ideals, methods and plans, and the teachers may question and criticize from their point of view. Special encouragement should be given to the latter feature, that each may fully understand the other and all reasonable objections may be answered. The work will need to be simple and somewhat rudimentary and the question box should be a prominent feature. This reveals to the teacher the fact that, while the superintendent demands much of her, he is confident that she aspires to do her best and is ready to aid her in any proper way.

Every school should have a record of work done.

The teachers of every mixed school, should, on the first morning of each term, have access to a record of the classification of her school, showing where each class should begin in each study with name of text-book, page and lesson given. The supply of text-books should be sufficient so that she may assign the work with the least possible delay.

It often happens that new pupils have moved in the neighborhood or pupils have returned to school after a long absence, or that some pupils have done interterm studying. These things cause the new teacher some perplexity, and she should not be left alone to the task. The school should be visited as early as possible and all needful aid should be rendered. The super-

intendent should assume all responsibilities in the matter. Many terms have been ruined by mistakes at this stage, mistakes for which the teacher should never have been blamed. A few special books upon the teacher's desk, such as Ward's Manual of Reading, Ashmore's Manual of Pronunciation, Wooley's Handbook, Raub's School Management, How to Teach a District School; School Gymnastics, How to Teach Penmanship, and others, are of great use to the aspiring and studious teacher, and may be gradually accumulated without being a great financial burden to the town.

Methods of criticism.

When the superintendent, in a visit of inspection, notes any defects in the instruction, or mistakes in discipline, or general management, he should kindly acquaint the teacher with the fact and point out the remedy. This should be so done as neither to discourage nor humiliate the teacher. It may be done, (a) in private conference, or (b) by conducting some of the exercises, or (c) by writing out in detail what changes should be made and how to make them. The first is not wholly satisfactory, because if there are several things to be discussed, some will be forgotten or the instructions regarding two or more things will be so blended in the young teacher's mind as to be misunderstood. The second is accompanied by some danger unless both school and teacher understand and confide in the superintendent. The last is usually preferable because the inspector can quietly listen and observe, writing out fully whatever he wishes to say as he sees the need of doing so. Later he may go over with the teacher what he has written and explain whatever may not be fully and clearly understood, leaving the pages for her further study and reference. A union of all three methods is undoubtedly the best. I wish to add that we should note excellences as well as errors, praise as well as criticize. All should, so far as is possible, be so done as to bring the censure for all needful but unpopular actions upon the superintendent and cause the teacher to receive all the praise for the results of her own work. Teachers soon come to long for such visits as sources of help, inspiration and strength. If the inspector's visits do not leave the teacher wiser, stronger and more hopeful and enthusiastic, she is either a hopeless case, or his visits are failures.

Teachers' meetings aid.

Local meetings, held at reasonable intervals, should be encouraged and sometimes required. They give each teacher a chance to present her difficulties and perplexities, and receive the benefit of the advice and experiences of others as well as recount her successes for the help of others. The question box should be a leading feature. These meetings give the superintendent a chance to say to all what cannot well be said to each individually. Free and kindly criticisms and full discussions should be encouraged.

Class exercises conducted by the more skilful teachers are very helpful, but papers and discussions of pretentious topics are to be avoided, left for the county and state gatherings, which teachers should be encouraged and urged to attend. The benefits of these larger meetings may not be apparent to them but the deeper insight and broader outlook that they will there acquire will be apparent to others. We should also encourage and, under reasonable circumstances, require them to attend summer schools, if possible, offering increase of pay for so doing.

Professional training is essential.

No young person, however, should be led or left to believe that any or all of these expedients, for they are only expedients, are substitutes for a real professional training. Individual helps, professional books and papers, and summer schools are not normal schools, and we believe it to be the positive duty of every superintendent to urge such teachers to fit themselves for their high and sacred calling in some professional training school.

HOW MANUAL TRAINING HELPS THE OTHER SCHOOL WORK.

PRESCOTT KEYES, Superintendent of Schools, Gorham and Westbrook.

The term manual training covers a wide area. All kinds of hand work require that the producer must first have been trained to perform the task set before him. Such teaching is as old as the race, and many, many years have witnessed the productions of manual labor.

Early industrial conditions provided manual training.

In earlier times all manufactures were produced by the hand of the artisan. Starting with the early history of our country, we find that for years all articles of clothing and of domestic use were produced by the skilled labor of those times. The grain was planted by the use of hand made implements, harvested by the hand made sickle, threshed by the flail on the threshing floor, and pounded into flour by use of the mortar and pestle, baked into bread in the hand made sheet iron baker before the open fireplace, that was constructed of stones and mud brought from the nearby brook. The broadaxe, chisel, and saw, in the hands of the mechanic of that time, gave to the sturdy farmer his habitation. In the corner of this stood the loom, worked at intervals through the day and evening by the industrious housewife to weave the material that should clothe the family and furnish comfortable coverings for the beds. Nearby was the spinning wheel which the girls were taught to run successfully, oftentimes, at the age of twelve years. Then, too, the carding and the dyeing received much attention, and from the neighboring forest were brought barks and gums for color. The skill of the household was shown in the arrangement of the color scheme of the pattern, as well as in mixing the ingredients for fast colors.

The boys, too, had their lessons in manual labor, cutting and felling trees, clearing the ground for crops, the setting of snares and traps for wild animals, the planting, harvesting and the care of the domestic animals.

The father made not only the furniture of the dwelling, such as chairs, tables, and bedsteads; but nearly all the farm imple-

ments, yokes, harrows, plows, rakes, scythes, and flails. Such a home was indeed a school of manual training. Here the boys and girls were well taught the many useful lessons in handicraft that were to fit them to take their places in the great struggle for existence.

Incorporated into the child's daily experience.

But they did more than to learn how to do these various tasks. They actually did them and to a useful end. They actually made things, things that were of some value to the home. They became producers. They discovered that they were of some help, had some ability to do things, and were given to perform tasks that required judgment, care, and skill. These young people were in the school of necessity. Poverty and want often stood on the threshold, but could not overcome a people of such industrious tendencies.

Now, while these frugal people accomplished much for the home by their handicraft, they did much likewise thereby to develop a strong and sturdy race. We are still proud of our ancestry, developed by this primitive training. Men who later gave great service to society had served well in that great manual training school that had so admirably fitted them to think, and had given them the courage and power to do. They had also been spared many hours of idleness, as the necessities of life obliged them to be frugal. This, perhaps, is not the least important fact to be mentioned.

Changed industrial and social conditions.

Today how changed the scene around the very spot where formerly these activities were a part of the daily life. The old loom, if perchance it has escaped the fire, is stored in some attic. It is a curiosity, and no one in the neighborhood knows how to put the many pieces together or how to string the warps. The spinning wheel is no longer used and sickle, flail, and mortar are implements of the past. All these primitive devices have given way to better ones for accomplishing the same results. The age of machinery has changed all.

The place of manual training.

With the passing of these home industries and the apprentice system has gone one of the greatest factors of mental and moral development. School men are claiming for it a development that nothing but the manual training school can supply. With

this end in view, such schools have been established, and the courses laid out, so as to develop in the youth, as far as possible, those qualities of mind, that, in the times when home industries were receiving much attention, were well developed.

Home industries dealt largely with concrete ideas; the public school has been dealing too largely with abstract ones. The manual training school gives training in concrete constructive. "The aims of manual training are to supplement the purely intellectual training, by sending the whole boy to school; his physical faculties, that they may grow strong through vigorous, active work; his mental faculties, that they may develop memory, reason, concentration, attention, and imagination through self activity; his moral faculties through the cultivation of a strong will, skill, accuracy, good motives, and a knowledge of the cost of error. Manual training aims to create and conserve energy, to instill a taste for and a love of labor in general, to develop independence and self reliance and to train in habits of order, cleanliness, and neatness."

Not an experiment.

Manual training today can no longer be considered an experiment. For more than thirty years the Swedish Sloyd has been in operation, and the most careful observation as to results has confirmed what the proponents have claimed for it. That such work does develop along the lines of its claimed basic principles, need not in this paper be discussed.

During the time that I was connected with the public schools of the city of Bangor, manual training was introduced as a part of the work for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. I saw it in successful operation for three years, so I am able to tell whether it helped the other work.

Reacts favorably on other school work.

At the time manual training became a part of the grammar school course, our work seemed difficult, and it was with feelings of regret on the part of the teachers when time was taken from the "regular" studies to be devoted to manual training and the teachers stated frankly that they did not see how the time could be spared. They were to be required to do nearly the same work in the class room as formerly and in less time. To them it seemed almost impossible. I am frank to say that I could not, at that time, explain to them how the matter would

work out. I did simply this. I asked them to go forward with the work, do their best, and if the pupils fell below the standard set for promotion, I would explain the whole matter to our school board, and teachers should not bear the blame. This was satisfactory. They went to work earnestly, but I feel sure with misgivings. They watched for evidence to bear against crowding the work into shorter periods, but we were all happily disappointed. Those pupils, notwithstanding, kept the pace set by former classes, passed as creditable examinations, could reason better, would discuss a question with more earnestness and candor, in fact, they had in some way acquired thinking power. Moreover, they undertook their work with more zest, and the speed with which they performed their tasks was sufficient to make good the time taken for the new work.

Increase of requirements made possible.

After manual training had been in successful operation two years, the school committee raised the standard of promotion in these grades, requiring a higher percentage for passing to the next grade. This had been the desire of the school committee for several years, but conditions were not favorable. To have done so would have left too many unpromoted pupils, sometimes called "repeaters."

The requirements were advanced in some instances twenty per cent and the number of repeaters was not increased from that of former years. I feel confident that those very teachers who were doubtful as to the wisdom of introducing manual training into a course already crowded would ask to have it continued if it were left to them to decide whether or not it should be taken. I will say that I have heard them say so much in favor of manual training, that I should feel at liberty to make the foregoing statement, even though I had not followed closely the work and attendant results.

In this paper I have attempted to call your attention to the great good manual labor and training have done for mankind; how its developing influence has advanced the American people, as well as those of Sweden and Germany. Strong intellects thus well developed have given to the world, with other things, labor saving machinery. This same machinery has caused an apparent decadence since the home industries could no longer be successfully carried on in competition. The public school has been

considering the intellectual development alone, and has left the text-book and the teacher to accomplish the desired results. There have been some disappointments. Today such a plan of education seems one-sided. "The youthful energy, which is often too much confined to the exercise of the brain alone, finds by the use of tools a natural outlet in the bodily powers."

An effective agent.

Manual training is undoubtedly one of the most effective agents in general education and supplies a need which has not been filled by anything else. It obliges pupils to think for themselves and to act as judgment dictates. They become active beings, not mere machines.

THE DAILY PROGRAM OF THE RURAL SCHOOL.

WILL O. HERSEY, Superintendent of Schools, Oakland and
Fairfield.

Should provide study periods.

A well planned program should provide for definite study periods as well as for recitations. The teacher should know what each pupil is expected to do during each period of the day. This idea of a time for everything and everything at its proper time will cultivate habits of prompt and systematic study on the part of the pupils. Beginning with the sixth or seventh grades one lesson should be assigned for home preparation each day.

Proper time for intense application.

Another principle of the program requires that the more difficult studies, both as pertains to their preparation and recitation, should come at those periods of the day when the pupil's brain is most free from fatigue. It is safe to say that the periods of greatest mental efficiency in school children are those which come immediately after the opening exercises in the morning, and those following the noon recess. Therefore, arithmetic and those studies requiring greatest concentration of thought should be placed in the periods just indicated.

Preparation should follow assignment.

A third principle that should govern the arrangement of a program is that the preparation of a lesson should be made as

soon as possible after its assignment. This arrangement is contrary to the plan followed in some schools, but the advantage of the method is twofold: It gives the pupil the most benefit from the teacher's comments at the time the lesson is assigned, as her directions for preparation are fresh in mind, and further, the pupils will acquire the habit of studying carefully and thoughtfully as they will not be hard pressed for time, a condition which would exist if they should postpone the preparation of the lesson until the period just previous to the recitation. This postponement is liable to cause the pupils to rush through their lessons with a limited amount of time in which to do it.

The suggestions that have already been made will apply not only to rural schools, but to those of the village. The rural school problem has important characteristics of its own, and difficulties to be solved which are not found elsewhere.

The time problem.

In addition to the important principles just mentioned the time problem is one of the most difficult for the rural school teacher. To arrange a program that will provide for the great number of classes and still further divide the time to the best advantage is as difficult to work out as a Chinese puzzle.

The rural school may not necessarily have a large number of pupils, but it is probable that there will be a large number of classes, and as a result the length of the recitation period will be correspondingly short. Nevertheless the rural teacher must have her daily program and although it may be somewhat flexible, yet in justice to her pupils she must not wander very far from its provisions.

Opening exercises.

An average of ten or fifteen minutes should be devoted each day to the opening exercises. Rightly used this period may be the source of much good for the whole day. The careful teacher will give as much thought to the preparation of this part of her daily program as to planning for her other work. The order of opening exercises should be varied for different days of the week, and due observance be given to special days as they may occur.

In general a class with a large number of pupils requires a longer recitation period than a small one, also a class of older

pupils with more advanced studies will demand more time than a class of younger ones.

Combining classes saves time.

In order to solve the time problem it will be found necessary for the teacher to combine classes whenever it can be done without detriment to class interests. A live class of ten pupils for twenty minutes is more profitable than a class half as large for ten minutes. The two highest grades may recite together in some studies. In arithmetic the more advanced of the two classes could do the harder work, which would be omitted by the lower grade. Time could be saved by having one class recite, while another is doing work at the board.

In studies which are not technically progressive, such as history and geography, two grades could take exactly the same work for the whole year, the seventh and eighth grades for example, whereas the following year grades VII and VIII, which would not then be the same classes as the preceding year, could take the topics which were omitted the previous year. This plan is similar to the one followed in many of our smaller high schools, where juniors and seniors recite together one year in Cicero, but the following year the juniors and seniors, not the same classes as the preceding year, constitute one class in Virgil.

Fifth and sixth year history classes may be united, taking biography one year and community life the next. Or they may be united and cover the same amount of work each year, but using a different text-book in order to obtain fresh material, having the same story told by a different author and in a different style. One or more grades may be missing in a rural school, and the time thus gained will be of great advantage to the busy teacher.

Program should be flexible.

The program should be to a certain extent flexible. If three grammar classes are allotted forty-five minutes in all, it may be wise on certain days to arrange to give one of these classes a longer period than usual, say twenty or twenty-five minutes, at the same time shortening the periods of the other two classes. One grade may be given written work in order to gain time for some special class exercise.

Correlated studies may be taken alternately in order to reduce the number of recitations per day. Geography may be omitted in the more advanced classes every other day and history substituted in its place, or if better results are obtained, a subject may be omitted for an entire week in order to give place to another.

The small pupils.

The proper amount of attention must be given to the little people. They should recite oftener than the larger pupils. If possible, they should be called for reading three times a day, and for number work once. As soon as the first and second grade children have recited their last lesson, usually an hour or forty-five minutes before the close of the morning and afternoon sessions, they should be dismissed.

The teacher should have at her disposal a proper amount of busy work, various in its makeup, for the use of the younger pupils. The distribution and general care of this material may be left to some of the older boys and girls. The experienced teacher shows the greatest skill in directing the affairs of her school, and in enlisting her pupils in the routine work of the room, and it is interesting to note that pupils who have been given responsible duties to perform, are usually well pleased with the honors bestowed upon them.

We would suggest that in writing there should be three classes and only two grades of copy books used, preferably numbers two and five. The writing lesson may be given to the entire school at once. Any such work should of course be under the close inspection of the teacher.

But we know there are times when it seems almost impossible for a teacher to complete her program in the time allotted to a school day. Some class has consumed more than its usual amount of time, and circumstances have compelled her to over-run each period. If this is a common experience a rearrangement of the program once a month would seem advisable in order that the same classes may not be slighted or omitted too frequently. Some teachers are very much in favor of what is known as the "revolving program." If the time problem does not allow a regular fixed program for each day of the week, there should be a different order of exercises arranged for each day, so that certain of the advanced studies would be heard only four times per week.

The Friday exercises.

Emphasis should be placed on the Friday afternoon exercises which have formed such an important part of country school life. The old lyceum brought out the latent talents of many a bright boy and girl and taught them that they possessed gifts which, if developed, would contribute greatly to their future success.

HOW THE PUBLIC LIBRARY CAN HELP THE GRADED AND VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

W. H. STURTEVANT, Superintendent of Schools, Dover and Foxcroft.

The subject of my paper is "How the Public Library Can Help the Graded and Village Schools." I intend to speak of the co-operative plan that exists between the public library and the schools of Dover and Foxcroft.

A plan for bringing the central library to the rural school.

In those towns there are ten or twelve rural schools, located from three to seven miles from the public library. After our public library was opened, we found that while teachers and pupils of the village schools were visiting and taking books from the library, the rural schools were not receiving much help. To help these rural schools, five years ago the public library began sending out boxes or sets of books. These sets are made up of books carefully selected by the librarian, who herself at one time was a teacher in rural schools. Each box contains forty or fifty books and remains at the school for a term. It is then returned to the library and at the beginning of the next term is sent to some other school.

The teacher is librarian.

The teacher of the school acts as librarian and a careful record is kept of all books taken out and read. Suggestions from teachers and parents are earnestly solicited and the demand for books not in the set is carefully considered and if possible the books are purchased by the library and sent to the school in addition to the regular set.

Needs of teachers, pupils and parents considered.

In arranging these sets, pupils, teachers and parents are all considered. There are books upon pedagogy for the teacher ;

books dealing with farm problems for the parent, and books upon history, biography, travel, and literature for the children.

Thus in "set 10" I find the following books for the teacher: "School Management;" "Art of Study;" "How to Study and Teach History;" "School Sanitation and Decoration;" while "Chemistry of the Farm;" "Farm Conveniences;" and "Insects and Insecticides" from the same set are books to interest the farmer.

From a recent special inquiry made of the rural teacher of the town I had undoubted evidence of the value of the libraries to the schools. The teachers reported that the pupils found in the books a source of new interest in the schools as well as aid in their tasks; that they strengthened the home interest in all the school's endeavors and that they made the community life richer.

Last year over 1200 of our best books were issued to homes in rural districts from these school sets. In addition to these 1200 books which went to the homes there were books on biography, history, travel, and nature work, which were not charged on the regular slips, in constant use in many of these schools.

A second way in which our library has been brought into closer co-operation with the schools is through bringing both pupils and teachers to an appreciation of the value of the library for reference purposes and in teaching them how to use the library for such purposes.

Use of reference books.

Both teachers and pupils often make the mistake of concentrating their attention upon the single text-book furnished and do not study different authorities as they should.

The accusation is frequently made against teachers that they are "narrow," "in a rut," and "will accept only one way," largely because they have become satisfied with one text, or content with knowledge that they already possess.

Pupils and teachers should be encouraged and helped to make use of the material which the public library makes available.

In our own towns we found that high school pupils, and even some teachers, were frequently lost when they attempted to look up some subject in the public library. They did not know in what books to look or what authors to consult. They were relying too much upon the librarian, and even after the book

containing the subject had been handed to them, they were often unable to find what they wished.

A practical library class.

To overcome this habit of dependence, and to teach our pupils how to use the public library, we have, for the past two years been sending our ninth grades in the village schools to the public library for one period each week during the winter term.

The class goes to the library the last period in the forenoon when the library is not open to the public and there the librarian takes charge of the class and for one hour the class enjoys "library work."

During the first lessons, the work is elementary. The names of different dictionaries and encyclopedias are made familiar, and the shelves where they are kept are pointed out. The different kinds of reference books; the stack room and its different alcoves are carefully explained to the class. Later, topics are assigned to the members of the class and at the close of the period each pupil makes a report to the librarian as to the books and magazines which they found contained information upon the topic assigned. And finally the teacher herself gives topics to the different members; the class goes to the library where each pupil working under the direction of the librarian looks up his subject, takes notes, and then later writes up his subject as a part of his regular school work.

Use of library should be extended.

With the multiplicity of books and magazines dealing with every conceivable subject a valuable part of our knowledge at the present time is to know where to find the information we desire.

Cities and towns are cheerfully raising money every year for the support of public libraries and it is our duty as educators to train the children while in school that they may make use of the privileges which are thus afforded them.

The public library may be regarded as a workshop, the books being the tools with which students are to work.

In our library work we are trying to teach our pupils what tools are contained in this workshop, the uses of these tools and how to find them quickly.



APPENDIX.

TABLE No. I. COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Compiled from Annual Returns of School Superintendents and Fiscal Returns of Municipal Officers,
for the Year Ending April 1, 1909.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Auburn.....	4,792	1,947	-	2,033	2,013	1,812	-	1,841	1,821	.39	2,320	12	-	14	10
Durham.....	480	319	-	312	298	279	-	272	253	.55	370	9	-	10	11
East Livermore.....	770	416	-	422	413	356	-	375	360	.47	434	11	-	14	11
Greene.....	176	78	-	77	70	67	-	67	57	.36	99	10	-	10	10
Leeds.....	300	205	-	208	174	184	-	178	148	.56	214	9	-	11	8
Lewiston.....	8,572	2,086	-	2,331	2,187	1,815	-	1,960	1,872	.22	2,606	10	-	14	13
Lisbon.....	1,268	712	-	755	701	622	-	631	610	.41	859	13	-	14	8
Livermore.....	288	162	-	177	175	139	-	155	127	.49	197	10	-	10	9
Mechanic Falls.....	402	227	-	233	219	192	-	207	188	.48	233	12	-	12	12
Minot.....	214	116	-	105	110	104	-	93	90	.44	130	9	-	9	10
Poland.....	302	246	-	241	218	212	-	199	193	.51	315	10	-	12	10
Turner.....	423	262	-	255	239	234	-	244	208	.54	283	9	-	10	10
Wales.....	134	79	-	88	77	68	-	75	64	.51	97	9	-	9	9
Webster.....	287	176	-	194	187	164	-	188	160	.59	233	11	-	14	9
Total.....	18,499	7,032	-	7,431	7,081	6,248	-	6,485	6,151	.34	8,390	10	-	11	10

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers, employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Auburn.....	2,268	32	31	28	-	-	\$150,000	4	6	68	66	30	20	15
Durham.....	450	12	11	11	-	-	5,000	-	1	15	14	2	3	-
East Livermore.....	540	8	8	8	-	-	31,200	1	2	15	13	13	-	12
Greene.....	120	8	7	4	-	-	2,500	1	-	3	4	-	-	-
Leeds.....	278	10	10	10	-	-	8,000	-	-	9	11	3	3	-
Lewiston.....	2,516	20	20	20	-	-	291,200	5	5	80	84	56	-	1
Lisbon.....	875	18	16	6	-	-	40,000	1	-	25	25	6	4	1
Livermore.....	278	9	6	6	-	-	5,000	1	-	8	10	1	3	1
Mechanic Falls.....	144	2	2	2	-	-	10,000	1	-	6	6	1	-	-
Minot.....	206	7	7	7	-	-	3,500	1	1	6	7	-	1	-
Poland.....	480	16	15	-	-	-	12,000	2	6	13	9	-	-	-
Turner.....	419	16	13	13	-	-	7,500	-	5	14	12	3	4	-
Wales.....	162	7	6	6	-	-	2,000	-	1	6	7	-	-	-
Webster.....	240	9	6	2	-	-	10,600	-	-	8	8	2	1	1
Total.....	8,976	174	158	123	-	-	\$578,500	17	27	276	276	117	39	30

APPENDIX.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Auburn.....	75	\$105 06	\$10 41	\$1,800	\$20,500	\$13,377	-	\$4 27	.002 6-10	\$20,500	\$18,477	\$40	\$39,017	\$38,773	\$244	-
Durham.....	2	40 00	7 25	110	1,500	823	-	3 12	.003 8-10	1,635	2,037	-	3,672	3,570	102	-
East Livermore.....	26	48 00	11 37	250	3,000	1,829	-	3 89	.001 9-10	3,734	3,030	1,857	8,621	7,580	1,041	-
Greene.....	-	32 00	7 00	59	900	446	-	5 11	.002 8-10	1,022	646	-	1,668	1,712	-	44
Leeds.....	15	-	6 48	97	1,150	564	-	3 83	.003 4-10	1,150	1,188	32	2,370	2,227	143	-
Lewiston.....	69	116 66	13 67	2,000	16,450	3,381	-	1 91	.001	16,450	33,592	139	50,181	42,702	7,479	-
Lisbon.....	26	60 60	9 00	300	5,400	3,418	-	4 26	.002 2-10	5,400	5,092	69	10,561	10,691	-	130
Livermore.....	4	41 00	7 65	100	1,800	1,181	-	6 25	.003 7-10	1,858	1,184	64	3,106	2,900	206	-
Mechanic Falls.....	6	40 00	8 95	100	2,400	1,472	-	5 95	.002 8-10	2,473	1,453	-	3,936	3,147	789	-
Minot.....	-	30 00	6 85	81	1,000	556	-	4 67	.002 6-10	1,052	825	-	1,877	1,611	266	-
Poland.....	-	35 00	8 66	190	3,000	1,682	-	7 65	.003 2-10	3,261	1,439	170	4,870	4,791	79	-
Turner.....	20	31 15	7 09	222	2,400	1,057	-	5 67	.002 5-10	2,101	1,714	78	3,893	3,965	-	72
Wales.....	3	30 00	6 53	38	700	460	-	5 22	.003	793	490	38	1,321	1,158	163	-
Webster.....	8	-	8 00	100	1,850	1,228	-	6 44	.003 3-10	2,874	1,172	33	4,079	2,924	1,155	-
Total.....	254	\$50 73	\$8 49	\$5,447	\$62,050	\$31,474	-	\$3 35	.001 9-10	\$64,303	\$72,349	\$2,520	\$139,172	\$127,751	\$11,667	\$246

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Amity	126	90	-	82	72	79	-	62	52	.51	96	9	-	9	8
Ashland	634	445	18	406	302	351	16	318	301	.51	449	10	10	14	12
Bancroft	160	107	101	96	-	87	70	77	-	.48	107	11	-	11	-
Benedicta	127	71	-	69	72	52	-	48	56	.40	81	10	9	12	7
Blaine	386	217	-	191	171	179	-	152	143	.40	269	9	-	10	10
Bridgewater	417	241	-	233	228	202	-	183	176	.44	330	12	-	12	12
Caribou	1,922	1,015	-	1,091	1,062	832	-	940	972	.47	1,146	8	-	12	11
Castle Hill	211	-	104	84	82	-	83	64	62	.33	140	-	8	8	8
Crystal	175	90	-	77	92	74	-	67	70	.40	121	8	-	8	8
Dyer Brook	89	61	69	64	64	51	55	46	46	.56	76	10	8	12	12
Easton	467	257	263	251	239	217	224	211	207	.46	371	10	10	10	10
Fort Fairfield	1,367	753	58	810	793	632	47	700	665	.49	865	10	10	10	12
Fort Kent	1,524	808	633	527	-	644	494	417	-	.34	617	12	12	12	-
Frenchville	583	308	292	241	141	236	235	196	110	.33	308	10	10	9	2
Grand Isle	594	297	277	275	241	253	229	198	198	.38	352	10	10	10	6
Haynesville	102	73	-	66	60	58	-	50	48	.50	73	10	-	10	10
Hersey	72	-	39	45	-	-	35	27	-	.43	48	-	10	10	-
Hodgdon	370	204	-	220	201	166	-	202	162	.47	255	10	-	10	12
Houlton	1,660	914	-	992	942	760	-	816	800	.46	998	10	-	14	10
Island Falls	503	309	-	317	284	248	-	263	215	.48	382	10	-	10	11
Limestone	511	337	-	340	303	286	-	279	274	.54	367	10	-	12	8
Linneus	262	-	183	188	-	-	141	150	150	.55	192	-	10	-	16
Littleton	334	220	-	185	187	160	-	147	145	.45	224	15	-	8	10

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Ludlow	115	84	80	-	75	71	59	-	54	.53	81	10	-	-	11
Madawaska	754	434	411	377	248	349	325	297	228	.39	483	10	10	10	12
Mapleton	316	173	-	194	188	142	-	152	142	.45	248	10	-	10	10
Mars Hill	509	357	-	349	315	274	-	277	257	.52	486	12	-	12	12
Masardis	219	177	-	120	170	168	-	110	160	.66	177	10	-	5	10
Monticello	429	298	-	255	221	178	-	180	171	.41	290	10	-	9	12
New Limerick	169	113	-	108	110	95	-	90	95	.55	127	11	-	10	15
New Sweden	302	-	157	-	159	-	127	-	126	.41	179	-	14	-	13
Oakfield	334	224	201	-	153	176	158	-	115	.44	259	9	8	-	9
Orient	53	32	31	32	-	26	27	26	-	.49	39	10	7	9	-
Perham	225	-	121	132	122	-	96	115	95	.45	142	-	10	9	11
Presque Isle	1,615	842	-	889	837	692	-	729	684	.43	970	11	-	12	12
Sherman	325	193	-	175	175	163	-	146	141	.46	230	8	-	8	8
Smyrna	153	76	-	66	86	63	-	51	74	.40	105	10	-	10	10
St. Agatha	624	393	341	329	263	309	202	267	233	.44	418	10	10	10	5
Van Buren	955	587	-	637	602	521	-	400	447	.47	856	12	-	16	12
Washburn	465	156	184	312	255	132	143	249	187	.38	312	-	9	16	9
Westfield	186	-	106	115	106	-	89	96	93	.49	131	-	9	10	8
Weston	127	76	-	78	72	62	-	62	59	.48	85	10	-	7	13
Woodland	420	-	223	205	219	-	156	170	150	.37	296	-	9	8	14

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

PLANTATIONS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Allagash	130	71	67	-	56	57	44	-	47	.37	194	10	10	-	10
Cary	175	97	70	94	-	97	58	88	-	.46	125	10	8	-	10
Caswell	132	-	58	38	72	-	45	30	44	.30	93	-	10	12	12
Chapman	242	86	119	57	98	72	93	42	78	.29	181	10	12	10	10
Connor	245	147	119	116	89	119	84	81	77	.36	150	12	12	10	10
Cyr	44	20	19	26	17	18	11	21	13	.35	26	4	10	8	10
E	472	361	375	368	145	211	223	220	128	.41	318	10	16	10	12
Eagle Lake	37	-	23	24	23	-	19	20	13	.46	29	-	10	10	12
Garfield	42	28	-	25	-	26	-	21	-	.55	31	10	-	10	-
Glenwood	262	123	146	102	55	97	104	80	47	.31	162	12	9	8	5
Hamlin	38	20	-	22	23	15	-	18	18	.44	23	12	-	12	10
Hammond	50	27	-	30	33	18	-	20	19	.38	50	10	-	10	10
Macwahoc	146	100	75	46	88	92	31	31	49	.37	130	10	10	10	12
Merrill	76	67	68	64	58	58	57	55	-	.74	75	8	8	8	-
Moro	8	3	3	6	3	3	3	6	3	.62	6	9	12	22	9
Nashville	247	138	128	118	-	95	95	91	-	.37	138	12	10	4	-
New Canada	51	32	-	35	28	28	-	29	-	.56	35	10	-	8	-
Oxbow	181	91	-	98	79	78	-	82	72	.42	103	12	-	12	12
Portage Lake	157	118	-	94	83	91	-	71	63	.47	118	12	-	12	8
Reed	41	29	-	21	25	22	-	18	17	.46	32	8	-	8	12
Silver Ridge															

APPENDIX.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

PLANTATIONS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
St. Francis	322	226	200	175	150	154	140	125	100	.40	185	12	12	12	4
St. John	196	103	96	-	-	85	73	-	-	.40	100	17	17	-	-
Stockholm	229	126	8	75	66	99	7	55	55	.31	130	10	10	14	7
Wade	109	22	58	61	-	20	51	37	-	.33	78	8	9	9	-
Wallagrass	377	162	156	128	-	132	127	106	-	.32	162	10	10	12	-
Westmanland	55	-	29	-	28	-	21	-	16	.34	57	-	15	-	15
Winterville	116	114	115	110	-	100	103	99	-	.86	115	12	12	8	-
Total	25,071	13,283	5,824	12,884	11,213	10,765	4,506	10,305	9,217	.34	16,627	10	10	10	10

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Amity	131	5	5	3	-	-	\$2,500	-	-	5	9	5	2	-
Ashland	468	11	9	3	-	-	10,800	-	-	13	13	6	7	1
Bancroft	124	4	4	4	-	-	1,200	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Benedicta	58	4	4	2	-	-	1,500	-	-	2	2	-	1	-
Blaine	235	7	5	1	-	-	2,600	1	-	9	10	2	6	-
Bridgewater	312	9	-	-	-	-	2,700	-	-	9	9	-	-	-
Caribou	1,085	22	24	27	1	\$998	45,000	1	3	34	32	16	18	10
Castle Hill	156	7	6	7	-	-	2,500	-	-	7	12	3	3	-
Crystal	128	6	6	6	-	-	1,700	-	-	6	5	-	2	-
Dyer Brook	120	4	4	1	-	-	2,500	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Easton	330	9	5	2	-	-	11,500	12	2	9	9	2	3	2
Fort Fairfield	990	27	22	6	1	1,200	51,200	-	6	26	26	10	12	6
Fort Kent	828	23	22	20	1	600	8,138	2	2	21	21	16	1	26
Frenchville	432	13	6	4	-	-	2,500	-	2	13	13	-	3	11
Grand Isle	366	8	8	4	1	1,535	3,000	-	-	10	10	5	3	5
Haynesville	90	3	3	2	-	-	1,800	-	1	3	2	-	-	-
Hersey	50	3	3	2	1	200	800	-	1	4	1	-	-	-
Hodgdon	320	10	8	10	-	-	3,500	2	-	9	10	2	2	-
Houlton	806	13	10	10	-	-	67,400	2	2	21	22	9	12	-
Island Falls	214	3	3	2	-	-	7,000	-	-	7	8	3	3	-
Limestone	360	9	4	2	-	-	13,100	-	1	12	11	5	8	2
Linneus	260	10	9	10	-	-	3,500	-	2	8	8	2	2	1
Littleton	303	10	9	9	-	-	5,000	1	2	8	8	-	1	4

APPENDIX.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Ludlow	118	5	4	1	-	-	\$2,900	-	-	4	4	-	2	-
Madawaska	536	17	17	10	-	-	4,200	-	2	18	18	-	-	8
Mapleton	270	10	8	8	-	1,012	2,000	-	2	9	16	-	1	-
Mars Hill	384	12	9	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	13	13	6	8	9
Masardis	125	4	4	3	-	-	9,000	1	-	2	3	-	6	3
Monticello	286	9	9	8	-	-	7,500	-	1	9	9	-	-	-
New Limerick	144	6	6	4	-	-	3,000	-	-	4	6	1	-	2
New Sweden	202	8	8	6	-	-	5,000	2	2	5	6	-	-	-
Oakfield	244	10	9	-	-	-	2,500	1	-	4	8	1	1	-
Orient	52	3	2	2	-	-	1,500	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Perham	180	6	6	3	1	1,006	4,200	1	1	5	5	3	3	-
Presque Isle	1,094	23	21	15	1	3,500	55,000	1	1	28	30	24	6	7
Sherman	192	7	7	7	-	-	4,000	-	1	1	8	-	3	-
Smyrna	250	5	5	4	1	1,628	4,500	-	-	1	5	3	1	-
St. Agatha	507	10	10	7	-	-	2,400	3	3	12	12	1	7	12
Van Buren	742	12	10	5	-	-	10,500	-	-	21	21	5	11	2
Washburn	385	12	11	2	-	-	4,000	2	3	15	22	4	1	-
Westfield	120	5	2	4	-	-	2,000	-	-	5	7	3	4	-
Weston	120	5	5	3	-	-	2,500	1	1	3	4	-	-	-
Woodland	341	11	11	1	-	-	4,550	1	7	10	15	1	2	5

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

PLANTATIONS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Allagash.....	90	No	re											
Cary.....	100	3	turns.	3	2		\$1,000	-	-	3	1	-	1	-
Caswell.....	111	4		3	-	\$960	2,000	-	-	5	3	-	1	-
Chapman.....	170	5		5	2		2,000	-	1	9	9	-	1	-
Connor.....	167	6	-	5	2		100	-	-	6	5	4	-	-
Cyr.....	64	5		4	-		1,000	-	-	5	4	1	-	6
E.....	350	2		2	-		700	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Eagle Lake.....	32	5		5	1		4,000	1	-	7	2	-	1	3
Garfield.....	60	2		2	1		900	-	2	1	1	3	1	-
Glenwood.....	235	3		3	-		800	-	-	3	3	1	1	-
Hamlin.....	34	6		6	-		1,200	1	1	5	4	-	-	3
Hammond.....	30	1		1	-		500	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Macwahoc.....	84	2		1	1		750	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Merrill.....	72	3		1	3		870	-	-	3	3	1	1	-
Moro.....	52	2		2	-		600	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Nashville.....	104	2		2	1		475	-	-	2	2	2	1	1
New Canada.....	36	4		4	-		900	1	1	3	3	2	-	-
Oxbow.....	108	2		2	2		2,000	-	-	2	2	2	-	-
Portage Lake.....	144	2		2	-		3,000	-	2	2	2	-	3	2
Reed.....	28	4		3	4		4,500	-	1	5	4	2	1	-
Silver Ridge.....		1		1	1		500	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

PLANTATIONS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
St. Francis.....	159	5	5	3	-	-	1,400	1	1	5	5	3	2	2
St. John.....	104	3	-	-	-	-	300	2	2	1	1	1	1	4
Stockholm.....	97	3	3	-	-	-	4,000	1	-	3	3	1	-	-
Wade.....	84	5	1	1	-	-	1,000	1	1	4	3	-	-	-
Wallagrass.....	234	6	3	2	-	-	600	-	-	6	6	-	-	3
Westmanland.....	30	1	1	1	-	-	516	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Winterville.....	32	3	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total.....	17,269	497	417	267	11	\$12,639	\$428,899	46	67	528	537	194	160	140

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Amity	-	-	\$7 21	\$50	\$350	\$128	-	\$2 77	.003 5-10	\$350	\$396	\$452	\$1,198	\$1,185	\$13	-
Ashland	8	-	9 16	200	2,800	1,968	-	4 41	.004 9-10	3,113	2,616	396	6,125	5,650	475	-
Bancroft	-	-	7 75	25	350	175	-	2 18	.006 4-10	528	606	240	1,374	1,043	331	-
Benedicta	3	-	9 95	22	307	114	-	2 41	.004	361	514	50	925	887	38	-
Blaine	10	\$44 00	8 25	90	1,000	474	-	2 56	.003 8-10	870	1,571	24	2,466	2,228	238	-
Bridgewater	17	-	8 25	100	1,800	1,152	-	4 31	.004 5-10	2,774	1,694	122	4,590	3,243	1,347	-
Caribou	33	40 00	8 82	400	6,000	3,383	-	3 12	.002 8-10	6,776	7,273	130	14,179	13,613	566	-
Castle Hill	1	-	8 12	65	700	388	-	3 31	.006 2-10	779	801	153	1,733	1,363	370	-
Crystal	5	-	8 45	37	700	496	-	4 00	.004 9-10	1,167	718	201	2,086	1,624	462	-
Dyer Brook	2	-	8 62	50	600	446	-	6 74	.004 8-10	592	331	200	1,123	1,170	-	\$47
Easton	11	48 00	9 00	250	2,500	1,832	-	5 35	.005 1-10	2,544	1,766	145	4,456	2,808	1,648	-
Fort Fairfield	10	48 00	9 00	500	10,000	7,700	-	7 31	.003 9-10	10,000	6,439	112	16,551	15,394	1,157	-
Fort Kent	-	39 00	6 25	100	350	-	-	22	.000 6-10	482	4,976	56	5,514	5,959	-	445
Frenchville	-	22 00	5 87	100	375	-	-	64	.002 8-10	313	2,400	17	2,730	2,525	205	-
Grand Isle	-	-	5 33	100	250	-	-	42	.001 8-10	226	2,013	23	2,262	1,889	373	-
Haynesville	1	35 00	8 00	15	225	52	-	2 20	.002 9-10	225	410	87	722	796	-	74
Hersey	1	36 00	6 17	35	300	191	-	4 16	.004 4-10	354	235	51	640	417	223	-
Hodgdon	10	32 50	8 66	125	1,980	1,358	-	5 35	.005 9-10	1,980	1,435	58	3,473	3,377	96	-
Houlton	24	42 00	10 08	400	10,000	7,423	-	6 02	.002 8-10	9,144	6,463	57	15,664	15,504	160	-
Island Falls	12	-	9 86	104	1,375	790	-	2 73	.003 5-10	1,295	1,874	172	3,341	3,073	268	-
Limestone	11	55 00	9 04	230	2,500	1,878	-	4 89	.004 9-10	2,448	2,037	226	4,711	4,268	343	-
Linneus	2	32 00	7 90	90	1,200	741	-	4 58	.004 4-10	1,299	1,029	171	2,499	2,171	328	-
Littleton	4	35 00	7 62	100	1,500	974	-	4 49	.003 7-10	1,612	1,260	-	2,872	2,822	50	-

APPENDIX.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Ludlow	3	-	\$8 79	\$40	\$700	\$383	-	\$6 08	.005 9-10	\$689	\$478	\$48	\$1 215	\$1 144	\$71	-
Madawaska	-	\$25 00	5 89	100	325	-	-	43	.001 6-10	388	2,966	60	3,414	3,250	164	-
Mapleton	-	32 00	7 74	85	1,000	531	-	3 16	.003 4-10	1,464	1,184	49	2,697	2,667	30	-
Mars Hill	20	-	8 75	125	1,500	849	-	2 94	.003 1-10	1,754	1,997	65	3,816	4,149	-	\$333
Masardis	3	50 00	8 00	50	900	659	-	4 10	.005 7-10	900	869	31	1,860	1,601	199	-
Monticello	-	32 00	7 67	100	1,066	333	-	2 48	.002 5-10	1,242	1,627	61	2,930	2,552	378	-
New Limerick	6	-	7 94	85	800	470	-	4 73	.004 9-10	864	713	46	1,623	1,576	47	-
New Sweden	1	38 00	8 41	50	800	323	-	2 64	.004	753	1,228	266	2,247	2,195	52	-
Oakfield	-	41 50	8 20	80	700	227	-	2 09	.005 6-10	719	1,392	572	2,583	2,353	233	-
Orient	1	-	8 41	25	300	186	-	5 66	.004	283	283	187	753	640	113	-
Perham	-	41 80	9 29	60	400	81	-	1 77	.002 1-10	784	877	323	1,984	1,976	8	-
Presque Isle	27	54 00	9 61	568	8,900	5,908	-	4 95	.003 2-10	8,131	6,403	191	14,725	13,793	932	-
Sherman	10	38 00	9 04	89	539	-	-	1 65	.001 8-10	908	1,272	314	2,494	2,006	488	-
Smyrna	-	34 00	8 50	35	700	474	-	4 57	.005 1-10	767	614	30	1,411	1,342	69	-
St. Agatha	-	25 00	5 64	100	375	-	-	6 00	.003 2-10	443	2,592	42	3,077	2,940	137	-
Van Buren	15	-	6 83	66	2,000	967	-	2 09	.002 6-10	2,000	3,847	45	5,892	5,419	473	-
Washburn	6	33 00	8 00	140	1,500	826	-	3 22	.004 7-10	1,500	1,958	73	3,531	3,492	39	-
Westfield	5	40 00	7 83	50	400	258	-	2 15	.002 3-10	508	678	340	1,526	1,315	211	-
Weston	-	30 00	7 35	30	400	198	-	3 14	.006	435	458	56	949	980	-	31
Woodland	-	39 00	8 00	115	1,200	597	-	2 85	.004 4-10	2,057	1,623	242	3,922	2,528	1,394	-

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

PLANTATIONS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Allagash.....	-	No re	turns.													
Cary.....	-	\$40 00	\$7 50	\$20	\$220	-	-	\$1 54	005 9-10	\$233	\$530	\$90	\$313	\$836	\$17	-
Caswell.....	-	32 00	8 12	35	294	-	-	1 68	004 5-10	1,196	449	-	1,645	891	754	-
Chapman.....	-	-	7 50	60	400	243	-	3 03	004	455	574	7	1,036	1,039	-	\$4
Connor.....	1	-	6 50	40	300	51	-	1 23	004 6-10	330	965	48	1,342	1,258	85	-
Cyr.....	6	-	6 16	35	75	-	-	30	001 2-10	640	978	46	1,664	1,093	571	-
E.....	3	-	7 67	20	150	126	-	3 40	001 9-10	243	195	-	438	257	151	-
Eagle Lake.....	-	36 00	8 15	36	500	277	-	1 05	001 8-10	566	1,754	228	2,548	2,338	210	-
Garfield.....	1	40 00	10 00	10	105	44	-	2 33	001	93	352	25	470	437	33	-
Glenwood.....	-	-	7 88	23	150	52	-	3 57	001	166	147	173	486	504	-	18
Hamlin.....	-	34 00	6 38	25	300	-	-	1 14	003 1-10	479	966	-	1,445	1,319	126	-
Hammond.....	-	-	6 00	12	200	136	-	5 26	001 6-10	362	140	67	569	433	136	-
Macwahoc.....	-	-	8 00	12	140	56	-	2 80	002 5-10	177	163	158	498	442	56	-
Merrill.....	2	-	9 25	30	300	136	-	2 05	002 3-10	512	554	236	1,302	1,109	193	-
Moro.....	1	-	9 03	24	200	81	-	2 63	002 7-10	200	141	90	431	722	-	291
Nashville.....	1	-	7 17	5	150	132	-	18 75	001 5-10	335	32	174	541	394	147	-
New Canada.....	4	30 00	6 43	20	100	-	-	40	001 8-10	103	630	102	835	819	16	-
Oxbow.....	-	-	10 00	15	175	91	-	3 45	001 9-10	170	452	30	652	508	144	-
Portage Lake.....	2	43 00	8 09	35	500	367	-	2 76	003	658	661	-	1,319	1,431	-	162
Reed.....	-	36 00	8 40	25	500	281	-	3 18	003 4-10	500	642	390	1,532	1,409	123	-
Silver Ridge.....	1	-	9 42	11	134	42	-	3 27	003 5-10	138	187	102	427	394	33	-

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

PLANTATIONS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
St. Francis	2	\$36 00	\$8 00	\$42	\$150	-	-	\$ 46	.001 5-10	\$253	\$1,323	\$9	\$1,585	\$1,446	\$139	-
St. John	4	33 16	7 00	2	150	-	-	76	.002 1-10	236	809	-	1,045	931	114	-
Stockholm	22	54 00	10 41	50	800	\$695	-	3 49	.004 5-10	1,132	1,008	-	2,140	1,470	670	-
Wade	22	30 00	6 82	45	350	201	-	3 21	.003 7-10	325	403	-	728	717	11	-
Wallagrass	4	-	6 25	37	100	-	-	26	.001 4-10	158	1,559	17	1,734	1,596	138	-
Westmanland	-	-	9 50	6	96	41	-	1 74	.000 7-10	146	231	-	377	331	46	-
Winterville	3	-	7 00	10	300	232	-	2 58	.002 7-10	323	458	-	781	712	69	-
Total	302	\$37 64	\$8 02	\$5,846	\$77,608	\$48,309	-	\$3 18	.002 3-10	\$86,010	\$98,119	\$8,176	\$192,307	\$176,000	\$17,711	\$1,405

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Baldwin	171	117	-	113	103	106	-	101	92	.58	117	8	-	12	8
Bridgton	726	382	-	378	362	343	-	338	319	.45	427	12	-	11	11
Brunswick	2,076	787	-	772	756	689	-	651	636	.31	1,070	11	-	14	11
Cape Elizabeth	218	99	-	102	91	85	-	85	80	.38	139	12	-	11	11
Casco	167	-	114	96	96	-	94	86	80	.51	119	-	10	10	9
Cumberland	363	193	-	201	174	160	-	192	146	.45	256	11	-	13	9
Falmouth	489	247	-	253	232	219	-	218	195	.43	249	11	-	13	9
Freeport	703	382	-	395	341	322	-	373	313	.47	440	11	-	11	10
Gorham	686	390	-	393	371	343	-	354	315	.48	432	11	-	11	12
Gray	324	176	-	178	168	156	-	159	136	.46	210	9	-	10	10
Harpswell	467	312	-	291	259	257	-	241	203	.50	345	9	-	10	11
Harrison	238	165	-	160	139	149	-	135	118	.56	172	10	-	10	10
Naples	186	121	-	114	94	95	-	101	75	.48	121	9	-	9	9
New Gloucester	337	210	-	227	191	178	-	194	156	.52	260	9	-	9	10
North Yarmouth	177	-	86	91	89	-	75	79	74	.42	99	-	12	12	12
Otisfield	150	88	-	82	89	79	-	71	64	.47	97	10	-	10	10
Portland	15,102	7,588	-	8,086	8,086	6,522	-	6,730	6,730	.44	9,924	22	-	15	15
Pownal	163	117	-	124	116	91	-	113	103	.62	131	11	-	11	10
Raymond	216	-	137	135	136	-	116	115	106	.52	154	9	-	10	10

APPENDIX.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Searboro	450	315	-	313	271	270	-	274	212	.56	325	12	-	12	10
Sebago	135	102	-	85	85	81	-	73	68	.54	102	9	-	9	9
South Portland	2,042	1,301	-	1,448	1,371	1,204	-	1,392	1,260	.62	1,448	12	-	14	10
Standish	392	-	224	219	213	-	200	189	171	.47	266	-	11	11	13
Westbrook	2,714	1,216	-	1,326	1,276	1,119	-	1,170	1,120	.41	1,382	10	-	14	12
Windham	495	327	-	302	284	275	-	270	246	.53	330	10	-	10	11
Yarmouth	652	430	-	441	410	392	-	400	353	.58	472	11	-	11	11
Total	29,845	15,065	561	16,326	15,803	13,136	485	14,104	13,376	.46	19,137	10	11	11	10

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Baldwin	140	5	5	5	-	-	\$2,848	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Bridgton	485	14	14	10	-	-	26,000	-	1	16	15	-	4	-
Brunswick	936	21	20	19	-	-	70,000	2	2	29	29	11	6	2
Cape Elizabeth	136	4	4	4	-	-	5,000	-	-	4	5	4	2	-
Casco	232	8	8	4	-	-	3,800	-	-	8	16	-	1	-
Cumberland	271	9	7	7	-	-	7,000	-	-	7	8	-	1	-
Falmouth	330	12	10	8	-	-	10,200	1	2	10	9	4	2	-
Freeport	480	17	15	15	-	-	16,000	2	2	16	16	5	6	3
Gorham	634	11	10	10	-	-	19,600	1	1	19	19	10	7	4
Gray	247	9	8	7	-	-	6,000	-	1	8	8	-	1	2
Harpwell	498	10	8	10	-	-	12,250	1	6	16	26	15	9	-
Harrison	300	9	9	9	-	-	5,000	-	-	10	10	-	-	-
Naples	63	10	8	2	-	-	4,500	2	3	5	4	-	-	-
New Gloucester	298	11	10	10	-	-	8,000	1	1	9	9	2	2	1
North Yarmouth	144	6	3	4	-	-	4,500	-	-	4	4	1	2	1
Otisfield	220	11	10	8	-	-	2,000	2	1	5	7	-	-	-
Portland	1,443	39	39	31	2	157,000	982,000	12	12	220	223	172	28	23
Pownal	224	8	8	7	-	-	4,000	1	2	6	5	1	-	5
Raymond	148	8	6	5	-	-	7,500	-	-	5	5	-	1	1

APPENDIX.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Scarboro	408	11	11	11	-	-	11,000	-	-	12	12	6	4	3
Sebago	189	8	7	8	-	-	2,800	-	-	7	7	2	-	3
South Portland	1,296	16	16	14	-	-	78,500	1	1	45	47	36	18	8
Standish	351	10	10	10	-	-	7,500	-	-	11	11	4	3	3
Westbrook	1,152	10	10	9	-	-	100,000	4	4	30	33	29	14	-
Windham	448	15	11	11	-	-	10,000	-	-	17	14	3	2	3
Yarmouth	203	8	8	8	-	-	19,000	1	1	12	12	3	4	-
Total	11,276	300	275	246	2	\$157,000	\$1,424,998	31	40	536	559	315	120	56

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April, 1 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Baldwin	-	-	\$7 90	\$48	\$1,000	\$548	-	\$5 84	.002 6-10	\$1,000	\$582	\$72	\$1,654	\$1,647	\$7	-
Bridgton	15	\$36 00	9 13	400	5,000	2,423	-	6 88	.003 1-10	5,415	2,931	180	8,526	8,905	1,621	-
Brunswick	29	30 00	8 00	400	6,200	2,457	-	9 98	.001 5-10	6,200	8,022	238	14,460	13,287	1,173	-
Cape Elizabeth	7	-	9 70	100	1,200	712	-	5 28	.001 1-10	1,639	765	-	2,404	2,709	-	\$305
Casco	-	-	6 82	75	900	469	-	5 38	.003	1,021	730	130	1,881	1,713	168	-
Cumberland	8	-	9 17	100	1,283	491	-	4 45	.001 1-10	1,430	1,426	80	2,936	2,479	457	-
Falmouth	12	48 00	8 45	150	2,300	1,469	-	4 70	.001 4-10	2,300	2,810	-	4,110	3,849	261	-
Freeport	18	49 50	7 25	200	3,800	2,514	-	5 85	.002 7-10	3,581	2,747	-	6,328	6,073	255	-
Gorham	17	50 00	10 10	333	4,000	2,603	-	5 83	.002 5-10	4,000	2,695	51	6,746	6,899	-	158
Gray	6	36 00	7 52	85	1,000	337	-	3 08	.001 8-10	1,037	1,240	80	2,357	2,363	-	6
Harperswell	9	32 43	7 52	169	2,500	1,537	-	5 35	.002 6-10	2,500	1,814	-	4,314	4,273	41	-
Harrison	-	-	6 85	92	1,500	967	-	6 30	.003 2-10	1,680	1,004	210	2,894	2,316	578	-
Naples	-	42 50	6 25	75	1,000	447	-	5 37	.003 2-10	990	733	-	1,723	1,652	71	-
New Gloucester	2	40 00	8 43	100	800	161	-	2 37	.000 6-10	3,593	1,395	443	5,371	2,956	2,415	-
North Yarmouth	6	-	9 00	100	1,000	647	-	5 65	.002 8-10	1,043	642	188	1,871	1,772	99	-
Otisfield	-	26 00	6 75	65	1,200	800	-	8 00	.004 4-10	1,452	570	90	2,112	1,820	292	-
Portland	235	164 00	14 58	2,250	263,794	236,214	-	17 46	.004 4-10	263,794	58,047	526	322,367	173,000	149,367	-
Portland	7	28 00	7 12	93	1,000	674	-	6 13	.003 6-10	1,166	626	69	1,861	1,746	115	-
Raymond	3	-	8 50	65	1,000	547	-	4 62	.003 5-10	1,011	857	131	1,999	1,835	164	-

APPENDIX.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Scarboro.....	9	-	8 87	150	2,500	1,474	-	5 55	.001 9-10	2,500	1,575	-	4,075	3,846	229	-
Sebago.....	-	-	6 28	80	900	583	-	6 66	.003 9-10	972	458	38	1,468	1,277	191	-
South Portland.....	47	66 67	10 87	1,060	7,000	3,542	-	3 42	.002 1-10	7,821	7,843	909	16,573	17,518	-	945
Standish.....	11	-	8 40	150	2,000	1,173	-	5 10	.002 2-10	2,099	1,622	571	4,292	4,257	35	-
Westbrook.....	35	120 00	13 73	666	10,800	6,794	-	3 97	.002 1-10	10,800	11,037	32	21,869	20,356	1,513	-
Windham.....	2	-	8 79	140	3,000	1,939	-	6 06	.002 5-10	3,122	2,033	146	5,301	5,588	-	287
Yarmouth.....	13	64 00	9 04	200	2,500	1,249	-	3 83	.001 5-10	3,112	2,563	54	5,729	4,764	965	-
Total.....	491	\$55 54	\$8 65	\$7,256	\$329,157	\$273,671	-	\$11 01	.003 5-10	\$335,278	\$115,707	\$4,236	\$455,221	\$296,900	\$160,017	\$1,696

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Avon.....	109	64	-	63	-	57	-	53	-	50	64	9	-	10	-
Carthage.....	91	73	-	50	-	51	-	41	-	50	73	9	-	12	-
Chester ville.....	193	110	-	108	103	93	-	92	86	46	134	9	-	9	7
Eustis.....	151	104	-	99	65	90	-	85	59	51	128	9	-	11	10
Farmington.....	835	392	-	409	354	333	-	351	303	39	466	10	-	14	9
Freeman.....	85	52	-	52	46	46	-	31	45	45	57	8	-	12	-
Industry.....	148	91	-	80	83	74	-	65	65	46	109	10	-	9	10
Jay.....	873	480	-	457	423	409	-	400	365	44	487	10	-	12	12
Kingfield.....	247	171	-	171	159	154	-	152	141	60	187	10	-	10	12
Madrid.....	85	57	-	62	56	49	-	54	51	60	72	7	-	8	8
New Sharon.....	197	136	-	134	107	121	-	115	96	56	138	8	-	9	9
New Vineyard.....	141	77	-	83	90	69	-	71	73	50	110	9	-	10	6
Phillips.....	401	227	-	227	218	198	-	202	174	47	237	10	-	10	7
Rangeley.....	288	198	-	227	184	172	-	163	164	55	233	10	-	9	9
Salem.....	62	39	-	41	19	29	-	30	10	37	42	10	-	10	10
Strong.....	189	148	-	145	131	125	-	131	109	64	168	10	-	12	7
Temple.....	95	51	-	46	-	45	-	39	-	44	54	9	-	11	-
Weld.....	191	100	-	100	40	86	-	99	34	38	119	10	-	12	11
Wilton.....	509	304	-	314	285	264	-	279	252	52	358	11	-	14	8

APPENDIX.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

PLANTATIONS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Coplin.....	31	14	-	14	14	11	-	9	14	.56	16	16	-	12	8
Dallas.....	66	43	-	43	-	34	-	32	-	.54	46	12	-	12	-
Lang.....	33	-	31	-	31	-	27	-	-	.74	31	11	-	12	-
Rangley.....	32	19	-	26	17	16	-	18	12	.47	26	10	-	12	10
Sandy River.....	20	12	-	10	11	8	-	10	7	.41	12	10	-	8	10
Total.....	5,082	2,962	31	2,961	2,390	2,534	27	2,528	2,037	.46	3,368	9	-	10	9

FRANKLIN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Avon	100	5	5	4	-	-	\$1,350	-	-	5	5	-	-	2
Carthage	21	1	4	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	5	5	-	-	1
Chesterville	199	10	10	-	-	-	4,250	-	-	5	15	-	-	1
Eustis	196	5	4	-	-	-	4,600	1	1	6	6	-	-	1
Farmington	54	12	11	-	1	\$:00	45,000	1	2	16	16	14	14	5
Freeman	10	6	6	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Industry	174	9	7	-	-	-	2,100	1	2	4	4	-	-	2
Jay	68	14	12	14	1	1,000	16,600	1	1	19	17	12	-	2
Kingfield	197	5	5	4	-	-	12,000	-	-	6	6	-	1	-
Madrid	96	4	4	4	-	-	1,500	-	-	4	7	-	-	-
New Sharon	23	8	7	5	-	-	6,500	-	2	9	7	-	-	-
New Vineyard	10	6	5	3	-	-	2,250	1	1	4	4	-	-	2
Phillips	281	9	9	8	-	-	15,000	-	-	10	10	-	3	5
Rangeley	240	5	5	5	-	-	13,000	-	-	9	15	12	4	4
Salem	60	1	1	1	-	-	1,400	-	-	2	2	-	-	1
Strong	116	5	1	1	-	-	7,000	-	-	4	4	-	4	-
Temple	80	4	5	4	-	-	1,800	1	-	3	3	-	6	4
Weld	180	11	8	11	-	-	5,000	-	1	7	6	-	-	-
Wilton	446	12	12	3	-	-	25,000	1	2	13	12	9	9	2

FRANKLIN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

PLANTATIONS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built in last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Coplin	30	1	1	1	-	-	300	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dallas	44	2	2	2	-	-	600	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Lang	48	2	2	2	-	-	800	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Rangley	64	2	2	2	-	-	1,500	-	-	2	4	1	-	-
Sandy River	28	1	1	1	-	-	1,700	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total	4,260	143	125	101	2	\$1,700	\$172,750	8	14	144	157	80	45	29

FRANKLIN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Avon.....	-	-	\$7 00	\$10	\$425	\$179	-	\$3 86	.002 4-10	\$445	\$450	-	\$695	\$894	\$1	-
Carthage.....	1	-	6 41	41	500	311	-	5 46	.003	634	430	-	1,109	478	631	-
Chesterville.....	3	-	7 23	66	800	410	-	4 14	.002 8-10	628	770	48	1,446	1,877	-	-
Eustis.....	-	\$34 00	8 00	75	700	460	-	4 61	.002 4-10	927	546	196	1,669	1,480	189	-
Farmington.....	25	62 00	8 91	350	3,500	1,692	-	4 11	.001 8-10	3,500	3,257	1,195	7,952	7,952	-	-
Freeman.....	-	-	6 80	29	345	127	-	4 05	.003 3-10	454	323	-	777	784	-	-
Industry.....	2	45 00	6 69	39	800	496	-	5 40	.007	800	542	-	1,342	1,339	3	7
Jay.....	20	49 00	9 05	250	3,000	1,483	-	3 43	.001 5-10	3,000	3,772	74	6,846	7,446	-	600
Kingfield.....	6	-	8 16	117	900	519	-	3 64	.002 4-10	1,050	1,017	152	2,219	2,137	82	-
Madrid.....	-	-	7 00	32	500	321	-	5 88	.005 3-10	569	850	35	934	802	132	-
New Sharon.....	4	32 00	6 78	99	1,200	678	-	6 09	.002 9-10	1,275	900	42	2,174	2,175	-	1
New Vineyard.....	6	34 00	8 61	75	900	579	-	6 38	.004 7-10	900	534	-	1,434	1,393	41	-
Phillips.....	12	-	8 40	200	2,000	1,231	-	4 98	.003 1-10	1,843	1,635	134	3,612	3,269	343	-
Rangeley.....	3	-	9 75	110	1,800	1,271	-	4 96	.002	1,800	874	94	2,769	2,841	-	72
Salem.....	-	-	6 80	6	200	93	-	3 22	.002 9-10	225	211	-	436	386	50	-
Strong.....	5	-	8 67	72	850	500	-	4 43	.002 7-10	717	765	107	1,589	1,736	-	147
Temple.....	6	40 00	8 00	32	315	98	-	3 31	.002 1-10	315	355	45	780	765	15	-
Weld.....	-	28 00	6 80	65	1,000	594	-	5 23	.004 2-10	1,078	777	-	1,855	1,640	215	-
Wilton.....	19	31 50	9 27	350	2,129	1,221	-	4 18	.002	2,765	2,073	358	5,196	5,195	1	-

APPENDIX.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

PLANTATION.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Coplin	-	-	7 50	4	175	136	-	5 64	.001 5-10	324	115	70	509	346	163	-
Dallas	-	-	8 36	14	100	5	-	1 51	.001	411	251	-	662	459	203	-
Lang	-	-	8 06	9	55	7	-	1 66	.000 6-10	360	116	222	638	403	235	-
Rangeley	1	-	10 00	35	50	-	4	1 56	.000 1-10	937	685	-	1,622	694	928	-
Sandy River	-	-	9 00	6	50	19	-	2 50	.000 4-10	567	63	-	630	363	267	-
Total	113	\$39 50	\$7 96	\$2,116	\$22,294	\$12,435	4	\$4 39	.001 7-10	\$25,464	\$20,757	\$2,817	\$49,095	\$46,854	\$3,499	\$1,258

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Amherst	93	64	-	57	45	54	-	50	40	.51	71	9	-	10	7
Aurora	41	32	-	28	7	27	-	22	6	.44	32	10	-	9	3
Bluehill	487	272	-	265	222	247	-	225	201	.46	310	10	-	10	5
Brooklin	236	137	-	132	140	134	-	130	116	.53	146	10	-	10	11
Brooksville	373	240	-	241	174	214	-	202	209	.55	247	9	-	11	9
Bucksport	571	388	-	368	352	342	-	332	300	.56	434	10	-	10	10
Castine	256	112	-	108	104	102	-	97	91	.37	161	11	-	11	11
Cranberry Isles	99	69	-	69	78	60	-	62	66	.63	78	10	-	10	10
Dedham	98	61	-	59	27	52	-	51	25	.43	70	9	-	10	8
Deer Isle	630	447	-	450	456	435	-	441	432	.69	465	12	-	12	12
Eastbrook	77	56	-	61	43	43	-	52	-	.61	64	10	-	10	-
Eden	1,220	729	-	799	782	663	-	711	688	.56	816	10	-	13	11
Ellsworth	930	522	-	532	476	421	-	446	405	.45	628	10	-	10	10
Franklin	381	281	-	275	186	240	-	231	73	.47	301	10	-	10	8
Gouldsboro	348	231	-	223	199	183	-	184	165	.50	273	12	-	12	10
Hancock	254	159	-	183	129	138	-	142	98	.49	195	8	-	9	8
Isle au Haut	63	32	-	33	37	30	-	31	30	.48	38	10	-	10	10
Lamoine	127	82	-	73	70	70	-	57	-	.50	82	13	-	11	-
Mariaville	55	33	-	38	-	28	-	20	-	.51	41	10	-	15	-
Mt. Desert	511	333	-	327	280	290	-	288	231	.52	351	10	-	11	9
Orland	324	195	-	204	139	182	-	184	130	.51	217	9	-	10	8
Otis	33	13	-	10	-	11	-	8	-	.28	13	10	-	12	-
Penobscot	295	200	-	194	186	181	-	175	163	.58	211	9	-	9	8

HANCOCK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Sedgwick.....	245	155	-	141	134	139	-	127	122	.52	184	10	-	9	5
Sorrento.....	36	29	-	25	12	22	-	15	8	.41	29	10	-	12	12
Southwest Harbor.....	261	142	-	153	147	129	-	146	131	.52	172	10	-	11	11
Stonington.....	665	425	-	431	410	375	-	390	392	.59	475	10	-	10	10
Sullivan.....	311	195	-	184	168	171	-	152	145	.49	201	10	-	10	10
Surry.....	222	166	-	149	140	145	-	130	118	.59	166	9	-	8	7
Swan's Island.....	214	139	-	130	122	136	-	127	120	.60	133	10	-	10	10
Tremont.....	382	212	-	209	226	174	-	179	191	.47	272	8	-	10	8
Trenton.....	107	64	-	66	63	55	-	55	56	.51	76	9	-	8	6
Verona.....	56	33	-	33	-	29	-	29	-	.51	36	10	-	10	-
Waltham.....	61	37	-	38	-	30	-	33	-	.51	40	12	-	12	-
Winter Harbor.....	176	111	-	114	64	100	-	98	62	.49	128	9	-	10	8
PLANTATIONS.															
Long Island.....	83	48	-	44	50	36	-	29	35	.40	56	8	-	8	12
No. 8.....	9	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	.55	5	10	-	11	-
No. 21.....	9	4	-	3	-	4	-	4	-	.44	4	4	-	4	-
No. 33.....	24	17	-	16	16	14	-	13	15	.56	17	10	-	10	13
Total.....	10,363	6,473	-	6,470	5,571	5,711	-	5,682	4,862	.52	7,236	10	-	10	9

HANCOCK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Amherst.	81	4	3	-	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	3	2	2	-	-
Aurora	45	2	2	-	-	-	500	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bluehill.	420	18	14	18	-	-	7,000	-	-	14	15	2	16	4
Brooklin.	186	8	8	6	-	-	5,000	3	-	6	6	1	4	4
Brooksville.	270	8	8	8	-	-	4,200	-	-	9	6	4	3	3
Bucksport.	404	13	13	10	-	-	18,000	-	1	15	14	5	5	5
Castine.	185	5	4	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	5	5	1	2	1
Cranberry Isles.	120	4	4	4	-	-	3,000	1	-	3	3	3	4	4
Dedham.	90	6	6	6	-	-	2,000	-	-	4	4	1	1	4
Deer Isle.	480	15	15	15	-	-	15,000	-	2	16	15	1	2	2
Eastbrook.	80	4	4	2	-	-	1,000	-	-	5	4	4	-	-
Eden.	761	14	11	9	1	\$100,000	175,000	4	4	20	30	24	27	8
Ellsworth.	662	19	17	17	-	-	20,000	4	3	22	21	1	21	-
Franklin.	264	8	8	6	-	-	10,000	2	4	10	8	3	10	-
Gouldsboro.	262	9	9	9	1	700	8,250	1	-	10	21	4	4	-
Hancock.	193	7	7	7	-	-	6,000	-	1	8	7	2	3	1
Isle au Haut.	90	3	3	3	1	513	1,200	-	1	3	3	2	-	-
Lamoine.	112	5	5	3	-	-	3,200	-	-	4	4	1	1	-
Marionville.	77	5	4	2	-	-	800	-	-	3	4	-	-	-
Mt. Desert.	450	10	9	4	-	-	20,000	1	1	14	14	3	4	4
Orland.	299	14	11	6	-	-	6,000	1	1	11	13	2	2	2
Otis.	22	2	1	1	-	-	800	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Penobscot.	259	11	11	10	-	-	2,200	-	-	9	13	4	7	3

HANCOCK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Sedgwick	225	9	7	9	-	-	3,500	-	-	9	9	1	9	1
Sorrento	50	2	2	2	-	-	2,300	1	1	1	1	2	-	1
Southwest Harbor	203	4	4	3	-	-	10,700	-	-	6	6	-	1	1
Stonington	370	6	6	6	-	-	28,700	-	-	13	13	2	1	-
Sullivan	270	6	6	6	-	-	5,600	2	3	7	15	-	2	3
Surry	200	8	8	7	-	-	4,000	1	1	7	7	-	1	-
Swan's Island	180	3	2	3	-	-	7,000	-	1	6	11	-	-	-
Trenton	308	11	9	10	-	-	12,000	-	1	11	10	-	2	-
Trenton	92	6	3	4	-	-	3,400	-	-	4	6	2	-	-
Verona	60	4	3	2	-	-	1,200	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Waltham	48	2	2	1	-	-	1,600	-	-	2	2	1	1	-
Winter Harbor	95	1	1	1	-	-	2,500	-	-	4	4	3	-	-
PLANTATIONS.														
Long Island	44	2	2	1	1	1,200	2,700	-	1	2	2	1	-	-
No. 8	21	1	1	1	-	-	500	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
No. 21	22	1	1	1	-	-	216	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
No. 33	23	1	1	-	-	-	600	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Total	8,003	261	235	203	4	\$102,413	\$102,665	21	28	284	316	95	126	32

HANCOCK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Amherst	-	-	\$6 33	\$22	\$200	-	-	\$2 15	.002 4-10	\$244	\$286	\$75	\$605	\$573	\$32	-
Aurora	-	-	7 00	10	100	16	-	2 43	.002	346	143	80	569	355	234	-
Bluehill	1	\$36 33	7 63	250	2,000	935	-	4 10	.003 2-10	1,633	1,974	177	3,784	3,789	-	5
Brooklin	-	-	9 08	125	750	235	-	3 17	.003 4-10	1,105	957	33	2,095	1,836	259	-
Brooksville	-	30 00	7 55	75	939	235	-	2 51	.003	979	1,495	-	2,474	2,254	220	-
Buckport	8	-	9 50	300	3,400	2,114	-	9 95	.003 6-10	3,400	2,257	31	5,683	5,463	225	-
Castine	3	-	11 28	80	1,300	791	-	5 07	.002 2-10	1,364	1,048	50	2,462	2,302	160	-
Cranberry Isles	2	36 00	8 00	60	1,100	894	-	11 11	.004 6-10	1,333	371	-	1,704	1,221	483	-
Dedham	2	-	6 61	44	300	120	-	3 06	.003	399	403	91	833	914	-	21
Deer Isle	17	44 00	9 00	240	2,400	1,274	-	3 80	.005 6-10	2,641	2,743	-	5,334	5,313	71	-
Eastbrook	-	-	6 50	16	275	139	-	3 57	.004 6-10	259	239	24	582	540	42	-
Eden	34	98 00	11 80	1,450	11,500	9,032	-	9 42	.001 7-10	10,026	4,669	110	14,805	16,222	1,417	-
Ellsworth	12	39 00	8 50	400	3,000	637	-	3 22	.001 4-10	3,070	4,015	-	7,085	7,664	579	-
Franklin	8	42 00	7 00	90	1,000	339	-	2 62	.002 8-10	896	1,523	9	2,428	2,499	71	-
Gouldsboro	-	40 00	8 27	93	1,300	608	-	3 73	.003 7-10	835	1,387	14	2,236	2,585	349	-
Hancock	4	34 00	7 69	61	600	105	-	2 36	.001 8-10	523	977	13	1,513	1,618	105	-
Isle au Haut	3	-	9 00	75	700	600	-	11 11	.003 1-10	767	223	-	990	901	89	-
Lamoine	4	-	7 83	50	580	253	-	4 56	.003 1-10	587	554	-	1,141	973	168	-
Mariaville	-	-	5 58	15	250	130	-	4 54	.004 8-10	250	239	50	539	498	41	-
Mt. Desert	-	48 00	9 50	300	4,000	3,120	-	7 82	.002	4,672	2,109	-	6,781	5,726	1,055	-
Orland	6	30 00	7 41	120	1,030	312	-	3 08	.003 3-10	1,223	1,392	183	2,798	2,472	326	-
Otis	-	-	7 85	8	100	6	-	3 03	.002 1-10	542	100	33	675	256	409	-
Penobscot	8	-	7 50	115	1,125	489	-	3 84	.004 2-10	1,125	1,180	42	2,347	2,262	85	-

APPENDIX.

HANCOCK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1906, to April 1, 1909.	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Sedgwick	-	-	8 80	125	1,406	904	-	5 71	.006 1-10	1,400	759	647	2,806	2,450	356	-
Sorrento	2	55 50	8 25	25	354	286	-	9 72	.001 2-10	507	202	-	710	645	65	-
Southwest Harbor	9	-	8 18	75	1,200	-	-	4 50	.002 7-10	1,270	993	-	2,263	2,016	255	-
Stonington	13	-	10 16	160	2,260	1,234	-	3 39	.004	2,200	2,472	-	4,672	4,542	130	-
Sullivan	2	45 00	8 30	56	1,356	781	-	4 54	.003 3-10	1,436	1,232	-	2,748	2,704	44	-
Surry	-	28 00	8 37	123	700	205	-	3 15	.003 6-10	621	1,015	96	1,730	1,800	-	-
Swan's Island	-	50 00	8 03	75	1,000	582	-	4 67	.008 5-10	1,068	881	-	1,949	1,818	131	70
Trenton	-	44 00	8 09	160	1,600	-	-	2 61	.003 8-10	1,468	1,585	72	3,125	2,918	207	-
Verona	-	-	8 09	42	525	273	-	4 90	.003 8-10	595	398	-	993	942	51	-
Waltham	-	-	5 50	12	250	121	-	4 46	.003 5-10	271	220	-	491	428	63	-
Winter Harbor	1	-	8 62	8	250	144	-	4 03	.003 1-10	270	188	52	510	432	78	-
Winter Harbor	-	-	9 27	40	450	136	-	2 55	.000 8-10	578	670	-	1,248	1,192	56	-
PLANTATIONS.																
Long Island	-	44 00	7 50	7	300	204	-	3 61	.001	1,391	311	-	1,702	443	1,259	-
No. 8	-	-	6 00	10	90	81	-	10 00	.003 1-10	155	48	5	208	140	68	-
No. 21	-	-	7 00	5	100	68	-	11 11	.002 2-10	148	44	-	192	129	63	-
No. 33	-	-	7 65	5	100	55	-	4 16	.001 5-10	110	96	-	206	173	33	-
Total	145	\$43 58	\$8 04	\$4,921	\$49,184	\$27,699	-	\$4 85	.002 5-10	\$51,727	\$41,517	\$1,887	\$95,131	\$90,992	\$6,756	\$2,617

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Albion	271	-	179	155	161	-	146	137	133	.51	161	-	10	10	10
Augusta	3,270	1,330	-	1,521	1,524	1,181	-	1,362	1,371	.39	1,524	12	10	14	12
Belgrade	282	173	-	164	151	162	-	152	138	.53	247	9	-	11	9
Benton	364	197	-	182	197	171	-	159	156	.44	272	9	-	11	11
Chelsea	252	162	-	173	146	129	-	136	106	.42	158	10	-	10	10
China	319	185	-	186	158	156	-	164	135	.47	221	9	-	10	10
Clinton	318	182	-	198	163	143	-	162	133	.46	204	9	-	10	10
Farmingdale	240	117	-	137	131	112	-	128	116	.43	156	12	-	14	10
Fayette	150	86	-	91	78	73	-	77	63	.47	101	10	-	10	9
Gardiner	1,557	82	-	864	804	749	-	773	662	.48	1,036	12	-	14	10
Hallowell	757	402	-	432	413	383	-	393	395	.51	450	10	-	14	11
Litchfield	242	155	-	139	130	132	-	134	115	.52	179	10	-	8	7
Manchester	132	87	-	87	79	75	-	71	68	.54	87	12	-	12	10
Monmouth	318	169	-	174	165	152	-	153	138	.46	194	10	-	10	11
Mt. Vernon	233	171	-	169	155	145	-	155	125	.60	177	9	-	9	8
Oakland	525	299	-	317	297	270	-	273	240	.49	338	11	-	14	11
Pittston	250	133	-	133	125	107	-	115	108	.44	170	10	-	10	6
Randolph	262	183	-	174	174	154	-	154	150	.55	201	12	-	14	10
Readfield	265	135	-	135	130	108	-	126	112	.42	149	10	-	10	10
Rome	132	86	-	86	-	65	-	64	-	.42	101	9	-	10	10
Sidney	242	160	-	167	136	130	-	135	115	.52	175	8	-	11	7

APPENDIX.

KENNEBEC COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Vassalboro.....	483	285	-	271	235	240	-	240	185	.45	337	10	-	10	10
Vienna.....	107	72	-	70	62	64	-	60	55	.55	78	9	-	9	9
Waterville.....	3,326	1,454	-	1,485	1,492	1,350	-	1,343	1,396	.40	1,750	11	-	14	11
Wayne.....	152	-	79	90	88	-	72	80	77	.50	99	-	9	9	9
West Gardiner.....	153	100	-	103	93	88	-	86	73	.53	118	10	-	10	7
Windsor.....	183	99	-	101	91	79	-	74	73	.41	113	8	-	8	8
Winslow.....	882	309	-	320	290	257	-	254	238	.28	476	10	-	13	10
Winthrop.....	531	302	-	294	275	270	-	256	243	.45	324	10	-	14	10
Unity Pl.....	13	11	-	8	8	9	-	7	7	.58	12	8	-	8	8
Total.....	16,213	7,876	258	8,427	7,947	6,952	218	7,428	6,926	.44	9,688	10	9	10	9

KENNEBEC COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Albion	240	7	7	2	—	—	\$5,000	—	—	5	16	5	10	—
Augusta	1,856	24	22	17	—	—	135,000	—	2	45	46	33	49	—
Belgrade	290	9	9	2	—	—	6,700	—	1	10	9	5	4	—
Benton	286	8	7	—	—	—	7,500	—	1	9	7	1	—	—
Chelsea	264	9	9	4	—	—	4,000	—	—	9	12	—	—	—
China	262	11	8	9	—	—	6,500	—	—	10	15	—	—	—
Clinton	332	12	10	10	—	—	10,000	—	—	11	11	2	—	—
Farmingdale	144	3	3	3	—	—	6,000	—	—	6	6	2	—	—
Fayette	165	8	7	—	—	—	4,000	—	1	8	8	—	—	—
Gardiner	720	12	10	10	—	—	71,832	1	1	26	28	22	12	—
Hallowell	432	8	8	7	—	—	23,800	—	—	12	12	5	—	—
Litchfield	225	10	10	10	1	\$800	4,800	1	2	2	2	—	—	—
Manchester	138	7	5	—	—	—	10,000	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Monmouth	308	10	9	2	—	—	4,000	—	2	10	10	2	—	—
Mt. Vernon	280	10	9	—	—	—	5,875	1	—	11	14	1	—	—
Oakland	396	8	8	10	—	—	13,500	—	—	12	16	3	—	—
Pittston	260	12	10	6	—	—	4,000	—	—	10	11	—	—	—
Randolph	144	2	2	2	—	—	5,000	—	—	3	3	2	—	—
Readfield	240	8	8	—	—	—	4,300	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Rome	120	6	4	—	1	1,500	6,000	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Sidney	200	12	8	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
				1	—	—	5,000	—	—	8	8	—	—	—

KENNEBEC COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number teachers who attended summer schools.
Vassalboro	330	10	8	7	-	-	10,500	2	1	9	12	1	3	-
Vienna	108	4	4	3	-	-	1,200	-	-	4	4	4	1	-
Waterville	1,548	7	7	7	-	-	96,000	-	-	45	47	16	4	28
Wayne	116	8	5	4	-	-	3,500	-	-	5	4	1	-	-
West Gardiner	167	6	5	6	1	50	3,900	-	-	6	8	-	-	-
Windsor	144	8	8	4	-	-	4,500	-	2	6	10	4	2	-
Winslow	415	15	12	5	-	-	22,000	-	-	13	13	3	-	1
Winthrop	398	10	9	7	-	-	11,200	2	2	9	10	7	5	-
Unity Pl.	24	1	1	1	-	-	400	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total	10,550	265	233	187	3	\$2,350	\$503,207	10	15	329	360	128	111	46

KENNEBEC COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Albion.....	-	-	\$8 00	\$85	\$1,625	\$1,142	-	\$5 99	.004 2-10	\$1,625	\$969	\$35	\$2,629	\$2,584	\$45	-
Augusta.....	54	\$105 26	11 41	2,000	28,000	21,574	-	8 56	.003 6-10	29,344	12,588	-	41,932	33,097	8,835	-
Belgrade.....	-	44 00	7 75	115	1,500	918	-	5 30	.002 9-10	1,545	1,128	-	2,673	2,602	71	-
Benton.....	4	28 00	7 13	100	1,225	622	-	3 36	.002 2-10	1,340	1,336	18	2,694	2,683	11	-
Chelsea.....	-	-	6 94	57	1,200	-	-	4 76	.004 9-10	1,165	945	9	2,119	1,552	567	-
China.....	12	-	7 31	100	1,650	891	-	5 17	.002 9-10	1,729	1,228	69	3,026	2,951	75	-
Clinton.....	12	-	7 51	86	1,900	1,131	-	5 97	.003 2-10	1,900	1,184	136	3,220	3,220	-	-
Farmingdale.....	5	-	8 66	100	1,400	934	-	5 83	.002 5-10	1,223	965	2	2,190	2,190	-	-
Fayette.....	6	32 00	7 50	100	900	502	-	6 00	.003 7-10	973	626	-	1,599	1,586	13	-
Gardiner.....	33	83 33	11 50	400	8,675	5,649	-	8 675	.002 3-10	8,675	6,220	-	14,895	13,469	1,426	-
Hallowell.....	12	-	9 29	200	2,600	1,107	-	3 42	.001 7-10	2,600	3,002	150	5,752	5,629	123	-
Litchfield.....	6	30 00	7 83	77	900	319	-	3 71	.002 4-10	979	929	28	1,936	1,934	2	-
Manchester.....	4	40 00	8 00	40	800	515	-	6 06	.002	1,027	566	8	1,601	1,210	391	-
Monmouth.....	3	-	7 75	100	1,500	820	-	4 71	.002 1-10	1,518	1,244	7	2,769	2,749	20	-
Mt. Vernon.....	4	36 00	6 72	90	1,000	502	-	4 29	.002 8-10	1,113	961	-	2,074	2,015	59	-
Oakland.....	7	-	8 50	166	3,500	2,448	-	6 67	.003 4-10	3,500	2,328	134	5,963	6,326	-	363
Pittston.....	3	-	6 70	100	850	203	-	3 40	.001 7-10	918	1,044	-	1,962	2,021	-	59
Randolph.....	5	-	10 20	40	1,000	408	-	3 81	.003 2-10	1,000	783	24	1,807	2,181	-	374
Readfield.....	6	-	9 25	90	1,500	953	-	5 66	.002 8-10	1,500	969	96	2,565	2,367	198	-
Rome.....	-	-	5 91	35	400	169	-	3 00	.003 3-10	328	454	-	782	707	75	-
Sidney.....	-	-	6 78	100	1,800	1,213	-	7 43	.004 2-10	1,787	945	-	2,232	2,447	285	-

APPENDIX.

KENNEBEC COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Vassalboro	12	60 00	8 73	200	3,000	1,866	-	6 21	.002 7-10	3,234	2,005	233	5,472	5,307	165	-
Vienna	1	-	6 46	30	450	227	-	4 20	.003 1-10	550	399	-	949	835	114	-
Waterville	47	-	12 84	1,650	23,000	17,788	-	6 91	.003 5-10	21,978	13,230	70	35,278	35,639	-	361
Wayne	4	-	7 90	55	700	311	-	4 63	.002 8-10	700	578	12	1,290	1,177	113	-
West Gardiner	-	-	7 18	50	1,000	619	-	6 53	.003	995	618	12	1,625	1,630	-	5
Windsor	1	36 00	7 96	63	1,000	570	-	5 46	.003 9-10	1,068	630	-	1,698	1,656	42	-
Winslow	8	-	8 55	360	3,000	1,748	-	3 40	.001 2-10	3,046	3,126	-	6,172	5,657	515	-
Winthrop	12	49 00	9 33	200	2,000	852	-	3 76	.001 3-10	2,666	2,049	256	4,971	4,446	525	-
Unity Pl.	-	-	6 00	3	80	52	-	6 15	.004 7-10	124	64	-	188	157	31	-
Total	266	\$49 41	\$8 18	\$6,794	\$98,155	\$66,143	-	\$3.05	.002 2-10	\$100,150	\$63,113	\$1,299	\$164,563	\$152,024	\$13,701	\$11,162

KNOX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Appleton.....	298	193	-	197	187	168	-	169	159	.55	226	8	-	9	10
Camden.....	865	469	-	482	462	406	-	425	401	.47	531	11	-	12	12
Cushing.....	155	100	106	-	98	106	106	-	98	.65	118	8	16	10	10
Friendship.....	189	127	-	114	113	112	-	105	95	.55	139	8	-	9	11
Hope.....	116	70	-	73	74	67	-	62	56	.58	86	9	-	9	11
Hurricane Isle.....	72	61	-	56	57	54	-	55	51	.73	63	11	-	10	11
North Haven.....	149	71	-	60	49	57	-	55	41	.33	81	10	-	16	10
Rockland.....	1,871	1,325	-	1,358	1,292	1,259	-	1,304	1,201	.67	1,526	11	-	14	11
Rockport.....	532	346	-	348	337	316	-	318	292	.58	408	12	-	12	11
South Thomaston.....	403	255	-	228	229	216	-	203	191	.56	293	11	-	11	10
St. George.....	710	366	-	344	318	309	-	306	266	.41	431	10	-	16	11
Thomaston.....	536	386	-	389	375	362	-	349	342	.65	362	12	-	14	10
Union.....	314	201	-	184	191	177	-	163	165	.53	212	9	-	10	10
Vinalhaven.....	735	474	-	423	443	420	-	396	386	.54	492	10	-	10	10
Warren.....	410	229	-	235	222	194	-	211	196	.48	282	10	-	10	10
Washington.....	218	133	-	139	130	113	-	109	102	.49	147	8	-	10	10
Criehaven Pl.....	12	10	-	12	11	10	-	12	11	.90	12	8	-	8	8
Matineus Isle Pl.....	43	27	-	22	26	20	-	19	19	.44	31	9	-	10	12
Mussel Ridge Pl.....	21	6	-	8	-	5	-	8	-	.30	8	10	-	16	-
Total.....	7,649	4,849	106	4,672	4,614	4,365	106	4,266	4,072	.55	5,442	9	10	10	10

APPENDIX.

KNOX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Appleton.....	270	10	10	10	-	-	\$6,300	1	5	9	14	5	2	1
Camden.....	396	3	3	3	-	-	30,000	2	2	15	15	2	1	2
Cushing.....	172	6	6	6	-	-	2,500	-	-	12	6	1	3	-
Friendship.....	196	7	7	6	-	-	4,500	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Hope.....	136	7	6	6	-	-	2,000	-	-	5	6	2	1	-
Hurricane Isle.....	64	1	1	1	-	-	350	-	-	3	3	2	1	-
North Haven.....	90	3	3	3	-	-	5,000	-	-	3	4	2	1	-
Rockland.....	1,080	9	8	9	-	-	88,000	-	-	29	29	9	6	2
Rockport.....	432	7	6	5	-	-	10,000	2	2	13	12	3	2	-
South Thomaston.....	320	12	11	5	-	-	4,600	-	-	10	10	-	-	-
St. George.....	454	13	11	8	-	-	9,500	3	10	12	19	7	5	-
Thomaston.....	350	8	8	8	-	-	20,000	2	2	13	13	3	3	2
Union.....	284	13	11	5	-	-	6,000	-	1	9	10	-	1	-
Vinalhaven.....	420	10	10	10	-	-	20,000	-	-	14	14	14	12	-
Warren.....	510	18	17	17	-	-	7,000	1	-	16	18	4	5	-
Washington.....	196	11	10	7	-	-	3,000	1	1	6	6	1	1	-
Criehaven Pl.....	24	1	1	1	-	-	500	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Matinicus Isle Pl.....	31	1	1	1	-	-	800	-	1	1	1	2	1	-
Mussel Ridge Pl.....	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Total.....	5,446	140	130	111	-	-	\$220,050	12	24	179	188	59	45	6

KNOX COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Appleton.....	2	\$28 00	\$6 00	\$80	\$750	\$214	-	\$2 51	.002 9-10	\$1,053	\$1,196	\$19	\$2,268	\$1,917	\$351	-
Camden.....	17	75 00	8 00	300	4,200	2,646	-	2 85	.001 6-10	3,818	3,568	-	7,386	6,708	678	-
Cushing.....	3	-	6 64	45	600	208	-	2 82	.004 3-10	632	670	-	1,302	1,242	60	-
Friendship.....	7	-	7 83	83	1,000	552	-	4 82	.003 9-10	1,058	815	-	1,872	1,861	10	-
Hope.....	6	-	6 28	30	600	271	-	5 17	.002 8-10	668	470	22	1,160	987	173	-
Hurricane Isle.....	3	-	10 00	75	700	559	-	9 77	.001 1-10	891	279	-	1,170	1,205	-	\$35
North Haven.....	1	-	9 00	64	600	297	-	6 12	.002 1-10	1,128	574	-	1,702	1,467	235	-
Rockland.....	31	-	11 56	1,000	11,500	7,017	-	6 14	.001 9-10	11,912	7,453	551	19,919	13,782	6,137	-
Rockport.....	18	60 00	6 93	300	2,500	1,127	-	4 69	.001 6-10	3,980	2,173	-	6,153	4,506	1,645	-
South Thomaston.....	12	-	7 75	100	1,500	716	-	3 72	.003 5-10	1,715	1,535	171	3,421	3,024	397	-
St. George.....	9	34 00	7 69	135	1,500	287	-	3 22	.003 6-10	1,682	1,825	-	4,509	4,091	418	-
Thomaston.....	15	80 00	9 00	250	3,300	1,822	-	3 15	.002 6-10	3,300	2,233	18	5,551	5,309	242	-
Union.....	3	26 00	7 25	125	1,000	314	-	3 18	.001 8-10	1,025	1,172	316	2,513	2,513	-	-
Vinalhaven.....	14	-	10 00	250	2,600	1,303	-	3 53	.003 6-10	3,012	3,136	-	6,143	5,175	970	-
Warren.....	16	26 00	6 98	200	2,000	862	-	3 85	.002 3-10	2,085	1,981	350	4,393	4,051	345	-
Washington.....	10	28 00	6 66	55	816	256	-	3 74	.003	760	925	66	1,751	1,587	164	-
Criehaven Pl.....	-	-	7 50	-	130	104	-	10 82	.006 7-10	171	60	-	231	189	42	-
Matinecus Isle Pl.....	-	46 00	10 00	10	200	99	-	4 65	.004 9-10	347	175	-	522	384	138	-
Mussel Ridge Pl.....	-	-	6 00	-	Incom- plete.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	166	\$44 77	\$7 95	\$3,102	\$35,496	\$18,714	-	\$4 64	.002 3-10	\$39,237	\$31,220	\$1,512	\$71,970	\$60,000	\$12,005	\$35

APPENDIX.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Alna	112	88	81	87	83	83	77	81	79	71	105	10	10	10	10
Boothbay	488	321	-	323	305	294	-	288	259	57	367	10	-	14	11
Boothbay Harbor	581	363	-	381	357	337	-	338	311	56	411	10	-	12	11
Bremen	151	74	-	94	75	63	-	77	59	43	96	6	-	12	14
Bristol	650	384	-	380	353	354	-	326	340	52	372	10	-	10	10
Damariscotta	161	86	-	89	86	75	-	72	68	44	114	11	-	12	9
Dresden	220	111	-	127	104	93	-	103	66	39	145	10	-	12	9
Edgecomb	138	90	-	87	92	71	-	73	69	51	105	10	-	10	10
Jefferson	309	157	-	155	147	131	-	129	120	41	165	9	-	11	10
Newcastle	248	172	-	167	139	148	-	143	116	54	196	9	-	10	11
Nobleboro	189	103	-	107	121	99	-	103	111	55	121	10	-	10	11
Somerville	106	53	-	56	54	50	-	49	49	46	63	6	-	10	10
Southport	107	82	82	85	85	82	82	82	82	76	85	10	10	9	10
Waldoboro	753	438	-	420	391	379	82	358	327	47	507	10	-	10	10
Westport	83	49	-	52	45	44	-	46	34	49	54	8	-	9	8
Whitefield	258	164	-	149	141	140	-	125	109	48	178	8	-	8	8
Wiscasset	377	118	-	125	125	115	-	123	120	31	211	12	-	14	10
Monhegan Pl.	28	21	-	18	19	11	-	15	15	48	23	10	-	10	10
Total	4,959	2,874	163	2,902	2,722	2,569	159	2,531	2,334	51	3,316	9	10	10	9

LINCOLN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Alna	140	6	5	4	-	-	\$3,300	-	1	4	3	2	-	4
Boothbay	480	12	11	10	-	-	10,800	-	3	10	10	-	2	-
Boothbay Harbor	429	5	5	5	-	-	12,000	4	-	14	14	4	4	2
Bremen	131	6	5	2	-	-	1,900	1	2	4	5	-	-	-
Bristol	158	17	14	10	-	-	18,000	1	1	19	19	4	-	-
Damariscotta	99	5	4	3	-	-	5,000	-	1	3	3	1	-	-
Dresden	189	6	2	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	6	6	-	1	1
Edgecomb	120	4	4	4	-	-	2,500	-	-	4	6	-	1	-
Jefferson	300	13	10	3	-	-	3,600	3	4	7	6	8	4	2
Newcastle	276	9	9	9	-	-	7,500	-	1	9	9	1	1	-
Nobleboro	248	9	8	7	-	-	6,000	-	1	2	15	-	-	2
Somerville	69	5	3	2	-	-	700	-	2	3	4	-	-	-
Southport	120	4	4	2	-	-	4,500	2	2	2	2	3	1	-
Waldoboro	690	24	20	-	-	-	12,000	2	3	21	20	1	3	-
Westport	76	3	3	2	-	-	1,000	-	2	3	4	1	-	-
Whitefield	192	12	10	-	-	-	3,500	1	-	2	9	-	-	-
Wiscasset	288	6	6	6	-	-	7,000	-	-	8	8	2	2	-
Monhegan Pl.	30	1	1	1	-	-	500	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Total	4,035	147	124	70	-	-	\$101,400	15	22	133	144	28	20	11

LINCOLN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Alna	4	\$32 00	\$7 50	\$45	\$500	\$250	-	\$4 40	.002 5-10	\$707	\$434	\$40	\$1,181	\$886	\$295	-
Boothbay	7	40 00	7 55	200	1,900	929	-	3 80	.002 9-10	1,912	2,085	-	3,997	3,924	73	-
Boothbay Harbor	10	-	9 46	200	2,500	1,541	-	4 30	.002 5-10	5,011	2,253	-	7,264	4,917	2,347	-
Bremen	-	27 33	6 20	40	400	39	-	2 64	.002 8-10	484	582	7	1,073	1,062	11	-
Bristol	10	40 00	8 50	200	3,000	1,585	-	4 61	.003 1-10	3,303	2,392	-	5,695	5,430	265	-
Damariscotta	3	-	9 05	40	800	318	-	4 95	.001 6-10	903	615	18	1,536	1,288	248	-
Dresden	6	-	7 00	55	1,000	515	-	4 54	.002 7-10	1,096	849	-	1,945	1,482	463	-
Edgecomb	2	-	8 00	60	700	366	-	5 07	.003 7-10	708	570	14	1,292	1,242	50	-
Jefferson	7	31 00	7 40	100	1,500	865	-	4 85	.003 4-10	1,532	1,244	10	2,786	2,767	19	-
Newcastle	11	30 00	7 45	85	1,700	1,109	-	6 85	.002 5-10	1,825	1,044	-	2,869	2,588	281	-
Nobleboro	8	28 00	6 50	75	1,000	554	-	5 29	.003 3-10	1,135	809	9	1,953	1,843	110	-
Somerville	-	34 00	6 34	28	250	44	-	2 35	.004 2-10	277	415	-	692	702	-	\$10
Southport	-	40 00	10 00	75	450	160	-	4 26	.001 1-10	460	520	-	980	1,020	-	40
Waldoboro	15	27 00	6 25	286	2,842	1,113	-	3 77	.002 5-10	2,893	3,050	-	5,943	5,115	828	-
Westport	-	36 00	6 62	20	300	118	-	3 61	.003 1-10	310	319	-	629	608	21	-
Whitefield	-	27 00	6 40	75	1,200	564	-	4 65	.002 7-10	1,187	945	36	2,168	1,968	200	-
Wiscasset	7	-	7 50	90	1,300	600	-	3 44	.002 5-10	1,300	881	-	2,181	2,553	-	372
Monhegan Pl.	-	37 69	9 42	6	175	123	-	6 25	.003 7-10	226	155	-	381	59	-	-
Total	91	\$33 07	\$7 62	\$1,680	\$21,518	\$10,799	-	\$4 34	.002 5-10	\$25,269	\$19,162	\$134	\$44,565	\$39,717	\$5,270	\$422

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Albany	128	79	-	83	63	71	-	71	53	.50	91	9	-	-	8
Andover	200	115	-	109	89	100	-	95	73	.44	128	10	-	-	11
Bethel	423	230	-	245	216	203	-	218	193	.48	278	10	-	-	10
Brownfield	235	124	-	133	119	112	-	116	96	.31	140	10	-	-	10
Buckfield	262	152	-	161	154	134	-	142	131	.51	194	8	-	-	8
Byron	40	32	-	25	-	27	-	22	-	.61	35	10	-	-	11
Canton	307	157	-	164	150	131	-	145	131	.44	198	11	-	-	11
Denmark	133	91	-	92	76	85	-	75	58	.54	92	9	-	-	10
Dixfield	272	-	155	163	115	-	123	143	101	.45	188	-	10	-	11
Fryeburg	311	207	-	207	201	182	-	175	173	.56	235	12	-	-	13
Gilead	49	24	-	13	10	19	-	8	6	.22	36	15	-	-	5
Grafton	21	10	-	-	8	7	-	-	6	.30	10	12	-	-	16
Greenwood	210	155	-	153	148	137	-	141	135	.65	169	10	-	-	10
Hanover	42	31	-	33	25	26	-	28	21	.59	35	10	-	-	10
Hartford	159	90	-	104	82	73	-	87	61	.46	121	8	-	-	11
Hebron	143	95	-	94	86	71	-	82	75	.53	110	9	-	-	9
Hiram	216	114	-	105	102	106	-	97	92	.45	126	10	-	-	10
Lovell	137	99	-	95	84	88	-	79	73	.58	109	8	-	-	11
Mason	25	21	-	19	21	16	-	16	17	.65	23	7	-	-	11
Mexico	690	394	-	456	399	342	-	371	371	.52	553	12	-	-	12
Newry	65	47	-	41	47	38	-	36	41	.64	52	10	-	-	10
Norway	762	446	-	442	413	425	-	397	368	.52	514	10	-	-	11

OXFORD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Oxford	321	172	-	173	155	151	-	153	146	.46	191	10	-	12	8
Paris	787	441	-	459	440	376	-	400	364	.48	502	12	-	12	11
Peru	218	130	-	124	121	109	-	111	103	.49	140	9	-	10	8
Porter	224	176	-	157	142	151	-	136	117	.60	182	9	-	9	9
Roxbury	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	9	8
Rumford	1,774	1,015	-	1,204	1,079	943	-	1,068	890	.54	1,408	11	-	13	12
Stoneham	65	42	-	45	35	37	-	38	32	.54	51	10	-	9	6
Stow	51	32	-	32	34	27	-	26	29	.73	36	8	-	9	9
Sumner	187	145	-	142	140	131	-	129	120	.67	181	8	-	9	9
Sweden	78	-	55	50	47	-	46	44	39	.55	55	-	10	8	5
Upton	71	-	40	34	-	-	33	30	-	.29	43	-	8	12	-
Waterford	205	114	-	115	81	97	-	66	70	.37	134	10	-	10	10
Woodstock	198	115	-	117	87	95	-	92	69	.43	119	9	-	9	5
PLANTATIONS.															
Lincoln	17	13	-	12	12	10	-	9	10	.56	13	10	-	14	10
Magalloway	29	20	-	20	17	18	-	18	15	.58	22	10	-	10	7
Milton	78	-	30	26	26	-	26	22	20	.29	33	-	9	10	9
Total	9,247	5,122	280	5,648	5,022	4,739	228	4,886	4,299	.51	6,542	9	9	10	9

OXFORD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Albany	128	7	7	7	-	-	\$2,000	-	-	5	5	-	1	-
Andover	168	5	5	3	-	-	3,500	-	-	8	8	-	3	1
Bethel	339	12	11	10	-	-	17,150	-	-	12	11	-	-	-
Brownfield	180	11	8	8	-	-	6,000	-	1	6	5	-	-	-
Buckfield	240	10	10	5	-	-	8,000	1	-	3	2	-	1	1
Byron	52	4	3	2	-	-	1,500	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Canton	233	8	8	5	-	-	6,000	-	-	7	7	-	1	-
Denmark	139	9	7	5	-	-	5,000	1	1	4	4	1	1	1
Dixfield	224	9	5	9	-	-	6,000	-	-	10	10	3	3	-
Fryeburg	354	12	10	8	-	-	11,200	-	-	11	11	5	4	-
Gilead	28	3	2	2	-	-	1,500	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Grafton	28	1	1	1	-	-	100	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Greenwood	280	10	8	8	1	\$1,222	4,500	-	-	10	10	1	2	-
Hanover	59	2	2	2	-	-	1,600	-	-	2	2	-	1	-
Hartford	203	8	7	4	-	-	4,500	-	3	7	6	2	-	-
Hebron	189	7	7	7	-	-	4,000	-	-	7	7	-	1	2
Hiram	210	7	5	5	-	-	3,000	-	1	8	6	4	3	-
Lovell	145	7	5	5	-	-	2,600	1	1	4	8	2	1	2
Mason	28	1	1	1	-	-	500	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Mexico	477	4	4	4	-	-	28,000	-	2	11	13	17	11	-
Newry	105	5	5	5	-	-	2,500	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Norway	644	18	12	16	1	1,777	21,570	2	-	18	21	5	11	2

OXFORD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Oxford	244	8	6	6	-	-	6,000	1	1	7	6	-	2	2
Paris	840	20	19	20	-	-	20,000	2	4	2	2	-	1	2
Peru	223	8	7	7	-	-	5,000	-	-	2	2	-	1	2
Porter	259	9	9	8	-	-	4,100	2	2	5	5	-	3	2
Roxbury	104	4	4	4	-	-	2,500	-	-	5	4	-	1	1
Rumford	1,239	20	18	17	1	4,536	60,000	1	1	32	36	24	5	2
Stoneham	26	3	1	3	-	-	600	-	-	3	4	-	-	-
Stow	26	3	2	1	-	-	500	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Sumner	192	6	7	3	-	-	4,000	1	2	4	10	-	-	-
Sweden	108	7	5	4	-	-	3,000	-	-	4	5	-	-	-
Upton	60	1	1	1	-	-	1,000	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Waterford	260	11	10	10	-	-	3,600	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Woodstock	189	8	8	8	-	-	5,000	-	-	3	3	2	-	-
PLANTATIONS.														
Lincoln	34	1	1	1	-	-	2,000	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Magalloway	27	1	-	1	-	-	500	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Milton	28	1	1	1	-	-	450	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	8,312	275	235	217	3	\$7,535	\$258,370	16	26	266	282	92	63	14

OXFORD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April, 1 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Albany	-	-	\$6 60	\$40	\$600	\$304	-	\$4 68	.003 6-10	\$669	\$518	\$36	\$1,225	\$1,193	\$32	-
Andover	-	3	8 13	60	1,300	900	-	6 50	.003 8-10	1,375	726	21	2,122	1,991	131	-
Bethel	-	-	7 35	125	2,000	991	-	4 72	.002	2,009	1,802	225	2,036	3,936	100	-
Brownfield	-	-	7 00	90	1,115	555	-	4 74	.003 4-10	1,522	923	-	2,253	1,643	610	-
Buckfield	-	3	6 57	150	1,000	374	-	3 81	.002 3-10	1,156	1,015	161	2,339	2,323	16	-
Byron	-	-	8 05	22	475	363	-	11 87	.004 2-10	534	1,479	22	735	561	174	-
Canton	-	6	7 66	133	1,506	980	-	7 58	.004 2-10	1,730	1,189	22	2,981	2,409	572	-
Denmark	-	-	7 00	125	1,000	651	-	4 51	.002 6-10	1,093	590	86	1,769	1,518	251	-
Dixfield	-	2	9 61	150	1,315	736	-	4 82	.002 9-10	1,315	1,064	329	2,708	2,653	55	-
Fryeburg	-	7	8 13	125	3,000	2,243	-	9 64	.003 6-10	3,000	1,216	51	4,267	4,266	1	-
Gilead	-	1	7 50	20	187	-	-	3 81	.001 4-10	309	144	36	389	357	32	-
Grafton	-	-	7 87	7	175	130	-	3 35	.001	194	80	98	272	329	45	-
Greenwood	-	-	6 65	72	1,100	692	-	5 23	.005 7-10	1,164	801	87	2,052	1,998	54	-
Hanover	-	-	7 46	7	250	132	-	5 95	.002 9-10	261	179	12	452	463	-	-
Hartford	-	4	6 50	125	500	137	-	3 14	.001 6-10	699	746	391	1,836	1,526	310	-
Hebron	-	6	7 56	50	1,000	728	-	6 99	.004 3-10	980	530	207	1,717	1,623	94	-
Hiram	-	8	6 42	80	1,200	642	-	5 55	.002 8-10	1,246	887	-	2,133	1,963	170	-
Lowell	-	33	50	1,000	619	-	-	7 29	.002	1,076	550	203	1,829	1,750	79	-
Mason	-	4	6 30	4	125	88	-	5 00	.002 2-10	134	99	-	233	192	41	-
Mexico	-	21	34 00	10 27	2,875	2,426	-	4 16	.004 2-10	3,500	2,659	5	6,224	7,093	-	869
Newry	-	-	7 87	25	700	543	-	10 76	.003 3-10	724	243	91	1,058	926	132	-
Norway	-	10	7 69	329	4,000	2,404	-	5 25	.002 9-10	4,193	2,998	-	7,191	6,382	809	-

APPENDIX.

OXFORD COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Oxford.....	6	\$28 00	\$7 50	\$132	\$1,700	\$968	-	\$5 29	.003 3-10	\$2,065	\$1,224	-	\$3,289	\$2,918	\$371	-
Paris.....	18	29 00	7 25	300	5,500	3,726	-	6 98	.003 7-10	5,635	3,194	\$217	9,046	9,048	-	\$2
Peru.....	12	30 00	7 69	110	1,100	675	-	5 04	.004 1-10	1,100	905	34	2,039	2,027	12	-
Porter.....	2	26 00	6 57	80	1,000	513	-	4 46	.003 8-10	1,064	925	134	2,123	1,944	179	-
Roxbury.....	4	-	7 94	21	600	469	-	5 26	.004 9-10	607	343	-	950	869	81	-
Rumford.....	47	85 55	11 16	1,068	10,000	7,926	-	5 63	.002 8-10	13,391	7,336	186	20,913	17,897	3,016	-
Stoneham.....	-	-	6 44	21	300	144	-	4 61	.002 6-10	299	263	-	562	550	12	-
Stow.....	-	28 00	7 00	25	500	352	-	9 80	.003 6-10	651	235	-	886	844	42	-
Summer.....	2	27 00	7 00	125	900	459	-	4 81	.003	900	773	88	1,761	1,767	-	6
Sweden.....	-	-	6 33	50	750	595	-	9 61	.004 6-10	766	279	228	973	878	95	-
Upton.....	-	32 00	6 39	12	350	217	-	4 92	.002 5-10	406	215	150	771	626	145	-
Waterford.....	-	28 00	7 00	100	1,800	1,296	-	8 78	.005 4-10	1,800	889	36	2,725	2,718	7	-
Woodstock.....	6	-	6 36	60	1,000	551	-	5 05	.003 4-10	921	825	24	1,770	1,716	54	-
PLANTATIONS.																
Lincoln.....	-	-	7 00	14	45	5	-	2 64	.000 2-10	2,640	72	10	2,722	349	2,373	-
Magalloway.....	-	52 00	-	18	100	58	-	3 44	.000 4-10	181	-	-	181	425	-	344
Milton.....	-	36 00	8 00	10	250	139	-	3 20	.003 3-10	250	303	-	553	543	10	-
Total.....	168	\$34 45	\$7 43	\$4,185	\$52,312	\$34,731	-	\$5 63	.002 6-10	\$61,419	\$36,914	\$3,243	\$101,176	\$92,194	\$10,114	\$1,232

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Alton	71	39	-	42	42	33	-	38	33	.48	44	8	-	10	8
Argyle	81	45	-	48	-	37	-	38	-	.46	43	12	-	12	-
Bangor	6,342	3,675	-	3,899	3,763	3,497	-	3,571	3,421	.55	3,976	9	-	14	13
Bradford	291	188	-	184	162	156	-	153	133	.50	291	8	-	10	10
Bradley	172	111	-	109	110	94	-	92	91	.53	130	10	-	10	9
Brewer	1,555	1,079	-	1,140	1,065	996	-	1,008	949	.63	1,306	11	-	14	11
Burlington	103	72	-	64	31	53	-	55	26	.43	82	10	-	12	5
Carmel	250	165	-	178	178	139	-	146	146	.57	190	7	-	13	13
Carroll	174	116	109	79	-	93	74	65	-	.44	125	9	10	6	-
Charleston	222	151	-	154	138	123	-	129	134	.57	161	10	-	9	10
Chester	119	74	-	77	-	59	-	61	-	.50	75	10	-	10	-
Clifton	50	32	-	33	-	27	-	24	-	.51	35	10	-	10	-
Corinna	310	200	-	208	186	165	-	175	149	.52	235	10	-	10	10
Corinth	233	140	-	127	136	125	-	116	125	.52	145	9	-	9	10
Dexter	879	635	-	624	627	548	-	577	544	.63	678	11	-	12	9
Dixmont	187	115	-	122	125	97	-	104	107	.54	150	8	-	8	9
East Millinocket	281	151	-	162	158	115	-	125	119	.42	176	10	-	14	12
Eddington	179	100	-	120	93	90	-	110	87	.53	122	10	-	10	7
Edinburg	12	8	-	8	-	7	6	7	-	.55	8	10	10	8	-
Enfield	357	183	-	188	171	167	-	163	145	.44	198	10	-	10	10
Etna	132	-	84	87	81	-	72	61	61	.48	102	-	-	9	9
Exeter	234	141	-	133	117	122	-	112	100	.47	157	9	-	10	9

APPENDIX.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Garland	225	133	-	137	122	120	-	115	106	.50	145	9	-	10	7
Glenburn	135	55	-	56	49	41	-	46	46	.32	56	24	-	36	32
Greenbush	141	83	-	86	47	69	-	61	39	.39	99	10	-	14	9
Greenfield	71	37	-	37	-	32	-	30	36	.43	37	9	-	12	-
Hampden	593	415	-	386	384	369	-	354	335	.59	478	10	-	10	10
Hermon	345	222	-	215	196	193	-	193	174	.54	230	8	-	9	10
Holden	185	119	-	114	106	96	-	93	86	.49	130	9	-	9	7
Howland	153	106	-	98	94	86	-	86	83	.55	110	10	-	14	9
Hudson	112	74	-	65	73	58	-	58	59	.52	75	10	-	10	12
Kenduskeag	105	75	-	70	65	37	-	35	32	.33	75	8	-	10	10
Kingman	286	176	-	162	144	157	-	137	124	.48	192	10	-	10	8
Lagrange	160	98	-	92	86	80	-	73	69	.46	128	9	-	9	9
Lee	275	156	-	145	150	135	-	130	117	.46	191	8	-	8	8
Levant	183	110	-	112	107	90	-	95	91	.50	134	9	-	10	11
Lincoln	622	380	-	368	292	335	-	301	289	.49	400	12	-	13	8
Lowell	71	54	-	57	43	43	-	47	-	.63	47	10	-	12	-
Mattawankeag	161	122	-	122	97	105	-	109	90	.62	132	10	-	10	7
Maxfield	26	21	-	15	15	15	-	11	-	.50	21	10	-	12	-
Medway	177	132	-	113	-	113	-	80	-	.54	123	12	-	12	-
Milford	203	124	-	150	144	110	-	132	126	.41	170	10	-	12	-
Millinocket	952	438	-	483	472	354	-	392	378	.39	535	12	-	12	12
Mt. Chase	92	58	-	45	-	45	-	42	-	.47	61	10	-	10	-

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Newburg.....	161	101	-	109	109	84	-	96	93	.55	126	8	-	7	8
Newport.....	431	255	-	260	244	223	-	226	210	.50	307	10	-	11	10
Old Town.....	1,394	887	-	919	895	773	-	815	776	.41	1,063	10	-	12	12
Orono.....	1,059	657	-	692	660	588	-	613	579	.55	828	10	-	12	10
Orrington.....	343	161	-	143	137	143	-	137	132	.40	193	10	-	10	11
Passadumkeag.....	137	83	-	83	75	20	-	20	18	.14	96	9	-	9	8
Patten.....	472	297	-	294	289	271	-	264	248	.55	305	10	-	11	10
Plymouth.....	182	98	-	101	93	81	-	83	81	.44	120	9	-	9	7
Prentiss.....	188	113	146	97	96	82	82	-	81	.46	146	10	9	7	-
Springfield.....	150	94	-	89	75	79	-	77	65	.48	101	9	-	9	7
Stetson.....	123	72	-	59	65	64	-	54	57	.47	76	10	-	10	10
Veazie.....	126	72	-	74	76	61	-	68	63	.50	85	11	-	14	11
Winn.....	228	125	-	141	120	100	-	123	101	.46	162	10	-	9	11
Woodville.....	43	27	-	21	14	20	-	15	11	.35	27	10	-	10	10
PLANTATIONS.															
Drew.....	77	56	-	50	43	48	-	43	33	.53	58	9	-	9	10
Grand Falls.....	16	16	-	15	-	10	-	12	-	.68	16	10	-	14	-
Lakeville.....	31	25	-	23	20	20	-	19	-	.62	25	10	-	15	-
Seboeis.....	25	18	-	18	21	16	-	13	18	.62	22	10	-	10	10
Stacyville.....	225	135	-	113	113	101	-	93	89	.41	135	9	-	10	9
Webster.....	50	38	34	18	-	27	20	18	-	.43	38	10	9	7	-
Total.....	23,548	13,948	380	14,273	12,870	12,251	254	12,421	11,185	.51	15,932	9	9	10	9

APPENDIX.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Alton.....	52	4	4	-	-	-	\$2,000	-	-	2	3	-	-	1
Argyle.....	96	4	4	4	-	-	1,000	-	-	4	4	-	-	4
Bangor.....	3,456	28	26	26	-	-	400,000	2	2	101	101	96	13	12
Bradford.....	243	9	7	2	-	-	2,000	-	1	9	8	-	-	3
Bradley.....	152	3	3	1	-	-	3,500	-	-	5	11	2	2	1
Brewer.....	987	11	11	11	-	-	75,000	-	-	32	32	22	15	4
Burlington.....	108	4	4	4	-	-	2,000	-	3	4	3	-	-	1
Carmel.....	209	9	6	9	-	-	3,500	-	2	10	9	1	1	1
Carroll.....	180	7	6	5	-	-	4,200	-	-	7	11	-	-	1
Charleston.....	290	10	10	9	-	-	5,000	-	1	10	10	-	-	1
Chester.....	120	6	5	6	-	-	3,000	-	-	6	6	3	-	-
Clifton.....	50	5	4	3	-	-	1,500	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Corinna.....	330	13	12	12	-	-	10,000	-	1	11	11	1	4	1
Corinth.....	168	6	6	6	-	-	3,500	-	-	6	6	-	-	1
Dexter.....	630	14	11	10	-	-	48,000	-	-	24	24	5	13	2
Dixmont.....	207	11	10	5	-	-	4,500	1	2	7	6	-	-	2
East Millinocket.....	180	1	1	-	-	-	20,000	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Eddington.....	135	7	6	6	-	-	3,500	-	-	6	5	2	1	1
Edinburg.....	28	1	1	1	-	-	500	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Enfield.....	210	4	3	-	-	-	4,475	2	2	5	5	7	2	7
Etna.....	187	7	7	7	-	-	2,300	-	3	7	4	-	-	1
Exeter.....	232	10	9	5	-	-	2,800	-	-	9	8	-	-	2

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Garland.....	219	9	9	9	-	-	\$4,200	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Glenburn.....	96	6	3	3	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Greenbush.....	139	5	5	5	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Greenfield.....	42	2	2	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Hampden.....	492	14	14	13	-	-	10,000	-	1	-	15	14	2	1
Hermon.....	315	14	12	5	-	-	5,000	-	2	-	10	19	2	2
Holden.....	142	7	6	6	-	-	2,500	-	-	4	6	6	1	2
Howland.....	99	2	1	1	-	-	8,800	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
Hudson.....	96	5	5	2	-	-	3,000	-	-	2	2	1	1	-
Kenduskeag.....	56	1	1	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	2	2	1	-
Kingman.....	196	5	4	4	-	-	6,000	2	-	1	5	5	2	-
Lagrange.....	162	5	4	2	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	5	8	1	-
Lee.....	214	8	7	6	1	\$260	3,000	-	2	-	2	8	-	3
Levant.....	180	8	6	6	-	-	3,500	-	-	1	6	3	3	-
Lincoln.....	407	12	10	12	-	-	20,000	-	1	1	12	12	4	1
Lowell.....	88	4	1	2	-	-	800	-	-	-	4	4	1	-
Mattawamkeag.....	151	4	4	2	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	6	6	2	-
Maxfield.....	54	3	2	2	-	-	500	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Medway.....	144	6	3	6	-	-	2,050	1	2	-	3	2	2	-
Millford.....	136	2	1	2	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	4	4	1	-
Millinocket.....	396	2	2	2	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	4	4	1	3
Mt. Chase.....	80	5	4	1	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	4	11	9	2

APPENDIX.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built in last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Newburg.....	170	9	9	9	-	-	\$5,000	1	2	7	14	-	1	-
Newport.....	295	6	5	6	-	-	12,500	-	-	9	9	1	4	-
Old Town.....	850	10	10	10	-	-	100,000	-	-	27	27	9	10	4
Orono.....	606	11	6	11	1	\$5,999	60,000	1	1	20	20	8	6	4
Orrington.....	240	11	11	11	-	-	6,000	-	-	9	11	5	6	2
Passadumkeag.....	106	5	4	2	-	-	2,800	-	-	4	4	2	1	-
Falten.....	250	6	6	4	-	-	18,200	-	-	9	7	4	1	1
Plymouth.....	168	8	7	7	-	-	4,000	-	-	7	9	4	5	-
Plymouth.....	156	6	5	4	1	622	2,575	1	1	5	6	1	-	-
Prentiss.....	117	5	5	3	-	-	5,000	-	-	5	3	-	-	-
Springfield.....	120	7	7	4	-	-	2,500	1	1	3	4	-	1	-
Stetson.....	72	1	1	1	-	-	5,000	-	-	3	3	3	-	-
Veazie.....	138	5	4	4	-	-	4,600	1	2	3	3	2	1	-
Winn.....	60	2	2	1	-	-	1,800	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Woodville.....														
PLANTATIONS.														
Drew.....	137	4	4	4	-	-	\$2,000	1	1	4	4	-	-	2
Grand Falls.....	24	1	1	1	-	-	500	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakeville.....	75	2	2	2	-	-	1,000	-	1	3	2	2	-	-
Sebœis.....	30	1	1	1	-	-	300	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stacyville.....	145	5	3	3	1	1,500	3,000	-	-	1	5	1	2	-
Webster.....	47	2	2	1	-	-	700	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Total.....	16,010	410	358	315	4	\$8,381	\$965,600	21	42	529	557	224	130	65

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1908.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Alton	1	-	\$7 00	\$23	\$300	\$127	-	\$4 22	.003 7-10	\$403	\$283	-	\$686	\$634	\$52	-
Argyle	2	-	7 50	16	529	353	-	6 58	.008 7-10	509	283	-	792	761	31	-
Bangor	103	\$166 66	14 21	1,800	41,500	29,482	-	6 54	.001 9-10	41,500	29,318	\$375	71,193	69,506	1,687	-
Bradford	8	40 00	6 15	75	800	275	-	2 74	.002 8-10	831	1,144	105	2,080	2,055	-	25
Bradley	7	-	8 66	66	450	75	-	2 61	.002 2-10	580	753	122	1,455	1,496	-	\$41
Brewer	33	35 41	9 47	500	6,500	3,841	-	4 18	.002 9-10	6,500	6,136	114	12,750	12,742	8	-
Burlington	-	28 00	7 00	30	315	98	-	3 05	.002	349	379	208	936	903	33	-
Carmel	1	-	6 15	43	1,000	471	-	4 00	.003 1-10	1,000	715	64	1,779	1,786	-	7
Carroll	1	-	6 75	91	500	249	-	2 87	.003 3-10	511	658	72	1,241	1,136	105	-
Charleston	2	28 00	6 00	44	1,200	737	-	5 40	.003 7-10	1,210	893	115	2,218	2,119	99	-
Chester	-	-	7 35	25	400	200	-	3 35	.005	462	458	83	1,003	785	218	-
Clifton	-	-	8 00	100	300	170	-	6 00	.004 8-10	388	219	45	652	457	195	-
Corinna	10	32 00	10 40	100	1,600	956	-	5 16	.003 2-10	1,600	1,266	95	2,961	2,881	80	-
Corinth	7	-	9 45	425	4,800	3,182	-	3 64	.001 9-10	998	845	63	1,906	1,973	-	67
Dexter	24	26 33	6 09	75	700	230	-	5 46	.003 4-10	4,800	3,473	144	8,417	8,785	-	368
Dixmont	-	74 44	12 00	100	1,500	-	-	3 74	.002 7-10	755	793	105	1,653	1,627	26	-
East Millinocket	-	-	8 62	50	750	385	-	5 33	.003 2-10	2,136	1,148	269	3,553	2,860	693	-
Eddington	6	-	7 50	10	125	89	-	4 19	.004 1-10	711	578	-	1,289	1,413	-	124
Edinburg	1	-	9 06	50	1,100	516	-	10 41	.003 9-10	125	52	69	246	219	27	-
Enfield	6	44 00	7 75	65	700	410	-	3 08	.004	1,253	1,463	55	2,771	2,421	350	-
Etna	-	31 32	6 19	700	700	410	-	5 30	.004 7-10	832	574	43	1,449	1,425	-	24
Exeter	7	-	7 00	700	700	217	-	2 99	.002 2-10	740	913	191	1,844	1,847	-	3

APPENDIX.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Garland	-	-	\$7 00	\$100	\$1,200	\$729	-	\$5 33	.004	\$1,204	\$877	\$92	\$2,173	\$2,205	-	\$32
Glenburn	-	-	7 00	42	600	346	4 44	.003	3-10	596	530	180	1,306	1,146	\$160	-
Greenbush	7	-	8 00	50	800	478	5 67	.009	5-10	759	546	30	1,335	1,283	-	52
Greenfield	-	-	8 00	13	250	162	3 52	.004	9-10	250	199	100	549	575	-	-
Hampden	18	\$48 00	8 13	200	3,000	1,800	5 05	.003	7-10	3,201	2,189	-	5,390	4,958	432	-
Herron	9	28 00	7 10	126	1,200	549	3 47	.002	9-10	1,187	1,351	37	2,575	2,451	124	-
Holden	4	-	7 43	57	700	369	3 78	.004	2-10	752	670	75	1,497	1,432	65	-
Howland	3	60 00	9 25	45	1,100	815	7 18	.003	7-10	1,048	590	1	1,639	1,530	109	-
Hudson	-	-	7 50	30	700	463	6 25	.006	-	772	422	117	1,311	909	402	-
Kenduskeag	2	-	12 00	25	600	367	5 71	.003	3-10	609	450	75	1,134	1,109	25	-
Kingman	4	50 00	8 90	75	863	348	3 01	.005	-	707	1,228	30	1,965	2,344	-	379
Lagrange	-	-	8 39	57	1,000	684	6 25	.003	6-10	997	642	75	1,714	1,670	44	-
Lee	3	25 00	7 00	65	541	100	1 96	.004	2-10	557	1,060	60	1,677	1,675	2	-
Levant	4	44 00	8 42	85	1,100	666	4 01	.004	3-10	1,160	725	103	1,988	1,904	84	-
Lincoln	9	64 00	8 80	144	2,750	1,798	6 42	.004	3-10	2,880	2,624	200	5,704	5,256	448	-
Lowell	-	-	6 50	18	200	35	2 81	.002	4-10	264	339	74	677	642	35	-
Mattawamkeag	-	-	8 40	59	500	210	3 10	.003	4-10	500	606	250	1,356	1,415	-	59
Maxfield	-	-	5 68	10	250	187	9 61	.006	7-10	340	111	11	462	370	92	-
Medway	3	33 00	9 35	46	600	437	3 35	.005	9-10	598	530	118	1,246	1,313	-	67
Millford	4	-	9 87	50	600	139	2 04	.001	-	875	1,164	213	2,252	2,013	239	-
Millinocket	9	-	12 00	200	3,600	2,971	3 78	.002	9-10	4,158	3,716	-	7,874	7,492	382	-
Mt. Chase	1	-	6 95	40	350	186	3 80	.004	6-10	258	386	98	742	662	80	-

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Newburg.....	-	\$36 00	\$7 88	\$60	\$1,200	\$796	-	\$7 45	.003 9-10	\$1,179	\$485	-	\$1,664	\$1,675	-	\$11
Newport.....	3	-	9 44	103	2,500	1,657	-	5 80	.003	2,575	1,682	\$168	4,425	4,316	\$109	-
Old Town.....	27	-	10 44	650	8,000	4,830	-	4 22	.002 9-10	3,000	7,256	-	15,256	13,066	2,190	-
Orono.....	21	16 00	9 05	250	4,500	2,709	-	4 24	.003 2-10	4,506	4,458	-	8,964	8,864	100	-
Orrington.....	10	-	7 19	169	1,200	504	-	3 49	.002 6-10	1,341	1,479	69	2,889	2,739	150	-
Passadumkeag.....	-	-	8 75	35	500	275	-	3 64	.005 2-10	622	494	-	1,116	1,116	-	-
Patten.....	7	-	9 69	225	1,600	955	-	3 38	.002 5-10	1,600	1,890	208	3,638	3,752	-	114
Plymouth.....	1	-	6 50	60	550	188	-	3 02	.003	566	678	8	1,252	1,253	-	1
Prentiss.....	-	32 00	7 50	35	400	124	-	2 12	.003 3-10	560	661	119	1,340	1,297	43	-
Springfield.....	-	40 00	7 60	30	325	32	-	2 16	.002 5-10	325	637	72	1,034	1,009	25	-
Stetson.....	-	22 00	7 68	60	725	448	-	5 89	.003 5-10	810	446	164	1,420	1,405	15	-
Veazie.....	3	-	9 00	50	700	395	-	5 55	.002 1-10	783	451	-	1,234	1,075	159	-
Winn.....	-	45 00	8 12	75	750	372	-	3 28	.004 4-10	907	885	165	1,957	1,534	423	-
Woodville.....	2	-	7 75	35	160	72	-	3 72	.002 1-10	237	168	286	691	513	178	-
PLANTATIONS.																
Drew.....	2	32 00	7 00	25	700	634	-	9 09	.005 8-10	705	319	6	1,030	1,041	-	11
Grand Falls.....	-	30 00	-	10	26	-	2	1 62	.000 2-10	48	71	56	175	190	-	15
Lakeville.....	-	40 00	5 00	18	125	54	-	4 03	.000 8-10	125	315	-	440	491	-	51
Seboeis.....	-	-	8 33	9	100	47	-	4 00	.001	196	100	75	371	282	89	-
Stacyville.....	-	-	8 23	75	500	309	-	2 22	.004 3-10	383	958	-	1,370	1,240	139	-
Webster.....	1	-	6 72	4	70	2	-	1 40	.001 1-10	308	255	-	563	340	223	-
Total.....	375	\$42 63	\$8 12	\$7,359	\$113,754	\$70,588	2	\$4 69	.002 4-10	\$117,641	\$96,927	\$5,710	\$220,278	\$211,383	\$10,271	\$1,376

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Abbot	219	153	-	145	134	128	-	120	109	.54	162	10	-	10	7
Atkinson	147	104	-	96	-	94	-	90	-	.61	104	10	-	11	-
Blanchard	56	33	93	28	27	28	85	25	19	.42	38	9	-	12	8
Bowerbank	19	16	-	16	11	14	-	15	9	.66	16	10	-	10	10
Brownville	551	343	-	357	331	320	-	341	278	.57	428	10	-	14	12
Dover	450	277	-	284	289	246	-	246	248	.54	356	11	-	13	10
Foxcroft	468	280	-	296	296	239	-	261	246	.53	360	10	-	14	11
Greenville	389	262	-	279	264	219	-	246	227	.59	322	11	-	14	9
Guilford	417	252	-	251	244	219	-	213	219	.52	265	10	-	13	10
Medford	60	46	-	46	44	39	-	39	31	.60	54	9	-	10	8
Milo	691	442	-	431	378	362	-	361	340	.51	549	10	-	14	12
Monson	388	271	-	242	203	250	-	221	181	.56	305	9	-	10	9
Orneville	93	64	-	55	19	54	-	43	16	.40	67	10	-	10	8
Parkman	183	102	-	99	95	79	-	80	69	.41	115	10	-	13	9
Sangerville	332	128	96	222	204	118	79	191	169	.55	259	10	10	11	11
Sebec	170	111	-	99	86	94	-	85	69	.48	117	10	-	9	9
Shirley	98	70	61	67	-	53	34	58	-	.49	79	9	9	5	-
Wellington	114	71	-	78	-	57	-	62	17	.52	78	8	-	11	11
Williamsburg	52	28	-	23	-	24	-	19	-	.38	30	8	-	9	9
Williamantic	82	62	-	59	52	46	-	57	42	.58	67	9	-	12	8

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

PLANTATIONS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Barnard.....	28	17	-	20	-	15	-	17	-	.56	20	10	-	12	-
Elliottsville.....	19	12	-	13	-	8	-	9	-	.42	12	18	-	20	-
Kingsbury.....	33	16	-	23	20	12	-	17	15	.44	23	8	-	10	8
Lake View.....	61	36	-	37	39	32	-	33	33	.53	43	10	-	10	11
Total.....	5,120	3,196	250	3,266	2,758	2,750	198	2,848	2,337	.52	3,869	9	10	11	9

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Abbot	214	8	6	6	-	-	\$3,547	-	-	7	8	1	-	-
Atkinson	148	5	5	5	-	-	1,800	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Blanchard	56	2	1	1	-	-	400	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Bowerbank	30	2	1	1	-	-	600	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brownville	396	7	7	6	-	-	6,000	-	-	13	14	6	7	3
Dover	363	11	8	7	-	-	15,000	-	-	12	12	8	7	1
Foxcroft	340	7	6	5	-	-	16,500	-	-	10	10	4	6	6
Greenville	306	4	3	1	1	\$4,700	19,700	1	-	9	7	8	11	-
Guilford	350	7	6	7	-	-	21,000	-	-	11	11	-	-	1
Medford	81	3	3	3	-	-	2,500	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Milo	504	8	8	8	-	-	34,500	1	1	13	14	6	3	4
Monson	270	9	7	6	-	-	9,050	2	3	9	11	3	2	-
Orneville	78	4	4	1	-	-	4,000	-	1	3	3	-	-	-
Parkman	156	9	6	6	-	-	2,000	1	-	5	6	3	-	-
Sangerville	352	9	9	9	1	1,368	12,000	1	-	11	11	-	6	3
Sebec	199	10	7	5	-	-	3,500	1	2	6	5	-	2	-
Shirley	96	3	3	3	-	-	1,100	1	1	3	3	1	-	-
Wellington	140	8	7	1	-	-	1,400	-	1	7	6	1	-	-
Williamsburg	52	2	1	2	-	-	200	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Willimantic	88	3	3	3	-	-	2,000	-	1	3	5	1	1	-

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

PLANTATIONS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Barnard	22	1	1	1		-	\$500	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Elliottsville	22	2	2	-		-	1,000	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Kingsbury	21	2	2	1		-	1,500	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Lake View	32	1	1	1	1	\$3,200	3,200	-	-	1	2	1	1	-
Total	4,398	128	108	86	3	\$9,265	\$162,997	11	11	144	151	43	47	13

APPENDIX.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April, 1 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Abbot.....	-	-	\$8 14	\$90	\$1,200	\$805	-	\$5 47	.006 5-10	\$1,209	\$797	\$106	\$2,112	\$2,007	\$105	-
Atkinson.....	-	\$36 00	6 75	50	900	628	-	6 12	.005 4-10	946	566	99	1,611	1,590	21	-
Blanchard.....	-	-	9 00	30	450	314	-	8 03	.004 6-10	450	167	48	665	629	36	-
Bowerbank.....	-	-	8 00	5	200	164	-	11 11	.001 5-10	204	56	128	388	281	107	-
Brownville.....	14	-	9 57	375	2,600	1,736	-	4 71	.004 3-10	3,503	2,237	104	5,844	4,553	1,291	-
Dover.....	12	-	9 20	167	3,500	2,461	-	7 78	.003 4-10	3,500	1,730	256	5,486	5,357	129	-
Foxcroft.....	10	-	9 70	167	2,600	1,704	-	5 55	.002 8-10	3,203	1,802	84	5,089	4,372	717	-
Greenville.....	2	40 00	11 66	200	2,500	1,886	-	6 42	.004 5-10	2,773	1,760	104	4,637	3,962	675	-
Guilford.....	11	-	9 20	275	2,500	1,651	-	5 99	.003 4-10	2,562	1,658	281	4,501	4,172	329	-
Medford.....	-	-	6 75	29	475	320	-	7 88	.003 7-10	510	279	13	802	800	2	-
Milo.....	15	50 00	9 98	378	3,500	2,867	-	5 06	.003	3,940	2,799	79	6,818	6,451	367	-
Monson.....	10	44 00	8 22	90	1,200	586	-	3 09	.004 5-10	1,100	1,487	34	2,621	2,424	197	-
Orneville.....	-	40 00	7 83	35	500	321	-	5 37	.004 1-10	551	387	40	978	959	19	-
Parkman.....	4	29 00	6 92	50	800	405	-	4 37	.003 3-10	790	765	32	1,587	1,493	94	-
Sangerville.....	3	26 00	9 16	200	2,500	1,788	-	7 53	.004 6-10	2,299	1,296	55	3,650	3,742	-	92
Sebec.....	4	33 00	7 41	80	1,300	974	-	7 64	.006 5-10	1,266	697	100	2,063	1,700	303	-
Shirley.....	-	54 00	8 00	25	450	314	-	4 59	.004 6-10	462	226	144	832	816	16	-
Wellington.....	-	24 00	5 55	34	500	273	-	4 38	.003 6-10	500	454	13	967	927	40	-
Williamsburg.....	-	-	7 33	11	250	186	-	4 76	.004 6-10	273	195	-	468	373	95	-
Willimantic.....	-	56 00	7 75	25	400	170	-	4 87	.004 4-10	404	327	46	777	772	5	-

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

PLANTATIONS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Barnard	1	\$36 00	-	\$5	\$150	\$96	-	\$5 35	.002 9-10	\$171	\$108	-	\$279	\$207	\$72	-
Elliottsville	2	36 00	\$6 50	4	80	33	-	4 21	.000 6-10	288	56	-	344	285	59	-
Kingsbury	1	-	5 83	22	175	117	-	5 30	.001 8-10	204	195	\$120	519	579	-	\$60
Lake View	1	-	11 87	12	150	55	-	2 45	.000 8-10	172	273	300	745	506	239	-
Total	87	\$38 76	\$8 27	\$2,359	\$28,880	\$19,554	-	\$5 63	.001 7-10	\$31,280	\$20,317	\$2,186	\$53,783	\$49,017	\$4,918	\$152

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Arrowsic	34	14	-	15	6	11	-	11	3	.24	17	11	-	11	8
Bath	3,212	1,914	-	1,988	1,941	1,751	-	1,777	1,655	.53	2,067	12	-	13	10
Bowdoin	320	189	-	204	173	183	-	183	141	.52	208	10	-	10	9
Bowdoinham	314	211	-	211	205	170	-	169	169	.53	220	12	-	11	11
Georgetown	187	129	-	119	109	109	-	110	79	.53	129	11	-	10	9
Perkins	14	11	-	9	9	8	-	7	7	.52	11	10	-	10	7
Phippsburg	336	204	-	214	171	168	-	175	142	.48	214	12	-	10	8
Richmond	490	280	-	275	284	250	-	254	240	.50	295	11	-	11	11
Topsham	701	336	-	342	311	285	-	304	257	.40	404	11	-	14	11
West Bath	75	46	-	40	32	35	-	35	25	.42	46	12	-	11	8
Woolwich	170	79	-	85	73	64	-	70	54	.36	88	10	-	10	10
Total	5,853	3,413	-	3,502	3,314	3,034	-	3,095	2,772	.50	3,699	11	-	11	9

SAGADAHOC COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Arrowsic	30	2	2	1	-	-	\$500	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bath	1,529	15	15	15	-	-	175,000	5	4	50	51	6	-	-
Bowdoin	348	13	9	11	-	-	4,500	1	2	11	12	2	1	1
Bowdoinham	276	9	7	7	-	-	6,000	-	-	6	6	1	-	-
Georgetown	189	7	4	7	-	-	2,300	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
Perkins	27	1	1	1	-	-	800	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
Phippsburg	288	12	10	4	-	-	5,000	1	1	2	2	1	1	-
Richmond	429	12	12	8	-	\$680	10,000	2	2	11	11	1	2	-
Topsham	468	12	11	10	1	-	15,000	2	1	14	15	2	2	1
West Bath	93	4	4	2	-	-	2,000	1	1	2	2	-	-	1
Woolwich	150	8	8	8	-	-	5,000	-	2	5	5	-	1	-
Total	3,827	95	83	73	1	\$680	\$226,100	12	13	117	120	12	14	3

APPENDIX.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Arrowsic	-	-	\$7 50	\$12	\$225	\$126	-	\$6 61	.002 9-10	\$297	\$159	-	\$456	\$369	\$87	-
Bath	55	\$115 76	10 99	1,500	12,021	6,259	-	3 74	.001 6-10	12,021	13,269	\$289	25,579	25,579	-	-
Bowdoin	6	30 00	6 50	90	1,250	735	-	3 90	.003 6-10	1,304	1,164	-	2,468	2,444	-	24
Bowdoinham	8	-	7 00	100	1,400	682	-	4 45	.002 4-16	1,486	1,244	-	2,710	2,984	-	\$274
Georgetown	5	-	8 47	60	1,200	761	-	6 41	.004 1-10	1,201	729	-	1,930	1,896	-	34
Perkins	-	-	6 00	5	39	5	-	2 78	.000 9-10	39	64	57	160	160	-	-
Phippsburg	3	36 00	8 25	75	1,800	1,110	-	5 35	.004 1-10	1,880	965	-	2,845	2,716	-	129
Richmond	13	45 00	8 00	250	2,800	1,675	-	5 71	.002 8-10	2,775	1,969	-	4,744	4,041	-	703
Topsham	16	40 00	8 00	119	3,200	2,045	-	4 56	.002 6-10	4,273	2,707	36	7,016	5,479	-	1,537
West Bath	3	23 00	7 00	30	600	440	-	8 00	.003 5-10	643	287	-	912	842	-	70
Woolwich	1	40 00	7 09	60	950	466	-	5 58	.002 7-10	953	615	-	1,603	1,311	-	292
Total	110	\$47 82	\$7 70	\$2,301	\$23,485	\$14,304	-	\$3 34	.002 1-10	\$26,886	\$23,155	\$382	\$50,423	\$47,821	\$2,576	\$274

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Anson	603	363	-	352	315	300	-	291	254	.46	426	9	-	10	9
Athens	264	147	-	140	-	12	-	120	-	.46	161	9	-	12	-
Bingham	301	224	-	226	217	207	-	208	194	.67	231	10	-	10	9
Cambridge	75	-	33	39	32	-	25	29	24	.33	34	10	-	10	10
Canaan	270	152	-	146	135	127	-	130	118	.46	160	9	10	9	9
Concord	92	53	-	67	-	49	-	55	-	.52	62	10	-	12	-
Cornville	180	119	-	114	95	101	-	100	81	.52	142	9	-	12	4
Detroit	115	72	-	67	74	61	-	57	63	.52	79	9	-	9	9
Embsden	159	100	-	108	59	85	-	88	79	.51	129	9	-	9	6
Fairfield	1,240	725	-	754	686	615	-	694	572	.49	822	10	-	13	10
Harmony	201	119	-	136	119	101	-	112	86	.49	168	8	-	8	8
Hartland	713	192	-	191	190	166	-	173	153	.51	216	10	-	10	10
Madison	793	454	-	504	498	392	-	430	418	.52	527	9	-	10	13
Mercer	117	95	-	83	81	79	-	66	62	.58	106	8	-	8	10
Moscow	160	85	-	85	-	79	-	81	-	.50	96	9	-	12	-
New Portland	264	150	-	129	117	127	-	111	93	.41	159	10	-	9	10
Norridgewock	452	266	-	278	258	231	-	245	206	.50	308	11	-	11	11
Palmyra	261	136	-	146	125	109	-	118	109	.43	162	10	-	10	10
Pittsfield	698	455	-	398	388	380	-	355	335	.51	484	11	-	11	9
Ripley	78	39	-	40	33	34	-	32	31	.41	41	8	-	8	8
Skowhegan	1,594	606	-	662	676	546	-	596	601	.36	719	10	-	14	12

SOMERSET COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Smithfield.....	129	78	-	78	71	68	-	64	57	.48	87	9	-	9	13
Solon.....	266	172	-	147	142	151	-	138	118	.50	210	10	-	12	9
St. Albans.....	306	187	-	174	171	161	-	150	146	.49	196	8	-	7	9
Starks.....	155	96	-	98	91	80	-	81	76	.50	107	8	-	9	10
PLANTATIONS.															
Bigelow.....	20	15	-	12	-	12	-	7	-	.47	15	10	-	10	-
Brighton.....	98	44	-	45	-	39	-	43	-	.41	51	9	-	12	-
Caratunk.....	80	48	-	49	43	45	-	44	39	.53	55	12	-	12	12
Dead River.....	26	20	-	20	-	16	-	18	-	.65	21	9	-	11	-
Dennistown.....	37	-	24	22	-	-	20	19	-	.52	25	-	10	10	-
Flagstaff.....	52	20	-	19	19	17	-	17	15	.31	24	9	-	11	15
Highland.....	22	15	-	12	-	14	-	10	-	.54	15	9	-	11	-
Jackman.....	157	36	19	37	12	31	17	37	8	.19	47	9	8	10	12
Lexington.....	57	40	-	45	-	36	-	42	-	.68	48	8	-	12	-
Mayfield.....	21	-	12	12	-	-	9	10	-	.45	12	-	12	15	-
Moose River.....	85	53	-	51	34	44	-	42	31	.46	59	10	-	10	10
Pleasant Ridge.....	20	15	-	15	-	12	-	12	-	.60	15	9	-	11	-
The Forks.....	65	36	-	37	-	32	-	33	-	.50	39	12	-	12	-
West Forks.....	68	35	-	38	41	21	-	35	36	.50	48	10	-	10	10
Total.....	9,902	5,442	88	5,570	4,752	4,706	71	4,833	3,999	.45	6,306	9	10	10	9

SOMERSET COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Anson	416	8	8	8	1	\$12,500	\$20,000	1	2	13	25	-	-	6
Athens	229	11	11	7	-	-	4,600	2	1	9	9	-	4	-
Bingham	248	8	8	4	-	-	8,500	-	-	8	8	1	3	1
Cambridge	90	3	3	2	-	-	1,300	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Canaan	270	12	10	10	-	-	2,500	-	-	10	10	1	3	-
Concord	66	3	-	1	-	-	1,000	-	-	3	4	-	-	-
Cornville	196	13	10	3	-	-	5,000	-	2	6	16	-	-	2
Detroit	107	4	3	3	-	-	2,000	-	2	4	4	2	2	-
Embsden	150	7	5	5	-	-	2,000	-	1	6	7	-	-	4
Fairfield	772	19	18	5	-	-	100,000	2	2	24	25	6	8	2
Harmony	216	9	7	8	-	-	4,700	-	1	8	11	1	1	-
Hartland	240	8	8	7	-	-	3,000	-	-	9	9	2	5	2
Madison	563	13	6	13	-	-	40,000	-	-	19	16	8	12	9
Mercer	142	6	6	4	-	-	1,000	-	-	5	6	-	-	-
Moscow	93	6	-	5	-	-	2,500	1	-	6	4	-	2	3
New Portland	260	10	9	1	-	-	5,000	2	-	7	9	-	-	4
Norridgewock	162	13	13	2	-	-	4,000	-	-	14	14	5	2	2
Palmyra	270	12	10	9	-	-	4,000	-	-	9	9	1	7	-
Pittsfield	143	9	8	8	-	-	35,000	-	-	12	14	8	2	4
Ripley	96	5	4	2	-	-	2,300	2	+	2	4	1	1	-
Showhegan	852	19	10	16	-	-	50,000	2	-	20	25	14	10	14

APPENDIX.

SOMERSET COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Smithfield.....	186	6	5	6	-	-	\$2,000	-	1	6	5	-	-	-
Solon.....	258	7	6	7	-	-	9,000	-	-	9	9	-	1	5
St. Albans.....	236	13	11	10	-	-	4,000	3	2	9	10	1	4	1
Starks.....	162	9	5	1	-	-	1,500	-	-	7	6	-	-	-
PLANTATIONS.														
Bigelow.....	20	1	1	-	-	-	750	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Brighton.....	95	9	3	2	-	-	1,060	-	-	5	4	-	-	-
Caratunk.....	96	2	1	-	-	-	2,500	1	1	2	2	-	2	2
Dead River.....	41	2	1	2	-	-	350	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Dennistown.....	40	2	-	2	-	-	300	-	-	2	2	-	1	1
Flagstaff.....	35	1	1	1	-	-	1,800	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Highland.....	20	1	1	1	-	-	500	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jackman.....	58	1	1	1	-	-	3,000	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Lexington.....	60	3	3	3	-	-	500	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Mayfield.....	50	2	2	1	-	-	560	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Moose River.....	50	2	2	2	-	-	3,500	1	1	2	2	4	3	-
Pleasant Ridge.....	41	2	2	2	-	-	550	-	-	4	4	1	-	-
The Forks.....	72	3	-	3	-	-	1,800	1	1	2	3	1	2	1
West Forks.....	60	1	-	1	-	-	1,800	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Total.....	7,171	265	196	168	1	\$12,500	\$333,750	20	21	258	291	61	76	63

SOMERSET COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Anson	22	\$42 00	\$7 61	\$200	\$2,744	\$1,737	-	\$4 55	.003 6-10	\$2,744	\$2,256	\$10	\$5,010	\$4,953	\$57	-
Athens	12	26 50	6 95	100	850	357	-	3 21	.002 7-10	900	973	108	1,981	1,814	167	-
Bingham	9	-	8 21	148	1,200	737	-	4 66	.003 5-10	1,206	945	75	2,326	2,323	3	-
Cambridge	-	-	7 00	23	364	164	-	4 66	.002 8-10	412	263	100	775	679	96	-
Canaan	15	-	6 32	83	1,292	755	-	4 78	.004 1-10	1,332	1,036	13	2,381	2,222	159	-
Concord	5	-	5 25	44	300	140	-	3 28	.003 3-10	315	346	28	689	684	5	-
Cornville	6	29 00	6 66	65	1,000	621	-	5 55	.003 5-10	1,006	686	99	1,785	1,848	-	\$63
Detroit	1	34 00	7 58	45	600	310	-	5 21	.003 5-10	589	532	9	1,130	1,096	34	-
Embsden	11	32 00	7 32	75	567	255	-	3 56	.002 1-10	614	625	20	1,260	1,222	38	-
Fairfield	8	36 00	9 37	333	5,066	2,867	-	4 03	.002 8-10	7,283	4,927	35	12,245	10,132	2,113	-
Harmony	-	30 00	6 33	50	500	186	-	2 48	.002 8-10	740	777	66	1,583	1,512	71	-
Hartland	12	-	8 17	100	1,440	821	-	4 52	.002 9-10	1,720	1,244	244	3,208	3,151	57	-
Madison	19	-	8 33	315	5,400	3,880	-	6 80	.002 8-10	5,416	2,938	202	8,556	8,497	59	-
Mercer	-	33 00	6 44	40	600	323	-	5 12	.003 5-10	615	514	50	1,179	1,128	51	-
Moscow	7	30 00	8 13	89	500	292	-	3 12	.003 1-10	551	598	50	1,199	968	231	-
New Portland	2	36 60	6 81	100	1,250	748	-	4 74	.004 4-10	1,401	1,104	46	2,552	2,378	174	-
Norridgewock	5	-	7 18	103	2,250	1,428	-	8 62	.003 2-10	2,594	1,814	334	4,742	3,994	748	-
Palmyra	9	-	7 20	100	1,200	697	-	4 59	.003 4-10	1,453	989	145	2,587	2,264	323	-
Pittsfield	10	-	10 22	300	4,200	2,610	-	6 01	.002 6-10	4,211	2,907	32	7,150	6,867	283	-
Ripley	4	26 00	6 63	35	500	253	-	6 41	.003 2-10	517	339	32	888	788	101	-
Showhegan	22	28 00	9 39	693	7,500	4,651	-	4 70	.001 9-10	8,020	5,857	103	13,960	12,234	1,726	-

APPENDIX.

SOMERSET COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Smithfield	-	\$28 00	\$6 00	\$40	\$700	\$453	-	\$5 42	.003 8-10	\$733	\$550	\$10	\$1,292	\$1,246	\$47	-
Colon	14	-	7 55	100	1,600	1,052	-	6 02	.004 1-10	1,792	1,081	86	2,960	2,552	408	-
St. Albans	16	32 00	6 96	100	870	300	-	2 84	.002	870	1,212	61	2,143	2,376	-	\$233
Starks	-	-	6 56	50	1,000	650	-	6 45	.004 9-10	917	578	-	1,495	1,425	70	-
PLANTATIONS.																
Bigelow	-	-	6 83	8	60	29	-	3 00	.000 7-10	134	201	-	335	253	82	-
Brighton	-	-	6 50	20	350	148	-	3 57	.004 2-10	547	512	22	1,081	644	437	-
Caratunk	5	20 00	5 40	44	120	-	-	1 50	.001 1-10	108	465	-	715	686	29	-
Dead River	-	-	8 42	12	100	50	-	3 84	.001 1-10	280	280	-	388	356	32	-
Dennistown	-	-	7 25	8	150	97	-	4 05	.001 2-10	274	154	-	428	314	114	-
Flagstaff	1	-	10 16	12	100	37	-	1 92	.001 1-10	104	344	-	448	428	20	-
Highland	-	-	10 00	5	37	-	-	1 68	.000 4-10	33	65	109	207	205	2	-
Jackman	-	52 67	9 00	16	700	506	-	4 45	.003 9-10	899	534	-	1,433	797	636	-
Lexington	2	-	6 00	20	225	98	-	3 94	.002 5-10	230	231	35	496	443	53	-
Mayfield	1	-	6 00	7	48	-	-	2 28	.000 4-10	344	48	84	476	385	91	-
Moose River	-	36 00	8 20	30	300	169	-	3 52	.001 8-10	307	327	285	919	862	57	-
Pleasant Ridge	1	-	7 22	500	100	37	-	5 00	.001 4-10	210	67	108	385	306	79	-
The Forks	5	43 00	7 00	44	280	194	-	4 30	.003 1-10	500	295	9	804	607	202	-
West Forks	4	20 00	6 00	30	120	32	-	1 76	.001 1-10	328	616	34	978	677	301	-
Total	227	\$32 32	\$7 41	\$4,086	\$47,017	\$27,696	-	\$4 75	.001 9-10	\$52,314	\$39,211	\$2,644	\$94,170	\$85,311	\$9,156	\$296

WALDO COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Belfast.....	1,241	555	-	581	567	494	-	509	490	.40	581	11	-	14	10
Belmont.....	90	61	-	58	55	45	-	47	39	.49	67	9	-	9	9
Brooks.....	208	112	-	111	103	94	-	96	86	.44	112	10	-	10	10
Burnham.....	216	149	-	137	125	131	-	119	105	.54	161	9	-	9	9
Frankfort.....	342	168	-	163	140	143	-	130	119	.38	168	10	-	10	10
Freedom.....	123	80	-	81	-	66	-	61	-	.51	95	11	-	11	-
Islesboro.....	274	173	-	170	148	148	-	141	119	.49	178	10	-	10	8
Jackson.....	117	61	-	65	-	56	-	56	-	.47	72	10	-	10	-
Knox.....	128	68	-	70	64	58	-	63	54	.45	79	8	-	10	9
Liberty.....	182	126	-	119	121	111	-	105	104	.58	132	9	-	9	8
Lincolnville.....	302	190	-	190	176	162	-	155	147	.51	195	8	-	9	9
Monroe.....	202	112	-	113	97	102	-	96	81	.46	143	8	-	9	10
Montville.....	208	124	-	114	122	106	-	97	94	.47	141	8	-	8	8
Morrill.....	109	60	-	61	71	53	-	57	61	.52	71	10	-	6	10
Northport.....	109	65	-	65	-	49	-	55	-	.47	70	11	-	13	-
Palermo.....	199	114	-	112	103	91	-	104	103	.49	124	8	-	11	9
Prospect.....	160	112	-	106	100	93	-	89	67	.51	109	8	-	8	8
Searsmont.....	218	135	-	142	138	120	-	128	118	.55	167	10	-	10	10
Searsport.....	343	215	-	220	210	190	-	194	186	.55	220	10	-	10	10
Stockton Springs.....	240	193	-	178	159	170	-	159	138	.64	193	9	-	10	7

WALDO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Swanville.....	132	73	-	81	82	67	-	68	71	.52	83	10	-	10	10
Thorndike.....	158	-	83	78	83	-	70	65	81	.45	91	-	-	8	8
Troy.....	180	115	-	109	108	98	-	93	88	.51	127	8	-	8	9
Unity.....	202	-	110	112	100	-	84	95	73	.41	116	-	10	10	10
Waldo.....	118	91	-	86	85	78	-	72	68	.61	91	10	-	10	10
Winterport.....	461	243	-	249	243	207	-	217	201	.45	271	10	-	10	10
Total.....	6,262	3,395	193	3,571	3,200	2,935	154	3,071	2,693	.46	3,857	9	8	9	9

WALDO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Belfast	805	13	8	12	-	-	\$20,000	2	2	22	22	5	2	2
Belmont	108	4	1	-	1	\$555	1,000	-	-	4	4	-	1	-
Brooks	150	5	3	1	-	-	2,000	-	-	5	4	-	-	-
Burnham	198	9	8	1	-	-	3,000	-	-	7	13	-	-	-
Frankfort	202	6	6	4	-	-	6,000	-	-	7	7	2	2	2
Freedom	144	7	6	1	1	\$339	1,700	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Islesboro	231	7	2	2	-	-	10,000	2	1	8	10	6	3	-
Jackson	100	5	2	2	-	-	2,000	-	-	5	5	2	4	1
Knox	126	7	6	2	-	-	2,500	-	1	5	5	-	1	-
Liberty	184	8	5	8	-	-	3,500	-	1	7	6	2	-	-
Lincolntonville	234	12	11	3	-	-	4,000	-	-	9	9	6	1	-
Monroe	217	9	9	8	-	-	3,000	-	1	8	15	-	2	-
Montville	192	9	8	7	-	-	2,500	1	3	7	13	1	-	-
Morrill	54	4	2	2	-	-	2,500	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Northport	168	7	6	3	-	-	2,000	1	1	6	6	-	-	-
Palermo	197	9	7	7	-	-	2,500	-	6	7	7	-	-	-
Prospect	146	5	4	5	-	-	2,500	-	-	6	5	-	-	-
Searsport	180	9	7	1	-	-	3,000	-	-	7	14	2	2	-
Searsport	270	6	4	4	-	-	30,950	2	1	8	9	2	4	-
Stockton Springs	212	9	7	6	-	-	8,000	-	1	8	7	1	2	2

APPENDIX.

WALDO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Swanville.....	150	6	6	3	-	-	\$3,000	-	1	5	9	2	2	2
Thorndike.....	140	6	6	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	6	10	-	-	-
Troy.....	204	11	9	8	-	-	3,500	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Unity.....	217	5	4	1	-	-	4,200	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Waldo.....	150	5	3	5	-	-	700	-	1	5	9	-	-	-
Winterport.....	336	10	9	10	1	\$400	9,000	1	-	9	10	5	2	2
Total.....	5,315	193	152	106	3	\$1,294	\$136,650	9	21	185	223	38	33	11

WALDO COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Belfast.....	22	\$58 00	\$9 65	\$1,000	\$8,044	\$5,506	-	\$6 48	.002 7-10	\$8,044	\$4,844	\$96	\$12,984	\$11,395	\$1,589	-
Belmont.....	3	-	6 50	15	600	406	-	6 66	.005 5-10	600	303	-	903	888	15	-
Brooks.....	2	-	6 50	52	500	132	-	2 40	.001 7-10	504	758	-	1,232	1,238	24	-
Burnham.....	5	-	7 28	69	619	198	-	2 86	.002 5-10	893	877	13	1,783	1,601	182	-
Frankfort.....	4	-	7 43	100	1,100	434	-	3 21	.003 3-10	1,007	1,263	-	2,270	2,206	64	-
Freedom.....	-	-	5 75	47	409	137	-	3 25	.002 3-10	463	470	16	949	952	-	3
Islesboro.....	11	44 00	7 85	168	550	42	-	2 00	.000 5-10	550	1,136	-	1,686	1,764	78	-
Jackson.....	4	-	6 50	48	400	159	-	3 41	.002 5-10	410	435	-	845	892	47	-
Knox.....	-	32 00	5 18	53	500	193	-	3 90	.002 5-10	507	487	-	994	885	109	-
Liberty.....	5	28 00	5 70	55	450	-	-	2 47	.002	433	686	103	1,222	1,277	-	55
Lincolntown.....	-	-	7 41	70	1,000	327	-	3 31	.003 1-10	1,005	1,228	20	2,253	2,248	5	-
Monroe.....	-	24 00	6 02	90	1,000	473	-	4 95	.003 5-10	1,162	837	-	1,999	1,777	222	-
Montville.....	-	26 00	5 37	60	571	31	-	2 74	.001 9-10	658	853	-	1,511	1,437	74	-
Morrill.....	-	48 00	7 50	25	331	100	-	3 03	.002 5-10	386	410	3	799	656	143	-
Northport.....	5	28 00	7 00	34	1,000	700	-	9 17	.002 9-10	1,000	322	-	1,322	1,271	51	-
Palermo.....	-	28 00	6 00	66	757	341	-	3 80	.003 3-10	811	853	-	1,664	1,624	40	-
Prospect.....	-	-	7 00	72	500	144	-	3 12	.002 8-10	535	606	93	1,234	1,177	57	-
Searsmont.....	4	-	6 52	67	664	142	-	3 04	.001 9-10	786	917	288	1,991	1,774	217	-
Searsport.....	2	32 00	8 25	150	770	28	-	2 24	.001	770	1,368	-	2,138	3,872	-	1,734
Stockton Springs.....	3	32 00	7 39	164	600	120	-	2 50	.001 1-10	631	977	19	1,627	2,311	-	684

APPENDIX.

WALDO COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Swanville.....	7	\$36 00	\$8 00	\$52	\$750	\$474	-	\$5 68	.004 2-10	\$814	\$514	-	\$1,328	\$1,248	\$80	-
Thordike.....	-	-	6 75	50	490	157	-	2 72	.001 9-10	508	642	\$26	1,176	1,090	86	-
Troy.....	-	-	6 01	75	1,000	579	-	5 55	.003 6-10	1,031	745	51	1,827	1,618	209	-
Unity.....	-	-	7 05	82	1,000	518	-	4 95	.002 8-10	1,097	889	-	1,986	1,968	18	-
Waldo.....	-	32 00	6 10	25	800	542	-	6 77	.005 5-10	742	606	14	1,362	1,222	140	-
Winterport.....	4	32 00	7 55	160	1,600	707	-	3 47	.002 7-10	1,653	1,926	-	3,579	3,246	333	-
Total.....	80	\$34 28	\$6 85	\$2,849	\$26,292	\$12,591	-	\$4 19	.002 4-10	\$27,000	\$24,952	\$742	\$52,694	\$51,637	\$3,658	\$2,601

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Addison.....	277	192	-	184	-	170	-	150	-	.57	200	10	-	12	-
Alexander.....	143	59	-	72	59	49	-	61	48	.36	93	8	-	10	9
Baileyville.....	316	153	-	198	142	120	-	152	118	.41	208	10	-	11	12
Baring.....	74	38	-	38	39	32	-	33	34	.44	42	10	-	12	12
Beddington.....	14	9	-	9	-	8	-	8	-	.57	9	12	-	13	-
Brookton.....	79	49	-	49	36	33	-	36	28	.40	62	10	-	12	8
Calais.....	2,316	1,341	-	1,403	1,395	1,247	-	1,333	1,237	.54	1,508	10	-	14	12
Centerville.....	43	24	-	16	-	19	-	12	-	.24	33	11	-	10	-
Charlotte.....	76	56	-	51	-	42	-	41	-	.54	59	20	-	20	-
Cherryfield.....	465	288	-	308	301	241	-	277	254	.55	344	11	-	11	9
Columbia.....	174	122	-	127	-	110	-	106	-	.62	130	10	-	10	-
Columbia Falls.....	200	111	-	121	97	92	-	104	82	.46	133	10	-	10	10
Cooper.....	64	48	-	46	-	37	-	35	-	.56	54	10	-	12	-
Crawford.....	38	22	-	20	-	16	-	15	-	.40	24	8	-	19	-
Cutler.....	202	147	-	143	59	123	-	121	50	.48	154	10	-	13	9
Danforth.....	419	291	-	323	303	250	-	266	237	.59	344	11	-	11	9
Deblois.....	23	18	-	17	-	11	-	16	-	.58	18	10	-	10	-
Dennysville.....	158	83	-	76	99	70	-	60	77	.43	116	10	-	12	10
East Machias.....	483	293	-	275	268	261	-	244	232	.50	332	10	-	11	11

APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Eastport	1,814	845	-	865	874	724	-	714	738	.39	1,076	11	-	16	11
Edmunds	204	131	-	115	50	112	-	90	25	.37	131	10	-	15	8
Forest City	23	15	-	21	-	11	-	14	-	.43	22	14	-	14	-
Harrington	281	152	-	154	155	150	-	142	134	.50	159	10	-	10	9
Jonesboro	196	127	-	129	76	112	-	110	61	.46	141	10	-	9	8
Jonesport	820	503	-	519	460	427	-	432	370	.49	596	10	-	12	11
Lubec	1,249	722	-	693	732	598	-	538	605	.46	891	10	-	15	11
Machias	601	444	-	436	437	410	-	443	389	.68	472	10	-	12	12
Machiasport	470	216	-	215	224	186	-	176	194	.39	254	12	-	12	12
Marion	39	19	-	17	-	17	-	13	-	.38	36	12	-	12	-
Marshfield	46	34	-	31	23	30	-	25	18	.52	34	11	-	12	9
Meddybemps	51	37	-	29	-	26	-	25	-	.50	37	10	-	11	-
Milbridge	509	306	-	295	282	279	-	262	232	.50	310	10	-	10	10
Northfield	30	22	-	22	16	19	-	19	15	.58	22	10	-	10	5
Pembroke	472	376	-	318	324	320	-	279	279	.61	339	11	-	12	9
Perry	318	202	-	205	188	156	-	163	151	.49	234	9	-	8	8
Princeton	382	251	-	254	247	224	-	222	213	.57	275	10	-	15	10
Robbinston	216	138	-	121	123	114	-	99	93	.47	154	8	-	13	10
Roque Bluffs	35	24	-	28	20	22	-	24	16	.59	28	10	-	10	8

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Steuben.....	206	164	-	156	-	139	-	131	-	.65	161	10	-	10	-
Talmadge.....	29	21	-	29	-	18	-	15	-	.56	22	10	-	11	-
Topsfield.....	92	59	-	51	56	54	-	48	52	.55	66	10	-	10	10
Trescott.....	181	102	-	103	-	98	-	96	-	.53	102	10	-	13	-
Vanceboro.....	200	131	-	138	117	126	-	131	114	.61	157	10	-	18	11
Waite.....	50	29	-	32	-	29	-	32	-	.61	30	11	-	15	-
Wesley.....	69	56	-	47	35	47	-	39	29	.55	61	10	-	10	10
Whiting.....	135	97	-	90	-	84	-	79	-	.60	99	13	-	14	-
Whitneyville.....	89	42	-	41	38	37	-	37	33	.40	51	9	-	9	10
PLANTATIONS.															
Codyville.....	25	16	16	16	-	14	14	14	-	.56	16	7	9	8	-
Grand Lake Stream.....	111	77	-	82	65	69	-	69	41	.53	89	10	-	14	10
No. 14.....	29	17	-	18	-	11	-	14	-	.43	19	10	-	10	-
No. 21.....	37	32	-	27	-	23	-	16	-	.52	33	10	-	20	-
Total.....	14,579	8,758	16	8,822	7,320	7,617	14	7,581	6,199	.49	9,986	10	9	12	9

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Addison	255	11	10	8	-	-	\$7,200	-	1	11	10	1	1	-
Alexander	103	4	4	4	-	-	3,500	-	1	3	3	1	-	-
Baileyville	214	5	-	1	-	-	1,500	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
Baring	66	1	1	1	-	-	5,000	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beddington	25	2	2	2	-	-	900	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Brookton	52	2	2	2	-	-	2,500	-	-	2	2	2	1	-
Calais	972	12	12	10	-	-	35,000	3	3	31	31	6	22	-
Centerville	21	1	1	1	-	-	350	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Charlotte	80	4	4	3	-	-	1,600	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cherryfield	344	9	9	3	1	-	15,800	1	3	15	15	7	13	1
Columbia	110	6	6	5	1	\$575	4,000	-	3	5	3	-	-	-
Columbia Falls	120	4	4	-	-	-	5,000	-	3	4	4	2	-	-
Cooper	66	4	4	3	-	-	1,200	2	2	4	4	-	-	-
Crawford	54	2	2	2	-	-	900	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
Cutler	162	6	6	2	-	-	3,000	2	2	4	4	-	-	-
Danforth	256	7	7	1	-	-	2,500	1	2	2	2	5	-	-
Deblois	20	1	1	1	-	-	1,000	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Dennysville	76	2	2	2	-	-	2,400	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
East Machias	325	8	7	8	-	-	5,300	-	-	10	10	-	4	-

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Eastport	760	7	4	7	-	-	\$36,500	-	-	26	26	8	5	2
Edmunds	134	6	5	5	-	-	1,500	-	-	5	6	-	1	-
Forest City	28	1	1	1	-	-	800	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Harrington	205	8	2	6	-	-	3,000	1	1	6	6	3	3	-
Jonesboro	122	6	5	2	-	-	4,000	2	1	3	2	1	1	-
Jonesport	510	12	12	6	-	-	20,000	1	1	18	19	4	1	2
Lubec	674	14	12	12	-	-	28,000	-	-	21	22	13	7	-
Machias	442	9	9	6	-	-	11,500	-	-	14	14	3	2	2
Machiasport	270	7	4	4	-	-	4,500	-	3	9	6	3	2	2
Marion	24	1	1	1	-	-	500	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
Marshfield	55	2	2	2	-	-	500	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Meddybemps	21	1	1	1	-	-	3,000	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Milbridge	350	10	7	8	-	-	8,000	4	3	-	11	-	1	-
Northfield	25	1	1	1	-	-	350	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pembroke	369	12	9	6	-	-	10,000	5	5	7	9	-	-	-
Perry	225	9	9	9	-	-	10,000	-	-	9	11	-	5	-
Princeton	210	5	5	4	-	-	9,500	2	2	5	5	-	1	-
Robbinston	186	6	6	4	-	-	3,500	1	1	5	6	4	4	-
Roque Bluffs	28	2	1	1	-	-	750	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Steuben.....	220	11	10	5	-	-	\$4,750	1	1	10	10	2	1	-
Talmadge.....	21	1	1	1	-	-	500	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Topfield.....	80	3	3	3	-	-	1,200	-	-	3	3	4	1	-
Trescott.....	140	5	5	5	-	-	2,500	-	-	5	5	1	-	-
Vanceboro.....	164	3	3	2	-	-	5,000	-	-	4	4	3	1	-
Waite.....	51	2	2	1	-	-	600	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Wesley.....	80	4	4	4	-	-	3,000	1	1	3	3	-	-	-
Whiting.....	135	5	4	5	-	-	2,500	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Whitneyville.....	56	1	1	1	-	-	1,800	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
PLANTATIONS.														
Codyville.....	24	1	1	1	-	-	150	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Grand Lake Stream.....	58	2	2	1	1	162	1,400	1	1	2	2	-	1	1
No. 14.....	40	2	1	2	-	-	500	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
No. 21.....	30	1	-	1	-	-	600	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total.....	9,055	251	219	176	2	\$737	\$279,050	34	41	300	301	76	86	8

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Addison.....	-	\$28 00	\$7 13	\$100	\$1,200	\$618	-	\$4 33	.005 9-10	\$1,200	\$1,184	-	\$2,384	\$2,163	\$216	-
Alexander.....	-	42 50	6 43	25	266	83	-	1 85	.004 4-10	307	534	82	923	847	76	-
Baileyville.....	4	-	7 00	50	1,300	1,182	-	4 11	.001 5-10	1,605	558	20	2,183	2,233	-	50
Baring.....	2	28 00	7 00	25	306	173	-	4 05	.003 2-10	294	291	57	642	524	118	-
Beddington.....	-	-	7 00	8	79	23	-	5 00	.002 3-10	133	60	84	277	195	82	-
Brookton.....	-	-	10 11	15	25	93	-	3 16	.003 6-10	335	3 7	93	7 5	582	123	-
Calais.....	34	85 19	3 35	400	4,545	335	-	1 96	.001 7-10	4,545	9,523	76	14,150	13,775	375	-
Centerville.....	2	-	3 75	5	100	50	-	2 32	.001 7-10	104	139	111	354	275	79	-
Charlotte.....	-	-	6 50	24	250	77	-	3 29	.002 9-10	262	275	80	617	590	27	-
Cherryfield.....	10	-	8 00	175	1,545	523	-	3 32	.003 3-10	1,529	1,934	256	3,719	3,446	273	-
Columbia.....	-	38 66	7 75	31	400	116	-	2 28	.003 5-10	444	642	73	1,159	1,127	32	-
Columbia Falls.....	-	-	8 50	88	325	12	-	1 62	.001 9-10	356	717	30	1,103	1,139	-	36
Cooper.....	-	33 00	7 00	11	250	136	-	3 89	.004 4-10	264	602	79	602	592	4	-
Crawford.....	-	-	5 85	10	160	98	-	4 21	.003 7-10	160	132	34	326	322	4	-
Cutler.....	-	45 00	6 37	35	500	189	-	2 47	.005 2-10	723	801	56	1,580	1,540	40	-
Danforth.....	3	42 00	8 50	75	1,345	744	-	3 21	.004 1-10	1,345	1,655	2	3,002	2,631	371	-
Deblois.....	-	-	8 00	4	75	35	-	3 26	.003 3-10	113	96	27	236	177	59	-
Dennysville.....	2	56 50	9 00	35	265	-	-	1 67	.001 6-10	345	642	53	1,040	978	62	-
East Machias.....	6	-	7 60	80	1,000	163	-	2 07	.002 3-10	1,072	1,882	-	2,954	2,982	-	28

APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.	
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Eastport	23	-	\$9 01	\$200	\$5,122	\$2,201	-	\$2 92	.002 9-10	\$5,122	\$7,348	\$11	\$12,481	\$11,002	\$1,479	-
Edmunds	-	-	8 15	38	270	-	-	1 32	.002 7-10	356	805	80	1,241	1,236	5	-
Forest City	-	-	7 50	6	125	42	-	4 31	.008 9-10	173	107	-	280	233	47	-
Harrington	-	\$26 00	7 50	65	980	339	-	3 47	.004 1-10	980	988	-	1,968	1,189	-	-
Jonesboro	-	50 00	7 69	30	500	167	-	2 55	.004 6-10	500	702	24	1,226	1,266	-	40
Jonesport	8	34 00	8 28	150	2,100	932	-	2 56	.003 9-10	2,206	3,210	56	5,472	4,700	772	-
Lubec	7	-	8 68	200	3,300	1,647	-	2 64	.003 8-10	3,375	4,808	5	8,188	7,897	291	-
Machias	16	-	8 20	100	2,200	1,055	-	3 66	.002 5-10	2,200	2,301	124	4,625	4,792	-	-
Machiasport	3	46 00	7 20	75	1,200	530	-	2 55	.006 3-16	1,250	1,559	7	2,816	2,906	-	90
Marion	1	-	7 50	10	150	98	-	3 84	.003 7-10	172	111	-	283	308	-	167
Marshfield	-	-	9 33	12	400	275	-	8 69	.006 8-10	362	183	38	583	576	7	25
Meddybemps	2	54 50	-	7	125	40	-	2 64	.003 8-10	125	207	11	343	344	-	-
Milbridge	-	44 00	7 57	100	1,800	743	-	3 53	.004	1,659	1,548	-	3,207	3,381	174	-
Northfield	-	45 00	-	5	180	111	-	6 00	.003 9-10	180	92	24	296	296	-	3
Pembroke	3	36 13	7 10	75	1,500	591	-	3 19	.004 3-10	1,529	2,085	-	3,614	3,464	150	-
Perry	5	-	7 35	80	550	-	-	1 72	.002 8-10	561	1,196	81	1,838	1,788	50	-
Princeton	6	48 00	8 16	116	1,136	534	-	2 97	.003 5-10	1,344	1,455	90	2,889	2,627	262	-
Robbinston	2	40 00	8 20	50	700	236	-	3 24	.004 4-10	921	729	101	1,751	1,739	12	-
Roque Bluffs	1	-	8 00	5	200	108	-	5 71	.007 1-10	200	143	3	346	327	19	-

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Steuben.....	-	\$24 00	\$9 10	\$75	\$495	-	-	\$2 40	.002 4-10	\$495	\$820	\$325	\$1,649	\$1,647	\$2	-
Talmadge.....	-	38 00	7 25	7	60	\$9	-	2 06	.000 7-10	148	116	54	318	247	71	-
Topsfield.....	1	-	9 00	43	300	145	-	3 26	.002 8-10	170	354	120	644	712	-	\$68
Trescott.....	2	-	7 38	25	372	117	-	2 05	.005 7-10	416	694	-	1,110	1,088	22	-
Vanceboro.....	4	-	10 00	50	900	597	-	4 50	.004 9-10	1,059	797	109	1,965	1,431	534	-
Waite.....	-	-	6 75	12	200	126	-	4 00	.005 2-10	283	199	105	587	544	43	-
Wesley.....	-	46 00	7 00	16	550	441	-	7 97	.001	572	303	73	953	917	36	-
Whiting.....	2	-	7 00	25	420	201	-	3 11	.004 1-10	465	558	85	1,108	1,027	81	-
Whitneyville.....	-	43 32	10 83	20	300	67	-	3 36	.000 5-10	300	300	3	603	634	31	-
PLANTATIONS.																
Codyville.....	2	-	7 00	12	60	23	-	2 40	.000 7-10	132	88	38	258	184	74	-
Grand Lake Stream.....	-	50 00	4 75	12	350	228	-	3 15	.003 1-10	596	402	157	1,155	716	439	-
No. 14.....	1	-	7 41	22	43	1	-	1 47	.000 7-10	43	200	207	450	389	61	-
No. 21.....	-	40 00	7 50	8	75	28	-	2 02	.001 2-10	82	242	-	324	303	21	-
Total.....	152	\$42 55	\$7 78	\$2,847	\$40,809	\$16,282	-	\$2 80	.002 6-10	\$43,082	\$56,296	\$3,149	\$102,527	\$97,041	\$6,593	\$759

YORK COUNTY.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Acton.....	154	85	-	76	-	65	-	61	-	.40	91	12	-	16	-
Alfred.....	185	111	-	105	103	108	-	89	87	.51	146	11	-	10	10
Berwick.....	570	315	-	303	297	284	-	272	257	.47	340	10	-	12	10
Biddeford.....	6,291	914	-	926	916	824	-	807	801	.12	1,369	11	-	14	12
Buxton.....	461	-	307	263	236	-	262	224	202	.49	343	-	11	12	8
Cornish.....	221	161	-	153	121	143	-	139	103	.58	185	11	-	14	11
Dayton.....	98	-	50	40	41	-	43	34	33	.37	54	-	10	11	7
Eliot.....	372	215	-	209	199	181	-	183	161	.47	226	12	-	14	9
Hollis.....	272	166	-	159	143	141	-	119	120	.46	225	10	-	10	8
Kennebunk.....	752	475	-	458	437	411	-	408	370	.51	584	12	-	14	10
Kennebunkport.....	603	340	-	337	300	298	-	304	245	.46	357	11	-	13	11
Kittery.....	716	401	-	433	389	360	-	374	331	.49	507	12	-	14	10
Lebanon.....	337	229	-	200	200	187	-	191	163	.53	251	10	-	8	7
Limerick.....	258	-	174	169	157	-	133	125	118	.48	174	-	10	10	11
Limington.....	248	128	-	136	121	103	-	109	89	.40	152	9	-	9	10
Lyman.....	140	80	-	78	60	67	-	69	51	.44	82	10	-	10	7
Newfield.....	155	69	-	81	63	52	-	68	53	.37	155	8	-	9	7
North Berwick.....	469	266	-	258	237	223	-	231	196	.46	267	10	-	13	6
Old Orchard.....	222	103	-	125	111	97	-	109	90	.44	139	10	-	14	12
Parsonsfield.....	206	133	-	112	105	107	-	98	85	.46	148	9	-	10	9

YORK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Number of children belonging in town, between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Saco.....	1,949	851	-	860	818	742	-	752	721	.37	907	11	-	14	12
Sanford.....	2,814	921	-	970	906	809	-	871	783	.29	1,158	12	-	14	10
Shapleigh.....	173	126	-	129	117	111	-	114	100	.62	156	9	-	9	9
South Berwick.....	934	-	524	553	521	-	476	502	468	.51	583	-	11	14	8
Waterboro.....	264	165	-	175	-	125	-	129	-	.48	190	9	-	15	-
Wells.....	669	321	-	311	283	294	-	241	220	.37	330	11	-	14	11
York.....	604	380	-	400	384	325	-	359	342	.56	434	10	-	14	12
Total.....	20,137	6,955	1,055	8,039	7,265	6,057	914	6,982	6,189	.33	9,553	10	10	12	9

YORK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Acton	168	9	8	6	-	-	\$3,450	-	-	6	6	2	-	-
Alfred	180	5	5	4	-	-	10,000	-	-	5	5	2	1	-
Berwick	392	14	11	9	-	-	12,000	1	1	11	11	2	-	2
Biddeford	1,332	20	16	12	-	-	165,000	5	5	34	34	2	-	-
Buxton	410	14	9	14	-	-	8,500	-	-	12	13	2	1	1
Cornish	266	6	6	3	-	-	7,000	-	-	7	7	2	-	1
Dayton	117	4	4	4	-	-	2,000	-	-	4	4	2	-	-
Eliot	287	8	8	8	-	-	5,000	-	-	8	8	2	-	-
Hollis	280	10	8	4	-	-	3,400	1	3	9	9	3	-	1
Kennebunk	396	9	9	8	-	-	20,000	-	1	15	15	7	8	1
Kennebunkport	538	12	8	12	-	-	14,000	-	-	18	22	6	-	1
Kittery	432	7	7	7	-	-	30,000	-	-	13	13	2	-	-
Lebanon	310	15	15	5	-	-	12,000	-	-	13	12	2	5	-
Limerick	186	7	5	4	-	-	5,000	-	-	9	9	1	3	2
Limington	226	9	9	4	-	-	5,000	-	2	8	9	-	2	-
Lyman	196	10	9	9	-	-	5,900	-	1	7	6	-	2	-
Newfield	89	4	4	3	-	-	5,000	-	-	4	4	1	-	-
North Berwick	394	15	3	1	-	-	25,000	1	-	12	14	12	-	-
Old Orchard	144	2	2	2	1	\$1,500	8,500	1	2	3	3	3	3	1
Parsonfield	230	12	8	8	-	-	8,600	-	-	8	8	-	2	1

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

YORK COUNTY--CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Saco.....	962	12	12	12	-	-	\$65,000	2	2	27	27	10	6	-
Sanford.....	1,012	16	12	11	1	\$9,000	59,000	-	-	36	36	28	16	9
Shapleigh.....	63	6	-	6	-	-	3,000	2	4	5	5	1	-	-
South Berwick.....	487	14	13	11	-	-	10,000	1	1	14	14	5	4	-
Waterboro.....	280	12	12	11	-	-	4,000	1	1	10	11	-	1	-
Wells.....	590	15	15	15	-	-	12,000	2	2	15	15	4	4	3
York.....	576	16	16	16	-	-	22,000	2	2	23	22	12	5	-
Total.....	10,553	283	233	209	2	\$10,500	\$530,350	20	27	336	342	116	79	24

APPENDIX.

YORK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Acton	-	-	\$7 28	\$53	\$900	\$472	-	\$5 84	.003 2-10	\$1 463	\$598	\$40	\$2,101	\$1 465	\$636	-
Alfred	5	-	8 30	50	1,500	985	-	8 10	.004 4-10	1 561	802	-	2,363	1 694	669	-
Berwick	10	\$88 88	8 00	120	3,000	1,746	-	5 26	.002 9-10	3 013	2,360	24	5,397	4 978	419	-
Biddeford	34	77 50	10 36	1,775	8,880	-	-	1 41	.001 6-10	10 489	24,657	87	35,233	29,153	6,080	-
Buxton	8	-	7 84	150	2,200	1,189	-	4 77	.001 7-10	2 200	1,814	226	4,240	3 471	169	-
Cornish	3	-	7 43	45	1,300	759	-	5 88	.003 4-10	1,329	1,041	41	2,411	2 228	183	-
Dayton	4	-	8 00	20	600	340	-	6 12	.002 6-10	652	395	-	1,048	993	55	-
Eliot	2	-	9 25	125	1,500	698	-	4 03	.002 6-10	2 084	1 464	-	3 548	2 336	1,212	-
Hollis	2	32 00	7 25	95	1,000	300	-	3 67	.001 5-10	1 313	1 084	-	2 416	2 143	273	-
Kennebunk	15	77 77	9 10	250	6,000	4,225	-	7 09	.002 4-10	6 015	3,130	19	9 145	7 916	1,229	-
Kennebunkport	20	-	8 25	160	2,800	1,632	-	4 64	.001 7-10	2,800	2,408	-	5 212	6 001	-	\$789
Kittery	13	-	9 58	91	4,200	2,620	-	5 86	.004 4-10	4,829	2,847	-	7,676	6 514	1,162	-
Lebanon	3	-	7 88	103	1,600	866	-	4 74	.003 5-10	1,615	1,228	61	2,904	2,887	17	-
Limerick	4	-	8 25	75	750	169	-	2 89	.001 6-10	944	769	-	1,713	1,577	136	-
Limington	-	28 00	7 00	95	1,000	449	-	4 03	.002 5-10	1,169	993	-	2,162	1,884	278	-
Lyman	-	28 00	7 00	56	1,500	1,122	-	10 71	.004	1,593	638	-	2,231	1,831	400	-
Newfield	-	-	8 00	48	417	45	-	2 68	.001 7-10	497	339	-	836	863	-	27
North Berwick	-	32 00	8 90	200	3,200	1,447	-	3 42	.002 5-10	3,200	1,985	-	5,185	5 036	149	-
Old Orchard	5	40 00	9 33	35	750	220	-	3 35	.000 6-10	1,190	913	-	2,103	2 094	9	-
Parsonsfield	4	-	7 23	102	1,500	878	-	7 28	.003 2-10	1,711	789	140	2,640	2,389	251	-

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

YORK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Saco.....	29	\$30 00	\$10 00	\$1 000	\$11 000	\$7 633	-	\$5 64	.002 5-10	\$11 000	8 409	183	\$19 592	\$18 546	\$1 046	-
Sanford.....	36	-	12 19	1 200	9 000	5 657	-	3 19	.002 3-10	14 805	10 929	240	25 974	18 574	7 400	-
Shanleigh.....	-	31 00	7 45	50	966	676	-	5 58	.003 9-10	966	737	128	1 831	1 805	26	-
South Berwick.....	15	45 00	9 42	250	3 200	1 447	-	3 42	.002 5-10	4 422	3 744	44	8 210	6 423	1 787	-
Waterboro.....	-	26 00	6 50	75	1 163	526	-	4 43	.002 6-10	1 074	997	15	2 086	2 048	38	-
Wells.....	17	35 00	8 75	250	3 000	1 896	-	4 48	.002 8-10	3 179	2 683	-	5 862	4 665	1 197	-
York.....	-	40 00	10 00	550	5 500	4 033	-	9 10	.002	6 775	2 659	-	9 434	7 537	1 897	-
Total.....	235	\$47 93	\$8 46	\$7,023	\$78,432	\$42,030	-	\$3 89	.002 1-10	\$88,888	\$80,412	\$1,253	\$173,553	\$147,024	\$27,318	\$816

APPENDIX.

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of children belonging in town between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number registered in spring terms.	Number registered in summer terms.	Number registered in fall terms.	Number registered in winter terms.	Average number in spring terms.	Average number in summer terms.	Average number in fall terms.	Average number in winter terms.	Percentage of average attendance.	Number of different pupils registered.	Average length of spring terms in weeks.	Average length of summer terms in weeks.	Average length of fall terms in weeks.	Average length of winter terms in weeks.
Androscoggin.....	18,499	7,032	-	7,431	7,081	6,248	-	6,485	6,151	.34	8,390	10	-	11	10
Aroostook.....	25,071	13,283	5,824	12,884	11,213	10,765	4,506	10,305	9,217	.34	16,627	10	10	10	10
Cumberland.....	29,845	15,065	561	16,326	15,803	13,136	485	14,104	13,376	.46	19,137	10	11	11	10
Franklin.....	5,082	2,962	31	2,961	2,390	2,534	27	2,528	2,037	.46	3,368	9	-	10	9
Hancock.....	10,363	6,473	-	6,470	5,571	5,711	-	5,682	4,862	.52	7,236	10	-	10	9
Kennebec.....	16,213	7,876	258	8,427	7,947	6,952	218	7,428	6,926	.44	9,688	10	9	10	9
Knox.....	7,649	4,849	106	4,672	4,614	4,365	106	4,266	4,072	.55	5,442	9	10	10	10
Lincoln.....	4,959	2,874	163	2,902	2,722	2,569	159	2,531	2,334	.51	3,316	9	10	10	9
Oxford.....	9,247	5,122	280	5,648	5,022	4,739	228	4,886	4,299	.51	6,542	9	9	10	9
Penobscot.....	23,548	13,948	380	14,273	12,870	12,251	254	12,421	11,185	.51	15,932	9	9	10	9
Piscataquis.....	5,120	3,196	250	3,266	2,758	2,750	198	2,848	2,337	.52	3,869	9	10	11	9
Sagadahoc.....	5,853	3,413	-	3,502	3,314	3,034	-	3,095	2,772	.50	3,699	11	-	11	9
Somerset.....	9,902	5,442	88	5,570	4,752	4,706	71	4,833	3,999	.45	6,206	9	10	10	9
Waldo.....	6,262	3,395	193	3,571	3,200	2,935	154	3,071	2,693	.46	3,857	9	8	9	9
Washington.....	14,579	8,758	16	8,822	7,320	6,617	14	7,581	6,199	.49	9,986	10	9	12	9
York.....	20,137	6,955	1,055	8,039	7,265	6,057	914	6,982	6,189	.33	9,553	10	10	12	9
Total.....	212,329	110,643	9,205	114,764	103,842	96,369	7,334	99,046	88,648	.45	132,948	10	10	10	9

SUMMARY—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Aggregate number of weeks of all schools.	Number of schoolhouses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number supplied with flags.	Number of schoolhouses built last year.	Cost of same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of male teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of female teachers employed in spring terms.	Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms.	Number of teachers graduates of normal schools.	Number of teachers holding State certificates.	Number of teachers who attended summer schools.
Androscoggin.....	8,976	174	158	123	-	-	\$578,500	17	27	276	276	117	39	30
Aroostook.....	17,269	497	417	267	11	\$12,639	428,839	46	67	528	537	194	160	140
Cumberland.....	11,276	300	275	246	2	157,000	1,424,998	31	40	536	559	315	120	56
Franklin.....	4,260	143	125	101	2	1,700	172,750	8	14	144	157	80	45	29
Hancock.....	8,003	261	235	203	4	102,413	402,666	21	28	284	316	95	126	32
Kennebec.....	10,550	265	233	187	3	2,350	503,207	10	15	329	360	128	111	46
Knox.....	5,446	140	130	111	-	-	220,050	12	24	179	188	59	45	6
Lincoln.....	4,035	147	124	70	-	-	101,400	15	22	133	144	28	20	11
Oxford.....	8,312	275	235	217	3	7,535	258,370	16	26	266	282	92	63	14
Penobscot.....	16,010	410	358	315	4	8,381	965,600	21	42	529	557	224	130	65
Piscataquis.....	4,398	128	108	86	3	9,268	162,997	11	11	144	151	43	47	13
Sagadahoc.....	3,827	95	83	73	1	680	226,100	12	13	117	120	12	14	3
Somerset.....	7,171	265	196	168	1	12,500	333,750	20	21	258	291	61	76	63
Waldo.....	5,315	193	152	106	3	1,294	136,650	9	21	185	223	38	33	11
Washington.....	9,055	251	219	176	2	737	279,050	34	41	300	301	76	86	8
York.....	10,553	283	283	209	2	10,500	530,350	20	27	336	342	116	79	24
Total.....	134,456	3,827	3,331	2,658	41	\$326,997	\$6,725,337	303	439	4,544	4,804	1,678	1,194	551

SUMMARY—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES	Number of teachers who have attended teachers' meetings.	Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.	Amount paid for school superintendence.	Amount of money voted in 1908.	Not less than 55 cents for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Percentage of valuation assessed for common schools.	Amount available from town treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount available from State treasury from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909	Amount derived from local funds.	Total school resources.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1909.	Balance over-expended April 1, 1909.
						Excess above amount required by law.	Less than the amount required by law.									
Androscoggin	254	\$50 73	\$8 43	\$5 447	\$62,070	\$31,474	-	\$3 35	.001 9-10	\$64,803	\$72,349	\$2,520	\$139,172	\$127,751	\$11,667	\$246
Aroostook	302	37 64	8 02	5,846	77,608	48,309	-	3 18	.002 3-10	86 010	88,119	8,176	192,307	176,000	17,711	1,405
Cumberland	491	55 54	8 65	7,256	329,157	273,671	-	11 01	.003 5-10	335,278	115,707	4,236	455,221	266,900	160,017	1,636
Franklin	113	39 50	7 96	2,116	22,294	12,435	\$4	4 39	.001 7-10	25,464	20,757	2,817	49,095	46,854	3,499	1,258
Hancock	145	43 58	8 04	4,921	49,189	27,699	-	4 85	.002 5-10	51,727	41,517	1,887	95,131	90,992	6,756	2,617
Kennebec	266	49 41	8 18	6,794	98,155	66,143	-	6 05	.002 2-10	100,150	63,113	1,299	164,563	152,024	13,701	1,162
Knox	166	44 77	7 95	3,102	35,466	18,714	-	4 64	.002 3-10	39,237	31,220	1,513	71,970	60,000	12,005	35
Lincoln	91	33 07	7 62	1,680	21,518	10,799	-	4 34	.002 5-10	25,269	19,162	134	44,565	39,717	5,270	422
Oxford	168	34 45	7 43	4,185	52,312	34,731	-	5 63	.002 6-10	61,419	36,914	3,243	101,176	92,194	10,114	1,232
Penobscot	375	42 63	8 12	7,359	113,754	70,588	-	4 69	.002 4-10	117,641	96,927	5,710	220,278	211,383	10,271	1,376
Piscataquis	87	38 76	8 27	2,359	28,880	19,854	-	5 63	.001 7-10	31,280	20,317	2,186	53,783	49,017	4,918	152
Sagadahoc	110	47 82	7 70	2,301	25,485	14,304	-	3 34	.002 1-10	26,886	23,155	282	50,423	47,821	2,876	274
Somerset	227	32 32	7 41	4,086	47,017	27,656	-	4 75	.001 9-10	52,314	39,211	2,644	94,170	85,311	9,156	296
Waldo	80	34 28	6 85	2,849	26,292	12,591	-	4 19	.002 4-10	27,600	24,952	742	52,694	51,637	3,658	2,601
Washington	152	42 55	7 78	2,847	40,809	16,282	-	2 80	.002 6-10	43,082	56,266	3,149	102,527	97,041	6,593	759
York	235	47 93	8 46	7,023	78,432	42,030	-	3 89	.002 1-10	88,888	80,412	1,252	173,553	147,024	27,318	816
Total	3,262	\$42 19	\$7 93	\$70,171	\$1,108,448	\$727,320	\$4	\$5 17	.002 5-10	\$1,175,948	\$840,128	\$41,891	\$2,060,628	\$1,771,666	\$305,520	\$16,347

TABLE No. II.
SPECIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Compiled from the annual returns of school superintendents for the year ending April 1, 1909.

COUNTIES.	Number of towns making returns.		Number of different schools in county.		Number of graded schools.		Number of ungraded schools.		Number discontinued since 1890.		Number of schools located in farming communities.		Number of different pupils registered in rural schools for year ending, April, 1 1909.		Number of schools located in village.		Number different pupils registered in village schools for year ending, April 1 1909.		Number different pupils registered in city schools, for year ending, April 1, 1909.		Boys taking grammar school studies.		Girls taking grammar school studies.		Number of pupils between 7 and 15 attending private or parochial schools.		Number of boys between 7 and 15 years of age not attending any school regularly.		Number of girls between 7 and 15 years of age not attending any school regularly.		Number of boys between 7 and 15 years of age excused by school authorities from regular attendance.		Number of girls between 7 and 15 years of age excused by school authorities from regular attendance.		Number of boys who left school permanently before completing the elementary school course.		Number of girls who left school permanently before completing the elementary school course.		Number of pupils conveyed.		Cost of conveyance.						
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909							
Androscoggin	14	268	181	87	2	118	2 288	48	1 805	102	4 297	1 479	1 430	3 005	54	109	31	11	234	161	251	\$5 189																									
Aroostook	70	554	169	385	27	442	11 396	112	5 231	-	-	1 077	1 216	243	352	212	27	18	276	172	758	10 465																									
Cumberland	26	541	365	176	3	180	3 832	61	2 667	30	12 637	2 935	2 869	1 321	196	194	41	24	262	201	456	7 091																									
Franklin	24	154	5	95	3	92	1 422	62	1 946	-	-	511	554	47	15	12	11	8	44	21	265	3 965																									
Hancock	33	233	162	131	3	181	3 485	102	3 339	10	314	735	860	53	33	65	15	12	87	81	159	3 571																									
Kennebec	30	327	177	149	65	152	2 895	61	2 474	103	4 319	1 288	1 370	1 355	63	44	7	4	164	113	662	12 650																									
Knox	19	170	87	82	35	92	1 917	51	2 051	2	1 478	603	644	2	23	17	7	6	67	48	189	3 458																									
Lincoln	18	147	50	97	42	97	1 988	50	1 328	-	-	452	535	11	7	6	3	34	20	174	3 538																										
Oxford	38	282	125	162	63	177	2 876	105	3 666	-	-	846	923	474	12	16	8	11	132	86	546	9 039																									
Penobscot	64	531	275	256	72	236	5 311	124	4 884	121	5 735	1 639	1 944	1 058	41	27	31	18	281	169	673	10 307																									
Piscataquis	24	149	8	65	26	81	1 382	68	2 435	-	-	361	405	15	12	19	6	12	56	40	234	4 231																									
Sagadahoc	11	118	61	57	19	51	917	22	781	42	2 091	712	766	18	28	12	1	19	10	116	2 205																										
Somerset	39	270	108	162	39	178	2 781	92	3 525	-	-	719	909	564	26	24	32	22	189	110	611	10 217																									
Waldo	2	13	69	127	57	140	2 359	39	1 035	14	403	367	376	4	6	8	5	48	26	347	6 360																										
Washington	51	306	136	170	27	170	3 893	96	3 775	40	2 403	1 876	2 002	133	160	121	57	38	344	310	201	2 544																									
York	27	321	151	170	39	175	3 202	101	4 389	47	1 952	1 477	1 573	2 194	56	44	50	27	218	438	8 593																										
Total	520	4 624	2 252	2 371	640	2 613	31 853	1 202	45 543	309	35 552	17 074	18 430	10 507	1 032	938	324	220	2 455	1 737	6 080	\$103 423																									

Special Public School Statistics—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Number of rural schools using a course of study.			Number of village schools not using a course of study.			Number of schools having libraries.			Number of volumes in these libraries.			Value of schoolroom and schoolyard improvements not paid for by town.			Number of schools having S. I. L. M. leagues.			Number of schools not visited by superintendent twice each term.			Number of schools suspended during the past year.			Number of schools discontinued during the past year.			Number of truant officers elected for the current year.			Number of different teachers employed.			Number continued in same school for the year.			Number having had previous experience.			Number not having had previous experience.			Per cent. of experienced teachers to whole number.			Number who failed to return registers.			Amount expended for teachers' wages and board and janitors' services for school year 1908-9.			Amount expended for fuel.			Amount expended for new buildings, repairs and insurance for school year 1908-9.			Amount expended for text-books.			Amount expended for transportation of scholars.			Amount expended for board and tuition.																																																											
	75	3	49	2,042	124	10	2	2	1	25	399	154	317	82	79	2	\$107,569	\$8,836	\$13,187	\$7,447	\$5,189	\$429	90	12	9	153	809	271	665	135	85	85	85	85	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	10,053	8,637
Androscoggin.....	75	3	49	2,042	124	10	2	2	1	25	399	154	317	82	79	2	\$107,569	\$8,836	\$13,187	\$7,447	\$5,189	\$429	90	12	9	153	809	271	665	135	85	85	85	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	10,053	8,637	2,329
Aroostook.....	188	20	59	2,609	853	11	90	12	9	153	809	271	665	135	85	85	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	10,053	8,637	2,329																	
Cumberland.....	65	8	90	10,437	1,175	18	8	5	2	51	683	420	595	88	87	1	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	10,053	8,637	2,329																	
Franklin.....	42	2	23	671	71	14	22	9	4	41	241	62	205	59	88	4	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	10,053	8,637	2,329																	
Hancock.....	87	5	67	2,753	518	80	47	6	6	98	434	169	372	64	85	4	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	10,053	8,637	2,329																	
Kennebec.....	71	19	97	3,926	562	61	14	1	0	52	487	219	422	55	86	4	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	10,053	8,637	2,329																	
Knox.....	42	7	18	1,921	214	9	1	2	2	35	283	99	232	31	88	6	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	10,053	8,637	2,329																	
Lincoln.....	42	3	32	1,155	200	16	1	2	2	35	205	60	155	30	75	6	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	10,053	8,637	2,329																	
Oxford.....	84	5	75	1,625	640	69	32	6	7	58	424	124	346	38	81	3	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	10,053	8,637	2,329																	
Penobscot.....	111	17	92	3,205	1,091	83	18	20	6	107	777	303	697	60	88	6	149,170	14,094	55,752	12,669	10,465	1,128	265,915	20,582	156,790	14,987	7,760	1,443	58,796	3,225	7,881	2,582	4,014	915	77,870	8,801	14,555	7,860	3,571	792	120,806	11,712	21,165	8,920	11,826	439	51,784	5,196	7,678	4,202	3,458	186	33,249	2,716	3,588	2,608	3,538	225	73,411	7,104	17,941	6,232	9,488	1,869	179,676	20,148	43,506	11,946	10,597	1,219	40,201	4,146	19,869	3,404	4,231	442	41,375	4,228	5,579	3,234	2,205	18	68,420	5,830	24,997	5,460	10,217	805	40,059	3,707	6,550	4,147	6,360	589	86,531	6,995	15,789	5,529	2,599	969	123,726	12,336	15,871	1																			

TABLE No. III.

Showing Comparison of Items in School Reports Between the Years
1909 and 1908.

ITEMS.	1909.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whole number of scholars between five and twenty-one	212,329	210,817	1,512	
Number registered in spring terms	110,643	103,460	7,183	
Average attendance in spring terms	96,369	88,826	7,543	
Number registered in summer terms	9,203	14,048		4,843
Average attendance in summer terms	7,334	11,596		4,262
Number registered in fall terms	114,764	111,222	3,542	
Average attendance in fall terms	99,046	94,588	4,458	
Number registered in winter terms	103,842	100,091	3,751	
Average attendance in winter terms	88,648	85,439	3,209	
Per cent of average attendance of whole number of persons of school age45	.44	.01	
Whole number of different scholars registered during the year	132,948	132,533	415	
Number of schoolhouses in the State	3,827	3,834		7
Number reported in good condition	3,331	3,277	54	
Number having flags	2,658	2,582	76	
Number of schoolhouses built during the year	41	39	2	
Cost of same	\$326,997	\$232,748	\$94,249	
Estimated value of all school property in State	6,725,337	6,332,993	342,344	
Number of male teachers employed in spring terms	303	300	3	
Number of male teachers employed in winter terms	439	419	20	
Number of female teachers employed in spring terms	4,544	4,565		21
Number of female teachers employed in winter terms	4,804	4,829		25
Number of teachers graduates of normal schools	1,678	1,648		30
Average wages of male teachers per month	\$42.19	\$39.84	\$2.35	
Average wages of female teachers per week	7.93	7.67	.26	
Amount of school money raised by towns	1,108,448	1,115,319		6,871
Excess above amount required by law	727,320	571,381	155,939	
Average amount per scholar	5.17	5.28		.11
Average per cent of valuation assessed by towns for common schools002 5-10	.003 1-10		.000 6-10
Amount available from town treasuries for school year	\$1,175,948	\$1,192,811		\$16,863
Amount available from State treasury	840,128	626,743	213,385	
Amount derived from local funds	41,891	39,994	1,897	
Total school resources, school fund proper	2,060,628	1,859,548	201,080	
Amount expended for common schools, meaning amount to be taken from school fund proper	1,771,666	1,681,733	89,933	
Total amount expended for common schools	2,368,890	2,272,864	96,026	
Net balance of school fund proper unexpended	289,183	177,815	111,316	
Amount paid by towns for school superintendence	70,171	70,757		586

TABLE No. IV.

Showing Comparison of Items in School Reports Between the Years
1909 and 1899.

ITEMS.	1909.	1899.
Whole number of persons of school age	*212,329	*210,192
Number registered in spring terms	110,643	**
Average attendance in spring terms	96,369	
Number registered in summer terms	9,205	
Average attendance in summer terms	7,334	
Number registered in fall terms	114,764	
Average attendance in fall terms	99,046	
Number registered in winter terms	103,842	
Average attendance in winter terms	88,648	
Per cent of average attendance of whole number of persons of school age	45	46
Whole number of different scholars registered during the year	132,948	131,588
Number of schoolhouses in the State	3,827	3,996
Number reported in good condition	3,331	3,122
Number supplied with flags	2,658	1,808
Number built during the year	41	55
Cost of same	\$326,997	\$53,471
Estimated value of all school property	6,725,337	4,222,395
Number of male teachers employed in spring terms	303	445
Number of male teachers employed in fall and winter terms	439	832
Number of female teachers employed in spring terms	4,544	4,107
Number of female teachers employed in fall and winter terms	4,804	3,900
Number of teachers graduates of normal schools	1,678	1,017
Average wages of male teachers per month	\$42.19	\$39.03
Average wages of female teachers per week	7.93	6.80
Amount of school fund proper raised by towns	1,108,448	709,725
Excess above amount required by law	727,320	190,149
Average amount per scholar	5.17	3.38
Average per cent of valuation assessed by towns for common schools002 5-10	.002 2-10
Amount of common school fund received from State	\$840,128	\$512,418
Amount of common school fund received from local funds	41,891	31,962
Amount paid for superintendence	70,171	56,094

*Between the ages of 5 and 21 years in 1909, and 4 and 21 years in 1899.

**The statement for 1899 did not give averages for four terms.

TABLE No. V.
FREE HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.
 Compiled from Annual Retrnrs of School Superintendents for the Year Ending July 1, 1909.

TOWNS..	Whole amount expended.	Amount provided by town or district.	Amount from State treasury.	Whole number of weeks.	Number of scholars registered.	Average attendance.	Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Number of pupils residents of town in which school is located.	Number of pupils not residents of town in which school is located.	Number of pupils studying English.	Mathematics.	History.	Science.
Abbot.....	\$602	\$630	\$250	34	22	13	8	14	21	1	22	14	13	12
Albion.....	957	400	250	30	26	21	13	8	26	-	26	18	14	18
Alfred.....	780	650	125	36	36	27	17	19	34	2	36	26	17	16
Andover.....	430	600	107	30	24	20	9	15	24	-	24	14	24	24
Anson.....	791	500	250	33	46	35	22	24	31	15	33	34	22	28
Ashland.....	1,246	1,200	250	36	52	46	22	30	50	2	52	52	30	10
Athens.....	500	750	250	36	38	35	19	19	27	11	35	35	33	31
Auburn.....	8,615	12,000	250	38	337	298	151	136	302	35	337	200	170	50
Augusta.....	8,653	12,000	250	38	200	171	96	104	180	20	200	170	86	98
Bangor.....	17,296	15,000	250	36	635	581	269	366	613	22	635	581	221	118
Baring.....	200	100	98	32	22	17	13	9	22	-	22	22	22	22
Bath.....	6,175	6,075	250	38	275	246	99	176	255	22	217	240	50	99
Belfast.....	2,500	2,400	250	35	111	97	55	56	104	7	9	81	88	50
Belgrade.....	864	500	250	36	26	22	12	14	22	4	23	26	26	-
Berwick.....	1,778	1,500	250	36	53	41	18	35	53	-	44	35	18	18
Biddeford.....	5,213	4,750	250	37	155	143	64	91	145	10	155	108	89	64
Ringham.....	504	350	212	36	27	23	6	21	20	7	23	26	11	27
Blaine.....	743	750	250	36	22	20	15	7	22	-	22	22	21	15
Bluehill.....	500	500	250	36	81	68	28	53	60	21	81	81	22	59
Boothbay.....	990	750	250	33	48	44	13	35	47	1	41	48	22	19

Returns for the Year Ending July 1, 1909—Continued.

Towns.	Whole amount expended.	Amount provided by town or district.	Amount from State treasury.	Whole number of weeks.	Number of scholars registered.	Average attendance.	Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Number of pupils residents of town in which school is located.	Number of pupils not residents of town in which school is located.	Number of pupils studying English.	Mathematics.	History.	Science.
Boothbay Harbor	1,360	1,250	250	33	38	34	18	20	38	-	38	38	22	21
Bowdoinham	980	600	250	35	50	38	27	23	45	5	50	32	50	9
Bradford	450	200	200	30	31	28	20	14	34	-	30	34	19	-
Brewer	2,763	2,850	250	36	120	107	48	72	103	17	120	105	39	31
Bridgton	2,110	1,800	250	36	73	65	23	47	67	6	73	75	43	26
Bridgewater	886	500	250	33	41	34	15	26	37	4	41	41	18	5
Bristol	832	750	250	32	30	28	18	12	30	-	30	30	27	30
Brooks	600	350	250	35	14	12	6	8	14	-	14	14	14	14
Brooklin	462	500	155	33	20	17	10	10	19	1	20	20	10	15
Brownfield	635	250	250	30	17	13	11	6	17	-	17	17	10	8
Brownville	1,625	1,250	250	36	62	55	30	32	9	53	58	36	47	13
Brunswick	3,304	3,600	250	36	118	92	51	67	111	7	84	47	36	47
Buckfield	729	850	250	32	37	34	13	24	26	11	37	22	37	22
Bucksport	1,763	1,400	250	37	57	55	27	30	57	-	57	49	50	40
Buxton	1,080	850	250	36	40	37	18	22	31	1	29	34	32	7
Calais	3,964	2,750	250	36	171	147	63	108	153	13	171	145	99	56
Camden	2,300	2,000	250	36	98	80	53	45	86	12	97	85	38	48
Canaan	600	275	250	30	16	12	2	14	15	1	16	8	4	5
Canton	600	300	250	35	29	25	15	14	25	4	29	23	27	27
Cape Elizabeth	1,196	900	250	36	27	24	12	15	26	1	25	27	12	11
Caratunk	219	350	107	36	13	11	4	9	13	-	13	13	3	12
Carthage	455	200	107	35	25	21	13	13	25	-	26	26	11	-
Caribou	3,060	2,000	250	36	121	111	33	88	101	20	121	121	90	51
Carmel (precinct)	150	164	75	10	44	35	24	20	44	-	36	44	21	-
Castine	1,036	1,300	250	33	34	28	14	20	33	1	26	25	11	10

Cherryfield	1,549	630	259	36	71	58	26	45	58	13	69	67	54	26
Chester	200	150	100	16	23	17	17	8	25	-	21	21	21	8
China (village precinct)	500	250	250	30	20	18	12	8	20	-	20	15	12	16
China (13-14-17)	500	250	250	20	10	8	3	7	10	-	10	9	10	6
Clinton	720	300	250	30	42	35	11	31	35	7	11	20	9	15
Columbia Falls	480	350	227	30	19	14	6	13	16	3	19	14	19	-
Corinna	1,150	500	250	36	51	40	15	36	36	15	48	51	48	30
Corinth	600	900	250	33	50	40	23	27	39	11	50	50	25	21
Cornish	810	500	250	36	21	18	8	13	15	6	21	20	11	5
Cumberland	574	600	250	32	11	9	3	8	11	-	11	11	7	3
Danforth	963	650	250	32	52	43	18	34	38	14	45	40	36	6
Deer Isle	910	800	250	30	55	52	24	31	55	-	55	55	31	18
Denmark	435	250	218	29	14	11	6	8	14	-	14	14	13	14
Dexter	2,500	2,100	250	36	98	91	49	49	90	8	98	82	38	46
Dixfield	928	250	250	34	23	19	12	11	14	9	22	23	17	5
Dover	1,500	1,500	250	35	55	51	25	29	55	-	48	51	20	28
East Livermore	2,370	4,005	250	36	84	80	33	51	65	16	84	84	22	27
East Machias	750	506	250	38	41	36	15	29	41	-	44	23	35	4
East Millinocket	800	600	250	35	18	11	7	11	18	-	18	18	18	-
Easton	1,182	1,250	-	36	19	15	6	13	18	2	19	15	8	5
Eastport	3,065	2,700	250	38	88	77	27	61	85	3	88	64	60	35
Eden	4,750	7,550	250	35	168	152	82	86	138	10	168	166	108	62
Edlington	300	150	150	30	23	18	10	15	25	-	25	25	25	-
Eliot	1,110	860	250	36	44	37	23	21	44	-	44	44	36	35
Ellsworth	2,199	2,300	250	35	98	82	33	59	88	10	86	86	28	23
Enfield	348	150	150	10	49	39	28	21	49	-	49	49	40	-
Etna	220	150	110	20	42	38	23	19	41	1	37	42	15	-
Eustis	532	250	250	50	16	12	5	11	15	1	16	16	8	3
Exeter	630	300	250	30	25	19	11	14	23	2	19	19	12	19
Fairfield	2,212	2,500	250	36	71	54	26	45	50	21	70	71	31	23
Farmington	3,040	3,100	250	36	139	93	55	84	108	31	139	132	53	79
Flagstaff	535	250	250	36	14	11	5	9	11	3	14	12	11	-
Fort Fairfield	2,989	3,000	125	36	99	70	30	69	94	5	99	90	44	37
Foxcroft	1,500	1,500	250	36	57	49	29	49	57	-	56	52	18	28
Frankfort	780	500	250	30	20	15	7	13	16	4	20	20	14	7
Franklin	779	450	-	31	42	32	6	36	42	-	36	36	36	36
Freedom	500	250	250	36	12	12	8	5	12	1	13	11	5	4
Freeport	1,975	1,850	250	36	54	51	21	35	54	-	54	28	21	21
Gardiner	4,400	5,300	250	36	125	121	46	79	96	29	100	89	46	46
Garland	544	300	112	34	42	33	21	21	42	-	24	22	13	9
Gorham	2,065	2,150	250	58	99	81	46	53	83	15	80	78	35	39
Gray	1,350	250	250	36	57	50	23	55	55	2	57	57	44	23
Greenville	1,175	950	250	34	40	36	19	21	38	2	34	38	28	18
Guilford	1,762	1,400	250	36	66	52	24	42	57	9	65	60	47	20
Hallowell	2,250	1,700	250	36	60	62	32	34	62	4	66	66	43	9

Returns for the Year Ending July 1, 1909—Continued.

Towns.	Whole amount expended.	Amount provided by town or district.	Amount from State treasury.	Whole number of weeks.	Number of scholars registered.	Average attendance.	Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Number of pupils residents of town in which school is located.	Number of pupils not residents of town in which school is located.	Number of pupils studying English.	Mathematics.	History.	Science.
Hampden	1,990	500	250	36	106	88	43	57	74	28	100	87	51	45
Hancock	143	100	72	11	26	22	14	12	25	1	26	26	11	-
Hartland	1,000	1,000	250	30	31	28	12	19	24	7	31	23	18	12
Hollis	828	500	250	36	39	32	17	22	38	1	30	31	9	19
Houlton	3,971	3,200	250	36	101	94	53	48	100	1	99	98	76	20
Island Falls	1,390	1,100	250	36	43	31	14	23	35	8	43	42	37	12
Islesboro	1,268	1,200	250	35	30	22	12	18	29	1	30	30	11	8
Jackson	450	250	212	30	24	19	8	16	20	4	24	24	5	3
Jay	1,620	1,650	250	36	27	22	16	11	27	-	27	27	10	11
Jonesboro	149	75	11	11	38	31	16	22	38	-	37	38	16	11
Jonesport	1,210	880	250	36	61	45	29	32	59	2	57	57	42	15
Kennebunk	1,975	1,600	250	36	88	81	45	45	81	7	88	88	52	56
Kennebunkport	1,600	1,400	250	35	45	40	15	30	43	2	45	45	22	7
Kingfield	729	500	250	35	21	19	14	7	20	1	21	18	11	2
Kittery	1,509	1,500	250	38	58	49	27	31	52	6	-	-	-	-
Lagrange	130	125	65	10	25	17	16	9	25	-	22	25	15	-
Lamoine	170	120	85	10	18	15	8	10	18	-	18	18	5	10
Lebanon	440	300	220	40	62	31	38	24	62	-	60	59	28	4
Lewiston	9,050	9,050	250	37	285	260	138	147	281	4	285	196	176	70
Liberty	325	175	175	26	24	18	10	14	21	3	24	24	19	24
Limerick	750	500	250	33	52	38	21	31	44	8	34	52	36	29
Limestone	1,572	1,400	250	36	51	39	28	25	49	2	51	51	23	15
Limington	1,000	500	250	36	47	38	29	18	31	16	47	38	36	34

Lincoln	850	800	250	36	64	55	20	44	64	-	64	64	48	59
Lisbon	2,918	2,700	250	36	95	85	42	53	90	5	95	95	95	95
Litchfield	438	175	175	36	41	35	15	26	31	10	41	38	5	14
Livermore	138	100	85	10	16	11	11	5	16	-	16	16	-	2
Lubeck	1,150	1,000	250	38	45	40	22	23	45	-	45	45	25	11
Machias	1,700	1,400	250	34	50	47	11	39	42	8	50	50	18	4
Madison	2,200	1,700	250	36	93	82	40	53	79	14	93	62	44	48
Mars Hill	743	750	250	36	28	26	11	17	28	-	28	28	26	13
Mattawamkeag	490	250	240	30	12	9	5	7	12	-	12	11	8	7
Mechanic Falls	1,157	1,100	280	36	45	41	17	28	36	9	45	33	41	10
Meddybemps	127	100	63	10	17	14	11	6	17	-	17	17	6	-
Mexico	1,575	1,650	250	36	37	28	22	15	33	4	37	37	27	13
Millbridge	780	900	250	30	43	37	29	23	42	1	43	43	20	30
Millinocket	1,804	1,700	250	36	55	42	24	31	55	-	55	55	55	34
Milo	2,214	1,700	250	36	97	83	49	48	91	6	97	73	54	14
Monmouth	750	500	250	32	41	35	14	27	41	-	41	41	18	41
Monroe	824	606	235	32	43	40	20	23	34	9	45	35	43	43
Monson	630	630	250	34	36	32	20	16	34	2	36	29	20	27
Moose River	180	500	44	20	4	3	1	3	2	2	4	4	4	-
Mount Desert	1,409	1,500	250	33	40	34	14	23	38	2	40	40	20	8
Mount Vernon	520	300	185	32	27	22	14	13	22	5	25	25	10	8
New Gloucester	1,236	1,000	250	35	51	45	25	23	47	4	51	51	23	33
Newport	1,260	1,050	250	36	24	19	13	11	21	3	21	22	15	10
New Portland	793	250	250	31	64	54	27	37	61	3	64	64	50	20
New Sharon	773	750	250	32	31	27	13	18	25	6	31	31	31	31
New Vineyard	270	150	135	20	16	10	5	13	14	2	16	16	16	3
Norridgewock	942	850	250	30	36	31	13	23	25	10	36	23	36	19
North Berwick	1,270	1,000	250	36	43	42	13	30	40	3	43	43	16	18
North Haven	609	600	250	30	22	19	10	12	22	-	22	22	9	22
Norway	2,825	2,450	250	34	126	117	43	83	113	13	126	87	41	79
Oakland	1,450	1,200	250	36	41	31	15	26	39	2	41	41	23	10
Old Orchard	1,044	1,000	250	36	11	7	4	7	11	-	7	5	4	4
Old Town	3,975	3,500	250	36	124	120	54	70	98	26	124	124	70	44
Orono	2,522	3,050	250	36	96	92	38	58	87	9	96	96	48	39
Oxford	1,054	800	250	34	20	18	9	11	17	3	20	20	13	13
Paris	1,963	1,800	250	36	64	58	30	34	61	3	64	57	51	15
Parsonsfield	3,350	250	250	37	52	47	22	30	38	14	51	40	22	40
Fatten	1,250	1,200	250	36	96	81	43	53	71	25	96	91	54	44
Fembroke	800	850	250	30	47	36	20	27	46	1	42	42	27	21
Phillips	1,598	1,200	250	32	51	45	21	30	42	9	51	51	27	31
Pittsfield	1,444	1,050	250	37	242	160	115	127	88	154	242	125	50	70
Plymouth	450	250	225	30	30	16	13	17	30	-	30	30	13	13
Porter	618	350	250	34	39	33	21	18	28	13	39	39	15	-

Returns for the Year Ending July 1, 1909—Continued.

Towns.	Whole amount expended.	Amount provided by town or district.	Amount from State treasury.	Whole number of weeks.	Number of scholars registered.	Average attendance.	Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Number of pupils residents of town in which school is located.	Number of pupils not residents of town in which school is located.	Number of pupils studying English.	Mathematics.	History.	Science.
Portland	33,650	33,650	250	37	1,055	949	501	554	1,043	12	1,017	638	609	330
Presque Isle	3,100	3,000	250	36	134	112	54	80	120	14	134	134	88	49
Princeton	1,029	975	250	35	42	35	13	29	40	2	42	42	42	13
Rangley	1,053	600	250	33	21	17	9	12	18	3	21	21	6	8
Readfield	650	400	250	38	41	33	16	25	41	-	30	30	12	13
Richmond	1,034	1,000	250	33	52	44	20	32	46	6	42	38	11	45
Rockland	4,554	4,500	250	36	214	190	78	136	202	12	214	214	147	107
Rockport	1,042	800	250	36	40	35	20	20	39	1	21	38	22	16
Rumford	3,400	2,500	250	36	61	57	31	30	57	4	61	51	43	29
Saco	2,330	2,500	250	37	119	100	52	67	119	-	119	103	103	46
Sanford	4,650	4,500	250	36	84	80	32	52	81	3	76	67	26	33
Sangerville	1,133	900	250	32	28	25	14	14	27	1	28	28	6	7
Scarboro	1,000	750	250	36	23	20	8	15	23	1	23	13	12	8
Searsport	934	700	250	30	31	28	13	18	31	-	31	24	23	20
Shapleigh	598	300	250	30	15	11	8	7	14	1	15	15	6	2
Sherman	297	175	138	11	50	40	18	32	40	10	50	50	15	40
Skowhegan	3,600	3,000	250	36	137	132	67	70	112	25	137	91	54	56
Solon	757	900	250	34	40	36	18	22	34	6	40	40	36	15
South Berwick	3,300	1,550	250	37	97	88	42	55	69	28	69	52	38	24
South Portland	4,550	4,000	250	36	183	168	71	112	177	6	183	183	140	22
South Thomaston	485	300	242	32	34	22	15	19	21	13	34	34	26	18
Springfield	1,095	450	250	30	56	38	25	31	24	32	55	54	45	35
St. Agatha	500	250	250	40	36	32	9	27	36	-	36	36	36	11
St. Albans	250	250	125	10	48	44	20	28	48	-	48	44	23	6

St. George	671	850	240	33	42	30	18	24	42	-	42	37	37	13
Standish	990	750	250	33	42	34	16	26	40	2	42	42	16	32
Stetson	420	280	210	30	14	10	4	10	14	-	14	14	14	4
Steuben	185	92	92	10	24	21	12	12	24	-	22	24	15	13
Stonington	1,104	1,000	250	32	43	36	9	34	43	-	43	43	11	8
Strong	594	400	250	29	22	17	10	12	19	3	18	21	19	10
Sullivan	580	500	250	30	37	23	17	20	34	3	37	37	23	9
Temple	150	100	75	12	21	19	12	9	21	-	21	21	-	-
Thomaston	1,880	1,500	250	35	72	68	34	38	70	2	72	39	70	32
Topsham	1,135	1,000	250	36	50	45	17	33	50	-	50	32	20	18
Turner	2,809	1,000	250	38	75	71	38	37	50	25	75	75	63	48
Unity	700	450	250	36	24	16	11	13	24	-	23	23	16	11
Union	560	300	250	28	17	12	11	6	17	-	15	17	17	-
Vanceboro	675	550	125	36	10	9	2	8	9	1	9	9	9	-
Vassalboro	800	550	250	38	37	33	17	20	37	-	37	26	21	8
Vinalhaven	1,116	900	250	36	49	46	20	29	47	2	49	49	7	15
Waldoboro	830	900	250	30	56	51	15	41	56	-	56	50	29	53
Warren	1,020	700	250	34	34	27	17	17	34	-	26	26	4	23
Washburn	863	570	250	25	32	29	16	16	23	4	32	30	22	6
Waterboro	495	250	250	34	35	21	14	21	35	-	35	35	35	35
Waterville	4,722	7,000	250	36	144	125	55	89	138	6	144	93	47	22
Wayne	300	300	150	30	13	10	7	6	13	-	12	12	7	7
Webster	730	500	250	36	20	18	10	10	18	2	18	18	15	15
Weld	552	350	250	32	33	29	15	18	32	1	33	33	20	12
Wells	1,328	1,250	250	36	63	58	28	35	63	-	63	59	45	9
Wellington	100	120	50	10	15	12	8	7	14	1	15	15	3	3
Westbrook	5,450	6,560	250	36	189	171	68	121	166	23	189	170	133	68
West Forks	330	450	165	30	5	4	-	5	4	1	5	5	2	5
Wilton	1,750	1,500	250	36	63	60	24	39	63	-	63	46	32	30
Windham	1,080	800	250	36	46	35	26	20	44	2	46	46	11	30
Whitefield	336	250	189	24	51	17	20	31	48	3	51	51	12	9
Winterport	864	600	125	36	47	41	21	26	45	2	41	47	39	32
Winslow	1,624	1,000	250	36	31	26	15	16	31	-	31	25	10	19
Winter Harbor	142	150	71	10	45	42	25	20	45	-	45	45	23	-
Winthrop	1,500	1,200	250	36	39	35	14	25	36	3	35	24	24	16
Wiscasset	775	500	350	36	52	49	15	37	50	2	52	41	3	34
Woodstock	686	900	250	35	30	20	17	13	30	-	30	30	21	5
Yarmouth	1,860	1,750	250	36	74	68	42	32	66	8	74	66	32	8
York	2,732	1,750	250	36	66	54	35	31	66	-	64	61	37	40
Total	\$359,764	\$324,456	\$50,226	7,119	13,862	11,889	5,982	7,880	12,524	1,338	13,196	13,644	7,545	5,230

Returns for the Year Ending July 1, 1909—Continued.

Towns.	Modern languages.	Ancient languages	Music.	Drawing.	Manual training.	Number of male teachers employed.	Number of female teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per week.
Abbot.....	4	6	-	-	-	1	1	\$60 00	\$4 00
Albion.....	8	4	-	-	-	1	1	72 00	10 00
Alfred.....	8	22	36	-	-	1	1	66 67	5 00
Andover.....	10	17	-	-	-	-	2	-	8 50
Anson.....	18	14	46	-	-	1	1	108 75	12 00
Ashland.....	25	10	52	-	-	1	1	94 00	11 00
Athens.....	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	77 77	12 00
Auburn.....	128	156	200	30	30	4	9	127 10	15 74
Augusta.....	72	97	203	-	-	3	7	143 86	17 29
Bangor.....	297	284	635	70	41	5	17	140 00	18 95
Baring.....	4	11	-	-	-	1	-	50 00	-
Bath.....	121	118	250	-	23	3	5	103 48	19 22
Belfast.....	62	35	111	-	-	1	3	114 28	14 28
Belgrade.....	12	13	-	-	-	1	1	60 00	9 00
Berwick.....	31	25	47	-	-	1	2	110 00	10 80
Biddeford.....	76	95	155	-	-	3	3	106 66	16 66
Bingham.....	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 00
Blaine.....	5	9	22	-	-	1	1	111 11	13 50
Bluehill.....	21	33	-	-	-	1	2	100 00	12 00
Boothbay.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	60 00	15 00
Boothbay Harbor.....	6	9	-	-	-	1	1	116 96	12 00
Bowdoinham.....	19	27	-	-	-	1	1	80 00	8 00
Bradford.....	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	60 00	-
Brewer.....	54	46	-	22	-	1	4	111 00	11 98
Bridgton.....	31	27	55	-	-	2	2	70 55	11 79

Bridgewater	12	12	-	-	-	1	1	66 00	10 00
Bristol	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	72 00	8 00
Brooks	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	66 66	-
Brooklin	5	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	14 00
Brownfield	6	4	-	-	-	1	-	68 66	-
Brownville	42	18	-	-	-	2	1	70 00	10 40
Brunswick	57	67	-	-	-	1	4	116 16	10 00
Buckfield	22	22	37	37	-	1	1	75 00	7 31
Bucksport	39	27	-	-	-	4	3	69 44	9 46
Buxton	4	10	-	-	-	1	1	83 33	10 00
Calais	79	80	-	-	-	2	5	76 38	13 46
Camden	48	41	98	36	-	1	3	111 11	11 67
Canaan	4	5	-	-	-	1	1	74 00	15 00
Canton	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	18 18
Cape Elizabeth	8	10	-	-	-	1	1	88 89	11 00
Caratunk	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	24 50	6 00
Carthage	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	51 68	-
Caribou	80	50	-	-	-	1	5	161 00	10 60
Carmel (precinct)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15 00	15 00
Castine	15	27	34	-	-	1	1	93 75	10 00
Cherryfield	15	28	-	-	-	1	2	100 00	9 05
Chester	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	40 00	-
China (village precinct)	5	6	-	-	-	1	1	50 00	7 00
China (13-14-17)	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12 50
Clinton	12	13	-	-	-	1	1	60 00	9 00
Columbia Falls	5	15	-	-	-	1	-	54 00	-
Corinna	41	22	-	-	-	1	1	83 33	11 11
Corinth	35	10	-	-	-	1	2	87 50	9 50
Cornish	9	15	-	-	-	1	1	80 00	2 50
Cumberland	7	8	-	-	-	1	1	72 50	12 50
Danforth	37	25	-	-	-	-	2	-	15 00
Deer Isle	15	15	-	-	-	1	1	80 00	10 50
Denmark	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	15 00	15 00
Dexter	62	42	-	58	-	1	4	139 00	13 88
Dixfield	6	13	-	-	-	1	1	72 00	11 00
Dover	19	25	-	-	-	2	4	116 00	11 57
East Livermore	26	44	-	-	-	1	3	111 11	14 50
East Machias	24	10	40	-	-	2	2	-	-
East Millinocket	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	88 88	-
Easton	16	7	-	-	-	1	2	83 83	11 00
Eastport	49	37	-	-	-	2	3	97 34	10 67
Eden	75	66	-	-	-	2	5	111 00	15 00
Eddington	10	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	10 00

Returns for the Year Ending July 1, 1909—Continued.

TOWNS	Modern languages.	Ancient languages.	Music.	Drawing.	Manual training.	Number of male teachers employed.	Number of female teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per week.
Eliot.....	8	9	-	-	-	1	1	83 38	10 00
Ellsworth.....	29	94	-	-	-	3	1	72 59	5 00
Enfield.....	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	50 00	-
Etna.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	48 00	10 00
Eustis.....	-	13	-	-	-	-	2	-	14 00
Exeter.....	4	4	-	-	-	1	1	60 00	6 00
Fairfield.....	54	41	71	-	-	1	2	144 44	12 75
Farmington.....	72	87	-	-	-	1	4	122 22	13 47
Flagstaff.....	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	59 00	-
Fort Fairfield.....	40	18	-	-	-	1	1	122 00	12 00
Foxcroft.....	29	23	-	-	-	2	4	116 00	11 57
Frankfort.....	9	10	20	-	-	2	-	51 00	-
Franklin.....	6	18	-	-	-	1	1	60 00	8 00
Freedom.....	5	6	13	-	-	1	3	-	-
Freeport.....	28	15	-	13	-	1	2	90 00	12 50
Gardiner.....	63	72	-	-	-	2	4	133 33	13 89
Garland.....	11	10	-	-	-	1	-	60 00	-
Gorham.....	39	48	-	22	21	1	3	115 78	11 84
Gray.....	25	11	-	-	-	1	2	100 00	11 11
Greenville.....	10	16	-	-	-	-	2	-	17 27
Guilford.....	40	26	-	-	-	1	2	111 11	12 25
Hallowell.....	32	23	-	-	-	2	1	91 66	12 50
Hampden.....	40	33	7	-	-	1	2	111 11	13 75
Hancock.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	42 00	-

Hartland	10	8					1	1	93 33	10 00
Hollis							1	1	60 00	8 00
Houlton	73	83	101				2	3	78 00	15 33
Island Falls	15	23	15				1	1	94 44	15 00
Islesboro	21	11					1	1	97 12	11 00
Jackson	5	8	20				1		60 00	
Jay	16	24					1	2	90 00	11 25
Jonesboro							1		52 00	
Jonesport	8	19					1	1	94 00	10 00
Kennebunk	26	25	73				1	3	111 11	11 34
Kennebunkport	14	15					1	2	100 00	9 72
Kingfield	10	22	21				2		94 00	
Kittery							1	2	105 28	12 58
Lagrange		31						1		13 00
Lamoine							1		68 00	
Lebanon	5							2		11 00
Lewiston	187	163	241	119	20		2	10	150 00	16 35
Liberty								1		12 50
Limerick	25	27	52				1	1	77 72	10 00
Limestone	18	31					1	2	88 89	10 73
Limington	16	15					1	1	75 00	8 33
Lincoln	21	29	11	6			1	2	50 00	5 50
Lisbon	39	64	65				2	3	100 00	11 50
Litchfield	13	8					1	1	80 00	15 00
Livermore	5	5						1		13 75
Lubec	17	35						2		15 14
Machias	34	41					2	1	76 46	11 76
Madison	62	38	93				2	3	111 11	10 93
Mars Hill	6	13	28				1	1	111 11	13 50
Mattawamkeag	3	5						1		16 00
Mechanic Falls	12	34					1	1	83 33	11 33
Meddybemps							1		40 00	
Mexico	22	27					1	1	116 58	14 82
Milbridge	10	20					1	1	54 00	10 00
Millinocket	13	8	55				1	2	111 11	13 00
Milo	52	32					1	3	100 00	9 15
Monmouth	2	4					1	1	100 00	9 38
Monroe	13	13					1	1	74 21	7 00
Monson	24	5					1	1	82 35	10 00
Moose River		4					1		24 00	
Mount Desert	14	39					2		84 85	
Mount Vernon	19	14					1	1	50 00	3 75
New Gloucester	18	18					1	1	100 00	11 00
Newport	12	18					1	1	100 00	10 00

Returns for the Year Ending July 1, 1909—Continued.

TOWNS.	Modern languages.	Ancient languages.	Music.	Drawing.	Manual training.	Number of male teachers employed.	Number of female teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per week.
New Portland	5	26	-	-	-	2	-	52 00	-
New Sharon	-	12	31	-	-	1	1	68 00	7 00
New Vineyard	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	68 00	10 00
Norridgewock	16	16	-	-	-	1	1	77 78	12 00
North Berwick	26	12	-	-	-	1	1	94 00	13 00
North Haven	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	80 00	-
Norway	33	55	-	-	-	2	2	111 76	13 60
Oakland	14	25	41	-	-	1	1	111 11	12 50
Old Orchard	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	68 00	12 00
Old Town	67	66	124	-	-	2	3	127 77	15 50
Orono	55	50	96	-	-	2	2	100 00	11 80
Oxford	9	10	-	-	-	1	1	100 00	5 00
Paris	36	31	-	-	-	1	2	122 22	11 80
Parsonsfield	13	14	51	-	15	2	4	100 00	10 13
Patten	28	18	-	-	-	1	3	111 11	10 13
Pembroke	21	11	-	-	-	1	1	70 00	4 12
Phillips	16	27	51	-	-	1	2	93 75	13 25
Pittsfield	40	35	20	-	-	2	6	133 33	14 59
Plymouth	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	60 00	-
Porter	15	27	-	-	-	-	2	-	12 00
Portland	563	501	1,055	-	65	9	29	155 55	18 25
Presque Isle	83	60	134	-	-	1	4	133 33	13 19
Princeton	17	25	-	-	-	1	1	75 00	10 00

Rangeley	4	12	-	-	-	-	1	96 96	7 66
Readfield	16	23	-	-	5	-	4	128 66	14 82
Richmond	11	17	-	-	-	-	1	80 00	11 50
Rockland	99	70	200	-	-	-	1	144 44	15 05
Rockport	25	31	40	-	-	-	1	76 00	10 00
Rumford	30	29	-	-	-	-	2	127 77	15 41
Saco	48	79	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Sanford	34	22	60	25	25	-	1	133 33	15 98
Sangerville	26	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	17 71
Scarboro	-	5	4	-	-	-	1	77 77	8 33
Searsport	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	80 00	10 00
Shapleigh	1	1	15	-	-	-	1	65 00	6 00
Sherman	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	68 00	10 00
Skowhegan	76	77	137	11	11	-	3	116 66	13 19
Solon	8	25	-	-	-	-	1	61 33	10 00
South Berwick	43	50	-	-	-	-	1	80 00	12 50
South Portland	43	83	183	102	-	-	2	111 11	17 71
South Thomaston	1	15	-	-	-	-	4	-	15 00
Springfield	13	9	29	23	-	-	1	60 00	11 00
St. Agatha	36	-	36	36	27	-	2	-	6 25
St. Albans	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	60 00	10 00
St. George	17	29	-	-	-	-	1	68 00	6 66
Standish	11	10	-	-	-	-	1	70 00	12 50
Stetson	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	56 00	-
Steuben	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	74 00	-
Stonington	21	21	-	-	-	-	1	90 00	12 00
Strong	6	11	-	-	-	-	1	68 00	6 00
Sullivan	14	32	-	-	-	-	1	80 00	-
Temple	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50 00	-
Thomaston	42	33	50	-	-	-	2	108 56	13 57
Topsham	36	14	-	-	-	-	1	100 00	10 00
Turner	37	32	-	75	-	-	2	97 29	13 51
Unity	6	13	-	-	-	-	1	77 77	-
Union	8	19	-	-	-	-	1	80 00	-
Vanceboro	6	9	-	-	-	-	1	75 00	13 25
Vassalboro	19	17	6	-	-	-	3	90 00	10 00
Vinalhaven	31	31	-	-	-	-	1	80 00	11 00
Waldoboro	12	10	-	-	-	-	1	72 00	18 00
Warren	11	28	-	-	-	-	1	80 00	10 00
Washburn	2	12	-	-	-	-	1	75 00	10 00
Waterboro	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60 00	-
Waterville	36	73	-	-	-	-	4	116 66	15 75
Wayne	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	10 00

Returns for the Year Ending July 1, 1909—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Modern languages.	Ancient languages.	Music.	Drawing.	Manual training.	Number of male teachers employed.	Number of female teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per week.
Webster	5	15	-	-	-	1	1	60 00	8 00
Weld	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	61 33	-
Wells	25	34	-	-	-	1	1	96 44	13 44
Wellington	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	49 00	-
Westbrook	117	110	-	-	21	2	5	138 88	16 38
West Forks	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	44 00	-
Wilton	15	26	8	-	-	2	2	99 00	13 00
Windham	9	15	-	-	-	1	1	80 00	10 00
Whitefield	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	56 00	-
Winterport	28	41	-	-	-	1	-	76 00	5 00
Winslow	17	11	31	31	-	1	1	100 00	15 00
Winter Harbor	-	16	-	-	-	1	-	57 00	-
Winthrop	19	15	-	-	-	1	1	111 11	13 00
Wiscasset	19	18	-	-	-	1	2	80 00	8 75
Woodstock	6	4	-	-	-	1	-	70 00	-
Yarmouth	51	27	-	-	-	3	2	116 66	11 25
York	42	33	-	-	-	1	3	133 33	14 19
Total	5,554	5,809	5,310	772	289	270	389	\$86 75	\$12 13

TABLE No. VI.

Tuition of Pupils in Secondary Schools for the year ending July 1, 1909.*

TOWNS.	Whole amount expended.	Amount payable from State treasury.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Whole number of scholars.
Albany.....	\$40 00	\$20 00	3	-	3
Alna.....	295 20	147 60	4	6	10
Amherst.....	69 00	34 50	3	1	4
Arrowst.....	36 00	18 00	1	1	2
Appleton.....	25 00	12 50	1	-	1
Atkinson.....	373 75	186 87	7	12	19
Avon.....	72 00	36 00	2	1	3
Baldwin.....	169 99	84 99	1	7	8
Bancroft.....	18 00	9 00	-	1	1
Belmont.....	17 50	8 75	-	1	1
Bethel.....	1,505 50	47 25	27	39	66
Blanchard.....	59 50	29 75	2	1	3
Bowerbank.....	21 00	10 50	-	1	1
Bradford.....	72 00	36 00	1	5	6
Bremen.....	81 60	40 80	2	1	3
Brighton.....	52 50	26 25	1	1	2
Burnham.....	59 50	29 75	1	2	3
Cambridge.....	102 50	51 25	3	1	4
Carmel.....	98 00	49 00	1	7	8
Casco.....	100 67	50 33	3	2	5
Charleston.....	538 75	250 00	8	14	22
Chesterville.....	312 00	156 00	5	8	13
Concord.....	64 50	32 25	1	3	4
Connor Pl.....	25 00	12 50	-	1	1
Cranberry Isles.....	126 00	63 00	5	3	8
Crystal.....	146 00	73 00	4	3	7
Cushing.....	48 00	24 00	1	1	2
Dallas Pl.....	30 00	15 00	-	1	1
Damariscotta.....	658 00	250 00	12	12	24
Dayton.....	123 00	61 50	3	2	5
Dedham.....	79 00	39 50	2	2	4
Denmark.....	220 05	110 03	6	2	8
Drew Pl.....	14 50	7 25	1	1	2
Edgecomb.....	189 80	94 90	5	5	10
Embsden.....	75 00	37 50	4	2	6
Etna.....	87 00	43 50	4	-	4
Farmingdale.....	272 00	136 00	7	7	14
Fayette.....	204 00	102 00	3	5	8
Freeman.....	14 50	7 25	-	1	1
Friendship.....	68 50	34 25	3	-	3
Fryeburg.....	885 00	250 00	17	15	32
Gilead.....	24 00	12 00	1	-	1
Glenburn.....	60 00	30 00	2	-	2
Glenwood Pl.....	16 50	8 25	-	2	2
Gouldsboro.....	143 50	71 75	3	6	9
Greene.....	277 00	138 50	2	8	10
Greenwood.....	60 00	30 00	2	1	3
Hammond Pl.....	27 00	13 50	-	1	1
Hancock.....	82 00	41 00	-	4	4
Hanover.....	152 00	76 00	5	2	7
Harrington.....	49 60	24 80	2	2	4
Hartford.....	127 00	63 50	3	6	9
Haynesville.....	30 00	15 00	-	1	1
Hebron.....	240 00	120 00	6	4	10
Highland Pl.....	27 00	13 50	-	3	3
Hodgdon.....	382 00	191 00	7	7	14
Holden.....	127 00	63 50	5	1	6
Howland.....	51 00	26 00	2	1	3
Hurricane Isle.....	12 00	6 00	-	1	1
Isle au Haut.....	32 00	16 00	-	2	2
Jackman Pl.....	30 00	15 00	-	1	1
Jefferson.....	278 60	139 30	4	8	12
Knox.....	64 00	32 00	3	2	5

Tuitions of Pupils—Continued.

TOWNS.	Whole amount expended.	Amount payable from State treasury.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Whole number of scholars.
Lee.....	198 00	99 00	21	21	42
Leeds.....	374 00	187 00	12	11	23
Levant.....	72 00	36 00	-	3	3
Linneus.....	230 50	115 25	1	7	8
Littleton.....	281 00	140 50	4	6	10
Lovell.....	194 00	97 00	6	2	8
Lowell.....	38 50	19 25	2	1	3
Machiasport.....	240 00	120 00	3	11	14
Mapleton.....	147 50	73 75	2	9	11
Masardis.....	200 00	100 00	6	5	11
Medford.....	144 00	72 00	1	4	5
Mercer.....	110 00	55 00	2	3	5
Milford.....	400 00	200 00	8	9	17
Minot.....	200 00	100 00	5	2	7
Moose River Pl.....	30 00	15 00	-	1	1
Morrill.....	112 50	65 25	2	4	6
Moscow.....	65 00	32 50	1	4	5
Naples.....	143 33	71 66	3	4	7
Newcastle.....	1,055 20	250 00	20	17	37
New Sweden.....	100 00	50 00	-	4	4
New Vineyard.....	30 00	15 00	1	-	1
Nobleboro.....	463 20	231 60	7	9	16
Northport.....	100 00	50 00	2	3	5
Orient.....	20 50	10 25	-	1	1
Orland.....	155 00	77 50	4	6	10
Otisfield.....	97 00	48 50	4	2	6
Palermo.....	108 00	54 00	3	6	9
Palmyra.....	440 00	220 00	8	13	21
Parkman.....	112 00	56 00	3	7	9
Pembroke.....	20 00	10 00	2	1	3
Perham.....	25 00	12 50	1	2	3
Perry.....	78 00	39 00	2	4	4
Peru.....	273 01	136 50	7	4	11
Phippsburg.....	90 00	45 00	-	3	3
Poland.....	619 00	309 50	15	8	23
Pownal.....	177 00	88 50	4	4	8
Prentiss.....	68 00	34 00	5	4	9
Prospect.....	140 00	70 00	5	5	10
Randolph.....	450 00	225 00	10	8	18
Raymond.....	101 25	50 62	2	4	6
Ripley.....	87 00	43 50	2	5	7
St. Albans.....	266 50	133 25	9	4	13
Searsmont.....	50 00	25 00	1	1	2
Sebec.....	242 00	121 00	9	3	12
Sedgwick.....	167 00	83 50	2	8	10
Sherman.....	208 00	104 00	4	5	9
Sidney.....	257 00	128 50	7	7	14
Smithfield.....	113 50	56 75	4	3	7
Smyrna.....	88 00	44 00	2	2	4
Somerville.....	30 00	15 00	1	-	1
Stacyville Pl.....	80 00	40 00	3	2	5
Starks.....	48 50	24 25	3	2	5
Steuven.....	135 80	67 90	4	4	8
Stockton Springs.....	92 50	46 25	1	4	5
Stoneham.....	39 00	19 50	1	2	3
Stow.....	40 00	20 00	1	1	2
Swanville.....	72 20	36 10	3	4	7
Sweden.....	20 00	15 00	-	1	1
Thorndike.....	152 00	76 00	3	5	8
Trenton.....	18 00	9 00	-	2	2
Unity Pl.....	30 00	15 00	-	1	1
Vienna.....	205 00	102 50	5	3	8

Tuitons of Pupils—Concluded.

Towns.	Whole amount expended.	Amount payable from State treasury.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Whole number of scholars.
Verona.....	100 00	50 00	2	2	4
Waldo.....	135 50	67 75	4	1	5
Washington.....	95 00	47 50	2	2	4
Waterford.....	468 34	234 17	8	11	19
Wellington.....	61 00	30 50	1	2	3
West Gardiner.....	270 00	135 00	2	7	9
Westport.....	78 00	39 00	1	2	3
Whitefield.....	37 50	18 75	2	1	3
Willimantic.....	30 00	15 00	1	-	1
Winn.....	96 00	48 00	-	6	6
Woolwich.....	377 20	188 60	6	8	14
Total.....	\$21,846 04	\$9,653 52	479	570	1,049

*This list includes towns making application on this account previous to Nov. 1, 1909.

Limerick Academy	Limerick	1808	1808	33	40	30	40	30	30	20	10	10	32	30	8	7	-	-
Limington Academy	Limington	1848	1850	36	47	39	47	39	35	31	12	12	32	29	15	13	-	-
Lincoln Academy	Newcastle	1801	1805	38	132	110	132	110	38	35	94	75	70	60	48	48	16	16
Litchfield Academy	Litchfield	1845	1839	36	41	38	41	35	51	28	10	8	36	34	5	4	-	-
Maine Central Institute	Pittsfield	1866	1866	37	211	170	211	170	75	65	136	105	115	90	71	65	25	20
Maine Wesleyan Seminary	Readfield	1821	1821	33	209	171	150	140	30	28	120	112	4	4	145	140	-	-
Mattanawcook Academy	Lincoln	1847	1847	36	74	62	24	29	20	17	4	3	24	20	31	28	19	15
Monmouth Academy	Monmouth	1809	1803	32	62	53	62	53	41	35	21	18	53	45	9	8	-	-
Monson Academy	Monson	1847	1847	34	35	32	33	32	31	30	2	2	30	29	5	4	-	-
North Yarmouth Academy	Yarmouth	1814	1814	37	76	64	76	64	4	3	72	61	51	42	25	22	-	-
Oak Grove Seminary	Vassalboro	1854	1848	38	112	91	94	80	38	32	56	48	53	45	41	35	-	-
Parsonsfield Seminary	Parsonsfield	1833	1832	36	52	47	52	47	38	34	14	13	-	48	44	-	-	
Patten Academy	Patten	1841	1846	35	95	82	91	88	70	69	21	19	48	46	43	42	-	-
Ricker Classical Institute	Houlton	1847	1848	38	184	130	174	125	28	28	146	97	43	35	88	68	12	9
Somerset Academy	Athens	1846	1846	36	38	35	38	36	27	25	11	10	36	33	2	2	-	-
Springfield Normal School	Springfield	1901	1885	30	56	38	56	56	23	23	33	33	55	55	9	9	9	9
Thornton Academy	Saco	1811	1813	37	143	146	149	146	119	117	30	28	82	80	67	64	-	-
Traip Academy	Kittery	1900	-	38	61	53	61	57	58	54	3	3	40	36	21	21	-	-
Washington Academy	East Machias	1792	1823	38	85	72	32	28	11	11	21	17	53	44	18	14	-	-
Wilton Academy	Wilton	1866	1867	35	90	85	90	85	63	60	27	25	57	54	33	30	-	-
Wiscasset Academy	Wiscasset	1899	1808	36	59	55	58	55	48	45	10	8	50	46	9	9	-	-
Total		-	-	1,464	3,624	3,079	3,356	2,932	1,780	1,617	1,576	1,333	1,761	1,570	1,438	1,334	197	162

APPENDIX.

Special Statistics of Academies etc.—Continued.

NAMES.	Number of pupils in mathematics.	Number of pupils in English.	Number of pupils in history.	Number of pupils in science studies.	Number of pupils in modern languages.	Number of pupils in ancient languages.	Number graduated in present year.	Number intending to enter Maine colleges.	Number intending to enter other colleges.	Number intending to enter technical schools.	Number intending to enter institutions not heretofore mentioned.	Number who do not intend entering any institution of learning.	Number of instructors including president or principal.	ASSETS—PERMANENT.				
														Endowment.	Grounds and buildings.	Other property.	Total.	
Anson Academy	34	45	22	28	9	14	9	-	-	-	3	4	2	\$4,500	\$2,500	-	-	\$7,000
Aroostook Central Institute	55	55	52	30	13	24	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	30,000	-	\$506	30,500
Berwick Academy	63	100	43	36	47	58	11	2	-	-	-	8	4	40,086	75,000	-	-	115,086
Bluehill-George Stevens Academy	81	81	22	59	21	28	16	1	1	-	-	-	3	14,000	5,500	150	-	19,650
Bridgewater Classical Academy	41	41	18	15	12	12	2	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Bridgton Academy	60	90	32	29	25	30	32	14	8	-	-	-	7	15,700	23,000	7,000	-	45,700
Calais Academy	125	127	79	36	59	80	17	4	1	-	-	-	12	4,920	8,000	-	-	12,920
Cherryfield Academy	67	69	54	23	15	27	13	3	2	-	-	3	5	3,000	10,000	465	-	13,465
Coburn Classical Institute	70	92	50	35	60	57	24	12	1	-	4	-	7	36,175	65,000	5,000	-	106,175
Corinna Union Academy	51	48	48	30	38	22	9	4	-	-	-	-	2	500	2,500	1,825	-	4,825
East Corinth Academy	50	50	25	21	35	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	6	5,000	4,000	206	-	9,200
East Maine Conference Seminary	111	161	151	50	55	40	15	-	-	-	-	-	12	56,029	23,500	2,195	-	81,724
Erskine Academy	35	35	17	15	2	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	7,000	3,000	-	-	10,000
Foxcroft Academy	144	145	50	83	53	57	24	3	2	2	3	-	14	2,800	15,000	1,000	-	18,800
Freedom Academy	57	67	29	25	14	30	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3,500	500	-	4,000
Fryeburg Academy	88	92	57	35	65	26	17	3	2	-	-	-	9	-	10,000	6,751	-	16,751
Gould's Academy	115	116	84	68	59	39	11	2	1	-	-	-	6	1,000	12,000	1,500	-	14,500
Hampden Academy	87	100	51	45	40	30	8	2	1	-	1	-	4	10,800	5,000	200	-	16,000
Higgins Classical Institute	80	80	43	57	30	20	12	4	-	-	-	-	6	20,784	100,000	-	-	120,784
Lee Normal Academy	75	75	68	62	8	9	3	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	3,200	3,500	-	6,700
Limerick Academy	40	40	36	15	12	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4,500
Limington Academy	38	47	36	34	16	15	7	1	2	1	-	-	2	1,000	3,500	500	-	3,500

Lincoln Academy	117	132	92	43	61	48	26	6	2	1	5	12	5	12,400	7,000	1,500	20,900
Litchfield Academy	41	41	21	23	14	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	320	2,000	700	3,020
Maine Central Institute	95	211	40	80	50	30	33	10	-	-	-	23	9	17,725	48,000	600	66,328
Maine Wesleyan Seminary	130	140	40	60	60	80	26	12	2	1	6	5	15	190,000	200,000	22,000	412,000
Mattanawcook Academy	70	74	68	68	27	24	6	2	2	-	1	1	3	2,200	2,000	-	4,200
Monmouth Academy	62	62	24	62	2	9	13	2	-	-	1	10	2	2,700	2,500	300	5,500
Monson Academy	29	33	25	26	25	5	6	2	-	-	3	1	2	3,925	3,000	250	7,175
North Yarmouth Academy	72	70	42	46	51	25	21	11	1	-	2	7	4	10,100	12,900	2,000	25,000
Oak Grove Seminary	87	93	59	64	60	41	23	6	2	1	4	10	8	17,000	33,750	6,250	57,000
Parsonfield Seminary	40	51	22	45	13	14	9	2	-	1	2	4	6	100,000	40,000	4,700	144,700
Patten Academy	91	96	47	51	29	19	14	4	-	-	5	5	3	7,200	1,000	400	8,600
Ricker Classical Institute	183	184	88	57	53	75	18	8	1	-	-	-	6	23,000	60,000	-	83,000
Somerset Academy	38	38	33	38	-	5	10	-	-	-	6	4	2	3,500	2,825	100	6,425
Springfield Normal School	48	54	34	20	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2,000	-	2,000
Thornton Academy	124	147	125	46	59	88	23	2	5	1	1	12	11	139,000	100,000	-	239,000
Traip Academy	55	61	41	32	17	18	10	2	-	-	1	7	3	22,823	45,114	6,473	74,410
Washington Academy	78	85	70	30	38	23	10	2	-	-	1	7	4	47,455	10,000	1,500	58,955
Wilton Academy	69	90	43	53	29	40	15	5	-	-	2	8	4	-	15,000	650	15,650
Wiscasset Academy	59	59	44	55	20	17	12	5	-	-	3	2	3	-	2,000	500	2,500
Total	3,055	3,477	2,017	1,736	1,308	1,216	540	142	41	15	71	221	188	\$822,645	\$1,001,289	\$79,207	\$1,903,141

Special Statistics of Academies etc.—Concluded.

NAMES.	INCOME—CURRENT.							EXPENDITURES—CURRENT.								
	Invested funds.	Town.	State appropriation.	Tuition.	Fees.	Gifts.	Other sources.	Total.	Teachers' salaries.	Janitors' services.	Books, appliances, etc.	Repairs.	Other purposes.	Total.	Balance on hand July 1, 1909.	Deficiency.
Anson Academy	\$216	\$600	\$500	\$204	-	-	\$94	\$1,614	\$1,147	\$34	\$56	\$174	\$109	\$1,520	\$94	-
Aroostook Central Institute	-	1,500	-	47	-	-	-	1,547	1,486	200	-	-	240	1,926	-	\$379
Berwick Academy	1,888	1,000	-	792	-	-	2,160	6,448	3,300	440	42	14	2,008	5,804	644	-
Bluehill-George Stevens Academy	700	500	750	180	-	-	-	2,130	1,764	135	-	100	311	2,310	-	180
Bridgewater Classical Academy	-	631	-	60	-	-	303	994	966	-	-	-	-	966	-	28
Bridgton Academy	829	-	750	1,833	-	-	415	3,827	2,655	320	76	28	824	3,903	-	76
Calais Academy	234	2,750	500	230	-	-	-	3,684	3,530	75	100	-	-	3,705	-	-
Cherryfield Academy	120	800	750	436	-	-	963	3,069	1,552	60	63	280	649	2,604	465	21
Coburn Classical Institute	1,580	-	500	2,525	-	\$4,000	-	8,605	5,800	450	375	400	1,579	8,604	1	-
Corinna Union Academy	61	700	500	55	-	-	200	1,516	1,125	30	15	30	201	1,401	115	-
East Corinth Academy	187	600	500	-	-	-	7	1,294	1,330	33	21	13	157	1,554	-	260
East Maine Conference Seminary	925	-	750	4,837	\$134	824	248	7,718	5,396	-	45	746	1,277	7,464	254	-
Erskine Academy	250	250	500	109	-	-	-	1,100	870	30	40	110	50	1,100	-	-
Foxcroft Academy	44	1,000	375	1,568	-	-	60	3,047	2,417	144	25	56	278	2,920	127	-
Freedom Academy	-	500	1,000	935	-	-	-	2,433	2,035	75	50	100	125	2,385	48	-
Fryeburg Academy	152	-	750	2,494	-	2,559	2	5,957	2,816	69	45	1,951	958	5,839	118	-
Gould's Academy	100	1,000	1,000	2,226	-	220	-	3,546	3,254	150	42	34	206	3,686	-	140
Hampden Academy	548	750	1,000	209	-	-	-	2,498	1,990	48	40	89	100	2,267	231	-
Higgins Classical Institute	589	-	500	1,747	1,300	800	951	5,887	2,644	26	25	212	2,873	5,780	107	-
Lee Normal Academy	-	1,000	632	-	14	-	348	1,994	1,482	30	386	162	151	2,211	-	217
Limerick Academy	74	500	500	250	-	-	36	1,360	1,089	75	38	49	158	1,409	-	49
Limington Academy	25	850	500	-	7	-	473	1,855	1,000	-	-	252	105	1,357	498	-
Lincoln Academy	695	-	1,000	3,655	6	-	80	5,436	3,182	250	214	222	354	4,222	1,214	-

Litchfield Academy	-	-	500	583	-	20	80	1,183	1,020	21	25	17	99	1,182	1	-
Maine Central Institute	964	1,444	1,000	2,667	-	-	1,026	7,101	4,648	350	328	405	1,167	6,898	203	-
Maine Wesleyan Seminary	7,817	650	-	7,344	\$14	-	728	17,353	11,920	470	358	1,009	3,473	17,230	123	-
Mattanawcook Academy	132	817	500	250	-	25	208	1,932	1,450	52	-	109	27	1,638	294	-
Monmouth Academy	103	500	500	318	-	-	-	1,427	1,100	32	84	25	84	1,325	102	-
Monson Academy	157	380	500	250	-	50	-	1,337	1,040	51	100	124	43	1,358	-	21
North Yarmouth Academy	492	-	750	1,776	-	-	261	3,279	2,510	-	-	200	310	3,020	259	-
Oak Grove Seminary	830	750	750	1,676	-	8,148	21,584	33,768	4,021	2,608	535	1,381	24,559	33,104	664	-
Parsonsfield Seminary	3,548	435	250	195	121	-	3,468	8,017	3,256	600	430	28	3,072	7,386	631	-
Pattens Academy	364	1,000	500	629	-	-	515	3,008	1,876	203	263	156	359	2,860	148	-
Ricker Classical Institute	933	-	1,000	3,341	123	303	4,198	9,898	4,155	462	-	448	3,897	8,962	936	-
Somerset Academy	-	500	500	91	-	-	-	1,297	1,132	36	105	28	141	1,437	-	140
Springfield Normal School	-	450	750	225	-	-	-	1,425	775	45	37	-	144	1,001	424	-
Thornton Academy	11,253	2,365	-	770	-	-	2,000	16,391	7,580	700	700	779	666	10,425	5,966	-
Traip Academy	1,054	1,273	1,000	50	-	-	1,344	4,721	1,843	536	45	-	1,646	4,070	651	-
Washington Academy	2,320	750	-	584	-	-	174	3,828	2,850	225	209	47	504	3,835	-	7
Wilton Academy	-	1,500	1,000	684	-	-	-	3,184	2,850	132	-	-	202	3,184	-	-
Wiscasset Academy	-	500	500	339	-	-	-	1,339	1,250	-	-	30	-	1,280	59	-
Total	\$39,429	\$26,853	\$23,625	\$46,746	\$2,519	\$16,949	\$41,926	\$198,047	\$108,106	\$9,197	\$4,920	\$9,805	\$53,106	\$185,132	\$14,405	\$1,490

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. VIII.
Financial Statement of Academies, Seminaries and Institutes for Year
Ending July 1, 1909.

I. ASSETS—PERMANENT:	
Amount of endowment.....	\$822,645
Value of grounds, buildings, etc.....	1,001,289
Value of other property.....	79,207
Total assets.....	\$1,903,141
II. INCOME—CURRENT:	
From invested funds.....	\$39,429
Received from towns.....	26,853
Received from State (appropriation).....	23,625
Received from tuition.....	46,746
Received from fees.....	2,519
Received from gifts.....	16,949
Received from other sources.....	41,926
Total income—current.....	\$198,047
III. EXPENDITURES—CURRENT:	
For teachers' salaries.....	\$108,106
For janitors' services.....	9,197
For books, apparatus, etc.....	4,920
For repairs.....	9,803
For all other purposes.....	53,106
Total expenditures—current.....	\$185,132
Balance—total credit balances.....	\$14,405
Deficiency—total balances over expended.....	1,490
Net balance unexpended.....	12,915

TABLE No. IX.

Secondary Schools having approved courses of study for the year 1908-9.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	LOCATION.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.
Anson Academy	Anson	2	45
Berwick Academy	S. Berwick	4	102
Blue Hill-George Stevens Academy	Bluehill	3	81
Bridge Academy	Dresden	2	35
Bridgewater Classical Academy	Bridgewater	2	41
Bridgton Academy	Bridgton	6	101
Calais Academy	Calais	5	145
Cherryfield Academy	Cherryfield	3	71
Coburn Classical Institute	Waterville	7	92
Corinna Union Academy	Corinna	2	51
East Corinth Academy	Corinth	3	50
East Maine Conference Seminary	Bucksport	9	161
Erskine Academy	China	2	35
Foxcroft Academy	Foxcroft	7	155
Freedom Academy	Freedom	3	67
Fryeburg Academy	Fryeburg	7	92
Gould's Academy	Bethel	6	116
Greeley Institute	Cumberland	2	40
Hampden Academy	Hampden	4	100
Hebron Academy	Hebron	12	209
Higgins Classical Institute	Charleston	6	80
Leavitt Institute	Turner	5	75
Lee Normal Academy	Lee	4	75
Limerick Academy	Limerick	2	40
Limington Academy	Limington	3	47
Lincoln Academy	Newcastle	5	132
Litchfield Academy	Litchfield	3	41
Maine Central Institute	Pittsfield	9	211
Maine Wesleyan Seminary	Readfield	15	209
Mattanawcook Academy	Lincoln	3	74
Monmouth Academy	Monmouth	2	62
Monson Academy	Monson	2	35
North Yarmouth Academy	Yarmouth	4	76
Oak Grove Seminary	Vassalboro	8	112
Parsonsfeld Seminary	Parsonsfeld	6	52
Patten Academy	Patten	4	91
Pennell Institute	Gray	3	42
Ricker Classical Institute	Houlton	6	184
St. Joseph's Academy	Portland	6	32
Somerset Academy	Athens	2	38
Springfield Normal School	Springfield	4	56
Thornton Academy	Saco	11	149
Traip Academy	Kittery	3	61
Washington Academy	East Machias	4	85
Westbrook Seminary	Portland	9	105
Wilton Academy	Wilton	4	90
Wiscasset Academy	Wiscasset	3	59
Abbot High School	Abbot	2	22
Albion High School	Albion	2	26
Alfred High School	Alfred	2	36
Ashland High School	Ashland	2	52
Auburn Edward Little High School	Auburn	13	337
Augusta Cony High School	Augusta	10	200
Bangor High School	Bangor	22	635
Bath Morse High School	Bath	8	275
Belfast High School	Belfast	4	111
Belgrade High School	Belgrade	2	26
Berwick Sullivan High School	Berwick	3	53
Biddeford High School	Biddeford	6	155
*Bingham High School	Bingham	1	27
Boothbay Harbor High School	Boothbay Harbor	2	38
Bowdoinham High School	Bowdoinham	2	50

Secondary Schools—Continued.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	LOCATION.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.
Brewer High School	Brewer	5	120
Bridgton High School	Bridgton	4	73
Bristol High School	Bristol	2	30
*Brooklin High School	Brooklin	1	20
Brooks High School	Brooks	2	14
*Brownfield High School	Brownfield	1	17
Brownville High School	Brownville	3	62
Brunswick High School	Brunswick	5	118
Buckfield High School	Buckfield	2	37
Buxton High School	Buxton	2	40
Camden High School	Camden	4	98
Canaan High School	Canaan	2	16
*Canton High School	Canton	1	29
Cape Elizabeth High School	Cape Elizabeth	2	27
Caribou High School	Caribou	6	121
Castine High School	Castine	2	34
Clinton High School	Clinton	2	42
*Columbia Falls High School	Columbia Falls	1	19
Cornish High School	Cornish	2	21
Danforth High School	Danforth	2	52
Deer Isle High School	Deer Isle	2	55
Denmark High School	Denmark	2	14
Dexter High School	Dexter	5	98
Dixfield High School	Dixfield	2	23
East Livermore Livermore Falls H. S.	East Livermore	4	84
Easton High School	Easton	3	19
Eastport Boynton High School	Eastport	5	88
Eden Bar Harbor High School	Eden	7	168
Eliot High School	Eliot	2	44
Ellsworth High School	Ellsworth	4	98
Eustis Stratton High School	Eustis	2	16
Exeter High School	Exeter	2	25
Fairfield Lawrence High School	Fairfield	3	71
Farmington High School	Farmington	5	139
Fort Fairfield High School	Fort Fairfield	6	99
Frankfort High School	Frankfort	2	20
Franklin High School	Franklin	2	42
Freeport High School	Freeport	3	54
Gardiner High School	Gardiner	6	125
Gorham High School	Gorham	4	99
Greenville High School	Greenville	2	40
Guilford High School	Guilford	3	66
Hallowell High School	Hallowell	3	66
Hartland High School	Hartland	2	31
Hollis High School	Hollis	2	39
Houlton High School	Houlton	5	101
Island Falls High School	Island Falls	2	43
Islesboro High School	Islesboro	2	30
*Jackson High School	Jackson	1	24
Jay High School	Jay	3	27
Jonesport High School	Jonesport	2	61
Kennebunk High School	Kennebunk	4	88
Kennebunkport High School	Kennebunkport	3	45
Kingfield High School	Kingfield	2	21
Lewiston Jordan High School	Lewiston	12	285
Limestone High School	Limestone	3	51
Lisbon Lisbon Falls High School	Lisbon	5	95
Lubec High School	Lubec	2	45
Machias High School	Machias	3	50
Madison High School	Madison	5	93
Mars Hill—Blaine Aroos, Cen. Inst.	Mars Hill	2	28
*Mattawamkeag High School	Mattawamkeag	1	12
Mechanic Falls High School	Mechanic Falls	2	45
Mexico High School	Mexico	2	37
Milbridge High School	Milbridge	2	43
Millinocket High School	Millinocket	3	55
Milo High School	Milo	4	97
Monroe High School	Monroe	2	43

Secondary Schools—Concluded.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	LOCATION.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.
Mt. Desert High School	Mt. Desert	2	40
Mt. Vernon High School	Mt. Vernon	2	27
New Gloucester High School	New Gloucester	2	51
New Portland High School	New Portland	2	64
New Sharon High School	New Sharon	2	31
Newport High School	Newport	2	24
Norridgewock High School	Norridgewock	2	36
North Berwick High School	North Berwick	2	43
Norway High School	Norway	4	126
Oakland High School	Oakland	2	41
Old Orchard High School	Old Orchard	2	11
Old Town High School	Old Town	5	124
Orono High School	Orono	4	96
Oxford High School	Oxford	2	20
Paris High School	Paris	3	64
Pembroke High School	Pembroke	2	47
Phillips High School	Phillips	3	51
Porter High School	Porter	2	39
Portland High School	Portland	26	730
Portland Deering High School	Portland	12	325
Presque Isle High School	Presque Isle	5	134
Princeton High School	Princeton	2	42
Rangeley High School	Rangeley	2	21
Richmond High School	Richmond	2	52
Rockland High School	Rockland	7	214
Rockport High School	Rockport	2	40
Rumford Rumford Falls High School	Rumford	4	61
Sanford High School	Sanford	5	84
Sanford Springvale High School	Sanford	3	40
Sangerville High School	Sangerville	2	28
Scarboro High School	Scarboro	2	23
Searsport High School	Searsport	2	31
Skowhegan High School	Skowhegan	7	137
Solon High School	Solon	3	40
South Portland High School	South Portland	6	183
*South Thomaston High School	South Thomaston	1	34
*Southwest Harbor High School	Southwest Harbor	1	32
St. George Tenant's Harbor High School	St. George	2	42
Standish High School	Standish	2	42
*Stetson High School	Stetson	1	14
Stonington High School	Stonington	2	43
Strong High School	Strong	2	22
Thomaston High School	Thomaston	3	72
Topsham High School	Topsham	2	50
*Union High School	Union	1	17
*Unity High School	Unity	1	24
Vanceboro High School	Vanceboro	2	10
Vinalhaven High School	Vinalhaven	2	49
Waldoboro High School	Waldoboro	2	56
Warren High School	Warren	3	34
Washburn High School	Washburn	2	32
Waterville High School	Waterville	6	144
Webster Sabattus High School	Webster	2	20
Wells High School	Wells	2	63
Westbrook High School	Westbrook	7	189
Windham High School	Windham	2	46
Winslow High School	Winslow	2	31
Winterport High School	Winterport	2	47
Winthrop High School	Winthrop	2	39
Yarmouth High School	Yarmouth	5	74
York High School	York	4	66

The schools of this list marked thus () had less than four classes in attendance, or had program arrangement permitting full half hour recitation periods for all classes.

TABLE X.
SCHOOL AND MILL FUND.

Showing number of scholars and amount of school and mill fund apportioned to the several cities, towns and plantations in the State for the year 1909 and payable January 1, 1910.

TOWNS.	Number of scholars.	Amount apportioned.
Abbot.....	219	\$896 47
Acton.....	154	630 39
Addison.....	277	1,133 89
Albany.....	128	523 97
Albion.....	271	1,109 33
Alexander.....	143	585 37
Alfred.....	185	757 30
Allagash Plantation.....	46	188 30
Alna.....	112	458 47
Alton.....	71	290 63
Amherst.....	93	380 69
Amity.....	126	515 78
Andover.....	200	818 70
Anson.....	603	2,468 37
Appleton.....	298	1,219 86
Argyle.....	81	331 57
Arrowsic.....	34	139 17
Ashland.....	634	2,595 26
Athens.....	264	1,080 68
Atkinson.....	147	601 74
Auburn.....	4,792	19,615 94
Augusta.....	3,270	13,385 67
Aurora.....	41	167 83
Avon.....	109	446 19
Baileyville.....	316	1,293 53
Baldwin.....	171	699 98
Bancroft.....	160	654 96
Bangor.....	6,342	25,960 83
Baring.....	74	302 91
Barnard Plantation.....	28	114 63
Bath.....	3,212	13,148 25
Beddington.....	14	57 30
Belfast.....	1,241	5,080 00
Belgrade.....	283	1,158 46
Belmont.....	90	368 41
Benedicta.....	127	519 87
Benton.....	364	1,490 02
Berwick.....	570	2,333 28
Bethel.....	423	1,731 54
Biddeford.....	6,291	25,752 06
Bigelow Plantation.....	20	81 87
Bingham.....	301	1,232 13
Blaine.....	386	1,580 08
Blanchard.....	56	229 23
Bluehill.....	487	1,993 52
Boothbay.....	488	1,997 62
Boothbay Harbor.....	581	2,378 30
Bowdoin.....	320	1,309 92
Bowdoinham.....	314	1,285 34
Bowerbank.....	19	77 78
Bradford.....	291	1,191 20
Bradley.....	172	704 08
Bremen.....	151	618 10
Brewer.....	1,555	6,365 36
Bridgewater.....	417	1,706 97
Bridgton.....	726	2,971 87

School and Mill Fund—Continued.

TOWNS.	Number of scholars.	Amount apportioned.
Brighton Plantation	98	401 16
Bristol	650	2,660 76
Brooklin	236	966 06
Brooks	208	851 45
Brooksville	373	1,526 86
Brookton	79	323 38
Brownfield	235	961 97
Brownville	551	2,255 50
Brunswick	2,076	8,498 05
Buckfield	262	1,072 50
Bucksport	571	2,337 38
Burlington	103	421 63
Burnham	216	884 19
Buxton	461	1,887 09
Byron	40	163 74
Calais	2,316	9,480 48
Cambridge	78	319 29
Camden	865	3,540 86
Canaan	270	1,105 24
Canton	307	1,256 69
Cape Elizabeth	218	892 38
Caratunk Plantation	80	327 48
Caribou	1,922	7,867 67
Carmel	250	1,023 37
Carroll	174	712 26
Carthage	91	372 50
Cary Plantation	130	532 15
Casco	167	683 61
Castine	250	1,047 93
Castle Hill	211	863 72
Caswell Plantation	175	716 36
Centerville	43	176 02
Chapman Plantation	132	540 34
Charleston	222	908 76
Charlotte	76	311 10
Chelsea	252	1,031 56
Cherryfield	465	1,903 47
Chester	119	487 12
Chesterville	193	790 04
China	319	1,305 81
Clifton	50	204 67
Clinton	318	1,301 72
Codyville Plantation	25	102 34
Columbia	174	712 26
Columbia Falls	200	818 71
Concord	92	376 60
Connor Plantation	242	990 63
Cooper	64	261 98
Coplin Plantation	31	126 89
Corinna	310	1,268 97
Corinth	233	953 78
Cornish	221	904 66
Cornville	180	736 83
Cranberry Isles	99	405 25
Crawford	38	155 55
Criehaven Plantation	12	49 12
Crystal	175	716 36
Cumberland	363	1,485 93
Cushing	155	634 49
Cutler	202	826 89
Cyr Plantation	245	1,002 91
Dallas Plantation	66	217 17
Damariscotta	161	659 05
Danforth	419	1,715 16
Dayton	98	401 16

School and Mill Fund—Continued.

Towns.	Number of scholars.	Amount apportioned.
Dead River Plantation.....	26	106 43
Deblois.....	23	94 16
Dedham.....	98	401 17
Deer Isle.....	630	2,578 89
Denmark.....	133	544 43
Dennistown Plantation.....	37	151 45
Dennisville.....	158	646 77
Detroit.....	115	470 75
Dexter.....	879	3,598 16
Dixfield.....	272	1,113 43
Dixmont.....	187	765 48
Dover.....	450	1,842 06
Dresden.....	220	900 57
Drew Plantation.....	77	315 19
Durham.....	480	1,964 87
Dyer Brook.....	89	364 32
E Plantation.....	44	180 11
Eagle Lake Plantation.....	472	1,932 12
Eastbrook.....	77	315 19
East Livermore.....	770	3,151 98
East Machias.....	483	1,977 16
East Millinocket.....	281	1,150 27
Easton.....	467	1,911 65
Eastport.....	1,814	7,425 56
Eddington.....	179	732 73
Eden.....	1,220	4,994 05
Edgecomb.....	138	564 90
Edinburg.....	12	49 12
Edmunds.....	204	835 07
Eliot.....	372	1,522 76
Elliotsville Plantation.....	19	77 78
Ellsworth.....	930	3,806 93
Embden.....	159	650 86
Enfield.....	357	1,461 36
Etna.....	132	540 34
Eustis.....	151	618 12
Exeter.....	234	957 87
Fairfield.....	1,240	5,075 92
Falmouth.....	489	2,001 71
Farmingdale.....	240	982 44
Farmington.....	835	3,418 05
Fayette.....	150	614 02
Flagstaff Plantation.....	52	212 86
Forest City.....	29	118 72
Fort Fairfield.....	1,367	5,595 78
Fort Kent.....	1,524	6,238 46
Foxcroft.....	468	1,915 75
Frankfort.....	342	1,399 96
Franklin.....	381	1,559 61
Freedom.....	123	503 50
Freeman.....	85	347 95
Freeport.....	709	2,902 28
Frenchville.....	583	2,386 50
Friendship.....	189	773 67
Fryeburg.....	311	1,273 06
Gardiner.....	1,557	6,373 54
Garfield Plantation.....	37	151 45
Garland.....	225	921 04
Georgetown.....	187	765 48
Gilead.....	49	200 58
Glenburn.....	135	552 62
Glenwood Plantation.....	42	171 93
Gorham.....	686	2,808 13

School and Mill Fund—Continued.

Towns.	Number of scholars.	Amount apportioned.
Gouldsboro.....	348	1,424 53
Grafton.....	21	85 96
Grand Falls Plantation.....	16	65 49
Grand Isle.....	594	2,431 52
Grand Lake Stream Plantation.....	111	454 37
Gray.....	324	1,326 28
Greenbush.....	141	577 18
Greene.....	176	720 44
Greenfield.....	71	290 63
Greenville.....	389	1,592 36
Greenwood.....	210	859 63
Guilford.....	417	1,706 97
Hallowell.....	757	3,098 76
Hamlin Plantation.....	262	1,072 50
Hammond Plantation.....	38	155 55
Hampden.....	593	2,427 43
Hancock.....	254	1,039 74
Hanover.....	42	171 93
Harmony.....	201	822 79
Harpeswell.....	467	1,911 65
Harrington.....	281	1,150 27
Harrison.....	238	974 25
Hartford.....	159	650 86
Hartland.....	318	1,301 72
Haynesville.....	102	417 54
Hebron.....	143	585 37
Hermon.....	345	1,412 25
Hersey.....	72	294 73
Highland Plantation.....	22	90 06
Hiram.....	216	884 19
Hodgdon.....	370	1,514 58
Holden.....	185	757 30
Hollis.....	272	1,113 43
Hope.....	116	474 84
Houlton.....	1,660	6,795 18
Howland.....	153	626 30
Hudson.....	112	458 47
Hurricane Isle.....	72	294 73
Industry.....	148	605 84
Island Falls.....	503	2,059 02
Isle au Haut.....	63	257 89
Islesboro.....	274	1,121 60
Jackman Plantation.....	157	642 87
Jackson.....	117	478 93
Jay.....	873	3,573 60
Jefferson.....	309	1,264 88
Jonesboro.....	196	802 32
Jonesport.....	820	3,356 65
Kenduskeag.....	105	429 82
Kennebunk.....	752	3,078 30
Kennebunkport.....	603	2,468 36
Kingfield.....	247	1,011 09
Kingsman.....	286	1,170 74
Kingsbury Plantation.....	33	135 08
Kittery.....	716	2,930 93
Knox.....	128	523 97
Lagrange.....	160	654 96
Lake View Plantation.....	61	249 70
Lakeville Plantation.....	31	126 89
Lamoine.....	127	519 87
Lang Plantation.....	33	135 08

School and Mill Fund—Continued.

Towns.	Number of scholars.	Amount apportioned.
Lebanon	337	1,379 49
Lee	275	1,125 71
Leeds	300	1,228 04
Levant	183	749 11
Lewiston	8,572	35,089 27
Lexington Plantation	57	233 32
Liberty	182	745 02
Limerick	258	1,056 12
Limestone	511	2,091 76
Limington	248	1,015 19
Lincoln	622	2,546 15
Lincoln Plantation	17	69 58
Lincolnvile	302	1,236 22
Linneus	262	1,072 50
Lisbon	1,268	5,190 54
Litchfield	242	990 63
Littleton	334	1,367 21
Livermore	288	1,178 93
Long Island Plantation	83	339 76
Lovell	137	560 80
Lowell	71	290 63
Lubec	1,249	5,112 76
Ludlow	115	470 75
Lyman	140	573 09
Machias	601	2,460 18
Machiasport	420	1,719 26
Maewahoc Plantation	50	204 67
Madawaska	754	3,086 48
Madison	793	3,246 13
Madrid	85	347 95
Magalloway Plantation	29	118 70
Manchester	132	540 34
Mapleton	316	1,293 53
Mariaville	55	225 14
Marion	39	159 64
Marshfield	46	188 31
Mars Hill	509	2,083 58
Masardis	219	896 47
Mason	25	102 34
Mutinus Isle Plantation	43	176 03
Mattawamkeag	161	659 05
Maxfield	26	106 43
Mayfield Plantation	21	85 96
Mechanic Falls	403	1,649 67
Meddybemps	51	208 76
Medford	60	245 61
Medway	177	724 54
Mercer	117	478 93
Merrill Plantation	146	597 65
Mexico	690	2,824 50
Milbridge	509	2,083 58
Milford	293	1,199 39
Millinocket	952	3,896 99
Milo	691	2,828 59
Milton Plantation	78	319 29
Minot	214	876 00
Monhegan Plantation	28	114 62
Monmouth	318	1,301 72
Monroe	202	826 89
Monson	388	1,588 27
Monticello	429	1,756 10
Montville	208	851 45
Moose River Plantation	85	347 95

School and Mill Fund—Continued.

TOWNS.	Number of scholars.	Amount apportioned.
Moro Plantation	76	311 10
Merrill	109	446 19
Moscow	160	654 96
Mount Chase	92	376 60
Mount Desert	511	2,091 76
Mount Vernon	233	953 78
Mussel Ridge Plantation	21	85 96
Naples	186	761 39
Nashville Plantation	8	32 75
Newburg	161	659 05
New Canada Plantation	247	1,011 09
Newcastle	248	1,015 19
Newfield	155	634 49
New Gloucester	337	1,379 49
New Limerick	169	691 80
Newport	431	1,764 28
New Portland	264	1,080 68
Newry	65	266 08
New Sharon	197	806 42
New Sweden	302	1,236 23
New Vineyard	141	577 18
Nobleboro	189	773 67
Norridgewock	452	1,850 25
North Berwick	469	1,919 84
Northfield	30	122 81
North Haven	149	609 93
Northport	109	446 19
North Yarmouth	177	724 54
Norway	762	3,119 24
No. 8 Plantation	9	36 84
No. 14 Plantation	29	118 71
No. 21 Plantation, Hancock County	9	36 84
No. 21 Plantation, Washington County	37	151 45
No. 33 Plantation	24	98 24
Oakfield	334	1,367 21
Oakland	525	2,149 08
Old Orchard	222	908 76
Old Town	1,894	7,753 04
Orient	53	216 95
Orland	324	1,326 29
Orneville	93	380 69
Orono	1,059	4,334 99
Orrington	343	1,404 06
Otis	33	135 08
Otisfield	150	614 02
Oxbow Plantation	51	208 76
Oxford	321	1,314 00
Palermo	199	814 60
Palmyra	261	1,068 40
Paris	787	3,221 57
Parkman	183	749 11
Parsonsfield	206	843 26
Passadumkeag	137	560 80
Patten	472	1,932 12
Pembroke	472	1,932 12
Penobscot	295	1,207 59
Perham	225	921 04
Perkins	14	57 31
Perry	318	1,301 72
Peru	218	892 38
Phillips	401	1,641 48
Phippsburg	336	1,375 40
Pittsfield	698	2,857 25
Pittston	250	1,023 37

School and Mill Fund—Continued.

TOWNS.	Number of scholars.	Amount apportioned.
Pleasant Ridge Plantation	20	81 87
Plymouth	182	745 02
Poland	392	1,604 64
Portage Lake	181	740 92
Porter	224	916 94
Portland	15,102	61,819 68
Pownal	163	667 24
Prentiss	188	769 58
Presque Isle	1,615	6,610 97
Princeton	382	1,563 71
Prospect	160	654 96
Randolph	262	1,072 50
Rangeley	298	1,219 86
Rangeley Plantation	32	130 99
Raymond	216	884 19
Readfield	265	1,084 78
Reed Plantation	157	642 67
Richmond	490	2,005 80
Ripley	78	319 29
Robbinston	216	884 19
Rockland	1,871	7,658 89
Rockport	532	2,177 73
Rome	133	544 43
Roque Bluffs	35	143 27
Roxbury	114	466 65
Rumford	1,774	7,261 83
Saco	1,949	7,978 19
Saint Agatha	624	2,554 33
Saint Albans	306	1,252 60
Saint Francis Plantation	322	1,318 10
Saint George	710	2,906 37
Saint John Plantation	196	802 32
Salem	62	253 80
Sandy River Plantation	20	81 87
Sanford	2,814	11,519 03
Sangerville	332	1,359 03
Scarboro	450	1,842 06
Searsmont	218	892 38
Searsport	343	1,404 06
Sebago	135	552 62
Sebec	170	695 89
Seboeis Plantation	25	102 34
Sedgwick	245	1,002 91
Shapleigh	173	708 16
Sherman	325	1,330 38
Shirley	98	401 16
Sidney	242	990 63
Silver Ridge Plantation	41	167 83
Skowhegan	1,594	6,525 00
Smithfield	129	528 06
Smyrna	153	626 30
Solon	266	1,088 86
Somerville	106	433 91
Sorrento	36	147 36
South Berwick	934	3,823 30
Southport	107	438 00
South Portland	2,042	8,358 88
South Thomaston	403	1,649 67
Southwest Harbor	261	1,068 40
Springfield	150	614 02
Stacyville Plantation	225	921 04
Standish	392	1,604 64
Starks	155	634 49
Stetson	123	503 50

School and Mill Fund—Continued.

TOWNS.	Number of scholars.	Amount apportioned.
Steuben.....	206	843 26
Stockholm Plantation.....	229	937 41
Stockton Springs.....	240	982 44
Stoneham.....	65	266 08
Stonington.....	665	2,722 17
Stow.....	51	208 76
Strong.....	189	773 68
Sullivan.....	311	1,273 06
Summer.....	187	765 48
Surry.....	222	908 76
Swan's Island.....	214	876 00
Swanville.....	132	540 34
Sweden.....	78	319 29
Talmadge.....	29	118 71
Temple.....	95	388 88
The Forks Plantation.....	65	266 08
Thomaston.....	536	2,194 10
Thorndike.....	158	646 77
Topsfield.....	92	376 60
Topsham.....	701	2,869 53
Tremont.....	382	1,563 71
Trenton.....	107	438 00
Trescott.....	181	740 92
Troy.....	180	736 83
Turner.....	423	1,731 54
Union.....	314	1,285 34
Unity.....	202	826 89
Unity Plantation.....	13	53 21
Upton.....	71	290 63
Van Buren.....	955	3,909 27
Vanceboro.....	200	818 70
Vassalboro.....	483	1,977 15
Yeazie.....	126	515 78
Verona.....	56	229 24
Vienna.....	107	438 00
Vinalhaven.....	735	3,008 71
Wade Plantation.....	109	446 19
Waite.....	50	204 67
Waldo.....	118	483 03
Waldoboro.....	753	3,082 39
Wales.....	134	548 51
Wallgrass Plantation.....	377	1,543 23
Waltham.....	61	249 70
Warren.....	410	1,678 32
Washburn.....	465	1,903 47
Washington.....	218	892 38
Waterboro.....	264	1,080 68
Waterford.....	205	839 17
Waterville.....	3,326	13,614 90
Wayne.....	152	622 20
Webster.....	287	1,174 83
Webster Plantation.....	50	204 67
Weld.....	191	781 85
Wellington.....	114	466 65
Wells.....	669	2,738 53
Wesley.....	69	282 45
West Bath.....	75	307 02
Westbrook.....	2,714	11,109 69
Westfield.....	186	761 39
West Forks Plantation.....	68	278 36
West Gardiner.....	153	626 30
Westmanland Plantation.....	55	225 14

School and Mill Fund—Continued.

TOWNS.	Number of scholars.	Amount apportioned.
Weston.....	127	519 87
Westport.....	83	339 76
Whitefield.....	258	1,056 12
Whiting.....	135	552 62
Whitneyville.....	89	364 32
Williamsburg.....	52	212 89
Willimantic.....	82	335 67
Wilton.....	509	2,083 58
Windham.....	495	2,026 27
Windsor.....	183	749 10
Winn.....	228	933 32
Winslow.....	882	3,610 45
Winter Harbor.....	176	720 45
Winterport.....	461	1,887 09
Winterville Plantation.....	116	474 84
Winthrop.....	531	2,173 63
Wiscasset.....	377	1,543 23
Woodland.....	420	1,719 26
Woodstock.....	198	810 51
Woodville.....	43	176 02
Woolwich.....	170	695 89
Yarmouth.....	652	2,668 95
York.....	604	2,472 46

School and Mill Fund—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Scholars.	Amount.
Androscoggin.....	18,499	\$75,725 20
Aroostook.....	25,117	102,815 82
Cumberland.....	29,845	122,169 78
Franklin.....	5,082	20,803 06
Hancock.....	10,363	42,420 69
Kennebec.....	16,213	66,367 53
Knox.....	7,649	31,311 00
Lincoln.....	4,959	20,299 54
Oxford.....	9,247	37,852 37
Penobscot.....	23,558	96,434 10
Piscataquis.....	5,120	20,958 61
Sagadahoc.....	5,853	23,959 11
Somerset.....	9,902	40,533 60
Waldo.....	6,262	25,633 36
Washington.....	14,529	59,474 11
York.....	20,137	82,430 31
	212,335	\$869,188 19

TABLE No. XI.

Showing School Statistics, Unorganized Townships, for the Year Ending April 1, 1909.

DESIGNATION OF TOWNSHIPS.	COUNTIES.	Number of children of school age.	Number attending school.	Average attendance.	AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR					
					Wages and board of teachers.	Transportation of children.	Board of children.	Tuition of children.	Fuel, janitors, etc.	Total.
No. 7, R. 4, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	20	16	12	\$161 50	-	-	-	\$30 25	\$191 75
No. 9, R. 4, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	20	21	12	170 00	-	-	-	-	170 00
No. 11, R. 4, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	3	3	3	154 00	-	-	-	5 00	159 00
No. 16, R. 4, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	5	5	5	165 00	-	-	-	3 00	168 00
No. 17, R. 4, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	50	29	25	200 00	-	-	-	-	200 00
A, R. 5, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	22	20	17	263 50	-	-	-	11 50	275 00
No. 1, R. 5, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	5	6	5	162 00	-	-	-	6 00	168 00
No. 8, R. 5, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	3	3	2	-	-	\$92 00	\$19 25	-	111 25
No. 9, R. 5, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	2	1	1	-	\$54 00	-	7 20	-	61 20
No. 17, R. 5, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	31	26	20	230 00	-	-	-	2 50	232 50
No. 15, R. 6, W. E. L. S.	Aroostook	20	19	15	140 00	-	-	18 00	5 00	163 00
No. 4, R. 2, B. K. P.	Franklin	15	15	14	150 00	-	-	-	6 00	156 00
No. 4, R. 3, B. K. P.	Franklin	13	11	8	163 50	45 00	-	-	9 00	217 50
No. 1, R. 8 (Skinner)	Franklin	20	13	11	180 00	-	-	-	-	180 00
No. 3, R. 2 (Jerusalem)	Franklin	11	11	7	151 10	-	-	-	15 00	166 10
No. 10	Hancock	9	8	6	-	67 88	23 00	170 03	-	260 91
No. 28	Hancock	5	5	5	-	-	120 50	40 00	-	160 50
No. 32	Hancock	4	5	3	160 00	20 00	-	-	30 00	210 00
Eagle Island	Hancock	17	12	10	140 00	-	-	-	15 00	155 00
Great Duck Island	Hancock	9	7	7	181 75	-	-	-	16 00	197 75
Marshall's Island	Hancock	10	7	6	160 00	-	-	-	-	160 00
Muscongus Island	Lincoln	34	24	21	190 00	-	-	-	25 50	215 50
Andover N. Surplus	Oxford	7	5	4	165 50	-	-	-	15 00	180 50

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Fryeburg Academy Grant	Oxford	2	2	2	-	-	50 00	7 50	-	57 50
Letter C	Oxford	3	2	2	140 00	-	-	-	-	140 00
Riley	Oxford	9	6	5	150 00	-	-	-	8 00	158 00
West Surplus	Oxford	5	3	3	-	-	72 00	-	-	72 00
Nos. 1, R. 6 and 2, R. 7	Penobscot	17	13	12	246 00	100 00	-	-	30 00	376 00
No. 2, R. 6 (E. District)	Penobscot	12	9	7	180 00	-	-	-	20 50	200 50
No. 2, R. 6 (W. District)	Penobscot	35	28	26	165 00	-	-	-	17 97	182 97
No. 6, R. 7, W. E. L. S.	Penobscot	2	2	2	-	10 00	96 00	9 60	-	115 60
A, R. 8 and 9 (W. Sebois)	Penobscot	22	21	18	210 00	-	-	-	32 00	242 00
No. 6, R. 8, W. E. L. S.	Penobscot	3	3	2	150 00	-	-	-	25 00	175 00
Mattamiscontis	Penobscot	5	4	3	123 00	-	-	-	13 30	136 30
Day's Academy Grant	Piscataquis	7	7	5	185 00	-	-	-	6 50	191 50
No. 2, R. 6, E. K. R.	Piscataquis	13	11	10	340 00	-	-	-	-	340 00
No. 5, R. 9, N. W. P.	Piscataquis	5	4	3	-	80 00	-	30 00	-	110 00
No. 6, R. 9, (K. I. Works)	Piscataquis	10	8	5	143 00	-	-	-	11 25	154 25
No. 6, R. 9, (Mooreville)	Piscataquis	2	4	4	80 00	-	-	-	-	80 00
No. 7, R. 9, N. W. P.	Piscataquis	5	4	4	-	-	200 50	48 42	-	248 92
No. 5, R. 13 (Chesuncook)	Piscataquis	12	12	10	223 55	-	-	-	23 25	246 80
No. 3, R. 15, (N. E. Carry)	Piscataquis	5	5	5	255 00	-	-	-	-	255 00
Malaga Island	Sagadahoc	10	11	11	188 00	-	-	-	24 05	212 05
No. 1, R. 1, (Rockwood Township)	Somerset	25	25	20	270 00	19 30	-	-	11 50	300 80
No. 3, R. 1 (Long Pond)	Somerset	22	21	15	245 10	-	-	-	-	245 10
No. 6, R. 1, (Holeb)	Somerset	15	10	8	140 00	-	-	-	18 00	158 00
No. 4, R. 3 (Bald Mt.)	Somerset	5	4	3	-	-	-	35 48	-	35 48
No. 1, R. 4 (Bowtown)	Somerset	11	11	6	170 00	-	-	-	12 00	182 00
No. 2, R. 4, E. K. R. (E. Moxie)	Somerset	10	10	7	295 50	23 49	-	-	6 40	325 39
No. 2, R. 4, W. K. R. (Pierce Pond)	Somerset	2	1	1	-	-	30 00	-	-	30 00
No. 1, R. 5, (Moxie Gore)	Somerset	7	4	3	167 20	-	-	-	-	167 20
Lambert Lake	Washington	19	17	12	190 00	-	-	-	10 00	200 00
No. 10, R. 3 (Forest Station)	Washington	14	12	9	150 00	-	-	-	16 50	166 50
Kossuth	Washington	23	16	12	318 50	-	-	-	30 00	348 50
		672	562	460	\$8,012 70	\$419 67	\$684 00	\$385 48	\$510 97	\$10,012 82

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XII.
Showing Statistics on Union Supervision of Schools for the Year Ending October 1, 1909.

Towns.	Year of formation.	Number of schools.	Name of Superintendent.	Address.	Term of office.	Total salary.	Amount paid by town.	Amount paid by State.
Richmond & Bowdoinham	1909	23	Walton S. Adams	Richmond	1 yr.	\$1,200 00	\$400 00	\$800 00
Bingham, Caratunk, Concord, Moscow, The Forks and West Forks	1908	27	Charles E. Ball	Bingham	3 yrs.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Eastport & Lubec	1903	41	Fred Benson	Eastport	1 yr.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Orrington, Eddington & Holden	1909	30	Mrs. Blanche K. Blake	So. Orrington	1 yr.	750 00	250 00	500 00
Island Falls, Crystal, Sherman, Stacyville & Benedicta	1908	30	F. W. Burrill	Island Falls	2 yrs.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Rumford & Hanover	1908	37	H. J. Chase	Rumford	2 yrs.	1,900 00	1,100 00	800 00
Paris & Woodstock	1909	35	Ernest F. Clason	South Paris	1 yr.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Buxton & Standish	1908	27	Charles L. Clement	Buxton	1 yr.	900 00	300 00	600 00
Houlton & Littleton	1909	33	William F. Coan	Houlton	1 yr.	1,525 00	725 00	800 00
Sanford & Alfred	1909	38	D. W. Colby	Sanford	1 yr.	1,500 00	700 00	800 00
Brunswick & Topsham	1909	36	John A. Cone	Brunswick	1 yr.	1,550 00	750 00	800 00
Vinalhaven, Hurricane Island & Isle au Haut	1908	20	Tyler M. Coombs	Vinalhaven	3 yrs.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
St. John, St. Francis & Fort Kent	1909	31	Joseph F. Cyr	Fort Kent	1 yr.	675 00	225 00	450 00
Jay & East Livermore	1907	42	William H. Dresser	Livermore Falls	1 yr.	1,400 00	600 00	800 00
Norway & Waterford	1909	27	L. M. Felch	Norway	2 yrs.	1,250 00	450 00	800 00
Winslow & Benton	1909	24	Clarence N. Flood	Waterville	1 yr.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Caribou & Limestone	1908	50	L. W. Gerrish	Caribou	1 yr.	1,400 00	600 00	800 00
Milbridge & Harrington	1909	21	George M. D. Grant	Milbridge	1 yr.	555 00	185 00	370 00
Fairfield & Oakland	1907	36	W. O. Hersey	Fairfield	1 yr.	1,400 00	600 00	800 00
Athens, Solon & Harmony	1909	29	G. C. Hight	Athens	1 yr.	900 00	300 00	600 00
Hallowell & Winthrop	1908	30	Orin M. Holman	Hallowell	1 yr.	1,300 00	500 00	800 00
Cherryfield & Columbia Falls	1908	21	Frances C. Jewett	Cherryfield	2 yrs.	787 50	262 50	525 00
Westbrook & Gorham	1908	47	Prescott Keyes	Westbrook	1 yr.	1,800 00	1,000 00	800 00
Belfast & Searsport	1909	32	Alonzo J. Knowlton	Belfast	2 yrs.	1,500 00	700 00	800 00
New Gloucester, Windham & Gray	1908	32	J. W. Lambert	Gray	1 yr.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00

Washburn, Castle Hill & Wade Plantation.....	1908	25 R. J. Libby.....	Washburn.....	1	yr.	900 00	300 00	600 00
Bluehill, Brooklin & Sedgwick.....	1907	35 Frank E. McGouldrick.....	Bluehill.....	2	yrs.	1,300 00	500 00	800 00
Cornish, Porter & Parsonsfield.....	1909	24 William C. McCue.....	Kezar Falls.....	1	yr.	900 00	300 00	600 00
Winterport and Frankfort.....	1909	20 R. W. Martin.....	Winterport.....	1	yr.	930 00	310 00	620 00
Yarmouth, Falmouth, North Yarmouth & Cum-berland.....	1905	33 Herbert M. Moore.....	Yarmouthville.....	1	yr.	1,400 00	600 00	800 00
Hartland, St. Albans & Palmyra.....	1908	30 Dr. James S. Norton.....	Hartland.....	2	yrs.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Camden & Thomaston.....	1909	21 Bertram E. Packard.....	Camden.....	1	yr.	1,300 00	500 00	800 00
Embden, Anson & New Vineyard.....	1908	26 George E. Paine.....	North Anson.....	2	yrs.	1,050 00	350 00	700 00
Dexter & Guilford.....	1907	37 Ernest L. Palmer.....	Dexter.....	3	yrs.	1,500 00	700 00	800 00
Deer Isle & Stonington.....	1908	29 William H. Patten.....	Deer Isle.....	3	yrs.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Brewer, Hampden & Veazie.....	1909	43 Charles N. Perkins.....	Brewer.....	1	yr.	1,550 00	750 00	800 00
Madison & Skowhegan.....	1908	45 DeForest H. Perkins.....	Skowhegan.....	2	yrs.	1,650 00	850 00	800 00
Farmington & Wilton.....	1907	34 I. C. Phillips.....	Farmington.....	1	yr.	1,500 00	700 00	800 00
Calais, Baileyville & Baring.....	1909	38 J. M. Pike.....	Calais.....	1	yr.	1,400 00	600 00	800 00
Fort Fairfield & Easton.....	1908	46 William L. Powers.....	Fort Fairfield.....	1	yr.	1,800 00	1,000 00	800 00
Mars Hill, Blaine & Bridgewater.....	1909	28 L. W. Robbins.....	Mars Hill.....	1	yr.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Clinton & Canaan.....	1908	23 Frank L. Rowell.....	Canaan.....	1	yr.	735 00	245 00	490 00
Brownville & Milo.....	1907	27 Frank E. Russell.....	Milo.....	1	yr.	1,550 00	750 00	800 00
Boothbay & Boothbay Harbor.....	1908	26 H. I. Smith.....	Boothbay Harbor.....	2	yrs.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Buckfield, Hartford & Sumner.....	1908	30 Isaac A. Smith.....	Buckfield.....	3	yrs.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Vassalboro & China.....	1908	21 Glenn W. Starkey.....	No. Vassalboro.....	2	yrs.	1,000 00	333 33	666 67
Albion, Unity & Thorndike.....	1909	24 Chandler A. Stetson.....	Albion.....	1	yr.	825 00	275 00	550 00
Monson, Abbot & Blanchard.....	1908	21 Agnes E. Steward.....	Guilford, R. F. D. 2.....	1	yr.	690 00	230 00	460 00
Rockland & So. Thomaston.....	1908	32 Giles A. Stuart.....	Rockland.....	1	yr.	1,800 00	1,000 00	800 00
Dover & Foxcroft.....	1903	24 W. H. Sturtevant.....	Dover.....	1	yr.	1,000 00	333 33	666 67
Turner & Canton.....	1908	20 Josiah W. Taylor.....	Turner.....	2	yrs.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Warren & Union.....	1909	25 W. M. Teague.....	Warren.....	1	yr.	1,050 00	350 00	700 00
Grand Isle, Madawaska, Frenchville & St. Agatha.....	1908	50 P. Theriault.....	Lower Grand Isle.....	1	yr.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Gardiner & Farmingdale.....	1907	24 Charles O. Turner.....	Gardiner.....	3	yrs.	1,300 00	500 00	800 00
Mexico & Dixfield.....	1908	27 F. G. Wadsworth.....	Ridgville.....	1	yr.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Bridgton & Harrison.....	1909	26 Charles S. Walker.....	Bridgton.....	1	yr.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Sangerville & Greenville.....	1907	22 Clifton E. Wass.....	Sangerville.....	2	yrs.	1,200 00	400 00	800 00
Patten, Millinocket & East Millinocket.....	1908	26 J. A. Williams.....	Millinocket.....	1	yr.	1,300 00	500 00	800 00
Lisbon & Webster.....	1908	36 L. E. Williams.....	Lisbon Falls.....	2	yrs.	1,300 00	500 00	800 00
Old Town, Orono & Milford.....	1907	48 D. Lyman Wormwood.....	Old Town.....	1	yr.	1,750 00	950 00	800 00
Total.....		1845				\$74,172.50	\$29,874.16	\$44,298.34

TABLE XIII.

Showing the statistics of teachers' conventions for the year ending
July 1, 1909.

CONVENTION.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.	ATTENDANCE OF TEACHERS. (Estimated.)
State.....	Portland.....	October 29, 30, 31.....	1,800
Androscoggin.....	Auburn.....	May 3.....	400
Aroostook.....	Houlton.....	October 22, 23, 24.....	300
Cumberland.....	Portland.....	February 5.....	600
Franklin.....	Farmington.....	January 22, 23.....	200
Hancock.....	Bar Harbor.....	October 9, 10.....	150
Mount Desert Island.....	Somerville.....	May 10.....	75
Kennebec.....	Augusta.....	April 16.....	350
Knox.....	Rockland.....	May 21.....	300
Lincoln.....	Newcastle.....	November 9.....	100
Oxford.....	Canton.....	May 7, 8.....	200
Penobscot.....	Bangor.....	April 23.....	400
West Penobscot.....	Garland.....	October 12.....	100
Piscataquis.....	Foxcroft.....	April 30.....	200
Sagadahoc.....	Bath.....	February 19.....	200
Somerset.....	Pittsfield.....	May 28.....	125
Waldo.....	Belfast.....	October 2.....	150
Waldo.....	Islesboro.....	June 1.....	125
Washington.....	Calais.....	November 13, 14.....	200
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Plate Number I



New School Building, Dixfield. Dedicated November 30, 1909.

Plate Number II



Caribou High School, Dedicated September 10, 1909.



Mark Emery School, No. Anson, Dedicated February 23, 1909.

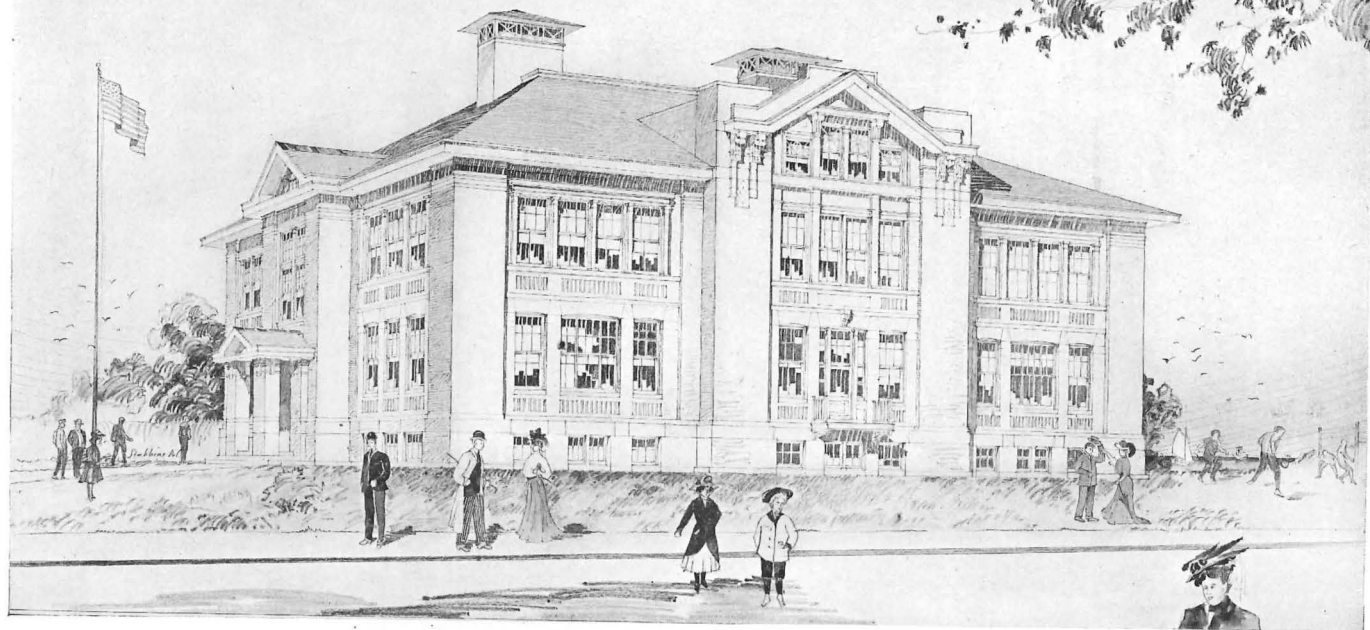
Plate Number IV



Eliot High School, a Typical Village High School Building.

Plate Number V

PROPOSED GRADED SCHOOL BUILDING
FOR SOUTH PORTLAND MAINE
COOPER AND BAILEY ARCHITECTS
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS



New Grade School Building, South Portland. Erected, 1909.